

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

31 March 2020

Principal business address:
P O Box 7878
Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

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Independent Auditors' Report on Review of Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

To the Shareholders of Finance House P.J.S.C.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying 31 March 2020 condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Finance House P.J.S.C. ("the Company"), and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") which comprises:

- the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows for the three-month period ended 31 March 2020; and
- notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

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



Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying 31 March 2020 condensed consolidated interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting'.

KPMG Lower Gulf Limited

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'E. Pera'.

Emilio Pera
Registration No: 1146
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Date: 17 June 2020

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position

as at

		(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Assets			
Cash balances	8	13,390	16,134
Due from banks	8	741,191	499,808
Investment securities	9	391,941	439,328
Loans and advances	10	2,267,039	2,452,030
Islamic financing and investing assets	11	84,291	90,850
Investment in equity accounted investees		89,756	90,095
Interest receivable and other assets		101,186	107,532
Insurance receivables and contract assets		167,776	111,265
Property, fixtures and equipment		143,442	102,261
Intangibles		6,705	6,705
Investment properties		7,925	7,925
Total assets		4,014,642	3,923,933
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Customers' deposits and margin accounts	12	2,432,720	2,470,807
Due to banks and other financial institutions	8	10,345	13,459
Short term borrowings		271,767	173,100
Medium term loan		91,670	100,003
Unearned premiums		128,743	94,890
Gross claims outstanding		73,449	58,851
Lease liabilities		7,071	8,374
Interest payable and other liabilities		223,283	195,392
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		14,765	14,573
Total liabilities		3,253,813	3,129,449

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Condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position *(continued)* as at

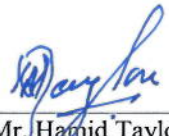
		(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Equity			
Share capital	13	310,050	310,050
Treasury shares	14	(21,402)	(21,402)
Employees' share-based payment scheme	15	(1,750)	(1,750)
Statutory reserve		148,726	148,726
Fair value reserve		(63,123)	(41,525)
Retained earnings		7,708	15,980
Tier 1 Sukuk	17	280,400	280,400
Tier 1 Bonds	17	15,000	15,000
Proposed directors' remuneration		1,223	1,223
		<u>676,832</u>	<u>706,702</u>
Non-controlling interests		83,997	87,782
Total equity		<u>760,829</u>	<u>794,484</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>4,014,642</u>	<u>3,923,933</u>
Commitments and contingent liabilities	16	<u>1,020,474</u>	<u>1,114,002</u>

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 17th June 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

To the best of our knowledge, the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flow of the Company as of and for, the periods presented therein.



Mr. Mohammed Alqubaisi
Chairman



Mr. Hamid Taylor
General Manager

The notes on pages 10 to 40 are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

for the three-months period ended 31 March (Unaudited)

	Note	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Interest income and income from Islamic financing and investing assets	5	60,653	66,746
Interest expense and profit distributable to depositors	5	(19,772)	(21,973)
Net interest income and income from Islamic financing and investing assets	5	40,881	44,773
Fee and commission income		10,554	14,404
Fee and commission expenses		(3,223)	(2,261)
Net fee and commission income		7,331	12,143
Net insurance premium earned		52,576	41,842
Net commission paid		(1,509)	(627)
Net insurance claims incurred		(37,351)	(23,539)
Net insurance income		13,716	17,676
Net investment income	6	1,590	10,333
Credit impairment loss on loans and advances	10	(18,255)	(18,556)
Credit impairment loss on Islamic financing and investing assets	11	(516)	(1,803)
Other operating income		8,029	4,522
Net operating income		52,776	69,088
Salaries and employees related expenses		(34,484)	(34,285)
Depreciation of property, fixtures and equipment		(3,701)	(2,664)
Interest on lease liabilities		-	-
General and administrative expenses		(13,047)	(17,199)
Operating profit for the period		1,544	14,940
Share of (loss) / profit from associates		(339)	567
Profit for the period		1,205	15,507
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share attributable to ordinary shares (AED)	7	(0.02)	0.02

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (continued)

for the three-months period ended 31 March (Unaudited)

	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Profit for the period	1,205	15,507
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement:		
Change in fair value of financial assets carried at fair value through OCI	(27,183)	(6,704)
Gain / (loss) on disposal of financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	475	13,682
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the period	(26,708)	6,978
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the period	(25,503)	22,485
Profit attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	(595)	12,622
Non-controlling interests	1,800	2,885
	1,205	15,507
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent	(21,718)	18,513
Non-controlling interests	(3,785)	3,972
	(25,503)	22,485

The notes on pages 10 to 40 are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity for the three-months period ended 31 March 2020 (Unaudited)

	Share Capital AED'000	Treasury shares AED'000	Employees' share-based payment scheme AED'000	Statutory reserve AED'000	Fair value reserve AED'000	Retained earnings AED'000	Proposed directors' remuneration AED'000	Tier 1 Sukuk AED'000	Tier 1 Bonds AED'000	Attributable to shareholders parent of the company AED'000	Non controlling interest AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	310,050	(21,402)	(1,750)	147,367	(44,690)	20,146	1,064	281,500	-	692,285	75,888	768,173
Profit on disposal of investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(13,682)	13,682	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	12,622	-	-	-	12,622	2,885	15,507
Net changes in fair value of investments carried at fair through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	5,891	-	-	-	-	5,891	1,087	6,978
Directors remuneration paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	5,891	12,622	-	-	-	18,513	3,972	22,485
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in Tier 1 Sukuk / Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(265)	15,000	14,735	-	14,735
Tier 1 SUKUK coupon paid	-	-	-	-	-	(5,625)	-	-	-	(5,625)	-	(5,625)
Balance at 31 March 2019	310,050	(21,402)	(1,750)	147,367	(32,481)	40,825	1,064	281,235	15,000	719,908	79,860	799,768
Balance at 1 January 2020	310,050	(21,402)	(1,750)	148,726	(41,525)	15,980	1,223	280,400	15,000	706,702	87,782	794,484
Profit on disposal of investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(475)	475	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(595)	-	-	-	(595)	1,800	1,205
Net changes in fair value of investments carried at fair through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(21,123)	-	-	-	-	(21,123)	(5,585)	(26,708)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(21,123)	(595)	-	-	-	(21,718)	(3,785)	(25,503)
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(2,585)	-	-	-	(2,585)	-	(2,585)
Tier 1 SUKUK coupon paid	-	-	-	-	-	(5,567)	-	-	-	(5,567)	-	(5,567)
Balance at 31 March 2020	310,050	(21,402)	(1,750)	148,726	(63,123)	7,708	1,223	280,400	15,000	676,832	83,997	760,829

The notes on pages 10 to 40 are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows

for the three-months period ended 31 March (Unaudited)

	Note	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period		1,205	15,507
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation of property, fixtures and equipment		3,701	2,664
Share of result of associate		339	(567)
Dividend income from investments		(19,133)	(16,613)
Gain on disposal of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		148	18,329
Net change in fair value of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		17,154	(12,049)
Net impairment loss of loans and advances and Islamic assets		18,771	20,359
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		328	861
		<u>22,513</u>	<u>28,491</u>
<i>Changes in:</i>			
Islamic financing and investing assets		6,043	13,089
Loans and advances		166,736	79,938
Interest receivable and other assets		(35,910)	(29,489)
Insurance receivables and contract assets		(56,511)	(18,763)
Customers' deposits and margin accounts		(38,087)	126,160
Unearned premiums		33,853	25,517
Gross claims outstanding		14,598	13,296
Interest payable and other liabilities		27,891	(10,247)
Lease liabilities		(1,303)	-
		<u>139,823</u>	<u>227,992</u>
Cash generated from operating activities		139,823	227,992
Payment of employees' end of service benefits		(136)	(152)
		<u>139,687</u>	<u>227,840</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		(5,511)	(12,596)
Proceeds from sale of investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		13,188	19,694
Purchase of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		(865)	-
Proceeds from sale of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		238	58,605
Purchase of investments carried at amortised cost		(3,673)	-
Purchase of property, fixtures and equipment		(2,626)	(75,520)
Disposal of property, fixtures and equipment		-	75,000
Purchase / transfer of investments in associates		-	(39,975)
Dividend received		19,133	16,613
		<u>19,884</u>	<u>41,821</u>
Net cash generated from investing activities		19,884	41,821

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows (continued)

for the three-months period ended 31 March (Unaudited)

	Note	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayments of short term borrowings		(19,666)	(4,500)
Net proceeds / (repayment of) medium term loan		110,000	(8,333)
Movement in Tier 1 Sukuk		-	(265)
Movement in Tier 1 Bonds		-	15,000
Tier 1 SUKUK coupon paid		(5,567)	(5,625)
Cash dividend paid		(2,585)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities		82,182	(3,723)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		241,753	265,938
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		496,483	509,148
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March	8	738,236	775,086

The notes on pages 10 to 40 are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

1 Legal status and principal activities

Finance House P.J.S.C. (“the Company”) is a Public Joint Stock Company incorporated in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) in accordance with the provisions of the U.A.E. Federal Commercial Companies Law No. (2) of 2015, the Decretal Federal Law No. 14 of 2018 regarding the Central Bank and Organization of Financial Institution and Activities and under authority of resolutions of the Board of Directors of the U.A.E. Central Bank relating to Finance Companies.

The registered head office of the Company is at P.O. Box 7878, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.

The Company was established on 13 March 2004 and commenced its operations on 18 July 2004. The Company performs its activities through its head office in Abu Dhabi and its Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Musaffah branches. The principal activities of the Company consist of investments, consumer and commercial financing and other related services.

The entity is listed on the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange (Ticker: FH).

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the period ended 31 March 2020 and year ended 31 December 2019 are available upon request from the Company’s registered address P.O. Box 7878, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

On 24 October 2018, management of Islamic Finance House (“the Subsidiary”) submitted an adjustment plan for restructuring the Subsidiary to the Central Bank of UAE. The adjustment plan has been approved by the Board of Directors on the 6th of February 2019 and by the Central Bank of the UAE on 10th October 2019.

2 Basis of preparation

This condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (“the Group”) are prepared under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments and investment properties which are measured at fair value.

This condensed consolidated interim financial statements is prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34: *Interim Financial Reporting* (“IAS 34”), issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and comply with the applicable requirements of the laws in the U.A.E.

This condensed consolidated interim financial statements does not include all the information and disclosures required in full consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group’s consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019. In addition, results for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2020.

As required by the Securities and Commodities Authority of the U.A.E. (“SCA”) Notification No. 2624/2008 dated 12 October 2008, accounting policies relating to financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, Islamic financing and investing assets and investment properties have been disclosed in the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

2 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

i. New currently effective requirements

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, except for the adoption of the following new IFRSs and amendments as of 1 January 2020:

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

ii. Standards issued but not yet effective

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

- IFRS 17: Insurance Contracts 1 January 2023

iii. Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019.

Impact of COVID-19

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") officially declared COVID-19 a global pandemic. In light of the rapid spread of COVID-19 across the globe, various economies and sectors have faced significant disruptions and uncertainty and governments and authorities have instigated a host of measures to contain or delay the spread of the virus.

On 27th March 2020, the IASB issued a guidance note, advising that both the assessment of Significant Increase in Credit risk ("SICR") and the measurement of ECLs are required to be based on reasonable and supportable information that is available to an entity without undue cost or effort. In assessing forecast conditions, consideration should be given both to the effects of COVID-19 and the significant government support measures being undertaken. It is difficult at this time to incorporate the specific effects of COVID-19 and government support measures on a reasonable and supportable basis.

The Central Bank of the UAE (CBUAE) approved and issued the standards of the UAE's Targeted Economic Support Scheme (TESS); Circular No.: CBUAE/BSN/2020/1479 dated 18/03/2020 (The TESS Regulation) to contain the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic in the UAE. The TESS regulation is designed to:

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

2 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

iii. *Use of judgments and estimates (continued)*

1. facilitate the provision of short and medium term relief from the payments of principal and/or interest/profit on outstanding loans and selective rescheduling/ restructuring of loans for all affected private sector corporates, SMEs and individuals
2. enhance lending capacity of banks, through partial release of existing capital buffers
3. outline expectations and the actions to be taken under the TESS by all banks and finance companies operating in the UAE.

Under the TESS program, CBUAE set-up a "Zero Cost Facility" (ZCF) against eligible collateral. ZCF will be priced at zero interest rate and banks and finance companies are expected to pass on the benefits of such a no cost liquidity facility, at the minimum,

to their clients who have been identified to be eligible as per these Standards. The "Eligible Collateral" includes the following:

- i. Certificate of Deposit, both conventional and Islamic (CDs or ICD's) issued by CBUAE; and
- ii. Interim Marginal Lending Facility (IMLF) and Collateralized Murahbaha Facility (CMF).

a) Credit Risk Management

The Group has performed an initial internal analysis to identify potential accounts that are prima-facie eligible for temporary relief from payments of principal and interest (Deferment or Extension) on outstanding loans of Corporate customers under the TESS program. The Group expects to receive of deferment requests from customers (Corporate / SME / Retail) based on public announcement of the CBUAE TESS program. The Group intends to evaluate each such request on its own merit and consider providing relief to the requesting customer subject to additional terms if any, as deemed fit by the concerned operating entity of the Group.

b) Significant Increase in Credit Risk

The Group has assessed the SICR factors such as:

1. Rescheduling & Restructuring of the facilities
2. Obligor Risk Rating (ORR) migration due to financial deterioration
3. Increase in past – dues

The entity has not observed any material changes during Q1 2020 but expect this going forward, as the customer requests for deferment start to follow in along with changes in pattern of past dues.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

2 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

iii. *Use of judgments and estimates (continued)*

c) **Change in Macro Economic Factors**

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The management has dynamic forward looking ECL computation methodology based on Macro Economic forecast. There is significant increase in volatility (albeit temporary) in Macro Economic factors due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. The Group is carefully assessing the situation and has noticed that volatility levels have reduced in the recent past.

The updated Model Validation & Calibration are in progress to implement the changes.

iv. *Basis of consolidation*

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as “the Group”).

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the condensed consolidated interim financial statement from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The details of the Company’s subsidiaries and their principal activities are as follows:

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

2 Basis of preparation (continued)

iv. Basis of consolidation (continued)

Subsidiaries (continued)

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest %		Principal activity
		31 March 2020	31 December 2019	
Islamic Finance House P.J.S.C.	U.A.E.	100	100	Islamic financing services
Insurance House P.S.C. Finance House	U.A.E.	45.61	45.61	Insurance
Securities Co L.L.C.	U.A.E.	70	70	Brokerage
CAPM Investment P.J.S	U.A.E.	100	100	Investment and asset management
F.H. Services	U.A.E.	100	100	Services

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

All intra-group balances and income, expenses and cash flows resulting from intra group transactions are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

3 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies applied in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those in the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019.

4 Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk
- Insurance risk

The Group's financial risk management objectives, policies and procedures are consistent with those disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the single largest risk from the Group's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. The credit risk management and control are centralised in a risk management department which reports regularly to the Board Risk Management Committee.

The ECL recorded on loans and advances measured at amortised cost and Islamic financing and investing assets measured at amortised cost have been disclosed in note 10 and 11 respectively. such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Write-off policy

The Group writes off financial assets, in a whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Group's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.

The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The outstanding contractual amounts of such assets written off during the period ended 31 March 2020 was Nil. The Group still seeks to recover amounts it is legally owed in full, but which have been partially written off due to no reasonable expectation of full recovery.

(ii) Modification of financial assets

The Group sometimes modifies the terms of loans provided to customers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximizing recovery. Such restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgment of management, include that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review.

Risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at the reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition, when the modification is not substantial and so does not result in derecognition of the original asset. The Group monitors the subsequent performance of modified assets. The Group may determine that the credit risk has significantly improved after restructuring, so that the assets are moved from Stage 3 or Stage 2 (Lifetime ECL) to Stage 1 (12-month ECL). This is only the case for assets which have performed in accordance with the new terms for at least 12 consecutive months.

The Group continues to monitor if there is a subsequent significant increase in credit risk in relation to such assets through the use of specific models for modified assets.

(iii) Credit risk measurement

Loans and advances (including loan commitments, LCs and LGs)

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit risk measurement (continued)

Credit risk grading

The Group uses internal credit risk grading that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group use internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. Borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of application (such as disposable income, and level of collateral for retail exposures; and turnover and industry type for wholesale exposures) is fed into this rating model. This is supplemented with external data input into the model.

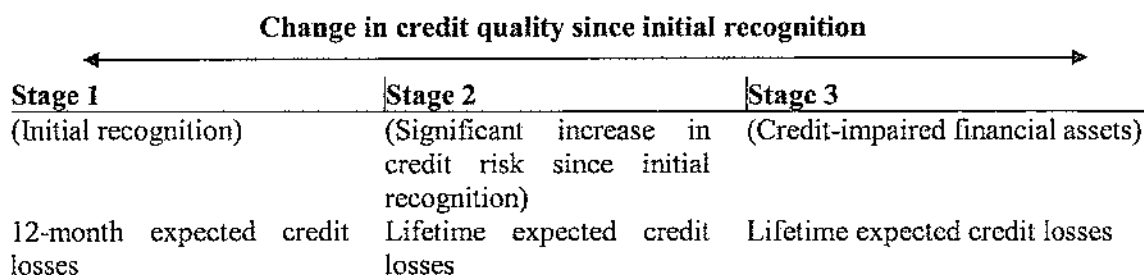
The credit grades are calibrated such that risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, this means that the difference in the PD between a 6 and 8 rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between an 18 and 20 rating grade.

(iv) Expected credit loss measurement

IFRS 9 outlines a ‘three-stage’ model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in ‘Stage 1’ and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Group.
- If a significant increase in credit risk (‘SICR’) since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to ‘Stage 2’ but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to ‘Stage 3’. Please refer to note 4.1(c) for a description of how the Group defines default and credit-impaired assets.
- Financial assets in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. Please refer to following note for a description of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.
- A pervasive concept in measuring the ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. The below note includes an explanation of how the Group has incorporated this in its ECL models.

The following diagram summarizes the impairment requirements under IFRS 9:



Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Credit risk *(continued)*

(iv) Expected credit loss measurement *(continued)*

Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Group considers a financial asset to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative, qualitative or backstop criteria have been met:

Quantitative criteria

Corporate Loans:

For Corporate loans, if the borrower experiences a significant increase in probability of default which can be triggered by the following factors:

- Loan facilities restructured in the last 12 months;
- Loan facilities that are past due for 30 days and above but less than 90 days;
- Actual or expected change in external ratings and / or internal ratings

Retail:

For Retail portfolio, if the borrowers meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Adverse findings for an account/ borrower as per credit bureau data;
- Loan rescheduling before 30 Days Past Due (DPD);
- Accounts overdue between 30 and 90 days.

Treasury:

- Significant increase in probability of default of the underlying treasury instrument;
- Significant change in the investment's expected performance & behaviour of borrower (collateral value, payment holiday, Payment to Income ratio etc.).

Qualitative criteria:

Corporate Loans:

- Feedback from the Early Warning Signal framework of the Group (along factors such as adverse change in business, financial or economic conditions).

Backstop:

A backstop is applied and the financial asset is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

(v) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The Group defines a financial instrument as in default, which fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets (continued)

In addition to 90 DPD, for the retail and corporate portfolio, the default definition used is consistent with the Basel Framework. According to the Basel II definition, default is considered to have occurred with regard to particular obligors when either one or the following events have taken place:

- The Group considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligation to the Group in full without recourse by the Group to actions like realizing security (if held).
- The Group puts credit obligation on non-accrued status.
- The Group makes a charge-off or account-specific provision resulting from a perceived decline in credit quality subsequent to the Group taking on the exposure.
- The Group consents to a distressed restructuring of the credit obligation where this is likely to result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness or postponement of principal, interest and other fees.
- The Group has filed for the obligor's bankruptcy or similar order in respect of the obligor's credit obligation to the Group. The obligor has sought or has been placed in bankruptcy or similar protection wherein this would avoid or delay repayment of the credit obligation to the Group.
- The obligor is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group. Overdrafts will be considered as being past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit smaller than the current outstanding.
- A loan that has been renegotiated due to deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered impaired.

Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12-month (12M) or Lifetime basis depending whether a significant increase in credit has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD), defined as follows:

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per 'Definition of default and credit-impaired' above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group expected to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.
- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets (continued)

Measuring ECL -- Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile, which varies by product type.

- For amortising products and bullet repayments loans, this is based on the contractual repayments owed by the borrower over a 12 month or lifetime basis. This will also be adjusted for any expected overpayments made by a borrower. Early repayment/refinance assumptions are also incorporated into the calculation.
- For revolving products, the exposure at default is predicted by taking current drawn balance and adding a “credit conversion factor” which allows for the expected drawdown of the remaining limit by the time of default. These assumptions vary by product type and current limit utilization based on analysis of the Group’s recent default data.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post default. These vary by product type.

- For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type and projected collateral values, historical discounts to market/book values due to forced sales, time to repossession and recovery costs observed.
- For unsecured products, LGD’s are typically set at product level due to the limited differentiation in recoveries achieved across different borrowers. These LGD’s are influenced by collection strategies, including contracted debt sales and prices.

Forward-looking economic information is also included in determining the 12-month and lifetime PD, EAD and LGD. These assumptions vary by product type. Refer to the Note below for an explanation of forward-looking information and its inclusion in ECL calculations.

These assumptions underlying the ECL calculation – such as how the maturity profile of the PDs and how collateral values change etc. – are monitored and reviewed on a quarterly basis.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL Models

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets (continued)

Credit rating and measurement

The risk rating system is the basis for determining the credit risk of the Group's asset portfolio (except the consumer assets) and thus asset pricing, portfolio management, determining finance loss provisions and reserves and the basis for credit approval authority delegation. A standard numeric credit risk-grading system is being used by the Group which is based on the Group's internal estimate of probability of default, with customers or portfolios assessed against a range of quantitative and qualitative factors, including taking into account the counterparty's financial position, past experience and other factors.

The Risk Rating system for performing assets ranges from 1 to 19, each grade being associated with a Probability of Default ("PD"). Non-performing clients are rated 20, 21, 22, corresponding to the Substandard, Doubtful and Loss classifications as per *Clarifications and Guidelines Manual for Circular No. 28/2012* issued by the UAE Central bank. The Group's internal credit grades have also been mapped to external agency ratings for better comparison.

Credit approval

Major credit exposures to individual counterparties, groups of connected counterparties and portfolios of retail exposures are reviewed and approved by the Group's Credit Committee ("CC") within the authorities delegated by the Board of Directors.

Credit monitoring

The Group regularly monitors credit exposures and external trends which may impact risk management outcomes. Internal risk management reports are presented to the Chief Risk Officer / Chief Credit Officer and Board Risk Committee, containing information on key variables; portfolio delinquency and financing impairment performance.

All corporate exposures accounts are monitored carefully for performance and reviewed formally on an annual basis or earlier. Group has robust policies for client visits and monitoring of accounts to make sure that any concerns on the quality of the accounts are addressed well in time. An exposure is categorized as watch list or non-performing as per UAE Central Bank guidelines.

All non-performing accounts are monitored closely by the Remedial Management Unit of the Group directly reporting to the Chief Credit Officer. Such accounts are re-evaluated and remedial actions are agreed and monitored. Remedial actions include, but are not limited to, exposure reduction, security enhancement, exit of the account etc.

With respect to the Group's consumer portfolio, asset quality is monitored closely with 30/60/90 days past due accounts and delinquency trends are monitored continuously for each consumer product of the Group. Accounts which are past due are subject to collection process, managed independently by the risk function. Write-off and provisioning of the consumer portfolio is done strictly as per the UAE Central Bank guidelines.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(v) Definition of default and credit-impaired assets (continued)

Credit risk mitigation

Potential credit losses from any given account, customer or portfolio are mitigated using a range of tools. Additional support in the form of collateral and guarantee is obtained where required. The reliance that can be placed on these credit mitigation resources is carefully assessed in light of issues such as legal enforceability, market value and counterparty risk of the guarantor. Collateral types which are eligible for risk mitigation include: cash; residential, commercial and industrial property; fixed assets such as motor vehicles, aircraft, plant and machinery; marketable securities; commodities; bank guarantees; and letters of credit etc. Risk mitigation policies control the approval of collateral types.

The Group's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2019.

The Group measures its exposure to credit risk by reference to the gross carrying amount of financial assets less amounts offset, interest suspended and impairment losses, if any. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Exposure to credit risk

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial assets which are subject to ECL. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	As at 31 March 2020				
	Stage 1 12-month ECL AED'000	ECL staging		LifETIME ECL AED'000	Total AED'000
		Stage 2 LifETIME ECL AED'000	Stage 3 LifETIME ECL AED'000		
Credit risk exposures					
<i>Loans and advances – At amortised cost</i>	1,896,814	237,110	552,876	2,686,800	
Loss allowance	(17,962)	(17,738)	(384,061)	(419,761)	
Carrying amount	1,878,852	219,372	168,815	2,267,039	
<i>Islamic financing and investing assets – At amortised cost</i>	70,870	2,522	72,356	145,748	
Loss allowance	(909)	(381)	(60,167)	(61,457)	
Carrying amount	69,961	2,142	12,188	84,291	

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(vi) Exposure to credit risk

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial assets which are subject to ECL. The gross carrying amount of financial assets below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	As at 31 December 2019				Total AED'000
	Stage 1 12-month ECL AED'000	ECL staging		LifETIME ECL AED'000	
		Stage 2 LifETIME ECL AED'000	Stage 3 LifETIME ECL AED'000		
Credit risk exposures					
<i>Loans and advances – At amortised cost</i>	2,064,473	237,569	566,158	2,868,200	
Loss allowance	(15,957)	(14,382)	(385,831)	(416,170)	
Carrying amount	2,048,516	223,187	180,327	2,452,030	
<i>Islamic financing and investing assets – At amortised cost</i>					
Loss allowance	78,167 (973)	3,401 (1,158)	70,223 (58,810)	151,791 (60,941)	
Carrying amount	77,194	2,243	11,413	90,850	

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations from financial liabilities. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. Typically the Group ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value and future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, price of equity and fixed income securities.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk on its interest bearing assets and liabilities.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the income statement to reasonably possible changes in the interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's result for the year.

The sensitivity of the income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the Group's profit for the year, based on the floating rate financial assets and liabilities held at 31 March 2020.

	Equity	
	+1% increase AED'000	-1% decrease AED'000
31 March 2020		
Change of 1%	22,861	(22,708)
Cash flow sensitivity	22,861	(22,708)
31 March 2019		
Change of 1%	19,339	(17,285)
Cash flow sensitivity	19,339	(17,285)

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board of Directors has set limits on positions by currency. Positions are monitored on a daily basis and it is ensured these are maintained within established limits.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk is limited since a significant proportion of the Group's transactions, monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in U.A.E. Dirham and U.S. Dollar. As the U.A.E. Dirham is pegged to the U.S. Dollar, balances in U.S. Dollar are not considered to represent significant currency risk. Exposure to other currencies is insignificant to the overall Group.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities and fixed income securities decrease as the result of changes in the levels of equity and fixed income indices and the value of individual instruments. The price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.

The following table estimates the sensitivity to a possible change in equity and fixed income markets on the Group's consolidated income statement. The sensitivity of the consolidated income statement is the effect of the assumed changes in the reference equity and fixed income benchmarks on the fair value of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss.

	+5% increase AED'000	Equity -5% decrease AED'000
31 March 2020		
<i>Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss</i>		
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	1,318	(1,318)
Dubai Financial Market Index	1,635	(1,635)
Fixed income securities	-	-
<i>Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>		
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	10,019	(10,019)
Dubai Financial Market Index	1,918	(1,918)
Unquoted investments	2,552	(2,552)
Cash flow sensitivity	17,442	(17,442)
31 December 2019		
<i>Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss</i>		
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	1,388	(1,388)
Dubai Financial Market Index	2,346	(2,346)
Fixed income securities	-	-
<i>Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>		
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	10,268	(10,268)
Dubai Financial Market Index	2,678	(2,678)
Unquoted investments	2,552	(2,552)
Cash flow sensitivity	19,232	(19,232)

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(c) Market risk (continued)

(iii) Price risk (continued)

The effect of decreases in prices of equity and fixed income securities is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown above.

(iv) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When required controls fail, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. While the Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, through a control framework and by continuous monitoring and responding to potential risk, the Group is able to manage these risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, appropriate access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff training and robust assessment process. The processes are reviewed by risk management and internal audit on an ongoing basis.

(v) Insurance risk

The principal risk the Group faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differs from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims, actual benefits paid and subsequent development of long-term claims. Therefore, the objective of the Group is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

The risk exposure is mitigated by diversification across a large portfolio of insurance contracts and geographical areas. The variability of risks is also improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy guidelines, as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

In common with other insurers, in order to minimize financial exposure arising from large insurance claims, the Group, in the normal course of business, enters into arrangements with other parties for reinsurance purposes. Such reinsurance arrangements provide for greater diversification of business, allow management to control exposure to potential losses arising from large risks, and provide additional capacity for growth. A significant portion of the reinsurance is effected under treaty, facultative and excess of loss reinsurance contracts.

To minimise its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies, the Group evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and monitors concentrations of credit risk arising from similar geographic regions, activities or economic characteristics of the reinsurers.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

5 Net interest income and income from Islamic financing and investing assets

	Three months ended 31 March (Unaudited)	
	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Loans and advances	55,337	54,590
Income from Islamic financing and investing assets	2,747	4,244
Due from banks	2,057	3,107
Income from perpetual investments	512	4,619
Others	-	186
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Interest income and income from Islamic financing and investing assets	60,653	66,746
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Customers' deposits and margin accounts	(15,944)	(18,712)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	(3,792)	(2,848)
Profit distributable to depositors	(36)	(413)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Interest expense and profit distributable to depositors	(19,772)	(21,973)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net interest income and income from Islamic financing and investing assets	40,881	44,773
	<hr/>	<hr/>

No interest or profit income is recognised on impaired loans and advances or on impaired Islamic financing and investing assets.

6 Net investment income

	Three months ended 31 March (Unaudited)	
	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
Loss on disposal of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	(148)	(18,329)
Change in fair value of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	(17,154)	12,049
Dividends from investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	1,926	2,543
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net loss from investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	(15,376)	(3,737)
Dividend income from investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	16,966	14,070
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net income from investments	1,590	10,333
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

7 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the net profit and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. As at 31 March 2020, the Group has not issued any instruments which dilutive impact on earnings per share would have when converted or exercised.

The calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share is based on the following data:

	Three months ended 31 March (Unaudited)	
	2020 AED'000	2019 AED'000
(Loss) / profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent	(575)	12,622
<i>Less:</i> Tier 1 Sukuk coupon paid	(5,625)	(5,625)
	<u>(6,200)</u>	<u>6,997</u>
Number of ordinary shares in issue	310,050	310,050
<i>Less:</i> Treasury shares	(9,400)	(9,400)
<i>Less:</i> Employees' share-based payment scheme	(1,750)	(1,750)
	<u>298,900</u>	<u>298,900</u>
(Loss) / Earnings per share (AED)	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>0.02</u>

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Cash balances		
Cash on hand	7,390	10,134
Restricted cash balances*	6,000	6,000
	<u>13,390</u>	<u>16,134</u>
Due from banks with original maturities of less than three months		
Placements with banks	204,001	121,789
Call accounts	335,232	207,637
Current and demand accounts	75,535	86,983
Balance with UAE Central Bank	126,423	83,399
	<u>741,191</u>	<u>499,808</u>
Due to banks and other financial institutions with original maturity of less than three months	(10,345)	(13,459)
Other restricted cash balances*	(6,000)	(6,000)
Net cash and cash equivalents	<u>738,236</u>	<u>496,483</u>

For the purpose of the condensed interim statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of unrestricted cash balances with contractual maturities of three months or less as follows:

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Unaudited) 31 March 2019 AED'000
Cash balances	13,390	17,870
Due from banks with original maturities of less than three months	741,191	787,049
	<u>754,581</u>	<u>804,919</u>
Due to banks and other financial institutions with original maturity of less than three months	(10,345)	(23,833)
Other restricted cash balances*	(6,000)	(6,000)
Net cash and cash equivalents	<u>738,236</u>	<u>775,086</u>

*Restricted cash represents deposits with insurance authority amounting to AED 6,000 thousand (2019: AED 6,000 thousand).

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

9 Investments

	At fair value through other comprehensive income AED'000	At fair value through profit or loss AED'000	At amortised cost AED'000	Total AED'000
31 March 2020 (Unaudited)				
Equity instruments:				
- Quoted	262,722	69,312	-	332,034
- Unquoted	51,043	-	-	51,043
Unquoted investment in managed funds	5,191	-	3,673	8,864
	<u>318,956</u>	<u>69,312</u>	<u>3,673</u>	<u>391,941</u>
Within UAE	286,373	69,312	3,673	359,358
Outside UAE	32,583	-	-	32,583
	<u>318,956</u>	<u>69,312</u>	<u>3,673</u>	<u>391,941</u>
31 December 2019 (Audited)				
Equity instruments:				
- Quoted	296,944	85,987	-	382,931
- Unquoted	51,043	-	-	51,043
Unquoted investment in managed funds	5,354	-	-	5,354
	<u>353,341</u>	<u>85,987</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>439,328</u>
Within UAE	301,738	85,987	-	387,725
Outside UAE	51,603	-	-	51,603
	<u>353,341</u>	<u>85,987</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>439,328</u>

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

10 Loans and advances

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
<i>Commercial loans</i>		
Commercial overdraft	473,723	470,332
Trust Receipts	66,206	64,557
Bills and discounts	43,518	41,705
Mezzanine finance	11,707	11,307
Advances against documents under LC	6,255	6,902
Auto loan	2,269	2,463
Clean facility	1,180	1,180
Other commercial advances	1,553,732	1,740,402
	<u>2,158,590</u>	<u>2,338,848</u>
<i>Retail finance</i>		
Car loans	3,146	3,146
Executive Finance	175,508	169,525
Staff loans	5,687	5,703
Credit card advances and settlement plans	281,274	285,032
Payday Overdraft	38,573	41,491
SME loans	22,912	23,328
Others	1,110	1,127
	<u>528,210</u>	<u>529,352</u>
Gross loans and advances	2,686,800	2,868,200
Less: Allowance for impairment	(419,761)	(416,170)
Loans and advances	<u>2,267,039</u>	<u>2,452,030</u>

The movement in the allowance for impairment during the period / year is as follows:

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Opening Balance	416,170	351,645
Impairment charges for the period/year	18,255	69,258
Reversal of no longer required impairment charges	(14,664)	(4,733)
Closing Balance	<u>419,761</u>	<u>416,170</u>

The allowance for impairment includes a specific provision of AED 384.1 million (31 December 2019 AED 385.8) for stage 3 loans of the Group.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

11 Islamic financing and investing assets

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Commodity Murabaha	84,037	88,492
Covered card and drawings	48,329	49,354
Purchase and lease back	1,016	1,000
Ijarah	9,434	10,008
Others	2,932	2,937
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross islamic financing and investing assets	145,748	151,791
Less: Allowance for impairment	(61,457)	(60,941)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Islamic financing and investing assets	84,291	90,850
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Islamic financing and investing assets are stated net of allowance for impairment. The movement in the allowance during the period/year is as follows:

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Opening Balance	60,941	59,741
Charge for the period / year	516	1,200
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Closing Balance	61,457	60,941
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The Allowance for impairment include a specific provision of AED 60.2 million (31 December 2019 AED 58.8) for stage 3 Islamic financing and investing assets of the Group.

12 Customers' deposits and margin accounts

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Call and demand deposits	443,912	176,272
Time deposits	1,497,759	1,743,067
Wakala deposits	10,575	11,075
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Margin accounts	1,952,246	1,930,414
	480,474	540,393
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,432,720	2,470,807
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

12 Customers' deposits and margin accounts *(continued)*

Analysis of customers' deposits by sector is as follows:

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
<i>By type:</i>		
Government	995,574	1,047,979
Corporate	1,437,146	1,422,828
	<u>2,432,720</u>	<u>2,470,807</u>

Margin accounts represent cash margins collected from corporate customers against unfunded and funded credit facilities extended to them in the normal course of business.

Customers' deposits and margin accounts carry interest/profit rates ranging from Nil to 4.25% p.a (2019: Nil to 4.25% p.a).

13 Share capital

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
310.1 million shares (2019: 310.1 million shares) of AED 1 each (2019: AED 1 each)	<u>310,050</u>	<u>310,050</u>

14 Treasury shares

Treasury shares represent the cost of 9,400 thousand shares of the Company held by the Company and a subsidiary as at 31 March 2020 (2019: 9,400 thousand shares).

15 Employees' share-based payment scheme

The share-based payment scheme is administered by a trustee and gives the Board of Directors the authority to determine which employees of the Group will be granted the shares. The values of shares granted to employees are expensed in the period in which they are granted, and that of the remaining shares are included within shareholders' equity.

During the period, no shares were granted to employees and the value of outstanding shares not yet granted to employees as at 31 March 2020 were AED 1,750 thousand (2019: AED 1,750 thousand).

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16 Commitments and contingent liabilities

The Group provides letters of credit and financial guarantees on behalf of customers to third parties. These agreements have fixed limits and are generally for a certain period of time.

Capital commitments represent future capital expenditures that the Group has committed to spend on assets over a period of time.

Irrevocable commitments to extend credit represent contractual irrevocable commitments to make loans and revolving credits.

The Group had the following commitments and contingent liabilities outstanding at period/year end:

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Letters of credit	4,439	16,532
Letters of guarantee	1,011,340	1,093,270
Capital commitments	4,695	4,200
	<u>1,020,474</u>	<u>1,114,002</u>

All financial guarantees were issued in the ordinary course of business.

17 Tier 1 Capital Instruments

In July 2015, the Company raised financing by way of Shari'a compliant Tier 1 Capital Certificates amounting to AED 300 million (Tier 1 Sukuk). Issuance of these Capital Certificates was approved by the Company's Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) in April 2015. The UAE Central Bank has also approved the facility to be considered as Tier 1 capital for regulatory purposes. These Capital Certificates bear profit at a fixed rate payable semi-annually in arrears. The Capital Certificates are non-cumulative perpetual securities for which there is no fixed redemption date, and are callable by the Company subject to certain conditions. Tier 1 Sukuk amounting to AED 19,600 thousand (2019: AED 19,600 thousand) are held by subsidiaries of the Group and, accordingly, eliminated in the consolidated statement of financial position. The payment of the coupon amounts on those instruments is solely at the discretion of the issuer at a coupon profit rate of 7.5% p.a.

In March 2019 the subsidiary of the Company 'Insurance House' raised tier 1 perpetual bonds amounting to AED 15 Million. Issuance of these perpetual bonds was approved by the Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) in January 2019. These perpetual bonds bear profit at a fixed rate payable semi-annually in arrears. The perpetual bonds are non-cumulative perpetual securities for which there is no fixed redemption date, and are callable by the subsidiary subject to certain conditions. The payment of the coupon amounts on those instruments is solely at the discretion of the issuer at a coupon profit rate of 8.25% p.a.

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Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

18 Related party disclosures

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. In the case of the Group, related parties, as defined in the IAS 24, include major shareholders of the Group, directors and officers of the Group and companies of which they are principal owners and key management personnel.

The period/year end balances in respect of related parties included in the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position are as follows:

	(Unaudited) 31 March 2020 AED'000	(Audited) 31 December 2019 AED'000
Loans and advances		
Key management staff	867	913
Members of board of directors	45,911	44,681
Customers' deposits		
From other entities under common control	7,975	12,620

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The above-mentioned outstanding balances arose from the ordinary course of business. The interest rates charged to and by related parties are at normal commercial rates. Outstanding balances at the period/year-end are unsecured. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

The significant transactions included in the condensed consolidated interim financial information are as follows:

	For the three months period ended 31 March	
	(Unaudited) 2020 AED'000	(Unaudited) 2019 AED'000
Interest and commission income from		
Key management staff	9	11
From members of board of directors	865	597
Interest expense		
To others	51	73
Key management remuneration		
Short term benefits (salaries, benefits and bonuses)	3,930	4,852

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Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

19 Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into five major business segments:

- (i) Commercial and retail financing, which principally provides loans and other credit facilities for institutional and individual customers.
- (ii) Investment, which involves the management of the Group's investment portfolio and its treasury activities.
- (iii) Islamic financing and investing, which involves one of the Group's subsidiaries principally providing investment, consumer and commercial financing and other related services based on Islamic Sharia's rules and principles.
- (iv) Insurance, which involves one of the Group's subsidiaries providing non-life insurance services.
- (v) Brokerage, which involves one of the Group's subsidiaries providing brokerage services.

These segments are the basis on which the Group reports its primary segment information. Transactions between segments are conducted at rates determined by management taking into consideration the cost of funds.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

19 Segment information (continued)

Information regarding the Group's reportable segments is presented below:

	Commercial and retail financing AED'000	Investment AED'000	Islamic financing and investing AED'000	Brokerage AED'000	Insurance AED'000	Unallocated AED'000	Total AED'000
31 March 2020							
Operating income	39,380	(6,068)	2,922	2,261	14,281	-	52,776
Inter-segment revenues	21,321	(21,321)	-	-	-	-	-
Segmental results and profit (loss) from operations	681	12,660	1,364	305	3,141	(16,946)	1,205
Segmental assets	2,177,000	1,116,732	149,094	192,088	379,728	-	4,014,642
Segmental liabilities	2,176,319	650,991	59,655	110,383	256,465	-	3,253,813
31 March 2019							
Operating income	24,401	18,173	5,141	1,697	19,676	-	69,088
Inter-segment revenues	30,756	(30,756)	-	-	-	-	-
Segmental results and profit (loss) from operations	6,719	19,735	1,661	(168)	5,350	(17,790)	15,507
Segmental assets	2,105,675	1,448,385	184,293	175,681	363,750	-	4,277,784
Segmental liabilities	2,098,956	944,115	98,663	94,648	241,634	-	3,478,016
31 December 2019							
Segmental assets	2,316,190	919,668	144,233	209,488	334,354	-	3,923,933
Segmental liabilities	2,288,924	457,876	55,348	128,088	199,213	-	3,129,449

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Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

20 Fair value measurement

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

The following table shows the analysis of assets recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 March 2020:

	Date of valuation	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment properties	31 December 2019	-	-	7,925	7,925
At fair value through profit or loss					
Quoted equities	31 March 2020	69,312	-	-	69,312
		69,312	-	-	69,312
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Quoted equities	31 March 2020	262,722	-	-	262,722
Unquoted equities	31 December 2019	-	9,271	41,772	51,043
Investment in managed funds	31 March 2020	-	5,191	-	5,191
		262,722	14,462	41,772	318,956
Assets for which fair value is disclosed					
Investment carried at amortised cost	31 March 2020	-	3,673	-	3,673

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Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

20 Fair value measurement *(continued)*

The following table shows the analysis of assets recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2019:

	Date of Valuation	Level 1 AED'000	Level 2 AED'000	Level 3 AED'000	Total AED'000
Assets measured at fair value					
Investment properties	31 December 2019	-	-	7,925	7,925
At fair value through profit or loss					
Quoted equities	31 December 2019	85,987	-	-	85,987
		<u>85,987</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,987</u>
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Quoted equities	31 December 2019	296,944	-	-	296,944
Unquoted equities	31 December 2019	-	9,271	41,772	51,043
Investment in managed funds	31 December 2019	-	5,354	-	5,354
		<u>296,944</u>	<u>14,625</u>	<u>41,772</u>	<u>353,341</u>

The following is a description of the determination of fair value for assets which are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the Group's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the assets.

Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss

Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss are listed equities and debt instruments in local as well as international exchanges. Valuations are based on market prices as quoted in the exchange.

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20 Fair value measurement (continued)

Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income

Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income, the revaluation gains/losses of which are recognized through equity, comprise long term strategic investments in listed equities, companies and private equity funds. Listed equity valuations are based on market prices as quoted in the exchange while funds are valued on the basis of net asset value statements received from fund managers. For companies, the financial statements provide the valuations of these investments which are arrived at primarily by discounted cash flow analysis. Fair value of the unquoted ordinary shares has been estimated using DCF model and Price Earning Multiple basis valuation. The valuation requires management to make certain assumptions about the model inputs, including forecast cash flows, the discount rate, credit risk and volatility and price earnings multiples. The probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and are used in management's estimate of fair value for these unquoted equity investments.

Following is the description of the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation of unquoted equities and investment property categorized under level 3 fair value measurement.

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs valuation	Range (Weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted equities	Price Earning Multiple Valuation Basis	PE Multiple	9 – 11	Increase / (decrease) in the PE Multiples by 1 would result in increase / (decrease) in fair value by AED 5 million

Transfers between categories

During the period, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements. The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for fair value measurement in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	Unquoted equities at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unquoted equities at fair value through other comprehensive income
	AED'000	AED'000
	2020	2019
Balance at 1 January	41,772	87,281
Loss in OCI	-	(5,984)
Disposals	-	(39,525)
Balance at 31 March / 31 December	<u>41,772</u>	<u>41,772</u>

21 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified where appropriate to conform to the presentation and accounting policies adopted in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.