Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements
30 June 2022

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

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim financial statements

KPMG

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

To the Shareholders of Finance House PJSC

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying 30 June 2022 condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Finance House P.J.S.C. ("the Company"), and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group") which comprise:

- the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2022;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity for the six-month period ended 30 June 2022;
- the condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows for the six-month period ended 30 June 2022; 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 IAS 34, *'Interim Financial Reporting'*. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this condensed consolidated interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, *"Review of Interim Financial Information performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity"*. A review of condensed 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.

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Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying 30 June 2022 condensed consolidated interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 _'Interim Financial Reporting'_.

KPMG Lower Gulf Limited

Richard Ackland
Registration No.: 1015
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Date: 09 AUG 2022

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Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position

As at

	Note	*(Unaudited)* **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Assets			
Cash balances	*8*	**7,730**	8,096
Due from banks	*8*	**385,893**	593,791
Investment securities	*9*	**271,245**	319,015
Loans and advances	*10*	**2,079,334**	2,082,265
Islamic financing and investing assets	*11*	**25,941**	30,305
Investment in equity accounted investees		**85,846**	86,881
Interest receivable and other assets		**103,273**	96,382
Insurance receivables and contract assets		**280,454**	175,958
Property, fixtures and equipment		**98,965**	99,260
Intangibles		**6,705**	6,705
Investment properties		**4,100**	3,500
Total assets		**3,349,486**	3,502,158
Liabilities and Equity			
Liabilities			
Customers' deposits and margin accounts	*12*	**1,547,222**	1,716,385
Due to banks and other financial institutions	*8*	**31,359**	26,720
Short term borrowings		**410,471**	441,910
Medium term loan		**83,333**	100,000
Unearned premiums		**152,020**	81,377
Gross claims outstanding		**106,786**	82,982
Lease liabilities		**534**	1,105
Interest payable and other liabilities		**215,961**	235,685
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**14,874**	14,328
Total liabilities		**2,562,560**	2,700,492

Finance House P.J.S.C.

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

	Note	*(Unaudited)* 30 June 2022 AED'000	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Equity			
Share capital	*13*	**302,838**	302,838
Treasury shares	*14*	**(30,158)**	(29,823)
Employees' share-based payment scheme	*15*	**(1,750)**	(1,750)
Statutory reserve		**151,671**	151,671
Fair value reserve		**(42,199)**	(21,800)
Retained earnings		**6,317**	2,379
Tier 1 Sukuk	*17*	**276,200**	276,200
Tier 1 Bonds	*17*	**15,000**	15,000
Proposed directors' remuneration		**857**	2,251
		678,776	696,966
Non-controlling interests		**108,150**	104,700
Total equity		**786,926**	801,666
Total liabilities and equity		**3,349,486**	3,502,158
Commitments and contingent liabilities	*16*	**542,009**	600,387

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 Group as of and for, the periods presented therein.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 9th August 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

Mr. Mohammed Alqubaisi
Vice Chairman

Mr. T.K. Raman
Chief Executive Officer

The notes on pages 10 to 39 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 (unaudited)

for the period ended 30 June

	Note	For the six-months ended 30 June 2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	For the three-months ended 30 June 2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Interest income and income from Islamic financing and investing assets	5	**87,239**	90,595	**46,338**	44,539
Interest expense and profit distributable to depositors	5	**(24,768)**	(22,209)	**(12,680)**	(10,116)
Net interest income and income from Islamic financing and investing assets		**62,471**	68,386	**33,658**	34,423
Fee and commission income		**15,471**	15,097	**8,507**	7,304
Fee and commission expenses		**(5,773)**	(6,378)	**(2,435)**	(3,046)
Net fee and commission income		**9,698**	8,719	**6,072**	4,258
Net insurance premium earned		**59,937**	67,637	**28,068**	30,742
Net insurance claims incurred		**(39,026)**	(32,653)	**(19,849)**	**(12,744)**
Net commission paid		**(49)**	(6,010)	**(1,176)**	**(4,811)**
Other underwriting income (expenses)		**(1,757)**	(6,134)	**2,030**	(2,077)
Net insurance income		**19,105**	22,840	**9,073**	11,110
Net investment income	6	**9,061**	12,125	**372**	2,393
Credit impairment loss on loans and advances	10	**(24,737)**	(24,055)	**(9,374)**	(12,470)
Credit impairment reversal / (loss) on Islamic financing and investing assets	11	**4,764**	(1,050)	**476**	(337)
Other operating income		**17,069**	13,791	**8,255**	13,176
Net operating income		**97,431**	100,756	**48,532**	52,553
Salaries and employees related expenses		**(51,361)**	(49,718)	**(25,217)**	(24,301)
Depreciation of property, fixtures and equipment		**(5,442)**	(7,070)	**(2,528)**	(3,353)
General and administrative expenses		**(24,963)**	(26,520)	**(13,655)**	(15,280)
Operating profit for the period		**15,665**	17,448	**7,132**	9,619
Share of (loss) / profit from associates		**(1,035)**	(359)	**204**	(39)
Profit for the period		**14,630**	17,089	**7,336**	9,580
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		**11,468**	12,869	**6,115**	7,943
Non-controlling interests		**3,162**	4,220	**1,221**	1,637
		14,630	17,089	**7,336**	9,580
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shares (AED)	7	**0.01**	0.01	**0.01**	0.01

Finance House P.J.S.C.

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

for the period ended 30 June

	For the six-months ended 30 June		For the three-months ended 30 June	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Profit for the period	**14,630**	17,089	**7,336**	9,580
Other comprehensive income / (loss) :				
Items that will not be reclassified to income statement:				
Change in fair value of financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(18,543)**	27,333	**(38,594)**	16,518
Directors' remuneration	**(1,394)**	(1,957)	**(1,394)**	(1,957)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**(19,937)**	25,376	**(39,988)**	14,561
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the period	**(5,307)**	42,465	**(32,652)**	24,141
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the parent	**(8,757)**	35,022	**(31,222)**	21,274
Non-controlling interests	**3,450**	7,443	**(1,430)**	2,867
	(5,307)	42,465	**(32,652)**	24,141

The notes on pages 10 to 39 are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity (unaudited)

For the period ended 30 June 2022

	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 of the parent AED'000	Non controlling interest AED'000	Total AED'000
Balance at 1 January 2021	310,050	(21,402)	(1,750)	150,123	(76,998)	19,324	1,957	279,850	15,000	676,154	93,582	769,736
Profit on disposal of investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	8,217	(8,217)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-		12,869	-	-	-	12,869	4,220	17,089
Net changes in fair value of investments carried at fair through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	24,110	-	-	-	-	24,110	3,223	27,333
Directors remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,957)	-	-	(1,957)	-	(1,957)
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	24,110	12,869	(1,957)	-	-	35,022	7,443	42,465
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(5,749)	-	-	-	(5,749)	-	(5,749)
Tier 1 Bonds coupon paid	-	-	-	-	-	(618)	-	-	-	(618)	-	(618)
Tier 1 SUKUK coupon paid	-	-	-	-	-	(8,523)	-	-	-	(8,523)	-	(8,523)
Write Off Treasury Shares	(7,212)	13,842	-	-	-	(6,630)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movement in Tier 1 SUKUK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50)	-	(50)	-	(50)
Balance at 30 June 2021	302,838	(7,560)	(1,750)	150,123	(44,671)	2,456	-	279,800	15,000	696,236	101,025	797,261
Balance at 1 January 2022	**302,838**	**(29,823)**	**(1,750)**	**151,671**	**(21,800)**	**2,379**	**2,251**	**276,200**	**15,000**	**696,966**	**104,700**	**801,666**
Profit on disposal of investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**(1,568)**	**1,568**	-	-	-	-	**2,794**	**2,794**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	**11,468**	-	-	-	**11,468**	**3,162**	**14,630**
Net changes in fair value of investments carried at fair through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**(18,831)**	-	-	-	-	**(18,831)**	**(2,506)**	**(21,337)**
Directors remuneration	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(1,394)**	-	-	**(1,394)**	-	**(1,394)**
Total other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	**(18,831)**	**11,468**	**(1,394)**	-	-	**(8,757)**	**656**	**(8,101)**
Cash dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of treasury shares	-	**(335)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	**(335)**	-	**(335)**
Tier 1 Bonds coupan paid	-	-	-	-	-	**(618)**	-	-	-	**(618)**	-	**(618)**
Tier 1 SUKUK coupon paid	-	-	-	-	-	**(8,480)**	-	-	-	**(8,480)**	-	**(8,480)**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**302,838**	**(30,158)**	**(1,750)**	**151,671**	**(42,199)**	**6,317**	**857**	**276,200**	**15,000**	**678,776**	**108,150**	**786,926**

The notes on pages 10 to 39 are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows (unaudited)

for the six-months period ended 30 June

	Note	**2022** **AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the period		**14,630**	17,089
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, fixtures and equipment		**5,442**	7,070
Profit on fair valuation of investment in Property		**(600)**	-
Share of result of associate		**1,035**	359
Dividend income from investments		**(6,404)**	(8,323)
Gain on disposal of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		**(2,065)**	(2,933)
Change in fair value of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		**(592)**	(1,992)
Credit impairment loss of loans and advances		**24,737**	24,055
Credit impairment loss of islamic financing and investing assets		**(4,764)**	1,050
Provision for employees' end of service benefits		**935**	355
		32,354	36,730
Changes in:			
Due from bank maturing after three months		-	1,044
Islamic financing and investing assets		**9,128**	13,653
Loans and advances		**(21,806)**	85,735
Interest receivable and other assets		**(6,891)**	18,006
Insurance Receivable		**(104,496)**	(52,362)
Customers' deposits and margin accounts		**(169,163)**	(135,895)
Interest payable and other liabilities		**(19,724)**	14,370
Lease liabilities		**(571)**	(1,056)
Unearned premium		**70,643**	34,517
Gross claim outstanding		**23,804**	(5,755)
Directors' remuneration paid		**(1,394)**	(1,957)
Cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(188,116)**	7,030
Payment of employees' end of service benefits		**(389)**	(458)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(188,505)**	6,572
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(30,444)**	-
Proceeds from sale of investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		**41,211**	22,118
Purchase of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		**(19,628)**	(19,914)
Proceeds from sale of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		**40,745**	12,170
Proceeds of investments carried at amortized cost		-	3,673
Purchase of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		-	(1,847)
Purchase of property, fixtures and equipment		**(5,147)**	(15,569)
Disposal of Investment Property		-	4,425
Dividend received		**6,404**	8,323
Net cash from investing activities		**33,141**	13,379

Finance House P.J.S.C.

Condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows *(continued)*
for the six-months period ended 30 June

	Note	**2022 AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from Short term borrowings		**18,561**	114,150
Repayments of Short term borrowings		**(50,000)**	(175,000)
Repayment of MT Loan		**(16,667)**	-
Movement in Tier 1 SUKUK			(50)
Tier 1 SUKUK coupon paid		**(9,098)**	(9,141)
Cash dividend paid		**-**	(5,749)
Purchase of Treasury shares		**(335)**	-
Net cash used in financing activities		**(57,539)**	(75,790)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(212,903)**	(55,839)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		**569,167**	446,607
Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June	*8*	**356,264**	390,768

The notes on pages 10 to 39 are an integral part of this condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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, and Sharjah 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 condensed consolidated interim financial information of the Group as at and for the period ended 30 June 2022 and year ended 31 December 2021 are available upon request from the Company's registered address P.O. Box 7878, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

2 Basis of preparation

This condensed consolidated interim financial information of 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 statement 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 statement 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 2021. In addition, results for the period from 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2022.

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

On 20 September 2021, the UAE Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021 was issued and came into effect on 2 January 2022 which repealed the UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (as amended). The Group has 12 months from 2 January 2022 to comply with the provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No 32 of 2021.

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 2021.

ii. *Standards issued but not yet effective*

The following amendments to existing standards and framework have been applied by the Group in preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The adoption of the below did not result in changes to previously reported net profit or equity of the Group.

Description	**Effective from**
Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	1 January 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	1 January 2022
Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37).	1 January 2022
First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards: Subsidiary as a first-time adopter (Annual improvements to IFRS 1)	1 January 2022
Financial Instruments: Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities (Annual improvements to IFRS 9)	1 January 2022
COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16)	1 January 2022

Interbank offered rates ("IBORs"), such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), plays a critical role in global financial markets, serving as reference rates for derivatives, loans and securities, and as parameters in the valuation of financial instruments

Uncertainty surrounding the integrity of IBOR rates has in recent years, led regulators, central banks and market participants to work towards a transition to alternative risk-free benchmark reference rates ("RFRs") and market-led working groups in respective jurisdictions have recommended alternative risk-free reference rates, which are gradually being adopted. Progress in the transition to these new benchmarks has resulted in significant uncertainty in the future of IBOR benchmarks beyond 1 January 2022. The Group does not have significant exposure on its financial instruments.

iii. *Use of judgments and estimates*

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

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation and uncertainty were the same as those that were applied to the 'consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021.

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 and in any future periods.

2 Basis of preparation *(continued)*

Use of judgments and estimates *(continued)*

COVID-19 and Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

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.

In line with other global regulators, the Central Bank of the UAE ("CBUAE"), under the Targeted Economic Support Scheme ("TESS"), had facilitated the provision of temporary relief from the payments or deferral of principal and/or interest / profit on outstanding loans for all affected private sector corporates, SMEs and individuals with specific conditions.

CBUAE phased out the deferrals under TESS by end of 31 December 2021; however, it had extended the relief granted under TESS for capital, liquidity and stable funding requirements, to all banks operating in the UAE, from 31 December 2021 to 30 June 2022.

There are no deferral relief considered under TESS programme as of 30 June 2022 and the Group does not have any new exposures granted under the TESS Recovery programme as of 30 June 2022.

The Group continues to closely monitor the impact of COVID-19 on the Company's portfolio.

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:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Ownership interest %		Principal activity
		30 June 2022	31 December 2021	
Finance House L.L.C. (formerly known as Islamic Finance House)	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Financing Services
Insurance House P.S.C.	U.A.E.	**45.61**	45.61	Insurance
Finance House Securities Co L.L.C.	U.A.E.	**70**	70	Brokerage
F.H. Capital P.J.S (formerly known as CAPM)	U.A.E.	**100**	100	Investment and asset management
F.H. Services L.L.C	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 2021.

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 2021.

(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.

(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 30 June 2022 was AED 4,777 thousand *(2021: 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.

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Modification of financial assets (continued)

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.

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.

5 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) ***Credit risk*** *(continued)*

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

- 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:

Change in credit quality since initial recognition

Stage 1	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	(Credit-impaired financial assets)
12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

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 & behavior 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.

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Credit risk *(continued)*

(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:

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.

<u>Measuring ECL – Explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques</u>

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.

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)

- 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.

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.

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)

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.

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.

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) ***Credit risk*** *(continued)*

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

Credit monitoring (continued)

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.

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 2021.

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.

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 financials assets below also represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets.

	As at 30 June 2022			
	ECL staging			
Credit risk exposures	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	
	12-month ECL AED'000	**Lifetime ECL AED'000**	**Lifetime ECL AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Loans and advances – At amortised cost	**1,568,711**	**371,132**	**571,002**	**2,510,845**
Loss allowance	**(22,018)**	**(29,973)**	**(379,520)**	**(431,511)**
Carrying amount	**1,546,693**	**341,159**	**191,482**	**2,079,334**
Islamic financing and investing assets – At amortised cost	**13,580**	**3,212**	**70,722**	**87,514**
Loss allowance	**(150)**	**(164)**	**(61,259)**	**(61,573)**
Carrying amount	**13,430**	**3,048**	**9,463**	**25,941**

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) ***Credit risk*** *(continued)*

(vi) ***Exposure to credit risk*** *(continued)*

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

	As at 31 December 2021			
	ECL staging			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Credit risk exposures	**12-month ECL AED'000**	**Lifetime ECL AED'000**	**Lifetime ECL AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Loans and advances – At amortised cost	1,526,599	413,710	553,507	2,493,816
Loss allowance	(20,387)	(28,562)	(362,602)	(411,551)
Carrying amount	1,506,212	385,148	190,905	2,082,265
Islamic financing and investing assets – At amortised cost	16,314	4,662	72,288	93,264
Loss allowance	(397)	(227)	(62,335)	(62,959)
Carrying amount	15,917	4,435	9,953	30,305

4 Financial risk management *(continued)*

(a) Credit risk *(continued)*

(vi) Exposure to credit risk *(continued)*

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

	2022			
	ECL staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL AED'000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL AED'000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL AED'000	Total AED'000
Loans and advances				
Grading 1	**892,032**	**33,427**	**-**	**925,459**
Grading 2	**676,678**	**337,705**	**-**	**1,014,383**
Grading 3	**-**	**-**	**151,404**	**151,404**
Grading 4	**-**	**-**	**86,450**	**86,450**
Grading 5	**-**	**-**	**333,149**	**333,149**
Loss allowance	**(22,018)**	**(29,973)**	**(379,520)**	**(431,511)**
Carrying amount	**1,546,692**	**341,159**	**191,483**	**2,079,334**
Islamic financing and investing assets				
Grading 1	**7,763**	**161**	**-**	**7,924**
Grading 2	**5,817**	**3,051**	**-**	**8,868**
Grading 3	**-**	**-**	**5,287**	**5,287**
Grading 4	**-**	**-**	**1,409**	**1,409**
Grading 5	**-**	**-**	**64,026**	**64,026**
Loss allowance	**(150)**	**(164)**	**(61,259)**	**(61,573)**
Carrying amount	**13,430**	**3,048**	**9,463**	**25,941**

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*** *(continued)*

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

	2021			
	ECL staging			
	Stage 1 12-month ECL AED'000	**Stage 2 Lifetime ECL AED'000**	**Stage 3 Lifetime ECL AED'000**	**Total AED'000**
Loans and advances				
Grading 1	1,466,141	330,818	-	1,796,959
Grading 2	60,458	82,892	-	143,350
Grading 3	-	-	151,070	151,070
Grading 4	-	-	67,589	67,589
Grading 5	-	-	334,848	334,848
	1,526,599	413,710	553,507	2,493,816
Loss allowance	(20,387)	(28,562)	(362,602)	(411,551)
Carrying amount	1,506,212	385,148	190,905	2,082,265
Islamic financing and investing assets				
Grading 1	16,181	84	-	16,265
Grading 2	133	4,578	-	4,711
Grading 3	-	-	4,803	4,803
Grading 4	-	-	982	982
Grading 5	-	-	66,503	66,503
	16,314	4,662	72,288	93,264
Loss allowance	(397)	(227)	(62,335)	(62,959)
Carrying amount	15,917	4,435	9,953	30,305

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 30 June 2022.

	+1% increase AED'000	**-1% decrease AED'000**
30 June 2022		
Change of 1%	**5,081**	**2,730**
Cash flow sensitivity	**5,081**	**(2,730)**
30 June 2021		
Change of 1%	15,533	(13,246)
Cash flow sensitivity	15,533	(13,246)

(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.

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.

	Equity	
	+5% increase AED'000	**-5% decrease AED'000**
30 June 2022		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	**1,523**	**(1,523)**
Dubai Financial Market Index	**539**	**(539)**
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	**5,817**	**(5,817)**
Dubai Financial Market Index	**1,251**	**(1,251)**
Unquoted investments	**2,298**	**(2,298)**
Cash flow sensitivity	**11,428**	**(11,428)**
31 December 2021		
Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss		
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	1,791	(1,791)
Dubai Financial Market Index	1,194	(1,194)
Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Abu Dhabi Securities Market Index	6,617	(6,617)
Dubai Financial Market Index	1,640	(1,640)
Unquoted investments	2,298	(2,298)
Cash flow sensitivity	**13,540**	**(13,540)**

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 co 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.

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

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 30 June		*(Unaudited)* Three months ended 30 June	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Loans and advances	**84,139**	87,411	**45,378**	44,100
Income from Islamic financing and investing assets	**353**	264	**(336)**	(873)
Income from perpetual instruments	**385**	558	**201**	272
Due from banks	**1,688**	2,362	**839**	1,040
Other	**674**	-	**256**	-
	----------	----------	---------	---------
Interest income and income from Islamic financing and investing assets	**87,239**	90,595	**46,338**	44,539
	----------	----------	---------	---------
Customers' deposits and margin accounts	**(11,534)**	(13,898)	**(5,619)**	(5,833)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**(13,002)**	(7,893)	**(6,945)**	(4,095)
Profit distributable to depositors	**(232)**	(418)	**(116)**	(188)
	----------	----------	---------	---------
Interest expense and profit distributable to depositors	**(24,768)**	(22,209)	**(12,680)**	(10,116)
Net interest income and income froı Islamic financing and investing assets	**62,471**	68,386	**33,658**	34,423
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No interest or profit income is recognised on impaired loans and advances or on impaired Islamic financing and investing assets.

6 Net investment income

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 30 June		*(Unaudited)* Three months ended 30 June	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Net income on disposal of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	**2,065**	2,933	**2,100**	3,323
Changes in fair value of investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	**592**	1,992	**(3,215)**	(1,468)
Dividends from investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	**1,309**	1,044	**450**	85
	----------	----------	---------	---------
Net income (loss) from investments carried at fair value through profit or loss	**3,966**	5,969	**(665)**	1,940
Dividend income from investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income	**5,095**	6,156	**1,037**	453
	----------	----------	---------	---------
Net income from investments	**9,061**	12,125	**372**	2,393
	======	======	======	======

7 Basic and diluted earnings per share

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

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 30 June		*(Unaudited)* Three months ended 30 June	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
	AED'000	AED'000	**AED'000**	AED'000
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the parent	**11,468**	12,869	**6,115**	7,943
Less: Tier 1 Sukuk and Bonds coupon paid	**(9,098)**	(9,141)	**(4,533)**	(4,265)
	2,370	3,728	**1,582**	3,678
Number of ordinary shares in issue	**302,838**	310,050	**302,838**	310,050
Less: Treasury shares	**(17,854)**	(2,188)	**(17,854)**	(2,188)
Less: Employees' share-based payment scheme	**(1,750)**	(1,750)	**(1,750)**	(1,750)
	283,234	306,112	**283,234**	306,112
Earnings per share (AED)	**0.01**	0.01	**0.01**	0.01

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	(Unaudited) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Cash balances		
Cash on hand	**7,730**	8,096
Due from banks		
Placements with banks	**10,302**	65,245
Call accounts	**254,521**	267,184
Current and demand accounts	**32,645**	105,614
Balance with UAE Central Bank	**82,425**	149,748
Restricted cash balances*	**6,000**	6,000
	385,893	593,791
Due from banks and other financial institutions with original maturity more than three months	-	-
Due to banks and other financial institutions with original maturity of more than three months	**(31,359)**	(26,720)
Other restricted cash balances*	**(6,000)**	(6,000)
Net cash and cash equivalents	**356,264**	569,167

* Restricted cash represents deposits with insurance authority amounting to AED 6,000 thousand (2021: AED 6,000 thousand).

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
30 June 2022				
(Unaudited)				
Equity instruments:				
- Quoted	**157,333**	**41,225**	**-**	**198,558**
- Unquoted	**34,673**	**-**	**-**	**34,673**
Debt instruments				
- Quoted-Fixed rate	**35,122**	-	**-**	**35,122**
- Unquoted investment in managed funds	**1,045**	-	**1,847**	**2,892**
	228,173	**41,225**	**1,847**	**271,245**
Within UAE	**223,485**	**41,225**	**-**	**264,710**
Outside UAE	**4,688**	**-**	**1,847**	**6,535**
	228,173	**41,225**	**1,847**	**271,245**
31 December 2021				
(Audited)				
Equity instruments:				
- Quoted	184,726	59,685	-	244,411
- Unquoted	34,673	-	-	34,673
Debt instruments				
- Quoted-Fixed rate	37,003	-	-	37,003
- Unquoted investment in managed funds	1,081	-	1,847	2,928
	257,483	59,685	1,847	319,015
Within UAE	251,624	59,685	-	311,309
Outside UAE	5,859	-	1,847	7,706
	257,483	59,685	1,847	319,015

10 Loans and advances

	(Unaudited) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Commercial loans		
Commercial overdraft	**316,732**	374,312
Trust Receipts	**5,516**	22,574
Bills and discounts	**33,458**	34,747
Mezzanine finance	**12,103**	12,103
Auto loans	**465**	783
Clean facility	**1,180**	1,180
Other commercial advances	**1,653,372**	1,572,717
	2,022,826	2,018,416
Retail finance		
Car loans	**3,079**	3,078
Executive Finance	**96,847**	102,771
Staff loans	**5,142**	5,342
Credit card advances and settlement plans	**237,052**	240,642
Sulfah- National Personnel Loan	**83,986**	67,182
Payday loans	**34,120**	34,324
SME loans	**23,590**	21,092
Others	**4,203**	969
	488,019	475,400
Gross loans and advances	**2,510,845**	2,493,816
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(431,511)**	(411,551)
Loans and advances	**2,079,334**	2,082,265

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

	(Unaudited) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Unaudited)* 30 June 2021 AED'000
Opening Balance	**411,551**	379,052
Impairment charges for the period	**24,737**	24,055
Reversal of no longer required impairment charges	**(1,399)**	(6,200)
Transfers	**(3,378)**	-
Closing Balance	**431,511**	396,907

The allowance for impairment includes a specific provision of **AED 379.5 million** (*31 December 2021 AED 362.6 million)* for stage 3 loans of the Group.

11 Islamic financing and investing assets

	(Unaudited) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Commodity Murabaha	**58,026**	61,752
Covered card and drawings	**18,798**	20,673
Purchase and lease back	**6,829**	7,005
Ijarah	**708**	711
Others	**3,153**	3,123
Gross Islamic financing and investing assets	**87,514**	93,264
Less: Allowance for impairment	**(61,573)**	(62,959)
Islamic financing and investing assets	**25,941**	30,305

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) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Unaudited)* 30 June 2021 AED'000
Opening Balance	**62,959**	60,869
Charge for the period	-	1,050
Transfers	**3,378**	-
Reversal of no longer required impairment charges	**(4,764)**	(245)
Closing Balance	**61,573**	61,674

The Allowance for impairment include a specific provision of **AED 61.3 million** (*31 December 2021 AED 62.3 million)* for stage 3 Islamic financing and investing assets of the Group.

12 Customers' deposits and margin accounts

	(Unaudited) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Call and demand deposits	**283,021**	364,502
Time deposits	**980,256**	1,081,190
Wakala deposits	**12,913**	13,543
	1,276,190	1,459,235
Margin accounts	**271,032**	257,150
	1,547,222	1,716,385

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

Analysis of customers' deposits by sector is as follows**:**

	(Unaudited) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Government	**138,714**	384,874
Corporate	**1,408,508**	1,331,511
	------------	------------
	1,547,222	1,716,385
	=======	=======

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 4.00% p.a (2021: Nil to 4.00% p.a).

13 Share capital

	(Unaudited) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
302.84 million shares (2020: 310.05 million shares) of AED 1 each (2020: AED 1 each).	**302,838**	302,838
	=======	=======

14 Treasury shares

Treasury shares represent the cost of **17,854 thousand** shares of the Company held by the Company as at 30 June 2022 (2021: 2,188 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 30 June 2022 were **AED 1,750 thousand** *(2021: AED 1,750 thousand)*.

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) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Letters of credit	**3,578**	1,971
Letters of guarantee	**534,182**	594,167
Capital commitments	**4,249**	4,249
	542,009	600,387

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 20,200 thousand (2021: AED 20,200 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 ranging from 6.058% to 6.14% 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 a fixed coupon 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 rate of 8.25% p.a.

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) **30 June 2022 AED'000**	*(Audited)* 31 December 2021 AED'000
Loans and advances		
Key management staff	**1,520**	1,967
Members of board of directors	**47,313**	48,059
To other related party	**30,000**	9,727
Customers' deposits		
other entities under common control	**3,806**	6,870

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 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 income statement are as follows:

	(Unaudited) **Six months ended 30 June**		***(Unaudited)*** **Three months ended 30 June**	
	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000	**2022 AED'000**	2021 AED'000
Interest and commission income				
From key management staff	**27**	28	**15**	8
From members of board of directors	**1,431**	1,450	**717**	803
From Other related parties	**750**	-	**427**	-
Interest expense				
To others	**9**	20	**5**	10
Key management remuneration				
Short term benefits (salaries, benefits and bonuses)	**6,007**	5,890	**2,595**	2,356

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.

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

19 Segment Information *(continued)*

	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
30 June 2022 *(Unaudited)*							
Operating income	**50,476**	**14,150**	**1,191**	**8,270**	**23,344**	**-**	**97,431**
Inter-segment revenues	**29,918**	**(29,918)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Segmental results and profit from operations	**8,662**	**30,493**	**5,488**	**3,246**	**4,022**	**(37,281)**	**14,630**
Segmental assets	**2,086,509**	**623,520**	**26,548**	**107,835**	**505,074**	**-**	**3,349,486**
Segmental liabilities	**2,077,847**	**64,563**	**56,205**	**13,523**	**350,422**	**-**	**2,562,560**
30 June 2021 *(Unaudited)*							
Operating income	58,796	6,566	1,938	7,587	25,869	-	100,756
Inter-segment revenues	30,667	(30,667)	-	-	-	-	-
Segmental results and profit / (loss) from operations	10,258	33,700	120	3,010	6,048	(36,097)	17,089
Segmental assets	1,872,425	672,124	45,678	311,615	381,020	-	3,282,862
Segmental liabilities	1,862,167	115,145	49,264	224,526	234,499	-	2,485,601
31 December 2021 *(Audited)*							
Segmental assets	1,894,280	846,543	30,305	345,371	385,659	-	3,502,158
Segmental liabilities	1,875,696	144,012	194,996	254,305	231,483	-	2,700,492

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 30 June 2022:

	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	2 February 2022	**-**	**-**	**4,100**	**4,100**
		----------	---------	----------	---------
At fair value through profit or loss					
Quoted equities	30 June 2022	**41,225**	**-**	**-**	**41,225**
		=====	=====	=====	=====
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Quoted equities	30 June 2022	**146,039**	**-**	**-**	**146,039**
Quoted debt instruments		**35,122**	**-**	**-**	**35,122**
Unquoted equities	31 December 2021	**-**	**11,294**	**34,673**	**45,967**
Investment in managed funds	30 June 2022	**-**	**1,045**	**-**	**1,045**
		----------	---------	----------	---------
		181,161	**12,339**	**34,673**	**228,173**
		=====	=====	=====	=====
Investment carried at amortised cost					
Unquoted debt instruments		**-**	-	**1,847**	**1,847**
		=====	=====	=====	=====

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 2021:

	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	26 December 2020	-	-	3,500	3,500
At fair value through profit or loss					
Quoted equities	31 December 2021	59,685	-	-	59,685
Quoted debt instruments	31 December 2021	-	-	-	-
		59,685	-	-	59,685
At fair value through other comprehensive income					
Quoted equities	31 December 2021	173,432	-	-	173,432
Quoted debt instruments	31 December 2021	37,003	-	-	37,003
Unquoted equities	31 December 2021	-	11,294	34,673	45,967
Investment in managed funds	31 December 2021	-	1,081	-	1,081
		210,435	12,375	34,673	257,483
Investment carried at amortised cost					
Unquoted debt instruments		-	-	1,847	1,847

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.

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.

20 Fair value measurement *(continued)*

Investments carried at fair value through other comprehensive income *(continued)*

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 to 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 4 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 AED'000 2022	Unquoted equities at fair value through other comprehensive income AED'000 2021
Balance at 1 January	**34,673**	42,398
Loss in OCI	-	(3,868)
Disposals	-	(3,857)
Balance at 30 June / 31 December	**34,673**	34,673

21 Legal proceedings

The Group is involved in various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. While the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management does not believe that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Group's condensed consolidated interim financial information if disposed unfavorably.