

Building on Today's Success

Financial Statements 2024



بنك الإمارات دبي الوطني
Emirates NBD



Financial Statements

These Audited Preliminary Group Consolidated Financial Statements are subject to the Central Bank of UAE Approval and adoption by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

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Independent Auditor’s Report

The Shareholders
Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.)
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of **Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.)** (the ‘Bank’) **and its subsidiaries** (together the ‘Group’), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group, as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (‘IASB’).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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



Independent Auditor’s Report
To the Shareholders of Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.)

Key Audit Matters continued

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Loan loss impairments – Estimation uncertainty with respect to expected credit losses for loan and advances to customers	
The assessment of the Group’s determination of impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers require management to make judgements over the staging of financial assets and measurement of the Expected Credit Loss (‘ECL’). The audit was focused on this matter due to the quantitative significance of the loans and advances to customers (representing 50% of total assets) and the complexity of the judgements, assumptions and estimates used in the ECL models. Refer to Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements for the material accounting policy and Note 45 for the credit risk disclosure.	We performed the following audit procedures on the computation and reasonableness / appropriateness of the ECL included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024: We gained an understanding of the loan origination process, credit risk management process and the estimation process of determining impairment allowances for loans and advances to customers and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls within these processes. On a sample basis, we selected individual loans and performed a detailed credit review and challenged the Group’s identification of SICR (Stage 2), the assessment of credit-impaired classification (Stage 3) and whether relevant impairment events had been identified in a timely manner. We challenged the assumptions underlying the impairment allowance calculation, such as credit risk mitigation through estimated future discounted cash flows including collateral and estimates of recovery. We evaluated controls over approval, accuracy and completeness of impairment allowances and governance controls, including assessing key management and committee meetings that form part of the approval process for loan impairment allowances. We evaluated key assumptions such as criteria used to determine SICR and forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios including the related weighting. On a sample basis, we assessed the group application of the staging criteria, including the basis for movement between stages. For loans tested collectively, we evaluated controls over the modelling process, including model inputs, monitoring, validation and approval. We challenged key assumptions, reviewed the calculation methodology and traced a sample back to source data. We tested the IT application used in the credit impairment process and verified the integrity of data used as input to the models including the transfer of data between source systems and the impairment models. We evaluated system-based and manual controls over the recognition and measurement of impairment allowances.

Key Audit Matters continued

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Loan loss impairments – Estimation uncertainty with respect to expected credit losses for loan and advances to customers (continued)	
	We evaluated post model adjustments and management overlays in order to assess the reasonableness of these adjustments. We further assessed the forward-looking information incorporated into the impairment calculations by involving our specialists to challenge the multiple economic scenarios chosen and weighting applied to capture non-linear losses.
	We considered the process of the independent and external validations of the models and its impact on the results of the impairment estimate.
	We updated our assessment of the methodology and framework designed and implemented by the Group as to whether the impairment models’ outcomes and stage allocations appear reasonable and reflective of the forecasts used by the Group to determine future economic conditions at the reporting date.
	We assessed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to this matter against the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.
IT systems and controls over financial reporting	
We identified IT systems and controls over financial reporting as an area of focus due to the extensive volume and variety of transactions which are processed daily by the Group and rely on the effective operation of automated and IT dependent manual controls. There is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls are not accurately designed and operating effectively. In particular, the incorporated relevant controls are essential to address the potential risk for fraud and error as a result of change to applications or underlying data.	We obtained an understanding of the applications relevant to financial reporting and the infrastructure supporting these applications.
	We tested IT general controls relevant to the identified automated controls and Information Produced by the Entity (‘IPEs’) covering access security, program changes, data center and network operations.
	We examined certain IPEs used in the financial reporting from relevant applications and key controls over their report logics as well as preparation and maintenance.
	We performed testing on the key automated controls on significant IT systems relevant to business processes.
	We tested the interfaces between the identified systems in order to determine if information is being transmitted in an accurate and complete manner.
Concentration of related party balances	
Related party assets as at 31 December 2024 are disclosed in Note 38 to these consolidated financial statements with the description of the material accounting policy disclosed in Note 6.	We obtained from those charged with governance and management information identifying all known related parties.
We focused on this area as significant management judgement is required to determine the disclosures required under IFRS 7 <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> (‘IFRS 7’) and IAS 24 <i>Related Party Disclosures</i> (‘IAS 24’) with regards to significant credit risk concentrations and related party disclosures.	We evaluated and tested key controls over the identification and monitoring of related party transactions.
	We evaluated and tested key controls over the initial recognition and monitoring of loans.

Key Audit Matters continued

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Concentration of related party balances (continued)	
IFRS 7 requires that specific information be disclosed for each type of risk arising from financial instruments. These include qualitative disclosures around how exposures arise and how they are measured and managed, summary quantitative data about an entity’s exposure to each type of risk, and information about an entity’s credit risk exposure, including significant credit risk concentrations. In addition, for government-controlled entities such as Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.), disclosure is required under IAS 24 of a qualitative or quantitative indication of the extent of transactions with the government or related entities.	We reviewed minutes of board meetings and management meetings to determine if there were any related party transactions of which we were previously unaware.
	We obtained a confirmation for the balance in writing from the relevant related party.
	We vouched individual related party transactions on a sample basis to supporting documentation.
	Finally, we evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures by assessing whether a reasonable user of the consolidated financial statements could understand the exposure of the Group to concentration and related risks, and by considering the ability of such a user to reasonably estimate the extent of transactions with the majority shareholder of the parent, including the income arising from the balance due from them, based on the disclosures provided.
Accuracy of the hyperinflation accounting for the results of DenizBank A.S.	
As disclosed in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements, the economy of the Republic of Türkiye was deemed a hyperinflationary economy in accordance with the requirements of IAS 29 <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i> (‘IAS 29’).	We obtained an understanding of the process implemented by the Group to determine the hyperinflation adjustments and disclosures.
	We assessed the controls over this area to determine if they had been designed and implemented appropriately.
The Group performed the hyperinflation calculations which included utilising the consumer price indices as a key input into the calculations. The consolidated financial results of DenizBank A.S. (‘DenizBank’) are translated to the Group’s reporting currency, AED, using the official exchange rate published by the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye as at 31 December 2024.	We utilised our internal IFRS Accounting Standards specialists to conclude on the appropriate application of IAS 21 and IAS 29.
	We assessed the inputs into the hyperinflation calculations with specific emphasis on the consumer price indices used by agreeing them to independent sources.
The loss on the monetary position is calculated as the difference resulting from the restatement of net non-monetary assets, equity and items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (‘OCI’), and adjustment of index linked assets and liabilities. The application of IAS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i> (‘IAS 21’) in conjunction with the application of IAS 29 resulted in a net monetary loss of AED 3.1 billion being recognised in profit or loss for the year. Overall, the hyperinflation adjustment results in a net other comprehensive income of AED 1.8 billion.	We reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the hyperinflation adjustments.
	We reperformed the mathematical accuracy of the calculations to determine the disclosure of sensitivities.
	We determined if the exchange rates used to translate the hyperinflated consolidated statement of financial position, consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of cash flows, and consolidated statement of changes in equity of DenizBank were determined in accordance with the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.
The application of the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards relative to hyperinflation and the assessment of the applicable exchange rate were areas that required significant auditor attention. Given the significance of the quantitative impact, the complexities associated with hyperinflationary accounting and the extent of audit effort required, the application of hyperinflation accounting for the Group’s operations located in the Republic of Türkiye and the related disclosures were deemed to be a Key Audit Matter.	We assessed the disclosure in the consolidated financial statements relating to this area against the requirements of IFRS Accounting Standards.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report of the Group but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB and their preparation in compliance with applicable provisions of UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements continued

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021, we report that for the year ended 31 December 2024:

- We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021;
- The Bank has maintained proper books of account;
- The financial information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the books of account and records of the Bank;
- Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements discloses the Bank's purchases or investments in shares during the year ended 31 December 2024;
- Note 38 to the consolidated financial statements discloses material related party transactions and the terms under which they were conducted and principles of managing conflict of interest;
- Based on the information that has been made available to us nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Bank has contravened during the year ended 31 December 2024 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (32) of 2021 or of its Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2024; and
- Note 47 to the consolidated financial statements discloses social contributions made during the year ended 31 December 2024.

Further, as required by UAE Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)



Musa Ramahi
Registration No. 872
28 January 2025
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Group Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Assets			
Cash and deposits with Central Banks	9	104,665	96,031
Due from banks	10	132,766	92,302
Investment securities	11	199,223	173,246
Loans and receivables	12	501,627	445,105
Positive fair value of derivatives	34	12,468	15,284
Customer acceptances		9,478	8,468
Property and equipment		7,941	5,264
Goodwill and intangibles	14	5,626	5,683
Other assets	15	22,788	21,390
Total assets		996,582	862,773
Liabilities			
Due to banks	16	55,487	40,321
Customer deposits	17	666,777	584,561
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	18	72,476	66,116
Sukuks payable	19	7,427	4,673
Negative fair value of derivatives	34	15,897	17,389
Customer acceptances		9,478	8,468
Other liabilities	20	42,826	31,273
Total liabilities		870,368	752,801
Equity			
Issued capital	21	6,317	6,317
Treasury shares		(46)	(46)
Tier I capital notes	22	9,129	9,129
Share premium reserve	21	17,954	17,954
Legal and statutory reserve	23	3,158	3,158
Other reserves	23	2,945	2,945
Fair value reserve	23	(1,132)	(1,570)
Currency translation reserve	23	(6,071)	(7,461)
Retained earnings		93,736	79,373
Total equity attributable to equity and note holders of the Group		125,990	109,799
Non-controlling interest		224	173
Total equity		126,214	109,972
Total liabilities and equity		996,582	862,773

The attached notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditor's report on the Group consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 2 to 7.

**H.H. Sheikh Ahmad Bin Saeed
Al Maktoum**
Chairman

Mr. Hesham Abdulla Al Qassim
Vice Chairman

28 JAN 2025

Shayne Nelson
Chief Executive Officer

Group Consolidated Statement of Income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Interest and similar income		69,129	50,031
Interest and similar expense		(42,760)	(25,239)
Net interest income	24	26,369	24,792
Income from Islamic financing and investment products	25	9,003	7,288
Distribution on Islamic deposits and profit paid to Sukuk holders	26	(2,976)	(2,000)
Net income from Islamic financing and investment products		6,027	5,288
Net interest income and net income from Islamic financing and investment products		32,396	30,080
Fee and commission income		13,347	8,959
Fee and commission expense		(6,554)	(4,086)
Net fee and commission income	27	6,793	4,873
Net gain on trading securities		838	480
Other operating income	28	4,107	7,595
Total operating income		44,134	43,028
General and administrative expenses	29	(13,751)	(11,696)
Operating profit before impairment		30,383	31,332
Net impairment loss	30	(106)	(3,448)
Operating profit before taxation and others		30,277	27,884
Hyperinflation adjustment on net monetary position	8	(3,136)	(4,229)
Profit for the year before taxation		27,141	23,655
Taxation charge	32	(4,133)	(2,134)
Profit for the year		23,008	21,521
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Group		22,973	21,480
Non-controlling interest		35	41
Profit for the year		23,008	21,521
Earnings per share (AED)	33	3.56	3.32

The attached notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditor's report on the Group consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 2 to 7.

Group Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Profit for the year	23,008	21,521
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:		
Actuarial gains / (losses) on retirement benefit obligations	(151)	(104)
Movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments):		
- Net change in fair value	34	142
- Net amount transferred to retained earnings	329	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to the income statement:		
Cost of hedging for forward element of a forward and currency basis spread excluded from hedge effectiveness testing:		
Net changes in the cost of hedging	(58)	105
Cash flow hedges:		
- Effective portion of changes in fair value	316	393
- Net amount transferred to the statement of income	9	(71)
- Related deferred tax	(23)	-
Fair value reserve (debt instruments):		
- Net change in fair value	171	(818)
- Net amount transferred to the statement of income	(448)	(380)
- Related deferred tax	108	355
Currency translation reserve	(3,478)	(4,964)
Hedge of a net investment in foreign operations	9	(42)
Hyperinflation adjustment (note 8)	4,859	4,853
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	1,677	(531)
Total comprehensive income for the year	24,685	20,990
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Group	24,650	20,949
Non-controlling interest	35	41
Total comprehensive income for the year	24,685	20,990

The attached notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditor's report on the Group consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 2 to 7.

Group Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Financial Statements

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Operating activities		
Profit for the year before taxation	27,141	23,655
Adjustment for non-cash items (refer Note 41)	1,188	8,214
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	28,329	31,869
(Increase) / decrease in interest free statutory deposits	(15,057)	(20,759)
(Increase) / decrease in certificate of deposits with Central Banks maturing after three months	(27)	1,000
(Increase) / decrease in amounts due from banks maturing after three months	(6,797)	(21,869)
Increase / (decrease) in amounts due to banks maturing after three months	22,468	(12,534)
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	(770)	(7,007)
Increase / (decrease) in other liabilities	3,272	1,950
(Increase) / decrease in positive fair value of derivatives	3,083	2,307
Increase / (decrease) in negative fair value of derivatives	(1,492)	(2,817)
Increase / (decrease) in customer deposits	82,216	81,608
(Increase) / decrease in loans and receivables	(56,118)	(32,967)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operations	59,107	20,781
Taxes paid	(1,665)	(1,454)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities	57,442	19,327
Investing activities		
(Increase) / decrease in investment securities	(22,850)	(45,787)
(Increase) / decrease of property and equipment	(2,903)	(1,447)
Dividends income received	12	7
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities	(25,741)	(47,227)
Financing activities		
Issuance of debt issued and other borrowed funds	27,689	22,386
Issuance of Sukuks	2,754	1,000
Repayment of debt issued and other borrowed funds	(19,471)	(8,050)
Interest on Tier I capital notes	(511)	(511)
Dividends paid	(7,573)	(3,786)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities	2,888	11,039
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (refer Note 41)	34,589	(16,861)

The attached notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.
The independent auditor's report on the Group consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 2 to 7.

Group Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Attributable to equity and note holders of the Group											
	Issued capital (a) AED million	Treasury shares AED million	Tier I capital notes (b) AED million	Share premium reserve (a) AED million	Legal and statutory reserve (c) AED million	Other reserve (c) AED million	Fair value reserve (c) AED million	Currency translation reserve (c) AED million	Retained earnings AED million	Total AED million	Non-controlling interest AED million	Group Total AED million
Balance as at 1 January 2024	6,317	(46)	9,129	17,954	3,158	2,945	(1,570)	(7,461)	79,373	109,799	173	109,972
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,973	22,973	35	23,008
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	438	1,390	(151)	1,677	-	1,677
Interest on Tier 1 capital notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(511)	(511)	-	(511)
Gain/(loss) on sale of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(329)	(329)	-	(329)
Increase in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Dividends paid* Directors' fees (refer Note 31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,573)	(7,573)	-	(7,573)
Zakat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	(31)	-	(31)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15)	(15)	-	(15)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	6,317	(46)	9,129	17,954	3,158	2,945	(1,132)	(6,071)	93,736	125,990	224	126,214

	Attributable to equity and note holders of the Group											
	Issued capital (a) AED million	Treasury shares AED million	Tier I capital notes (b) AED million	Share premium reserve (a) AED million	Legal and statutory reserve (c) AED million	Other reserve (c) AED million	Fair value reserve (c) AED million	Currency translation reserve (c) AED million	Retained earnings AED million	Total AED million	Non-controlling interest AED million	Group Total AED million
Balance as at 1 January 2023	6,317	(46)	9,129	17,954	3,158	2,945	(1,296)	(7,308)	62,346	93,199	106	93,305
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,480	21,480	41	21,521
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(274)	(153)	(104)	(531)	-	(531)
Interest on Tier 1 capital notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(511)	(511)	-	(511)
Increase in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Dividends paid* Directors' fees (refer Note 31)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,786)	(3,786)	-	(3,786)
Zakat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	(31)	-	(31)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	(21)	-	(21)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	6,317	(46)	9,129	17,954	3,158	2,945	(1,570)	(7,461)	79,373	109,799	173	109,972

* Dividends paid are net of the amount attributable to treasury shares.

The attached notes 1 to 48 form an integral part of these Group consolidated financial statements.

The independent auditor's report on the Group consolidated financial statements is set out on pages 2 to 7.

Notes:

(a) For further details refer to Note 21

(b) For further details refer to Note 22

(c) For further details refer to Note 23

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C.) (the 'Bank') was incorporated in the United Arab Emirates on 16 July 2007 consequent to the merger between Emirates Bank International (P.J.S.C.) and National Bank of Dubai (P.J.S.C.), under the Commercial Companies Law (Federal Law Number 8 of 1984 as amended) as a Public Joint Stock Company.

The Group consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the 'Group').

The Bank is listed on the Dubai Financial Market (TICKER: 'EMIRATESNBD'). The Group's principal business activities are corporate and institutional banking, retail banking, treasury and Islamic banking. The Bank's website is www.emiratesnbd.com. For details of activities of subsidiaries, refer to Note 36.

The registered address of the Bank is P. O. Box 777, Dubai, United Arab Emirates ('UAE').

The parent company of the Group is Investment Corporation of Dubai, which is wholly owned by the Government of Dubai.

2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Statement of compliance

The Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and applicable requirements of the laws of the UAE.

Federal Decree-Law No. (32) of 2021 on Commercial Companies has come into effect from 2 January 2022, replacing the existing Federal Law No. 2 of 2015.

The material accounting policies information adopted in the preparation of the Group consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The presentation currency of the Group consolidated financial statements is the United Arab Emirates Dirham (AED). The functional currency for a significant proportion of the Group's assets, liabilities, income and expenses is also AED. However, certain subsidiaries and branches have functional currencies other than AED and AED is their presentation currency.

4 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

The Group consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following:

- derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value;
- financial instruments classified as trading and at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are measured at fair value;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value; and
- recognised assets and liabilities that are hedged are measured at fair value in respect of the risk that is hedged.

The preparation of the Group consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Group consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

5 USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group consolidated financial statements requires Management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities and the resultant allowances for impairment and fair values.

Considerable judgment by Management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowances required for impaired loans and receivables as well as allowances for impairment provision for unquoted investment securities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant items where the use of estimates and judgments are required are outlined below:

(i) Financial instruments

Judgments made in applying accounting policies that have most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the Group consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 pertain to:

- Classification of financial assets: assessment of business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial assets are solely payment of principal and interest of the principal amount outstanding.
- Calculation of expected credit losses (ECL): Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant impact on ECL for the year ended 31 December 2024. The impact is mainly driven by inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation under IFRS 9 methodology.

5 USE OF JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES continued
Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for ECL calculation

Key concepts that have the most significant impact and require a high level of judgment, as considered by the Group while determining the ECL, are:

Assessment of Significant Increase in Credit Risk ('SICR')

The assessment of SICR is done on a relative basis. To assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since origination, the Group compares the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset at the reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination, using early warning and other indicators that are used in the Group's existing risk management processes.

The Group's assessment of significant increases in credit risk is performed at least quarterly for each individual exposure based on various factors. If any of the factors indicates that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, the instrument will be moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2. These factors include but are not limited to:

1. The Group has established thresholds for significant increase in credit risk based on movement in Probability of Default relative to initial recognition.
2. Additional qualitative reviews have been performed to assess the staging results and make adjustments, as necessary, to better reflect the positions which have significantly increased in risk.
3. IFRS 9 contains a rebuttable presumption that instruments which are 30 days past due have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

Movements between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are based on whether financial assets are credit impaired as at the reporting date. The determination of credit-impairment is based on individual assessment of financial assets for objective evidence of impairment.

The Group reviews its loans and receivables portfolio and Islamic financing receivables to assess impairment on a regular basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the Group consolidated statement of income, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the contractual future cash flows from a loan or homogenous group of loans and receivables or Islamic financing receivables. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss.

Macroeconomic Factors, Forward Looking Information and Multiple Scenarios

The measurement of ECL for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk considers information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions.

The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires judgment based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) such as occupancy rates, oil prices, housing price index and GDP (where applicable), that are closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio and represent the underlying causal effects of changes in these economic conditions. Each macroeconomic scenario used in the Group's ECL calculation will have projected forecasts of the relevant macroeconomic variables.

The Group estimation of ECL in Stage 1 and Stage 2 is a discounted probability-weighted estimate that considers a minimum of three future macroeconomic scenarios. These scenarios are based on macroeconomic forecasts published by external experts. If conditions warrant, additional downside scenarios may also be considered.

Probability weights attached to these scenarios are updated on a quarterly basis (if required). All scenarios considered are applied to all portfolios subject to ECL with the same probabilities. In some instances, the inputs and models used for calculating ECL may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the Group consolidated financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material. Such cases are subjected to the Group's governance process for oversight.

Sensitivity assessment due to movement in each macroeconomic variable and the respective weights under the three scenarios is periodically assessed by the Group.

The table below summarises key macroeconomic indicators included in the economic scenarios for respective operating regions relevant to their markets during Q4 2024 and for the years ending 2025 to 2028:

	Base Scenario					Upside Scenario					Downside Scenario				
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
UAE															
Oil Price – USD	81	78	76	75	75	81	84	80	76	76	81	60	60	71	73
GDP – Change %	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	5.8	5.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	0.2	–0.9	4.8	5.6
Imports–AED in Bn	1,919	2,039	2,160	2,268	2,379	1,919	2,058	2,216	2,362	2,500	1,919	1,865	1,882	1,995	2,098
KSA															
Oil GDP–SAR in Trn	1.17	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.17	1.22	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.17	1.16	1.12	1.15	1.18
Unemployment – %	7.47	7.70	7.72	7.73	7.74	7.47	7.45	7.39	7.49	7.67	7.47	8.97	9.57	9.20	8.66
Türkiye															
Real GDP–Growth%	3.0	2.5	4.0	4.5	–	3.0	3.0	4.3	4.7	–	2.8	1.9	3.4	4.1	–
Unemployment – %	9.2	9.6	9.1	8.6	–	9.0	9.3	8.7	8.1	–	9.4	10.3	10.1	9.6	–

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of the occurrence are subject to inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be different to those projected.

Definition of default

The definition of default used in the measurement of ECL and the assessment to determine movement between stages is consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. IFRS 9 does not define default but contains a rebuttable presumption that default has occurred when an exposure is greater than 90 days past due.

Expected Life

When measuring ECL, the Group must consider the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk. All applicable contractual terms are considered when determining the expected life, including prepayment extension and rollover options. For certain revolving credit facilities that do not have a fixed maturity, the expected life is estimated based on the period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by Management actions.

Governance

In addition to the existing risk management framework, the Group has established an internal Committee to provide oversight to the IFRS 9 impairment process. The Committee is comprised of senior representatives from Finance, Risk Management, Internal Audit and Business teams and are responsible for reviewing and approving key inputs and assumptions used in the Group ECL estimates. It also assesses the appropriateness of the overall allowance results to be included in the Group consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Group consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from quoted prices, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable market data where possible, but where this is not possible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include consideration of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that they are either determined or validated, by a function independent of the risk taker.

(iii) Impairment of goodwill

On an annual basis, the Group determines whether goodwill is impaired. This requires an estimation of the recoverable amount using value in use of the cash generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash generating units and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

(iv) Contingent liability arising from litigations

Due to the nature of its operations, the Group may be involved in litigations arising in the ordinary course of business. Provision for contingent liabilities arising from litigations is based on the probability (more likely than not) of outflow of economic resources and reliability of estimating such outflow. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are applied prospectively.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these Group consolidated financial statements.

(a) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control.

The Group controls an entity when the Group 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 Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date such control ceases.

The list of the Group's subsidiary companies is shown in Note 36.

Basis of consolidation

The Group consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the Group consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Bank. Consistent accounting policies are applied to all transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated at consolidation.

Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date, fair value of assets transferred by the Group, liability incurred, and equity interest issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it is not remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

In business combinations achieved in stages, previously held equity interests in the acquiree are restated to fair value at the acquisition date and any corresponding gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any) is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. The accounting policy for goodwill is set out in Note 6 (m) (i). In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Upon the loss of control, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently, it is accounted for as an equity-accounted investee or in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for financial instruments depending on the level of influence retained.

(ii) Special Purpose Entities

Special Purpose Entities (SPEs) are entities that are created to accomplish a well-defined objective such as the securitisation of particular assets, or the execution of a specific borrowing or lending transaction. SPE is consolidated if the Group is exposed to variable returns from its involvement in the SPE and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the SPE based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Group.

The following circumstances may indicate a relationship in which, in substance, the Group controls and consequently consolidates an SPE:

- the Group has power over the SPE;
- the Group has exposure to, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the SPE; and
- the Group has the ability to use its power over the SPE to affect the amount of the Group's returns.

The assessment of whether the Group has control over an SPE is carried out at inception and reassessed at each period end date or if there are changes in the structure / terms of additional transactions between the Group and the SPE.

Information about the Group's securitisation activities is set out in Note 13.

(iii) Fund Management

The Group manages and administers funds on behalf of investors. The financial statements of these funds are not consolidated in these Group consolidated financial statements. Information about the Group's fund management activity is set out in Note 43.

(iv) Fiduciary activities

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Group and, accordingly, are not consolidated in these Group consolidated financial statements. Income earned by the Group from its fiduciary activities is recognised in accordance with the accounting policies on fee and commission income. Information about the Group Fiduciary activities is set out in Note 44.

(v) Transactions with non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Group and is presented separately in the Group consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from equity attributable to owners of the Group.

Changes in the Group's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Group.

(b) Foreign currencies

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the reporting date. The resulting gain / loss on monetary items is taken to the 'Other operating income' in the Group consolidated statement of income. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

In the Group consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities in foreign operations are translated into AED at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date, and the resulting gains and losses are taken to the currency translation reserve.

Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date.

Forward exchange contracts are valued at market rates applicable to their respective maturities.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are taken directly to currency translation reserve.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedge is effective, are recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' (OCI).

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(c) Interest

Effective interest rate

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the 'effective interest method'. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, excluding ECL. For credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including ECL.

Amortised cost

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount using the effective interest method and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Gross carrying amount

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and expense

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost (as explained above) of the financial asset. If the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross carrying amount (as explained above).

For the financial assets that were credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost (as explained above) of the financial asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross carrying amount (as explained above), even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

Presentation

Interest income and expense presented in the Group consolidated statement of income include:

- interest on financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest basis;
- interest on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) calculated on an effective interest basis;
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in cash flow hedges of variability in interest cash flows, in the same period as the hedged cash flows affect interest income/expense; and
- the effective portion of fair value changes in qualifying hedging derivatives designated in fair value hedges of interest rate risk.

(d) Fees and commission

Fee income, which is not an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument, is earned from a diverse range of services provided by the Group to its customers, and are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. Under the IFRS 15, fee income is measured by the Group based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product or service to a customer.

Fee income is accounted for as follows:

- income earned on the execution of a significant act is recognised as revenue when the act is completed (for example, fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third-party, such as an arrangement for the acquisition of shares or other securities);
- income earned from the provision of services is recognised as revenue as the services are provided (for example, asset management, portfolio and other management advisory and service fees); and
- other fees and commission income and expense are recognised as the related services are performed or received.

Fee income which forms an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument is recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate (for example, certain loan commitment fees) and recorded in 'Interest income'.

(e) Income taxes and deferred taxation

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Bank and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be settled with the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the full tax consequences of all temporary differences between the Group consolidated financial statements carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Recognition of deferred tax assets are, however, restricted to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that are expected to apply to the period in which the asset is expected to be realised or the liability is expected to be settled.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed periodically to reduce the carrying amount by the extent to which it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to utilise the differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax asset against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and current tax liabilities on a net basis.

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured: at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement

The Group initially recognises loans and receivables, customer deposits, debt issued and other borrowed funds and Sukuks payable on the date on which they are originated or acquired. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities continued

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement continued

Business model assessment:

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level as this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to Management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether Management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's Management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about the future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest:

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rate.

See note on investment securities, loans and receivables and cash and cash equivalents for further details.

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL.

The Group classifies financial liabilities as held for trading when they have been issued primarily for short term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit making. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair values are included in the Group consolidated statement of income in the year in which they arise.

Reclassifications:

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

(iii) Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

12-month ECL are the portion of life time ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after reporting date.

Measurement of ECL

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

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

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows:

- if the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- if the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset. The cash shortfalls are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

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

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

Revolving facilities

The Group's product offering includes a variety of corporate and retail overdraft and credit cards facilities, in which the Group has the right to cancel and/or reduce the facilities at a short notice. The Group does not limit its exposure to credit losses to the contractual notice period, but, instead calculates ECL over a period that reflects the Group's expectations of the customer behaviour, its likelihood of default and the Group's future risk mitigation procedures, which could include reducing or cancelling the facilities.

Based on past experience and the Group's expectations, the period over which the Group calculates ECL for these products, is estimated based on the period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk and where the credit losses would not be mitigated by Management actions.

Write-off

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group has exhausted all legal and remedial efforts to recover from the customers. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities continued

(iv) Financial guarantees and loan commitments

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holders for a loss they incur because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. The financial guarantee liability is carried at amortised cost when payment under the contract has become probable.

'Loans commitments' are firm irrevocable commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees issued or irrevocable commitments to provide credit are initially measured at fair value and their initial fair value is amortised over the life of the guarantee or the commitment. Subsequently, they are measured at the higher of this amortised amount and the amount of loss allowance.

(v) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss. However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of equity investments in respect of which an election has been made to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI are recognised through OCI.

(vi) Loans and receivables

'Loans and receivables' caption in the Group consolidated statement of financial position include:

- Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost: they are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method and are presented net of expected credit losses; and
- Loans and receivables measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL: these are measured at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss, if applicable.

When the Group purchases a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to resell the asset (or a substantially similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (reverse repo or stock borrowing), the arrangement is accounted for as a loan or advance or due from banks, and the underlying asset is not recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Islamic financing receivables

Islamic financing receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These products are carried at amortised cost less impairment.

(i) Definitions

The following terms are used in Islamic financing:

Murabaha

An agreement whereby the Group sells to a customer an asset, which the Group has purchased and acquired, based on a promise received from the customer to buy the asset purchased at a deferred selling price comprised of the cost of the asset and an agreed profit margin.

Istisna'a

A Sale Istisna'a agreement between the Group and a customer whereby the Group would sell to the customer a fully described property according to the agreed upon specifications. The Group would construct/develop the property either on its own or through a subcontractor and then hand it over to the customer on a fixed date for a deferred agreed price.

Ijara

An agreement, whereby the Group (lessor) leases an asset to a customer (lessee), for a specific period and against certain rent instalments. Ijara ends by transferring the ownership of the asset to the lessee through an independent sale agreement at the end of the Ijara agreement pursuant to a sale undertaking granted by the Group.

Mudaraba

An agreement between two parties; wherein one of them provides the funds and is called Rab-ul-Mal and the other provides efforts and expertise and is called the Mudarib and he is responsible for investing such funds in an enterprise or activity in return for pre-agreed percentage of the Mudaraba profit. In case of loss not attributable to any misconduct or negligence by the Mudarib, the Rab-ul-Mal would bear the loss of his funds while the Mudarib would bear the loss of his efforts. However, in case of misconduct, negligence or violation of any of the terms and conditions of the Mudaraba agreement by the Mudarib, the Mudarib shall be responsible to make good the losses. The Group acts as Mudarib when accepting Mudaraba funds from depositors and as Rab-ul-Mal when investing such funds on a Mudaraba basis.

Wakala

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

(ii) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised on the above Islamic products as follows:

Murabaha

The profit is quantifiable and contractually determined at the commencement of the contract. Profit is recognised on a time proportion basis over the life of the contract using an effective profit method on the balance outstanding.

Istisna'a

Istisna'a revenue and the associated profit margin (difference between the cash price to the customer and the Group total Istisna'a cost) are accounted for on a time proportion basis.

Ijara

Income from Ijara is recognised on an accrual basis over the period of the contract.

Mudaraba

Income on Mudaraba financing is recognised on distribution by the Mudarib, whereas the losses are charged to the Group consolidated statement of income on their declaration by the Mudarib.

Wakala

Estimated income from Wakala is recognised on account on a time proportion basis over the period, adjusted by actual income when received. Losses are accounted for on the date of declaration by the agent.

Profit equalisation reserve

Profit equalisation reserves are amounts appropriated out of the common mudaraba pool's income, before allocating the mudarib's share of profit, in order to maintain a certain level of return on investments for all the investment account holders and other investors in the common mudaraba pool. The allocation and distribution to depositors is approved by the Profit Equalisation Committee, Internal Shariah Supervision Committee of the Group and the Islamic banking subsidiary respectively.

Depositors' investment risk reserve

Depositors' investment risk reserve represents a portion of the depositors' share of profit set aside as a reserve. This reserve is payable to the depositors upon the approval of the Profit Equalisation Committee and the Internal Shariah Supervision Committee. Zakat on depositors' investment risk reserve is included under Zakat payable and is deducted from the depositors' investment risk reserve balance.

(vii) Investment securities

The 'Investment securities' caption in the Group consolidated statement of financial position includes:

- debt investment securities measured at amortised cost: these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method;
- debt and equity investment securities measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL: these are at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
- equity investment securities designated as FVOCI.

For debt securities measured at FVOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

- interest revenue using the effective interest method;
- ECL charges and reversals; and
- foreign exchange gains and losses.

When a debt security measured at FVOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

The Group elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends from such equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses on equity instruments recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(f) Financial assets and financial liabilities continued

(viii) Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss account on derecognition of such securities.

Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Group is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its Group consolidated statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the Group continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired.

(ix) Modification of financial assets and financial liabilities

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

If the cash flows of the modified asset carried at amortised cost are not substantially different, then the modification does not result in derecognition of the financial asset. In this case, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as modification gain or loss in profit or loss. If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower, then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income.

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

(x) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Group consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has legally enforceable rights to set off amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Group's trading activities.

(xi) Fair value Measurement

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

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset and liabilities.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a 'Bid' price and an 'Ask' price, then the Group measures assets and long positions at a 'Bid' price and liabilities and short positions at an 'Ask' price.

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

Fair value is applicable to both financial and non-financial instruments.

(xii) Designated at FVTPL

At initial recognition, the Group has designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because this designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise.

The Group has designated certain financial liabilities as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances:

- (a) The liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis; or
- (b) The designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise.

A description of the basis of each designation is set out in relevant notes for the asset or liability class.

(xiii) Sale and repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to repurchase agreements ('repos') are disclosed in the notes to the Group consolidated financial statements when the transferee has the right by contract or custom to sell or re-pledge the collateral; the counterparty liability is included as a separate deposit. Securities purchased under agreements to resell ('reverse repos') are recorded as loans and receivables to either banks or customers, as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective interest method.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

'Cash and cash equivalents' include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with Central Banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short-term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the Group consolidated statement of financial position.

(h) Trading assets and liabilities

Trading assets are those assets and liabilities that the Group acquires or incurs principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or holds as part of a portfolio that is managed together for short-term profit or position taking.

Trading assets and liabilities are initially recognised and subsequently measured at fair value in the Group consolidated statement of financial position, with transaction costs recognised in profit or loss. All changes in fair value are recognised as part of net trading income in profit or loss.

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

The Group follows a hedge accounting model that aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The model measures hedge effectiveness through an objectives-based test that focuses on the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and the effect of credit risk on that economic relationship.

The Group also performs rebalancing of hedging relationships, whereby, if a hedging relationship ceases to meet the hedge effectiveness requirement relating to the hedge ratio under IFRS 9, but the risk management objective for that designated hedging relationship remains the same, the Group shall adjust the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship so that it meets the qualifying criteria again.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not the hedging instrument in a qualifying hedge are recognised as they arise in profit or loss. Gains and losses are recorded in 'income from trading activities' except for gains and losses on those derivatives that are managed together with financial instruments designated at fair value; these gains and losses are included in 'other operating income'.

Hedging instruments include futures, forwards, options and swaps in the interest rate and foreign exchange markets. The Group utilises these instruments to satisfy the requirements of its customers, for proprietary trading purposes and to hedge its own exposure to interest rates and currency risk.

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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

Where there is a hedging relationship between a derivative instrument and a related item being hedged, the hedging instrument is measured at fair value, with any resultant gains and losses being accounted as set out below.

The fair value of derivative hedging instruments is calculated in the same way as the fair value of financial instruments.

The method of recognising the resulting fair value gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Group designates certain derivatives as either:

- Hedges of the exposure to changes in fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments (fair value hedge);
- Hedges of highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability, or a forecasted transaction (cash flow hedge); or
- Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation.

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract. A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument, but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty from that instrument, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument.

Hedge accounting is used for derivatives designated in this way provided certain criteria are met.

(i) Fair value hedge

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect profit or loss, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognised immediately in profit or loss together with changes in the fair value of the hedged item that are attributable to the hedged risk.

If the hedging derivative expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the hedge no longer meets the criteria for fair value hedge accounting, or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. Any adjustment up to that point to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to profit or loss as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

(ii) Cash flow hedge

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction that could affect profit or loss, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative is recognised in OCI within 'Cash flow hedges – fair value gains / (losses)'. Any gain or loss in fair value relating to an ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Group consolidated statement of income.

The accumulated gains and losses recognised in OCI are reclassified to the Group consolidated statement of income in the periods in which the hedged item will affect profit or loss. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in OCI are removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset or liability.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting or the hedge designation is revoked, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively, and any cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI at that time remains in equity until the forecast transaction is eventually recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was recognised in OCI is immediately reclassified to the Group consolidated statement of income.

(iii) Net investment hedges

When a derivative instrument or a non-derivative financial liability is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI and accumulated in the translation reserve. Any ineffective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognised immediately in Group consolidated statement of income. The amount recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Group consolidated statement of income as an adjustment on disposal of the foreign operation.

(iv) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the Group consolidated statement of income.

(v) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in financial assets, liabilities and non-financial host contracts, are treated as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if they meet the definition of a derivative, their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract is not itself held for trading or designated at FVTPL. The embedded derivatives separated from the host are carried at fair value in the trading portfolio with changes in fair value recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income.

(j) Inventory

Properties acquired in settlement of debt are held as inventory and are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. Directly attributable costs incurred in the acquisition of inventory is included as part of cost of the inventory.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business, based on market prices at the reporting date.

(k) Property, equipment and depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Group consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Freehold land and fixed assets not commissioned are not depreciated. The estimated useful life of fixed assets for the Group is as follows:

Freehold premises	25 - 60 years
Freehold improvements	10 years
Leasehold improvements	7 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 years
Computer hardware and software	4 - 5 years
Core banking software	5 - 7 years
Motor vehicles	3 - 5 years

Assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as given above.

Fixed assets not commissioned are stated at cost. When commissioned, they are transferred to the appropriate property and equipment category and depreciated in accordance with the Group's policies.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the Group consolidated statement of income.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(l) Investment properties

The Group holds certain properties as investments to earn rental income, for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment (if any).

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income in 'other operating income' in the year of retirement or disposal.

Transfers to and from investment properties are made only when there is a change in use based on the business model.

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination represents the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable net assets, including intangibles, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree. When the excess is negative (bargain purchase), it is recognised immediately in the Group consolidated statement of income.

Measurement

Goodwill is initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

The cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

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

(ii) Capitalised software

Software acquired by the Group is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditure on software assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

Amortisation is recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use.

(iii) Other intangible assets

Intangibles acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of the intangibles acquired in a business combination is at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangibles are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangibles with finite lives are amortised over their respective useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangibles may be impaired. The amortisation period and amortisation method for intangibles with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in an accounting estimate prospectively. The amortisation expense on intangibles with finite lives is recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangibles.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed periodically to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of other assets in the unit (group or units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

(o) Customer deposits, debts issued and other borrowed funds and sukuks payables

Customer deposits, debts issued and other borrowed funds and sukuks payables are the main sources of funding for the Group.

Customer deposits, debts issued and other borrowed funds and sukuks payables are initially measured at fair value minus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable (more likely than not) that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(q) Employee benefits

(i) Pension obligations

The Group operates a pension scheme in respect of eligible UAE national employees in compliance with the UAE Federal Law on Pensions and Social Security. Arrangements for benefits for overseas employees is made in accordance with local regulations and customs. Full provision is made for all accrued benefits.

The Group also pays contributions to trustee administered funds on a contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period.

(ii) Termination gratuity benefit scheme

In compliance with UAE labour law, the Group has a termination gratuity benefit scheme covering all of its expatriate salaried employees who have been employed with the Group for more than one year. The provision for gratuity is recorded through the Group consolidated statement of income.

The present value of the gratuity obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost / (income) for gratuities include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of gratuity obligations. The value of the gratuity obligations is based on the report submitted by an independent actuarial firm.

(r) Dividends distribution on shares

Dividends on ordinary shares classified as equity are recognised in equity in the year in which they are declared. Dividends on ordinary equity shares are recorded in the year in which they are declared and, in respect of the final dividend, have been approved by the shareholders. Approval is also required from the Central Bank of the UAE in order to make a dividend payment.

The Board considers a number of factors such as Group's profitability, growth ambitions, opportunities for future investment and desire to maintain healthy capital ratios in excess of the minimum regulatory requirements.

Retained earnings that are not paid out as dividends are deployed within the business to support future profit growth and drive sustainable dividend growth.

(s) Share capital and reserves

(i) Perpetual Bonds

The Group classifies capital instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual terms of the instruments. The Group's perpetual bonds are not redeemable by holders and bear an entitlement to distributions that is non-cumulative and at the discretion of the board of directors. Accordingly, they are presented as a component of issued capital within equity. Distributions thereon are recognised in equity. Related income tax is accounted for in accordance with IAS 12 – Income taxes.

(ii) Share issue costs

Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of an equity instrument are deducted from the initial measurement of the equity instruments.

(t) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders (further adjusted for interest expense on Tier I capital notes) of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all diluted potential ordinary shares, if any.

(u) Operating segments

For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their products, services and certain subsidiaries which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the segments under their charge.

The segment managers report directly to the Management of the Group who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 35.

(v) Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) the party, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries:
 - controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the Group;
 - has an interest in the Group that gives it significant influence over the Group; or
 - has joint control over the Group;
- (b) the party is an associate;
- (c) the party is a jointly controlled entity;
- (d) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Group;
- (e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (a) or (d);
- (f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or
- (g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of the employees of the Group, or of any entity that is a related party of the Group.

(w) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service. A customer obtains control when it has the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the good or service in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Group also operates a rewards programme which allows customers to accumulate points when they purchase products on the Group's credit cards. The points can then be redeemed for shopping rewards, cash back or air miles, subject to a minimum number of points being obtained.

7 STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET ADOPTED

Certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2024, with the Group not opting for early adoption.

New and revised IFRSs	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates relating to Lack of Exchangeability The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.	1 January 2025
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 The amendments address matters identified during the post implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9.	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses.	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability IFRS 19 specifies the permitted disclosure requirements for an eligible subsidiary to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.	1 January 2027

The Group anticipates that these new standards, interpretations, and amendments will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements as and when they are applicable and adoption of these new standards, interpretations and amendments may have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the period of initial application.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

8 HYPERINFLATION

Türkiye has been determined a hyperinflationary economy under IAS 29 (Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies) with the previous three-year accumulated inflation exceeding 100 per cent. IAS 29 requires non-monetary assets and liabilities of DenizBank A.S. ('DenizBank'), the Group's subsidiary in Türkiye, to be restated to reflect their current prices using the Consumer Pricing Index (CPI) in the local currency of DenizBank before translation to the Group's functional currency.

As at 31 December 2024, the three-year cumulative inflation rate has been 291% (2023: 268%) based on the Turkish CPI. The consumer price index at the beginning of the reporting period was 1,859 and closed at 2,685 resulting in an increase of 44% (2023: 65%).

- Net non-monetary position (excluding equity) has been indexed by applying the difference in CPI from 31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024 resulting in a gain of AED 1.6 billion (2023: AED 2.3 billion) in the Group consolidated statement of income to the extent determined to be recoverable.
- Monetary assets and liabilities are already reported at the current measuring unit and are not adjusted for inflation. However, the CPI index is applied to measure the loss of purchasing power and for the net monetary position, a hyperinflation adjustment is made in Group Consolidated statement of income, amounting to AED 5.0 billion (2023: AED 5.6 billion) with an equal corresponding credit to OCI.
- Group consolidated statement of income is indexed using the respective period index movement for the year. For the year ended 31 December 2024, the indexation impact on the Group consolidated statement of income is as follows:

In AED Billion	31 December 2024 Hyperinflation Impact	31 December 2023 Hyperinflation Impact
Total operating income	0.43	1.80
General and administrative expenses	(0.58)	(0.69)
Net impairment loss on financial assets	(0.09)	(0.06)
Taxation charge	(0.04)	(0.14)

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the loss due to hyperinflation accounting for DenizBank was AED 3.1 billion (2023: AED 4.2 billion) and is recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income as hyperinflation adjustment on net monetary position. Overall, the hyperinflation adjustment results in a credit of AED 1.8 billion (2023: AED 0.7 billion) in OCI after netting off loss on net monetary position recognised in the Group consolidated statement of income.

The positive impact of 29 bps, arising from the AED 2.8 billion non-monetary items credit adjustment to equity partially offset by AED 4.9 billion indexation impact on risk-weighted assets, has been excluded from the capital adequacy computations.

9 CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Cash	6,402	5,950
Statutory and other deposits with Central Banks	87,377	72,320
Interest-bearing placements with Central Banks	295	487
Murabahas and interest-bearing certificates of deposits with Central Banks	10,602	17,285
Less: Expected credit losses	(11)	(11)
	104,665	96,031

The reserve requirements which are kept with the Central Banks of the countries in which the Group operates are not available for use in the Group's day to day operations and cannot be withdrawn without the approval of the relevant Central Bank. The level of reserves required changes periodically in accordance with the directives of the respective Central Banks.

10 DUE FROM BANKS

31 December 2024	Local (UAE) AED million	Foreign AED million	Total AED million
Time loans	16,147	92,492	108,639
Overnight, call and short notice	1,095	23,252	24,347
Gross due from banks	17,242	115,744	132,986
Less: Expected credit losses			(220)
			132,766
31 December 2023	Local (UAE) AED million	Foreign AED million	Total AED million
Time loans	14,260	62,583	76,843
Overnight, call and short notice	561	15,052	15,613
Gross due from banks	14,821	77,635	92,456
Less: Expected credit losses			(154)
			92,302

The average yield on the above placements averaged 8.06% p.a. (2023: 6.16% p.a.).

11 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

31 December 2024	Domestic* AED million	Regional** AED million	International*** AED million	Total AED million
TRADING SECURITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL				
Government Bonds	2,826	979	2,675	6,480
Corporate Bonds	1,190	922	480	2,592
Equity	–	–	145	145
Others	–	–	1,009	1,009
	4,016	1,901	4,309	10,226
DESIGNATED AS AT FVTPL				
Equity	–	73	2	75
Others	–	3	5	8
	–	76	7	83
MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST				
Government Bonds	91,317	18,250	39,179	148,746
Corporate Bonds	4,380	3,650	1,423	9,453
	95,697	21,900	40,602	158,199
Less: Expected credit losses				(103)
				158,096
MEASURED AT FVOCI – DEBT INSTRUMENTS				
Government Bonds	3,001	1,362	13,766	18,129
Corporate Bonds	5,539	3,724	3,267	12,530
	8,540	5,086	17,033	30,659
Less: Expected credit losses				(51)
				30,608
MEASURED AT FVOCI – EQUITY INSTRUMENTS				
Equity	114	2	94	210
	114	2	94	210
Gross Investment securities	108,367	28,965	62,045	199,377
Net Investment securities				199,223

As at 31 December 2024, the fair value of investment securities measured at amortised cost amounted to AED 153,362 million (31 December 2023: AED 135,468 million).

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 INVESTMENT SECURITIES continued

31 December 2023	Domestic* AED million	Regional** AED million	International*** AED million	Total AED million
TRADING SECURITIES MEASURED AT FVTPL				
Government Bonds	3,434	2,495	1,138	7,067
Corporate Bonds	1,051	765	443	2,259
Equity	-	-	112	112
Others	-	-	491	491
	4,485	3,260	2,184	9,929
DESIGNATED AS AT FVTPL				
Equity	-	74	2	76
Others	-	3	5	8
	-	77	7	84
MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST				
Government Bonds	75,407	19,809	32,290	127,506
Corporate Bonds	5,124	2,857	3,625	11,606
	80,531	22,666	35,915	139,112
Less: Expected credit losses				(71)
				139,041
MEASURED AT FVOCI – DEBT INSTRUMENTS				
Government Bonds	-	823	14,719	15,542
Corporate Bonds	4,388	1,589	2,015	7,992
	4,388	2,412	16,734	23,534
Less: Expected credit losses				(40)
				23,494
MEASURED AT FVOCI – EQUITY INSTRUMENTS				
Equity	97	60	541	698
	97	60	541	698
Gross Investment securities	89,501	28,475	55,381	173,357
Net Investment securities				173,246

* Domestic: These are securities issued within the UAE.

** Regional: These are securities issued within the Middle East excluding the UAE.

*** International: These are securities issued outside the Middle East region.

12 LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
(a) <u>By Type</u>		
Gross loans and receivables	529,179	480,885
Less: Expected credit losses	(27,552)	(35,780)
Net loans and receivables	501,627	445,105
<u>At Amortised Cost</u>		
Overdrafts	21,182	22,926
Time loans	344,958	326,305
Loans against trust receipts	9,707	8,216
Bills discounted	9,202	8,001
Credit card receivables	26,243	24,472
Gross loans – conventional	411,292	389,920
Murabaha	86,497	63,500
Ijara	28,908	24,621
Wakala	1,820	935
Istisna'a	1,749	1,688
Credit cards receivable	3,685	2,877
Others	603	537
Less: Deferred income	(5,375)	(3,193)
Gross Islamic financing receivables	117,887	90,965
Gross loans and receivables	529,179	480,885
Total of credit impaired loans and receivables	17,639	22,022
(b) <u>By Business Units</u>		
Corporate and Institutional Banking	314,777	303,393
Retail banking	186,850	141,712
	501,627	445,105

Ijara assets amounting to AED 5.2 billion (2023: AED 2.9 billion) were securitised for the purpose of issuance of Sukuks payable (refer Note 13 and 19).

Expected credit losses on Loans and receivables have been disclosed in further detail in Note 45 (I).

13 LOANS SECURITISATION

Securitisation of Islamic Financing Receivables

The Group transferred certain identified Ijara assets totalling to AED 5.2 billion (the 'co-owned assets') of its subsidiary, Emirates Islamic Bank, to EIB Sukuk Company Limited – (the 'Issuer'), a special purpose vehicle formed for the issuance of these sukuk.

In substance, the co-owned assets remain in control of the Group; accordingly these assets continue to be recognised by the Group. In case of any default, the Group has provided an undertaking to make good all losses to the sukuk holders. The assets are in the control of the Group and shall continue to be serviced by the Group.

14 GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLES

	Goodwill	Intangibles on Acquisition				Total
	AED million	Banking license AED million	Customer relationships AED million	Core deposit intangibles AED million	Brands AED million	AED million
31 December 2024						
Cost						
Balance as at 1 January 2024	5,532	85	495	913	71	7,096
Exchange and other adjustments*	(12)	(33)	–	–	(12)	(57)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	5,520	52	495	913	59	7,039
Less: Amortisation and impairment						
Balance as at 1 January 2024	5	–	495	913	–	1,413
Amortisation and impairment for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–
Balance as at 31 December 2024	5	–	495	913	–	1,413
Net Goodwill and Intangibles	5,515	52	–	–	59	5,626
31 December 2023						
Cost	5,532	85	495	913	71	7,096
Less: Amortisation and impairment	5	–	495	913	–	1,413
Net Goodwill and Intangibles	5,527	85	–	–	71	5,683

* Exchange and other adjustments relate to translation of acquired Goodwill and intangibles pertaining to Emirates NBD Egypt and DenizBank using the year end exchange rate.

The goodwill and intangibles were acquired through business combinations. Goodwill and brands have indefinite life and are reviewed annually for impairment.

Impairment testing of goodwill

The goodwill acquired through business combinations with an indefinite life is reviewed annually for impairment by comparing the recoverable amount based on value-in-use calculations for cash generating units (CGUs) to which goodwill has been allocated with its carrying value.

The goodwill has been allocated to four cash-generating units:

- Corporate and Institutional Banking
- Retail banking and Wealth Management
- Global Markets and Treasury
- Emirates NBD Egypt S.A.E.

Key assumptions used in impairment testing for goodwill

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units has been determined based on a value in use calculation, using cash flow projections covering a five-year period and by applying a terminal growth rate thereafter.

The calculation of value in use in the cash-generating units is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

- Interest margins;
- Discount rates;
- Market share during the projection period;
- Projected growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the projection period;
- Current local Gross Domestic Product ('GDP'); and
- Local inflation rates.

Interest margins

Interest margins are based on prevailing market rates at the start of the budget period. These are changed over the budget period for anticipated market conditions.

Discount rates

Discount rates reflect Management's estimate of return on capital employed ('ROCE') required in each business. This is the benchmark used by Management to assess operating performance and to evaluate future investment proposals. Discount rates are calculated by using the Weighted Average Cost of Capital ('WACC').

Projected growth rate, GDP and local inflation rates

Assumptions are based on published industry research.

The recoverable amount of goodwill of CGUs, determined on the basis of value in use calculation, uses cash flow projections covering a five year period, with an appropriate terminal growth rate applied thereafter. The forecast cash flows have been discounted using the WACC (7.5% for UAE and 37.36% for Egypt) in the jurisdiction where the CGU operates. A one percentage point change in the discount rate or the terminal growth rate would reduce the recoverable amount of the CGUs as mentioned in the table below:

	Goodwill allocated to CGUs (AED million)	Recoverable amount (AED million)	One percentage change in discount rate (AED million)	One percentage change in terminal growth rate (AED million)
Cash generating units (CGUs)				
Corporate and Institutional Banking	3,589	103,175	15,851	12,846
Retail banking and Wealth Management	1,700	124,491	19,126	15,500
Global Markets and Treasury	206	70,767	11,813	9,787
Emirates NBD Egypt S.A.E	20	2,102	66	22

Based on the current impairment assessment, goodwill is not impaired as at 31 December 2024.

Intangibles

Acquired intangibles are recognised at their 'fair value' upon initial recognition.

The specific criteria which needs to be satisfied for an intangible asset to be recognised separately from goodwill in an acquisition is that the intangible asset must be clearly identifiable, in that it either;

- Be separable, that is, be capable of being separated or divided from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, asset or liability; or
- Arise from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.

Intangibles excluding banking license and brand are amortised using the straight-line method over the useful life of the asset, which is estimated to be between 3 and 11 years. If an indication of impairment arises, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

The banking license and brands have indefinite lives and are tested for impairment annually. For impairment testing purposes, the banking license and brands are allocated to the relevant cash generating unit. Based on the current assessment, banking license and brands are not impaired as at 31 December 2024.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

15 OTHER ASSETS

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Accrued interest receivable	8,945	6,358
Islamic profit receivable	376	320
Prepayments and other advances	2,763	2,693
Sundry debtors and other receivables	3,223	3,322
Inventory	3,807	3,746
Deferred tax asset	420	493
Investment properties	348	359
Others	2,906	4,099
	22,788	21,390

16 DUE TO BANKS

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Demand and call deposits	8,302	3,297
Balances with correspondent banks	2,330	2,702
Repurchase agreements with banks	7,412	7,294
Time and other deposits	37,443	27,028
	55,487	40,321

The interest incurred on the above averaged 5.40% p.a. (2023: 4.29% p.a.).

17 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
(a) <u>By Type</u>		
Demand, call and short notice	262,856	245,523
Time	273,297	236,085
Savings	76,115	67,181
Others (including escrow)	54,509	35,772
	666,777	584,561
(b) <u>By Business Units</u>		
Corporate and Institutional Banking	301,629	248,649
Retail banking	365,148	335,912
	666,777	584,561

Included in the above customer deposits are Islamic deposits totalling to AED 107,193 million (2023: 84,531 million)

The interest incurred and profit distribution to depositors on the above deposits averaged 6.07% p.a. (2023: 4.10% p.a.).

18 DEBT ISSUED AND OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Medium term note programmes	56,014	51,233
Term loans from banks	13,884	11,909
Borrowings raised from loan securitisations	2,578	2,974
	72,476	66,116

Some of the Debts issued and other borrowed funds have been hedged for cash flow and fair value risks and amount to AED 25,696 million (2023: AED 28,180 million). For details of hedging instruments please refer to Note 34.

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Balance as at 1 January	66,116	53,487
New issuances	27,689	22,386
Repayments	(19,471)	(8,050)
Other movements*	(1,858)	(1,707)
Balance as at 31 December	72,476	66,116

*Represents exchange rate and fair value movements on debts issued in foreign currency. The Group hedges the foreign currency risk on public issuances through derivative financial instruments.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the outstanding medium term borrowings are falling due as below:

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
2024	–	19,278
2025	21,843	11,063
2026	9,089	7,639
2027	12,424	4,660
2028	6,823	7,010
2029	6,740	576
Beyond 2029	15,557	15,890
	72,476	66,116

The interest rate paid on the above averaged 5.42% p.a. in 2024 (2023: 5.06% p.a.).

19 SUKUKS PAYABLE

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Balance as at 1 January	4,673	3,673
New issuances*	2,754	1,000
Balance as at 31 December	7,427	4,673

*During the year, the Group issued Sukuks amounting to AED 2,754 million under a Shariah compliant Sukuk financing arrangement with the maturity falling due in May 2029.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the outstanding Sukuks are falling due as follows:

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
2025	1,836	1,836
2026	2,837	2,837
2029	2,754	–
	7,427	4,673

The profit rate paid on the above averaged 3.38% p.a. in 2024 (2023: 2.60% p.a.).

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

20 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Accrued interest payable	8,065	6,114
Profit payable to Islamic depositors	678	533
Managers' cheques	3,298	2,690
Trade and other payables	9,783	8,014
Staff related liabilities	2,226	1,805
Provision for taxation (refer Note 32)	2,734	489
Others	16,042	11,628
	42,826	31,273

21 ISSUED CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM RESERVE

Authorised, issued and fully paid: 6,316,598,253 ordinary shares of AED1 each (2023: 6,316,598,253 ordinary shares).

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the Group is proposing a cash dividend of AED1 per share for the year (2023: AED 1.20 per share) amounting to AED 6,317 million (2023: AED 7,580 million).

22 TIER I CAPITAL NOTES

The Group has issued a number of regulatory Tier 1 capital notes with details mentioned in the table below. The notes are perpetual, subordinated and unsecured. The Group can elect not to pay a coupon at its own discretion. Note holders will not have a right to claim the coupon and such event will not be considered an event of default. The notes carry no maturity date and have been classified as equity.

Issuance Month/Year	Issued Amount	Coupon Rate
May 2021	USD 750 million (AED 2.75 billion)	Fixed interest rate with a reset every six years.
July 2020	USD 750 million (AED 2.75 billion)	Fixed interest rate with a reset every six years.
March 2019	USD 1 billion (AED 3.67 billion)	Fixed interest rate with a reset every six years.

23 RESERVES

Legal and statutory reserves

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association, and in compliance with Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, a minimum of 10% of profit should be transferred to a non-distributable legal and statutory reserve until such time as this reserve equals 50% of the Bank's issued capital. Since the legal and statutory reserve is equal to 50% of the Bank's issued capital, profit was not appropriated to the legal and statutory reserve during the year.

Other reserve

10% of the profit is also transferable to a non-distributable regular reserve until such time as this reserve equals 10% of the Bank's issued capital as per the Bank's Articles of Association. Since the regular reserve is equal to 10% of the Bank's issued capital, profit was not appropriated to the regular reserve during the year.

	Legal and statutory reserve AED million	Regular reserve AED million	Other reserves AED million	Total AED million
At 1 January 2024	3,158	631	2,314	6,103
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	3,158	631	2,314	6,103

Fair value reserve

Fair value reserve includes the net change in fair value of FVOCI financial assets and the net effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges.

Currency translation reserve

Currency translation reserve represents the exchange differences arising from re-translating the opening net investment in foreign operations.

24 NET INTEREST INCOME

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Interest and similar income		
Loans and receivables to customers	47,380	35,568
Loans and receivables to banks	11,661	6,431
Investment securities at FVOCI	3,133	2,990
Investment securities at amortised cost	4,141	3,487
Trading securities and designated at FVTPL investment securities	591	209
Others	2,223	1,346
Total interest income	69,129	50,031
Interest and similar expense		
Deposits from customers	(34,814)	(19,265)
Borrowings from banks and financial institutions	(2,088)	(1,622)
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	(5,443)	(4,140)
Others	(415)	(212)
Total interest expense	(42,760)	(25,239)
Net interest income	26,369	24,792

25 INCOME FROM ISLAMIC FINANCING AND INVESTMENT PRODUCTS

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Murabaha	4,153	3,559
Ijara	1,544	1,459
Others	3,306	2,270
	9,003	7,288

26 DISTRIBUTION ON ISLAMIC DEPOSITS AND PROFIT PAID TO SUKUK HOLDERS

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Distribution to depositors	2,761	1,885
Profit paid to sukuk holders	215	115
	2,976	2,000

Distribution on Islamic deposits represents the share of income between depositors and equity holders. The allocation and distribution to depositors is approved by the Profit Equalization Committee, Internal Shariah Supervision Committee of the Group and the Islamic banking subsidiary respectively.

Profit paid to sukuk holders represents the distribution of returns received in respect of leased assets transferred to the EIB Sukuk Company Limited which was specifically formed for this transaction.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

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27 NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Fee income*	11,716	7,581
Commission income on Trade finance products / services	1,170	1,074
Brokerage fees	76	69
Portfolio and other management fees	385	235
Total fee and commission income	13,347	8,959
Fee and commission expense	(6,554)	(4,086)
	6,793	4,873

*This also includes fees related to asset management, earned by the Group on trust and fiduciary activities in which the Group holds or invests assets on behalf of its customers.

28 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Dividend income on equity investment measured at FVOCI	1	-
Dividend income on equity investments measured at FVTPL	11	7
Gain from sale of debt investment securities measured at FVOCI	448	380
Gain from investment securities designated at fair value through profit or loss	6	33
Rental income	63	62
Gain / (loss) on sale of investment properties / inventories	(6)	389
Foreign exchange and derivative income*	3,481	5,946
Other income (net)	103	778
	4,107	7,595

*Foreign exchange income comprises of trading and translation gain / (loss) and gain / (loss) on dealings with customers.

29 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Staff cost	8,282	6,772
Occupancy cost	346	314
Equipment and supplies	288	244
Information technology cost	808	627
Communication cost	394	379
Service, legal and professional fees	549	366
Marketing related expenses	333	317
Depreciation	1,150	825
Amortisation of intangibles	-	28
Others	1,601	1,824
	13,751	11,696

30 NET IMPAIRMENT LOSS / (REVERSAL)

The charge to the Group consolidated statement of income for the net impairment loss / (reversal) is made up as follows:

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Net impairment of cash and deposits with Central Banks	-	9
Net impairment of due from banks	70	86
Net impairment of investment securities	44	42
Net impairment of loans and receivables (refer note - 45 I)	(404)	4,466
Net impairment of unfunded exposures	1,069	922
Bad debt written off / (recovery) - net	(789)	(2,173)
Net impairment on financial assets	(10)	3,352
Net impairment of non-financial assets	116	96
	106	3,448

31 DIRECTORS FEES

This comprises of fees payable to the directors of the Group of AED 31 million (2023: AED 31 million).

32 TAXATION

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses, Corporate Tax Law ('CT Law') to enact a new CT regime in the UAE. The new CT regime has become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023.

As the Group's accounting year ends on 31 December, the first tax period will be 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, with the first return to be filed on or before 30 September 2025.

The taxable income of the entities that are in scope for UAE CT purposes is subject to 9% CT rate. The Group is in scope of Pillar Two (i.e exceeding the revenue threshold of EUR 750 million and operating in multiple jurisdictions). The Group is in process of assessing its potential exposure to Pillar Two income taxes.

The Group's UAE operations will be subject to Pillar Two effective 1 January 2025. The effective tax rate is expected to be 15% on profit earned in the UAE (9% in 2024). The estimated impact based on 2024 profit equates to AED 1.4 billion.

The amendments to IAS 12 introduce a temporary mandatory relief from accounting for deferred tax that arises from legislation implementing Pillar Two. The Group has applied the exception to recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

The tax charge for year ended 31 December 2024 is AED 4,133 million, representing Group effective tax rate of 14% (31 December 2023: 8%). UAE effective tax rate is 9% and Türkiye effective tax rate is 29%.

A. Amounts recognised in the Statement of Income:

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Current Income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	3,858	1,075
Deferred tax expense:		
Origination of temporary differences	275	1,060
Reversal of temporary differences	-	(1)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Income	4,133	2,134

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Profit before tax (before hyperinflation)	30,277	27,884
Domestic tax (9%)	2,097	-
Tax in foreign jurisdictions	1,986	2,028
Increase in tax rates	-	192
Tax effect of:		
Income not taxable	(58)	(162)
Taxable amount not included in PBT	-	1
Non-deductible expenses	160	88
Deductible amount not included in PBT	(2)	(1)
Others	(71)	(48)
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized	21	36
Total income tax expense	4,133	2,134

33 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Group presents basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders (further adjusted for interest expense on Tier 1 capital notes) of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all diluted potential ordinary shares, if any.

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders	22,973	21,480
Deduct : Interest on Tier 1 capital notes	(511)	(511)
Net profit attributable to equity holders	22,462	20,969
Weighted average number of equity shares in issue (million)	6,311	6,311
Earnings per share* (AED)	3.56	3.32
Adjusted earnings per share** (AED)	4.06	3.99

*The diluted and basic earnings per share were the same for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.
**Adjusted EPS for the year ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 represent net profit for the period attributable to equity holders excluding the non-cash impact of hyperinflation adjustment on net monetary position divided by weighted average number of equity shares in issue.

34 DERIVATIVES

Derivatives held for risk management

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, together with the notional amounts analysed by the term to maturity. The notional amount is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year-end and are neither indicative of the market risk nor credit risk.

31 December 2024 notional amounts by term to maturity

	Positive fair value AED million	Negative fair value AED million	Notional amount AED million	Within 3 months AED million	Over 3 months to 1 year AED million	Over 1 year to 3 years AED million	Over 3 years to 5 years AED million	Over 5 years AED million
Derivatives held for trading:								
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,076	(854)	253,542	178,753	53,246	15,671	5,326	546
Foreign exchange options	210	(168)	12,591	7,172	4,659	183	577	-
Interest rate swaps/caps	10,453	(9,712)	718,772	99,729	183,200	225,751	99,997	110,095
Commodity options	70	(58)	5,296	438	979	2,889	990	-
	11,809	(10,792)	990,201	286,092	242,084	244,494	106,890	110,641
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges:								
Interest rate swaps	419	(575)	38,536	5,529	10,851	20,912	815	429
Derivatives held as fair value hedges:								
Interest rate swaps	236	(4,530)	26,367	-	1,344	7,411	5,461	12,151
Derivatives held as hedge of a net investment in foreign operations:								
Forward foreign exchange contracts	4	-	333	43	290	-	-	-
Total	12,468	(15,897)	1,055,437	291,664	254,569	272,817	113,166	123,221

Hedging instruments are issued to hedge against interest rate and foreign exchange risks pertaining to hedged items. Hedged items include certain Loans and receivables amounting to AED 29,976 million (note 12), Investment securities amounting to AED 8,966 million (note 11), Customer deposits amounting to AED 265 million (note 17) and Debt issued and other borrowed funds amounting to AED 25,696 million (note 18). All the hedges were determined to be effective as on 31 December 2024.

The hedged forecast cash flows which are expected to occur over the future years and are expected to affect profit or loss are insignificant.

31 December 2023 notional amounts by term to maturity

	Positive fair value AED million	Negative fair value AED million	Notional amount AED million	Within 3 months AED million	Over 3 months to 1 year AED million	Over 1 year to 3 years AED million	Over 3 years to 5 years AED million	Over 5 years AED million
Derivatives held for trading:								
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,250	(936)	227,032	158,840	53,202	11,289	3,133	568
Foreign exchange options	40	(24)	6,632	3,466	2,351	210	257	348
Interest rate swaps/caps	13,268	(11,794)	634,063	61,273	143,233	215,396	113,695	100,466
Commodity options	36	(36)	2,454	95	821	1,332	206	-
	14,594	(12,790)	870,181	223,674	199,607	228,227	117,291	101,382
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges:								
Interest rate swaps	350	(786)	31,815	4,152	2,315	24,170	349	829
Derivatives held as fair value hedges:								
Interest rate swaps	340	(3,808)	30,170	3,143	40	6,180	7,663	13,144
Derivatives held as hedge of a net investment in foreign operations:								
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(5)	623	330	293	-	-	-
Total	15,284	(17,389)	932,789	231,299	202,255	258,577	125,303	115,355

Hedging instruments are issued to hedge against interest rate and foreign exchange risks pertaining to hedged items. Hedged items include certain Loans and receivables amounting to AED 24,527 million (note 12), Investment securities amounting to AED 9,278 million (note 11), Customer deposits amounting to AED Nil (note 17) and Debt issued and borrowed funds amounting to AED 28,180 million (note 18). All the hedges were determined to be effective as on 31 December 2023.

Derivative product types

Forwards are contractual agreements to either buy or sell a specified currency, commodity or financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customised contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market.

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange interest or foreign currency differentials based on a specific notional amount. For interest rate swaps, counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating rate interest payments based on a notional value in a single currency. For currency swaps, the underlying amounts are exchanged in different currencies.

Options are contractual agreements that convey the right, but not the obligation, to either buy or sell a specific amount of a commodity or financial instrument at a fixed price, either at a fixed future date or at any time within a specified period.

Derivative related credit risk

Credit risk in respect of derivative financial instruments arises from the potential for a counterparty to default on its contractual obligations and is limited to the positive fair value of instruments that are favourable to the Group and potential future fluctuations. The majority of the fair value of favourable contracts (and therefore credit risk) is exposure to financial institutions. All credit exposure is managed under approved facilities, and in many cases are collateralised under Credit Support Annex (CSA). The Group takes a Credit Value Adjustment (CVA) on outstanding derivative transactions. The methodology for CVA calculation relies on three components: the probability of default of the counterparty, the expected positive exposure and the recovery rate. CVA is computed on all asset classes including Foreign Exchange, Interest Rates and Commodities.

Derivatives held or issued for trading purposes

Most of the Group's derivative trading activities relate to sales and position coverage. Sales activities involve offering products to customers at competitive prices in order to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce current and expected risks.

Interest rate derivatives trading is conducted under Board approved limits.

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34 DERIVATIVES continued

Derivatives held or issued for hedging purposes

As part of its asset and liability management, the Group uses derivatives for hedging purposes in order to reduce its exposure to currency and interest rate risks. This is achieved by hedging specific financial instruments and forecasted transactions as well as strategic hedging against overall balance sheet exposures.

The Group designates its derivatives held or issued for hedging purposes as:

- Fair value hedges: Hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or firm commitments;
- Cash flow hedges: Hedges of highly probable future cash flows attributable to a recognised asset or liability, or a highly probable forecast transaction; and
- Net investment hedges: Hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

Further, in terms of the hedging transactions carried out by the Group, the Group documents:

- At the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, the risk being hedged and the Group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking a hedge transaction.
- The manner in which effectiveness will be measured throughout the life of the hedge relationship.
- The Group's assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

Hedge effectiveness is measured by the Group on a prospective basis at inception, as well as retrospectively (where applicable) and prospectively over the term of the hedge relationship. Sources of ineffectiveness in hedge accounting include the impact of derivative related credit risk on the valuation of the hedging derivative and hedged item. To mitigate this credit risk, the Group executes hedging derivatives with high quality counterparties and the majority of the Group's hedging derivatives are collateralised.

Fair value hedges:

The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge against changes in value of investment securities due to interest rate movements. These are designated by the Group as fair value hedges and, therefore the fair value hedge accounting is applied to hedge movements in the value of fixed interest rate assets and liabilities subject to interest rate risk, as well as assets and liabilities subject to foreign exchange risk.

Subsequent to initial designation, changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as fair value hedges are accounted for in the 'other operating income', along with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability attributable to the hedged risk.

Cash flow hedges:

The Group uses interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements to hedge against the cash flow risks arising on certain floating rate customer deposits and medium-term borrowings. Interest rate swaps are also used to hedge against the cash flow risks arising on certain floating rate loans and receivables. These are designated by the Group as cash flow hedges, and, as such, the Group applies cash flow hedge accounting to hedge the variability in highly probable forecast future cash flows attributable to interest rate risk on variable rate assets and liabilities, and assets and liabilities subject to foreign exchange risk.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges are recognised in the fair value reserve within equity. Any gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Group consolidated statement of income.

Net investment hedges:

Net investment hedging instruments often consist of derivatives such as forward rate which are accounted for in the same manner as cash flow hedges.

Any gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge is recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve within equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Group consolidated statement of income.

35 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group is organised into the following main businesses:

- Corporate and Institutional Banking represents corporate loans, customer deposits (including current and saving accounts), trade finance (including cash), Islamic products (including Emirates Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.) and structured financing for the Group excluding DenizBank;
- Retail banking and Wealth Management represents retail loans, customer deposits, private banking and wealth management, Islamic products (including Emirates Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.), equity broking services, asset management and consumer financing for the Group excluding DenizBank;
- Global Markets and Treasury activities comprise of managing the Group's portfolio of investments, funds management, Islamic products (including Emirates Islamic Bank P.J.S.C.) and interbank treasury operations for the Group excluding DenizBank;
- DenizBank is managed as a separate operating segment; and
- Other operations of the Group include Emirates NBD Global Services LLC (formerly known as Tanfeeth LLC), property management, operations and support functions.

Transactions between operating segments is on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

	Corporate and Institutional banking AED million	Retail banking and Wealth Management AED million	Global Markets and Treasury AED million	DenizBank AED million	Others AED million	Total AED million
Audited 31 December 2024						
Net interest income and income from Islamic products net of distribution to depositors	5,528	12,474	2,842	7,125	4,427	32,396
Net fees, commission and other income	2,625	5,293	(111)	3,915	16	11,738
Total operating income	8,153	17,767	2,731	11,040	4,443	44,134
General and administrative expenses	(859)	(5,306)	(244)	(4,478)	(2,864)	(13,751)
Net impairment loss	2,677	(2,440)	(43)	(493)	193	(106)
Hyperinflation adjustment on net monetary position	-	-	-	(3,136)	-	(3,136)
Profit for the year before taxation	9,971	10,021	2,444	2,933	1,772	27,141
Segment Assets	392,847	188,264	239,175	165,339	10,957	996,582
Segment Liabilities and Equity	280,583	338,031	42,866	147,244	187,858	996,582
Audited 31 December 2023						
Net interest income and income from Islamic products net of distribution to depositors	5,545	11,512	3,276	5,971	3,776	30,080
Net fees, commission and other income	2,160	4,699	462	5,312	315	12,948
General and administrative expenses	(754)	(4,319)	(217)	(3,663)	(2,743)	(11,696)
Total operating income	7,705	16,211	3,738	11,283	4,091	43,028
Net impairment loss	249	(3,866)	(49)	30	188	(3,448)
Hyperinflation adjustment on net monetary position	-	-	-	(4,229)	-	(4,229)
Profit for the year before taxation	7,200	8,026	3,472	3,421	1,536	23,655
Segment Assets	346,409	143,513	222,723	147,441	2,687	862,773
Segment Liabilities and Equity	233,050	300,891	32,413	133,902	162,517	862,773

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36 SUBSIDIARIES

The direct subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

Subsidiaries:	Group % Share holding	Nature of business	Country of incorporation
1 Buzz Contact Centre Solutions LLC	100	Call centre management services	Dubai, U.A.E.
2 DenizBank Anonim Sirketi	100	Banking	Türkiye
3 Emirates Funds LLC	100	Asset management	Dubai, U.A.E.
4 Emirates Funds Managers (Jersey) Limited	100	Asset management	Jersey, England
5 Emirates Islamic Bank (P.J.S.C.)	99.9	Islamic banking	Dubai, U.A.E.
6 Emirates Money Consumer Finance LLC	100	Consumer finance	Dubai, U.A.E.
7 Emirates NBD Asset Management Limited	100	Asset management	Dubai, U.A.E.
8 Emirates NBD Capital (KSA) LLC	100	Investment services	KSA
9 Emirates NBD Capital P.S.C.	100	Investment services	Dubai, U.A.E.
10 Emirates NBD Egypt S.A.E.	100	Banking	Egypt
11 Emirates NBD Global Funding Limited	100	Medium term borrowing and money market transactions	Cayman Islands
12 Emirates NBD Properties LLC	100	Real estate management	Dubai, U.A.E.
13 Emirates NBD Securities LLC	100	Brokerage services	Dubai, U.A.E.
14 Emirates NBD Trust Company (Jersey) Limited	100	Trust administration services	Jersey, England
15 ENBD London Branch Nominee Company	100	Nominee Company for Investment business	England
16 Emirates NBD Global Services LLC (Formerly Tanfeeth LLC)	100	Shared services organization	Dubai, U.A.E.
17 Emirates NBD Capital India Private Limited	100	Asset management	India

Other entities consolidated by the Group based on an assessment of control are as follows:

Names	Nature of business
1 Emirates NBD Global Markets Limited	SPE for funding purpose
2 EIB Sukuk Company Limited	SPE for asset securitisation
3 EI Funding Limited	SPE for asset securitisation

During the year 2024, Emirates National Dubai Real Estate Company LLC was liquidated.

37 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) The Group's commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Letters of credit	17,118	16,180
Guarantees	80,028	65,428
Liability on risk participations	416	379
Irrevocable loan commitments*	95,414	66,018
	192,976	148,005

*Irrevocable loan commitments represent a contractual commitment to permit drawdowns on a facility within a defined period subject to conditions precedent and termination clauses. Since commitments may expire without being drawn down, and as conditions precedent to draw down have to be fulfilled the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent exact future cash requirements.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, ECL on unfunded exposures amounted to:

	2024			2023		
AED million	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Lifetime ECL credit-impaired
Exposure	193,362	5,967	3,125	149,333	4,013	3,127
Expected credit losses	(903)	(177)	(2,561)	(972)	(572)	(991)
	192,459	5,790	564	148,361	3,441	2,136

Unfunded exposure includes guarantees, standby letter of credit, liability on risk participations, customer acceptances and irrevocable loan commitments.

(b) Acceptances

Acceptances are recognised on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding liability. Accordingly, there is no off-balance sheet commitment for acceptances.

(c) Capital Commitments

The Group has capital commitments as at 31 December 2024 for branch refurbishments and automation projects of AED 1,802 million (2023: AED 928 million).

38 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Emirates NBD Group is majorly owned by Investment Corporation of Dubai (40.92%), entity which is wholly owned by the Government of Dubai.

Deposits from and loans to Dubai government related entities, other than those that have been individually disclosed, amount to 5% (2023: 5%) and 7% (2023: 10%) respectively, of the total deposits and loans of the Group. These entities are independently run business entities, and all financial dealings with the Group are on normal commercial terms.

The Group has also entered into transactions with certain other related parties who are non government related entities. Such transactions were also made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the same time for comparable transactions with third parties and do not involve more than a normal amount of risk.

Related party balances and transactions are carried out on normal commercial terms and are as follows:

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Loans and receivables:		
To majority shareholder of the parent	57,333	76,028
To parent	2,262	2,278
To directors and related companies	1,949	1,658
	61,544	79,964

38 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS continued

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Customer and Islamic deposits:		
From majority shareholder of the parent	8,056	8,297
From parent	2,278	553
	10,334	8,850
	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Investment in Government of Dubai bonds	6,370	6,377
	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Payments made to other related parties	17	17
Fees received in respect of funds managed by the Group	24	23
Directors sitting and other fee	28	18
Key management compensation:		
Short term employment benefits	112	104
Post-employment benefits	2	2
	114	106

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, directly or indirectly.

39 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group's financial position, before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancement, can be analysed by the following regions:

31 December 2024	UAE AED million	Other GCC AED million	International AED million	Total AED million
ASSETS				
Cash and deposits with Central Banks	73,463	2,250	28,952	104,665
Due from banks	17,242	27,802	87,722	132,766
Investment securities	108,367	19,987	70,869	199,223
Loans and receivables	350,468	35,929	115,230	501,627
Positive fair value of derivatives	1,451	441	10,576	12,468
Customer acceptances	8,276	685	517	9,478
Property and equipment	3,284	365	4,292	7,941
Goodwill and Intangibles	5,494	-	132	5,626
Other Assets	8,990	640	13,158	22,788
TOTAL ASSETS	577,035	88,099	331,448	996,582
LIABILITIES				
Due to Bank	14,228	8,705	32,554	55,487
Customer deposits	490,616	29,493	146,668	666,777
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	-	72,476	72,476
Sukuk Payable	7,427	-	-	7,427
Negative fair value of derivatives	1,600	700	13,597	15,897
Customer acceptances	8,276	685	517	9,478
Other liabilities	25,908	1,703	15,215	42,826
Total equity	126,214	-	-	126,214
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	674,269	41,286	281,027	996,582
Geographical distribution of letters of credit and guarantees	62,997	8,480	25,669	97,146

31 December 2023				
Geographical distribution of assets	528,319	59,241	275,213	862,773
Geographical distribution of liabilities and equity	572,632	29,187	260,954	862,773
Geographical distribution of letters of credit and guarantees	50,886	7,251	23,471	81,608

40 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A. Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The table below sets out the Group's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their carrying values.

31 December 2024	Trading securities at FVTPL AED million	Designated at FVTPL AED million	FVOCI – debt instruments AED million	FVOCI – equity instruments AED million	Amortised cost AED million	Hedging instruments AED million	Total carrying value* AED million
Financial assets							
Cash and deposits with Central Banks	-	-	-	-	104,665	-	104,665
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	132,766	-	132,766
Investment securities	10,226	83	30,608	210	158,096	-	199,223
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	501,627	-	501,627
Positive fair value of derivatives	11,809	-	-	-	-	659	12,468
Others	-	-	-	-	24,928	-	24,928
	22,035	83	30,608	210	922,082	659	975,677
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	55,487	-	55,487
Customer deposits	-	-	-	-	666,777	-	666,777
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	72,476	-	72,476
Sukuk payable	-	-	-	-	7,427	-	7,427
Negative fair value of derivatives	10,792	-	-	-	-	5,105	15,897
Others	-	-	-	-	52,304	-	52,304
	10,792	-	-	-	854,471	5,105	870,368

31 December 2023	Trading securities at FVTPL AED million	Designated at FVTPL AED million	FVOCI – debt instruments AED million	FVOCI – equity instruments AED million	Amortised cost AED million	Hedging instruments AED million	Total carrying value* AED million
Financial assets							
Cash and deposits with Central Banks	-	-	-	-	96,031	-	96,031
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	92,302	-	92,302
Investment securities	9,929	84	23,494	698	139,041	-	173,246
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	445,105	-	445,105
Positive fair value of derivatives	14,594	-	-	-	-	690	15,284
Others	-	-	-	-	22,567	-	22,567
	24,523	84	23,494	698	795,046	690	844,535
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	40,321	-	40,321
Customer deposits	-	-	-	-	584,561	-	584,561
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	-	-	-	-	66,116	-	66,116
Sukuk payable	-	-	-	-	4,673	-	4,673
Negative fair value of derivatives	12,790	-	-	-	-	4,599	17,389
Others	-	-	-	-	39,741	-	39,741
	12,790	-	-	-	735,412	4,599	752,801

The carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities (that are not stated at fair value) are not significantly different to their fair values, except for investment securities at amortised cost, disclosed in note 11.

B. Fair value of financial instruments

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The different levels in the fair value hierarchy have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in principal markets for identified assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: valuation using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3: valuation using inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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40 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES continued**B. Fair value of financial instruments** continued

31 December 2024	Level 1 AED million	Level 2 AED million	Level 3 AED million	Total AED million
Investment securities				
Trading securities at FVTPL				
Government Bonds	6,480	-	-	6,480
Corporate Bonds	2,592	-	-	2,592
Equity	145	-	-	145
Others	1,009	-	-	1,009
	10,226	-	-	10,226
FVOCI - debt instruments				
Government Bonds	18,108	21	-	18,129
Corporate Bonds	12,530	-	-	12,530
	30,638	21	-	30,659
FVOCI - equity instruments				
	4	-	206	210
Designated at FVTPL				
Equity	10	-	65	75
Others	8	-	-	8
	18	-	65	83
Positive fair value of derivatives				
Derivatives held for trading	-	11,809	-	11,809
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	-	419	-	419
Derivatives held as fair value hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	-	236	-	236
Derivatives held as hedge of a net investment in foreign operations:				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	4	-	4
	-	12,468	-	12,468
Negative fair value of derivatives				
Derivatives held for trading	-	(10,792)	-	(10,792)
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	-	(575)	-	(575)
Derivatives held as fair value hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	-	(4,530)	-	(4,530)
Derivatives held as hedge of a net investment in foreign operations:				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-
	-	(15,897)	-	(15,897)
	40,886	(3,408)	271	37,749

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for the fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	Trading securities at FVTPL AED million	Designated at FVTPL AED million	FVOCI - debt instruments AED million	FVOCI - equity instrument AED million	Total AED million
Balance as at 1 January 2024	-	66	-	115	181
Total gains or losses:					
- in profit or loss	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
- in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(1)	(1)
Purchases	-	-	-	92	92
Issues	-	-	-	-	-
Settlements and other adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers into Level 3	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out of Level 3	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	-	65	-	206	271

31 December 2023	Level 1 AED million	Level 2 AED million	Level 3 AED million	Total AED million
Investment securities				
Trading securities at FVTPL				
Government Bonds	7,067	-	-	7,067
Corporate Bonds	2,259	-	-	2,259
Equity	112	-	-	112
Others	491	-	-	491
	9,929	-	-	9,929
FVOCI - debt instruments				
Government Bonds	15,521	21	-	15,542
Corporate Bonds	7,992	-	-	7,992
	23,513	21	-	23,534
FVOCI - equity instruments				
	582	1	115	698
Designated at FVTPL				
Equity	10	-	66	76
Others	8	-	-	8
	18	-	66	84
Positive fair value of derivatives				
Derivatives held for trading	-	14,594	-	14,594
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	-	350	-	350
Derivatives held as fair value hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	-	340	-	340
Derivatives held as hedge of a net investment in foreign operations:				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	-
	-	15,284	-	15,284
Negative fair value of derivatives				
Derivatives held for trading	-	(12,790)	-	(12,790)
Derivatives held as cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	-	(786)	-	(786)
Derivatives held as fair value hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	-	(3,808)	-	(3,808)
Derivatives held as hedge of a net investment in foreign operations:				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(5)	-	(5)
	-	(17,389)	-	(17,389)
	34,042	(2,083)	181	32,140

	Trading securities at FVTPL AED million	Designated at FVTPL AED million	FVOCI - debt instruments AED million	FVOCI - equity instrument AED million	Total AED million
Balance as at 1 January 2023	-	66	-	102	168
Total gains or losses:					
- in profit or loss	-	7	-	-	7
- in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	1	1
Purchases	-	-	-	12	12
Settlements and other adjustments	-	(7)	-	-	(7)
Transfers out of Level 3	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	-	66	-	115	181

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

40 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES continued

B. Fair value of financial instruments continued

The fair value of financial instruments classified as level 3 are, in certain circumstances, measured using valuation techniques that incorporate assumptions that are not evidenced by the prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument and are not based on observable market data. The Group employs valuation techniques, depending on the instrument type and available market data. For example, in the absence of active market data, an investment's fair value is estimated on the basis of an analysis of the investee's financial position and results, risk profile and other factors. Favourable and unfavourable changes in the value of financial instruments are determined on the basis of changes in the value of the instruments as a result of varying the levels of the unobservable parameters, quantification of which is judgmental.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023.

41 NOTES TO THE GROUP CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
(a) Analysis of changes in cash and cash equivalent during the year		
Balance at beginning of year	19,505	36,366
Net cash inflow / (outflow)	34,589	(16,861)
Balance at end of year	54,094	19,505
(b) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and deposits with Central Banks	104,665	96,031
Due from banks	132,766	92,302
Due to banks	(55,487)	(40,321)
	181,944	148,012
Less: deposits with Central Banks for regulatory purposes	(87,377)	(72,320)
Less: certificates of deposits / placements with Central Banks maturing after three months	(27)	-
Less: amounts due from banks maturing after three months	(70,942)	(64,215)
Add: amounts due to banks maturing after three months	30,496	8,028
	54,094	19,505
(c) Adjustment for non-cash items		
Net impairment loss / (reversal) on cash and deposits with central banks	-	9
Net impairment loss on loans and receivables	(404)	4,466
Net impairment loss / (reversal) on investment securities	44	42
Net impairment loss on unfunded exposures	1,069	922
Net impairment loss / (reversal) on due from banks	70	86
Amortisation of fair value	117	108
Premium / (discount) on Investment securities	(3,343)	(2,433)
Unrealised foreign exchange loss / (gain)	(2)	50
Depreciation / impairment of property and equipment / investment property	1,279	933
Unrealised (gain) / loss on investments	14	38
Dividend income on equity investments	(12)	(7)
Unrealised gain or loss on FV hedged item	(790)	132
Loss / (gain) on sale of properties (investment properties/inventories)	6	(389)
Amortisation of intangibles	-	28
Amortisation of discount / (premium) on Sukus	4	-
Hyperinflation adjustment on net monetary position	3,136	4,229
	1,188	8,214

42 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION

The CBUAE supervises the Group on a consolidated basis, and therefore receives information on the capital adequacy of, and sets capital requirements for, the Group as a whole. Effective from 2017, the capital is computed at a Group level using the Basel III framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (Basel Committee), after applying the amendments advised by the CBUAE, within national discretion. The Basel III framework, like Basel II, is structured around three pillars: minimum capital requirements, supervisory review process and market discipline.

Minimum Capital Requirements

The CBUAE issued Basel III capital regulations, which came into effect from 1 February 2017, introducing minimum capital requirements at three levels, namely Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Total Capital.

Additional capital buffers (Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) - maximum up to 2.5% for each buffer) were introduced over and above the minimum CET1 requirement of 7%.

Over and above additional capital buffers, the Group as a Domestic Systematically Important Bank (D-SIB) is required to keep an additional D-SIB buffer of 1.5% of the Capital base.

Regulatory Capital

The Group's capital base is divided into three main categories, namely CET1, AT1 and Tier 2 (T2), depending on their characteristics.

- CET1 capital is the highest quality form of capital, comprising share capital, share premium, legal, statutory and other reserves, fair value reserve, retained earnings, non-controlling interest after deductions for goodwill and intangibles and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes under CBUAE guidelines.
- AT1 capital comprises eligible non-common equity capital instruments.
- T2 capital comprises qualifying subordinated debt, and general loan loss provisions subject to a maximum limit of 1.25% of CRWA.

The regulatory capital ratios exclude the impact of Hyperinflation accounting on Group's consolidated financial statements.

The capital overview as per Basel III framework is given below:

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Available capital		
Common equity tier 1 capital	101,273	87,150
Tier 1 capital	110,402	96,279
Total eligible capital	117,934	102,653
Risk-weighted assets		
Credit risk	602,535	509,947
Market risk	16,550	14,477
Operational risk	71,290	59,356
Total risk-weighted assets	690,375	583,780
Capital Ratio for consolidated Group	2024	2023
a. Total capital ratio	17.08%	17.58%
b. Tier 1 ratio	15.99%	16.49%
c. CET1 ratio	14.67%	14.93%

42 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND ALLOCATION continued

Regulatory Capital continued

The capital adequacy ratios as per Basel III capital regulation are given below:

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital		
Share Capital	6,317	6,317
Share premium account	17,954	17,954
Eligible reserves	(13,572)	(11,052)
Transitional arrangement: Partial addback of IFRS 9 ECL impact to CET1	921	2,777
Retained earnings	103,287	85,399
Dividend expected/proposed ¹	(6,317)	(7,580)
Eligible amount of non-controlling interest	-	-
CET1 capital before the regulatory adjustments and threshold deduction	108,590	93,815
Less: Regulatory deductions	(7,317)	(6,665)
Total CET1 capital after the regulatory adjustments and threshold deduction (A)	101,273	87,150
Additional Tier 1 Capital		
Eligible AT1 capital	9,129	9,129
Other AT1 Capital (e.g. Share premium, non-controlling interest)	-	-
Total AT1 capital (B)	9,129	9,129
Tier 2 Capital		
Tier 2 Instruments e.g. subordinated loan	-	-
Other Tier 2 capital (including General Provisions, etc.)	7,532	6,374
Total Tier 2 Capital (C)	7,532	6,374
Total Regulatory Capital (A+B+C)	117,934	102,653

¹ Proposed dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 is subject to shareholders' approval at Annual General Meeting.

43 FUND MANAGEMENT

The Group manages a number of funds which are not consolidated in the financial statements. The funds have no recourse to the general assets of the Group and further the Group has no recourse to the assets of the funds. Third party funds managed by the Group were AED 76,283 million at 31 December 2024 (2023: AED 39,756 million).

44 ASSETS HELD IN FIDUCIARY CAPACITY

The Group holds assets in a fiduciary capacity and provides custodian services for some of its customers. The underlying assets held in a custodial or fiduciary capacity are excluded from the Group consolidated financial statements.

45 RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary risks to the Group arise from extending credit to corporate and institutional banking and retail banking customers. The Group is also exposed to a range of other risk types such as market, operational, liquidity, compliance, reputational, country, conduct, legal and environmental and social risks that drive the direction of its risk management, product range and risk diversification strategies.

Risk Management Framework:

The risk management framework enables the Group to manage group-wide risks with the objective of maximising returns while adhering to our risk appetite.

The Group uses three lines of defence model to support its approach to risk management by clarifying responsibility, encouraging collaboration, and enabling efficient coordination of risk and control activities. The three lines of defence are summarised below:

- Business units: required to ensure the effective management of risks within the scope of their direct organisational responsibilities. All employees within the business units are sufficiently trained and have access to appropriate tools to ensure risk-taking is controlled. Each business unit primarily owns the risk that it underwrites and is equally responsible for designing and implementing necessary controls to mitigate risks emanating from its activities.
- Risk control units: responsible for implementing policies and procedures, monitoring risks taken to ensure all risks are within the Group's risk appetite. Appropriate controls are designed and implemented with adequate reporting in place to anticipate future risks and improve the level of preparedness across the Management chain.
- Group Internal Audit: provides independent assurance and reports its findings to all relevant Management and governance bodies, accountable line managers, relevant oversight function and committee(s) of the Board.

A. Risk governance

The Group's risk governance structure ensures central oversight and control with clear accountability for and ownership of risk.

The Board of Directors (the Board) has the ultimate responsibility for setting the Group's risk appetite and for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. This is managed through a number of committees; namely Board Risk Committee (BRC), Board Credit & Investment Committee (BCIC) and Board Audit Committee (BAC).

The Management level committees also actively manage risk. Key ones include Group Risk Committee (GRC), Model Oversight Committee (MOC), Management Credit Committee (MCC), Management Investment Committee (MIC) and Group Asset Liability Management Committee (Group ALCO).

BRC supports the Board with its risk oversight responsibilities with regards to risk governance, risk appetite and the risk management framework. The BRC approves risk policies and reviews reports and updates on risk management including risk profile, portfolio trends, stress testing, liquidity and capital adequacy and is authorised to investigate or seek any information relating to any activity within its terms of reference.

BCIC supports the Board to manage the credit and investment portfolio and is responsible for approval of credit and investment decisions above the MCC and MIC's authority, which do not meet the Board's materiality threshold. It oversees the execution of Group's credit risk management approach and reviews the credit profile of material portfolios to ensure alignment with business strategy and risk appetite.

The primary role of BAC is to have oversight and review of financial, audit and internal control issues as well as oversee the independence and performance of the Group's external and internal auditors.

MCC is a management level committee with delegated authority to carry out credit lending decisions including but not limited to approval and renewal of credit facilities, review, and monitoring of portfolio performance in line with the credit risk strategy, decisions on debt settlement, provisioning write off and amendments to pricing, grades, and waivers.

The role of the MIC is to support the Board in the management of the Group's investment portfolios as well as the monitoring and reporting of their performance to ensure they conform to the Group's strategic vision.

The Group ALCO is responsible for balance sheet management, the funding plan, the management of capital and the establishment of, and compliance with, policies relating to balance sheet management, including management of liquidity, capital adequacy, structural foreign exchange and interest rate risk. The committee also reviews the contingency funding plan as well as the funds transfer pricing framework, and other key matters.

The GRC is a senior management committee responsible for the management of all risks through out the Group other than those delegated to MCC, MIC and Group ALCO and ensures the effective management of risk in support of the Group's business strategy and Group's risk appetite. The committee supports Board Risk Committees in the review of policies to ensure effective management of risks the Group faces, including credit, market, operational, reputational, compliance, legal, conduct and environmental and social risks.

The MOC a sub-committee of GRC, is responsible for the oversight of model risk management within the Group. The MOC oversees all stages of the model life cycle for effective identification, measurement, monitoring, controlling, mitigation and reporting of model risk in a consistent manner and in compliance with applicable internal and regulatory standards.

B. The Risk Function

The Risk Function is independent of the business (origination, trading and sales functions) to ensure that the necessary balance in risk/return decisions is not compromised by pressures for better results in terms of revenues and to ensure transparency of decisions in accordance with Group standards and policies.

The Risk Function assists in controlling and actively managing the Group's overall risk profile. The role of the function is:

- To ensure the risk management framework is effectively communicated and implemented across the Group and is appropriate to the Group's activities.
- To exercise direct ownership for various risk types including but not limited to credit, market, country, operational, reputational risks.
- To ensure that the Group's business strategies, risk policies, procedures and methodologies are consistent with the Group's risk appetite.
- To ensure the integrity of the Group's risk/return decisions guaranteeing their transparency.
- To ensure that appropriate risk management architecture and systems are developed and implemented.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

C. Risk appetite

The risk appetite statement is an articulation of the risk that the Group is willing to accept, underwrite and/or be exposed to in the normal course of its business conduct.

The risk appetite statement is a critical component and extension of the risk management framework. It is used by the Group to proactively establish and subsequently monitor the Group's risk profile using a set of pre-defined key risk metrics and respective thresholds.

D. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss, should any of the Group's customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligation to the Group. Credit risk arises mainly from interbank, corporate, and institutional banking, business banking, private banking and retail banking loans and advances, and loan commitments arising from such lending activities, but can also arise from credit enhancements provided, such as credit derivatives (credit default swaps), financial guarantees, letter of credit, endorsement, and acceptances.

The Group is also exposed to other credit risks arising from investments in debt securities and other exposures arising from its trading activities ('trading exposures') including non-equity trading portfolio assets and derivatives as well as settlement of balances with market counterparties and reverse repurchase agreements.

Credit risk management

Group's approach to credit risk management is based on the foundation of independence and integrity of risk management as well as applicable regulatory standards. This is ensured through a well-defined and robust organisation structure duly supported by various risk committees, forums, systems, policies, procedures and processes providing a strong risk infrastructure and management framework.

The Group's credit policy focuses on the core credit principles, lending guidelines and parameters, control and monitoring requirements, problem loan identification, management of high-risk counterparties provisioning and write-offs. Standard procedures specific to businesses are in place to manage various types of risks across different business segments, products and portfolios.

Portfolio performance is regularly measured against the risk appetite parameters and breaches, if any, are actioned by the Group's senior Management.

Corporate and Institutional Banking, Business Banking and Private Banking credit risk management:

Credit facilities are granted based on the detailed credit risk assessment of the counterparty. The assessment is undertaken in accordance with Bank's policies and procedures and considers the risk profile & characteristics of the obligor along with drivers of their credit performance. Further, the assessment considers amongst other things, the purpose of the facility, sources of re-payment, prevailing and potential macro-economic factors, industry trends, customers' credit worthiness and standing within the industry.

The credit facility administration process is undertaken by an independent function to ensure proper execution of all credit approvals, maintenance of documentation and proactive controls over maturities, expiry of limits and collaterals.

Operations are managed by independent units responsible for processing transactions in line with credit approvals and standard operating guidelines.

Management of Early Alert (EA), Watch List (WL) and Impaired Non-Performing Loans (NPL)

The Group has a well-defined process for identification of EA, WL and NPL accounts and dealing with them effectively. There are policies which govern credit grading of these accounts and their impairment, in line with IFRS and regulatory guidelines. Once an account has been classified as NPL, it is assessed for recoverability by an independent Group Financial Restructuring and Remedial (FRR) unit reporting directly to Group Chief Risk Officer ('GCRO') to ascertain commensurate levels of provisions.

Retail banking credit risk management:

The Group has a structured management framework for retail banking risk management. The framework enables the Group in identification and evaluation of the significance of all credit risks that the Group faces, which may have an adverse material impact on its financial position.

In the retail banking portfolio, losses stem from outright default due to inability or unwillingness of a customer to meet commitments in relation to lending transactions.

The Group's provisioning policy, which is in line with the IFRS and the regulatory guidelines, allows the Group to prudently recognise impairment on its retail portfolios.

Credit approving authorities

The BOD has delegated credit approving authorities to the BCIC, MCC, MIC and members of senior Management to facilitate and effectively manage the business. However, in line with regulatory standards, BOD has retained the ultimate authority to approve credits beyond BCIC authority.

Credit risk measurement

The estimation of credit risk for risk management purpose is complex and requires use of models, as the risk exposure varies with changes in market condition, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring and of the associated loss ratios. The Group quantifies credit risk using Probability of Default, Exposures at Default and Loss Given Default. The same parameters are used to calculate ECL under IFRS 9.

Credit risk grading

The Group uses internal credit risk grading that reflects its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses internal rating models tailored to various categories of counterparty to capture borrower and loan specific information collected at the time of facility application (such as disposable income, level of collateral for retail exposure, turnover and industry type considerations).

The credit grades are calibrated to historical default data, such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade. For example, the difference in the PD between a 1A and 2A rating grade is lower than the difference in the PD between a 3A and 4A rating grade.

The following are additional considerations for each type of portfolio held by the Group:

Retail:

After the date of initial recognition, for retail business, the payment behaviour of the borrower is monitored on a periodic basis to develop a behavioural score. Any other known information about the borrower which impacts their credit worthiness such as: unemployment and previous delinquency history is also incorporated into the behaviour score. This score is mapped to a PD.

Corporate and Institutional Banking, Business Banking and Private Banking:

Ratings are determined at the borrower level for these segments. A relationship/portfolio manager incorporates any updated or new information/credit assessment into the credit system on an ongoing basis. In addition, the relationship manager also updates information about the creditworthiness of the borrower every year from sources such as, but not limited to, published financial statements. This will determine the updated internal credit rating and PD.

Treasury:

For debt securities in the Treasury portfolio, external rating agency credit grades are used. These published grades are continuously monitored and updated. The PDs associated with each grade are determined based on realised default rates over the prior 12 months, as published by the rating agency.

The Group's rating method comprises of 25 rating levels for instruments not in default (1 to 25) and 3 default classes (26 to 28). The Group's internal rating scale is mapped with external ratings. The master scale assigns each rating category a specified range of probabilities of default, which is stable over time. The rating models are reviewed for recalibration so that they reflect the latest projections in the light of all actually observed defaults.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

D. Credit risk continued

Credit risk measurement continued

ECL 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 as 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.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on a lifetime basis.
- ECL is measured after factoring forward-looking information.
- ECL on Purchase or originated credit-impaired financial assets is measured on a lifetime basis.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Group considers a financial instrument 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 and Institutional Banking, Business Banking and Private Banking:

Significant increase in credit risk is measured by comparing the risk of default estimated at origination with the risk of default at reporting date in addition to assessing qualitative and quantitative factors.

Retail:

Thresholds have been set for each portfolio based on historical default rates. Facilities exceeding the threshold are considered for significant increase in credit risk.

Qualitative criteria:

The Group also considers in its assessment of significant increase in credit risk, various qualitative factors like significant adverse changes in business, deterioration in financial performance, other available public information from external parties such as rating agencies/ credit bureau, extension of term granted, actual and expected forbearance or restructuring, early sign of cash flows and liquidity problems.

Backstop:

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

The IFRS9 Governance Forum is the committee responsible for the oversight of provisions. The committee has reviewed the calculation process, methodology, and the results of provisions as presented by the GCRO. Further, the Board approved the provisioning process and associated provisions as presented by the GCRO, as per Article 9.16 (Standards) of the Credit Risk Management Regulation and accompanying Standards, Circular No. 3/2024 dated 25/7/2024.

Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

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

Quantitative:

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

Qualitative:

The borrower meets unlikeliness to pay criteria, which indicates the borrower is in significant financial difficulty. Indicators of unlikeliness to pay may include, but are not limited to, sector crisis, repeated restructurings, significant deterioration in operating assets, and high likelihood of bankruptcy.

Curing

The Group continues to monitor such financial instruments for a probationary period of up to 24 months, depending on the repayment frequency, to confirm if the risk of default has decreased sufficiently before upgrading such exposure from Lifetime ECL (Stage 2) to 12 months ECL (Stage 1).

The Group is observing a probationary period of a minimum of 3 instalments (for repayments which are on a quarterly basis or shorter) and 12 months (in cases where instalments are on a longer frequency than quarterly) after the restructuring, before upgrading such exposure from Stage 3 to 2.

Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL model

The forward-looking information is incorporated through macro adjusted PD and LGD parameters which thereby affect the stage and ECL. The Group has performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL for each portfolio.

These economic variables and their associated impact on PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Expert judgement has also been applied in this process. Forecast of these economic variables (the 'base, upside and downside economic scenario along with scenario weighting') are obtained externally on a quarterly basis.

The impact of these economic variables on the PD, EAD and LGD has been determined by performing statistical analysis to understand the impact changes in these variables have had historically on default rates and on the components of LGD and EAD.

As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of the occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.

Credit risk monitoring

Corporate and Institutional Banking, Business Banking and Private Banking: The Group's exposures are continuously monitored through a system of triggers and early warning signals. These are supplemented by monitoring of account conduct, assessment of collateral and market intelligence and early alerts.

Early Alert accounts are identified based on oversight, vigilance and risk triggers. Account strategy and action plans on these accounts are regularly monitored and discussed in the Early Alert Committee meetings.

Additionally, for IFRS 9 ECL computation, credit exposures are monitored and reported as per IFRS 9 and regulatory requirements. Stage migrations, any exceptions to SICR criteria, and other credit and impairment related matters are reviewed and approved by IFRS 9 Governance Forum.

Retail banking: risks of the Group's loan portfolio are continuously assessed and monitored on the basis of exceptions, management information reports and returns generated by the business and credit units. Credit risk is also monitored on an ongoing basis with formal monthly and quarterly reporting to ensure that senior Management is aware of shifts in the credit quality of the portfolio along with changing external factors.

Group credit risk mitigation strategy

The Group operates within prudential exposure ceilings set by the Board in line with UAE Central Bank guidelines. There are well laid out processes for exception management and escalation.

The Group has adopted measures to diversify the exposures to various sectors. Diversification is achieved by limiting concentration through setting customer, industry and geographical limits.

The risk transfer in the form of syndicated loans, risk participation agreements with other banks, credit default swaps and sale of loans are globally accepted practices followed by the Group, where appropriate, to limit its exposure.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

D. Credit risk continued

Credit risk measurement continued

Collateral management

Collaterals and guarantees are effectively used as mitigating tools by the Group. The quality of collateral is monitored and assessed periodically, and the Group seeks to ensure enforceability of the collateral. Major categories of collaterals include cash/ fixed deposits, inventories, shares, guarantees (corporate, bank and personal guarantees), immovable properties, receivables, gold and vehicles.

Collaterals are revalued regularly as per the Group's credit policy and applicable regulations. In addition, ad hoc valuations are also carried out depending on the nature of collateral and general economic condition. This enables the Group to assess the fair market value of the collateral and ensure that risks are appropriately managed. Security structures and legal covenants are also subject to regular review.

When eligible collaterals are used in calculating provisions for stage 3 accounts, the Group employs haircuts which are conservative vis-à-vis regulatory requirements.

Please refer to Pillar III disclosures for additional information on collaterals.

Write offs

Loans and debt securities in corporate and institutional banking are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable prospect of recovery, typically more than 5 years days past due, broadly aligned with regulatory requirements. Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Non-performing consumer loans and credit cards, except for mortgage facilities and overdrafts, are written off at 181 days past due. All receivables remain active on the loan management system for recovery and any legal strategy the Group may deem fit to use.

E. Analysis by economic activity for assets

The Group monitors concentrations of credit risk by economic activity sector. The analysis by economic activity is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Loans and Receivables AED million	Others* AED million	Loans and Receivables AED million	Others* AED million
Manufacturing	29,137	2,128	28,305	1,614
Construction	10,629	325	11,535	338
Trade	35,025	2	32,397	142
Transport and communication	40,632	1,545	32,798	1,501
Utilities and services	26,824	2,056	27,711	2,041
Sovereign	66,505	173,355	81,432	150,115
Personal	161,195	-	132,727	-
Real estate	46,360	239	45,605	-
Hotels and restaurants	12,336	-	9,476	-
Management of companies and enterprises	36,233	-	37,694	-
Financial institutions and investment companies	31,521	152,179	23,220	108,865
Agriculture	16,328	-	4,359	-
Others	21,829	534	16,819	1,197
Total Assets	534,554	332,363	484,078	265,813
Less: Deferred Income	(5,375)	-	(3,193)	-
Less: Expected credit loss	(27,552)	(374)	(35,780)	(265)
	501,627	331,989	445,105	265,548

*Others include due from banks and investment securities.

F. Classification of investment securities as per their external ratings

As of 31 December 2024

Ratings	Trading securities at FVTPL AED million	Designated at FVTPL AED million	FVOCI – debt instruments AED million	FVOCI – equity instruments AED million	Amortised cost AED million	Total AED million
AAA	36	2	75	-	2,283	2,396
AA- to AA+	3,158	-	6,247	-	116,136	125,541
A- to A+	923	-	6,882	-	18,109	25,914
Lower than A-	4,663	3	14,900	1	15,342	34,909
Unrated	1,446	78	2,555	209	6,329	10,617
Less: Expected credit losses	-	-	(51)	-	(103)	(154)
	10,226	83	30,608	210	158,096	199,223

Of which issued by:

	Trading securities at FVTPL AED million	Designated at FVTPL AED million	FVOCI – debt instruments AED million	FVOCI – equity instruments AED million	Amortised cost AED million	Total AED million
Governments	6,480	-	18,129	-	148,746	173,355
Public sector enterprises	2,551	-	10,530	-	9,355	22,436
Private sector and others	1,195	83	2,000	210	98	3,586
Less: Expected credit losses	-	-	(51)	-	(103)	(154)
	10,226	83	30,608	210	158,096	199,223

As of 31 December 2023

Ratings	Trading securities at FVTPL AED million	Designated at FVTPL AED million	FVOCI – debt instruments AED million	FVOCI – equity instruments AED million	Amortised cost AED million	Total AED million
AAA	-	2	40	-	2,713	2,755
AA- to AA+	3,773	-	2,845	-	95,304	101,922
A- to A+	1,071	-	4,362	-	19,648	25,081
Lower than A-	4,257	3	15,802	1	13,886	33,949
Unrated	828	79	485	697	7,561	9,650
Less: Expected credit losses	-	-	(40)	-	(71)	(111)
	9,929	84	23,494	698	139,041	173,246

Of which issued by:

	Trading securities at FVTPL AED million	Designated at FVTPL AED million	FVOCI – debt instruments AED million	FVOCI – equity instruments AED million	Amortised cost AED million	Total AED million
Governments	7,067	-	15,542	-	127,506	150,115
Public sector enterprises	2,053	-	6,954	1	10,989	19,997
Private sector and others	809	84	1,038	697	617	3,245
Less: Expected credit losses	-	-	(40)	-	(71)	(111)
	9,929	84	23,494	698	139,041	173,246

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued
For the year ended 31 December 2024

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

G. Risk gross maximum exposure

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Group consolidated statement of financial position, including derivatives. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	2024 AED million	2023 AED million
Deposits with Central Banks	98,263	90,081
Due from banks	132,766	92,302
Investment securities	197,776	171,861
Loans and receivables	501,627	445,105
Positive fair value of derivatives	12,468	15,284
Customer acceptances	9,478	8,468
Total (A)	952,378	823,101
Contingent liabilities	97,562	81,987
Irrevocable loan commitments	95,414	66,018
Total (B)	192,976	148,005
Total credit risk exposure (A + B)	1,145,354	971,106

H. Credit quality analysis

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

31 December 2024	12-month ECL AED million	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired AED million	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired AED million	Total AED million
Balance at 1 January	433,219	25,644	22,022	480,885
Transfers from stage 1	(14,749)	14,749	-	-
Transfers from stage 2	4,194	(10,627)	6,433	-
Transfers from stage 3	-	626	(626)	-
New financial assets, net of repayments	65,104	(4,387)	(3,172)	57,545
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(6,451)	(6,451)
Exchange and other adjustments	(1,356)	(877)	(567)	(2,800)
Total gross loans and receivables	486,412	25,128	17,639	529,179
Expected credit losses	(5,767)	(6,223)	(15,562)	(27,552)
Carrying amount	480,645	18,905	2,077	501,627
By business units				
Corporate Banking	306,757	15,097	13,221	335,075
Retail Banking	179,655	10,031	4,418	194,104
Total gross loans and receivables	486,412	25,128	17,639	529,179

31 December 2023	12-month ECL AED million	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired AED million	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired AED million	Total AED million
Balance at 1 January	399,698	29,057	27,254	456,009
Transfers from stage 1	(10,056)	8,040	2,016	-
Transfers from stage 2	3,994	(10,230)	6,236	-
Transfers from stage 3	33	81	(114)	-
New financial assets, net of repayments	43,933	(1,923)	(6,810)	35,200
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(8,059)	(8,059)
Exchange and other adjustments	(4,383)	619	1,499	(2,265)
Total gross loans and receivables	433,219	25,644	22,022	480,885
Expected credit losses	(6,266)	(7,596)	(21,918)	(35,780)
Carrying amount	426,953	18,048	104	445,105

By business units

Corporate Banking	295,918	18,144	18,336	332,398
Retail Banking	137,301	7,500	3,686	148,487
Total gross loans and receivables	433,219	25,644	22,022	480,885

The stage 1 and stage 2 are performing loans having grades 1a - 4f while stage 3 are non performing loans having grades 5a - 5d.

Corporate and Institutional Banking - Performing includes AED 1,956 million (2023: AED 2,200 million) for exposure against watchlist customers.

I. Amounts arising from ECL

31 December 2024	12-month ECL AED million	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired AED million	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired AED million	Total AED million
Balance at 1 January	6,266	7,596	21,918	35,780
Transfers from stage 1	(522)	522	-	-
Transfers from stage 2	525	(1,187)	662	-
Transfers from stage 3	-	296	(296)	-
Allowances for impairment made during the year	(273)	(962)	3,939	2,704
Write back / recoveries made during the year	-	-	(3,108)	(3,108)
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(6,451)	(6,451)
Exchange and other adjustments	(229)	(42)	(1,102)	(1,373)
Closing Balance	5,767	6,223	15,562	27,552

31 December 2023	12-month ECL AED million	Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired AED million	Lifetime ECL credit- impaired AED million	Total AED million
Balance at 1 January	4,819	7,786	26,800	39,405
Transfers from stage 1	(452)	361	91	-
Transfers from stage 2	390	(2,360)	1,970	-
Transfers from stage 3	16	71	(87)	-
Allowances for impairment made during the year	1,549	881	7,337	9,767
Write back / recoveries made during the year	-	-	(5,301)	(5,301)
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(8,059)	(8,059)
Exchange and other adjustments	(56)	857	(833)	(32)
Closing Balance	6,266	7,596	21,918	35,780

The contractual amount outstanding on loans and receivables which were written off during the year and are still subject to enforcement activity amounted to AED 6,451 million (2023: AED 8,059 million).

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

J. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments in the Group's books – with the inclusion of some other financial assets and liabilities could produce a loss because of changes in future market conditions.

The Group takes on Market Risks in the pursuit of its strategic and business objectives.

The Group predominantly pursues opportunities in the market that exposes itself to the following categories of market risk – which are actively managed and monitored:

1. Interest Rate Risk: losses in value due to changes in the level, slope and curvature of yield curves, the volatility of interest rates and changes in credit spreads;
2. FX Risk: losses in value due to exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of currency rates;
3. Credit Spread Risk: Losses in the value due to change in credit spreads driven by associated credit risk of the security issuer/ underlying;
4. Commodity Price Risk: losses in value due to exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of commodities such as petrochemicals, base and precious metals, and food stocks.

Respective portfolio managers are accountable for managing market risk within the approved limits. These managers have extensive knowledge of markets and products, their risk exposures and of the financial instruments available to hedge their exposures.

The Group's risk exposures to market risk are segregated into Trading and Banking Books. The Trading Book include those financial instruments held with trading intent arising from market-making, position-taking and other so designated financial instruments accounted for at fair value daily. The Banking Book includes financial instruments not held with trading intent that arise from the management of Interest Rate risk and FX risk from the Group's retail and corporate and institutional banking assets and liabilities, and other financial investments designated as either FVOCI or Amortised Cost.

Market risk oversight and management process

As part of the Group's enterprise-wide risk management framework, an extensive governance processes is applied to the market risk taking activities. This governance framework includes, inter alia:

- Approval by the Board Risk Committee and Group Asset-Liability Committee of a set of risk limits with appropriate monitoring, reporting and limits excesses' escalation procedures;
- Independent valuation of financial instruments in the Trading Book and measurement of market risk;
- A comprehensive set of policies, procedures and limits; and
- Monitoring a wide range of risk metrics appropriate for the respective trading activities – such as risk sensitivities, Gross and Net open positions, Value-at-Risk (VaR) and stop-loss limits.

The Group uses appropriate and independently validated market standard models for the revaluation and risk measurement of its linear and non-linear financial products and receives regular market information from independent market data providers in order to measure and monitor market risk.

Details of allocation of assets and liabilities subject to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios are as follows:

31 December 2024	Market risk measure		
	Total AED million	Trading Portfolio AED million	Non Trading Portfolio AED million
Assets subject to market risk			
Cash and deposits with Central Banks	104,665	–	104,665
Due from banks	132,766	–	132,766
Loans and receivables	501,627	–	501,627
Investment securities	199,223	10,226	188,997
Positive fair value of derivatives	12,468	11,809	659
Liabilities subject to market risk			
Due to banks	55,487	–	55,487
Customer deposits	666,777	–	666,777
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	72,476	–	72,476
Sukuk payable	7,427	–	7,427
Negative fair value of derivatives	15,897	10,792	5,105

31 December 2023	Market risk measure		
	Total AED million	Trading Portfolio AED million	Non Trading Portfolio AED million
Assets subject to market risk			
Cash and deposits with Central Banks	96,031	–	96,031
Due from banks	92,302	–	92,302
Loans and receivables	445,105	–	445,105
Investment securities	173,246	9,929	163,317
Positive fair value of derivatives	15,284	14,594	690
Liabilities subject to market risk			
Due to banks	40,321	–	40,321
Customer deposits	584,561	–	584,561
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	66,116	–	66,116
Sukuk payable	4,673	–	4,673
Negative fair value of derivatives	17,389	12,790	4,599

The impact of sensitivity analysis on foreign exchange risk and equity price risk on the Group consolidated statement of income and Group consolidated statement of comprehensive income is immaterial.

The Group uses following metrics to measure market risk on an ongoing basis:

1. Non statistical metrics: Interest rate sensitivity, (DV01/PV01), FX sensitivity (FX01), Net open/ Net Gross outstanding positions, Maximum notional and tenor measures, Derivatives' Greek sensitivities (Delta, Gamma, Vega), and Stop Loss limits;
2. Statistical metrics: Value-at-Risk (VaR), by Desk as well as total for the whole Trading Book. Stressed VaR (sVaR) for Trading Book and Banking Book Investments.

The Group is not significantly exposed to structural FX Risk – which is a component of market risk – since the majority of the assets and liabilities of the Group are denominated predominately in either AED or in USD-pegged currencies from other GCC countries.

Value-at-Risk

To better capture the multi-dimensional aspects of market risk, the Group's primary market risk metric is a statistical one, Value-at-Risk, which is used for short-term risk holding periods. VaR metrics are calculated daily for the specific Trading Desk, such as Interest Rate Desk VaR, Foreign Exchange Desk VaR and overall Trading Book VaR.

The Group's year-end VaR numbers reported below have been calculated using the following parameters:

- Statistical level of confidence: 99%
- Holding period: 1 business day
- Methodology: Full Revaluation, Historical Simulation using over 2 years of historical market data

	2024 AED million				2023 AED million			
	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Actual*	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Actual*
By Trading desk								
Interest rate risk	25	44	11	13	14	28	5	14
Foreign exchange risk	4	12	1	7	2	12	–	1
Credit trading risk	7	16	3	5	5	8	2	4
Total	23	41	11	15	14	26	7	14

* Note that the sum of asset class VaR metrics does not add up to the reported Total VaR metric due to diversification and cross correlation effects.

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

J. Market risk continued

Value-at-risk

Major currency-wise open positions of the Group are as follows:

	2024 Long / (Short) AED million	2023 Long / (Short) AED million
U.S. Dollar (USD)	6,778	11,482
Omani Riyal (OMR)	12	21
Euro (EUR)	(990)	(496)
Saudi Riyal (SAR)	(106)	(1,095)
Turkish Lira (TRY)	704	(8)
Egyptian Pound (EGP)	(15)	(218)
Bahraini Dinar (BHD)	(3)	(44)
Indian Rupee (INR)	(86)	111

K. Operational risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or from external events. This definition includes legal risks (described as exposure to fines, penalties and punitive damages resulting from supervisory actions, as well as private settlements), regulatory risks, and the risk arising from change initiatives.

Operational Risk Governance Framework

The Group applies a three line of defence model for operational risk management. The business and support units form the first line of defence. They have the primary responsibility and accountability for identifying operational risk in their areas and to promptly mitigate any issues.

Operational Risk function as the second line of defence, provide consistent and standardised methods and tools to business and support functions for managing operational risk. The function monitors the risk management process and compliance to the operational risk policies and procedures. It conducts independent analysis of the operational risk exposure and the Group's mitigating strategies.

The Group's Internal Audit department as the third line of defence, provides independent assurance to the Board of Directors.

Operational Risk Management Process

The Group has set up the operational risk function within the risk management unit to establish the framework and governance structure set out in the operational risk policy. The risk management process comprises mainly of the below elements,

- Risk Identification and Assessment
- Risk Monitoring and Review
- Risk Treatment
- Risk Reporting

This function develops and implements the methods for the identification, assessment, measurement and monitoring of operational risk throughout the Group and provides regular and comprehensive reporting on operational risks to senior Management. The function supports business and other support units to monitor and manage their individual operational risks.

Insurance Management

The Group obtains tailored insurance cover to protect the Group against unexpected losses. Insurance cover is obtained from high rated insurance companies in the international reinsurance market. The requirements for insurance are reviewed annually and the insurance cover is aligned to changes of the Group's risk exposure.

Fraud Management

The Board and Management are determined to build and maintain a credible defence to the threat posed by fraud.

In line with the evolving banking technologies and digital landscape, Management has recognized the need for greater focus on anti-fraud capabilities of the Group. As such the Group invests in advanced systems and controls for the prevention of frauds perpetrated against the Group and its customers. The Group has increased monitoring and enhanced detective controls to manage fraud risks, which arise from new technologies and new methods of banking.

The Group has a specialized team which focuses on investigation of fraud attempts against the Group, spreading fraud awareness to stakeholders, identification and mitigation of fraud risks.

The Group has policies and procedures in place to ensure compliance with prevailing legislation and to mitigate risk, including the risk of fraud.

Whistleblowing

The Group is committed to the highest standards of openness, integrity and accountability in the delivery of its services. Whilst the Group has instituted a wide range of rules, regulations, procedures and codes of practice to deliver on its commitments, fraud, malpractice, abuse and/or wrongdoing may unfortunately occur.

As such, the Group 'Whistleblowers Policy', provides the platform to employees for reporting of malpractices. The policy is designed to encourage employees to report suspected internal fraud and other breaches, through specified channels, while safeguarding the employee from retribution.

Cyber Security Management

The Group considers information and related processes, systems, and networks as an important and valuable asset. These assets are required to be protected to ensure their confidentiality, availability and integrity at all times.

The Group has established a comprehensive cyber security framework based on three lines of defence model.

The framework ensures the Group is resilient to cyber security threats in an evolving and increasingly complex digital environment.

Business Continuity Management

Business Continuity Management (BCM) is defined as a management process that identifies potential threats to an organisation and the impacts to business operations that those threats, if realised, might cause. BCM provides a framework for building organisational resilience with the capability for an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand and value-creating activities.

The business continuity process across the Group is based on the international standard ISO22301:2012 (E). The BRC is responsible for providing oversight and strategy for Business Continuity Management. Business and support units are responsible to ensure appropriate Business Continuity Plans are in place and tested for their respective areas. The effectiveness of the Business Continuity Plans is monitored independently by relevant risk teams.

L. Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk refers to the inability of the Group to fund an increase in assets and meet obligations as they become due (Structural Funding Risk), or the inability to convert assets into cash at reasonable prices (Market Liquidity Risk). The risk arises from mismatches in the amount and timings of cash flows.

Objectives and Governance structure

The objective of the Group's liquidity and funding management framework is to ensure that all foreseeable funding commitments (under both normal and stressed conditions) can be met when due, and that access to the wholesale markets is coordinated and cost effective. To this end, the Group maintains a diversified funding base comprising core retail and corporate customer deposits and institutional balances. This is augmented with wholesale funding and portfolios of highly liquid assets diversified by currency and maturity which are held to enable the Group to respond quickly and smoothly to unforeseen liquidity requirements.

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

L. Liquidity risk continued

Policies and Procedures

Specifically, liquidity and funding management process includes:

- projecting cash flows under various stress scenarios and considering the level of liquid assets necessary in relation thereto;
- mis-match analysis between assets and liabilities for different periods with a focus on shorter time frames. These gap reports are based on contractual cash flow, retention and decay assumptions for non-maturing assets and liabilities and potential liquidity demand through undrawn commitments;
- monitoring balance sheet liquidity and advances to deposits ratios against internal and regulatory requirements;
- maintaining a diverse range of funding sources with back-up facilities;
- managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities;
- maintaining debt financing plans;
- monitoring customer depositor concentration in order to avoid undue reliance on large individual depositors and ensure a satisfactory overall funding mix; and
- maintaining liquidity and funding contingency plans. These plans identify early indicators of distress conditions and describe actions to be taken in the event of difficulties arising from systemic or other crisis, while minimising adverse long-term implications for the business.

M. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities based on their carrying value:

	Within 3 months AED million	Over 3 months to 1 year AED million	Over 1 year to 3 years AED million	Over 3 years to 5 years AED million	Undated and Over 5 years AED million	Total AED million
31 December 2024						
ASSETS						
Cash and deposits with Central banks	102,814	1,851	–	–	–	104,665
Due from banks	78,565	37,879	16,322	–	–	132,766
Investment securities	36,183	60,056	34,438	26,460	42,086	199,223
Loans and receivables	132,916	77,710	134,622	70,325	86,054	501,627
Positive fair value of derivatives	1,570	1,365	3,900	2,040	3,593	12,468
Customer acceptances	9,478	–	–	–	–	9,478
Property and equipment	–	–	–	–	7,941	7,941
Goodwill and intangibles	–	–	–	–	5,626	5,626
Other assets	15,300	–	–	–	7,488	22,788
TOTAL ASSETS	376,826	178,861	189,282	98,825	152,788	996,582
LIABILITIES						
Due to banks	25,422	17,710	5,069	5,180	2,106	55,487
Customer deposits	551,794	102,132	6,733	5,466	652	666,777
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	5,986	15,857	21,513	13,563	15,557	72,476
Sukuk payable	–	1,836	2,837	2,754	–	7,427
Negative fair value of derivatives	1,507	1,576	3,700	2,275	6,839	15,897
Customer acceptances	9,478	–	–	–	–	9,478
Other liabilities	13,703	13,081	–	–	16,042	42,826
Total equity	–	–	–	–	126,214	126,214
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	607,890	152,192	39,852	29,238	167,410	996,582
OFF BALANCE SHEET						
Letters of credit and guarantees	37,199	37,027	15,378	4,396	3,146	97,146
31 December 2023						
ASSETS	339,929	149,682	133,226	82,444	157,492	862,773
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	504,445	142,119	47,166	17,789	151,254	862,773
OFF BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	29,285	28,919	11,037	3,502	8,865	81,608

N. Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2024 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice was given immediately. However, the Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date, the Group could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

	Carrying amount AED million	Gross nominal outflows AED million	Within 3 months AED million	Over 3 months to 1 year AED million	Over 1 year to 3 years AED million	Over 3 years to 5 years AED million	Over 5 years AED million
As at 31 December 2024							
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	55,487	(58,608)	(25,833)	(18,946)	(6,013)	(5,698)	(2,118)
Customer deposits	666,777	(678,252)	(556,905)	(106,336)	(8,298)	(6,001)	(712)
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	72,476	(85,345)	(6,324)	(17,787)	(25,351)	(16,225)	(19,658)
Sukuk payable	7,427	(8,427)	(34)	(2,112)	(3,302)	(2,979)	–
	802,167	(830,632)	(589,096)	(145,181)	(42,964)	(30,903)	(22,488)
Letters of credit and guarantees	97,146	(97,146)	(37,199)	(37,027)	(15,378)	(4,396)	(3,146)
Irrevocable loan commitments	95,414	(95,414)	(39,551)	(43,697)	(11,989)	(6)	(171)
As at 31 December 2023							
Financial liabilities							
Due to banks	40,321	(42,262)	(18,994)	(19,353)	(1,630)	(175)	(2,110)
Customer deposits	584,561	(593,997)	(462,500)	(104,651)	(18,327)	(3,484)	(5,035)
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	66,116	(78,151)	(9,210)	(12,936)	(22,970)	(14,681)	(18,354)
Sukuk payable	4,673	(4,950)	(31)	(93)	(4,826)	–	–
	695,671	(719,360)	(490,735)	(137,033)	(47,753)	(18,340)	(25,499)
Letters of credit and guarantees	81,608	(81,608)	(29,285)	(28,919)	(11,037)	(3,502)	(8,865)
Irrevocable loan commitments	66,018	(66,018)	(23,712)	(30,401)	(11,888)	–	(17)

O. Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is defined as the exposure of the non-trading products of the Group to interest rates. Non-trading portfolios include all banking book positions that arise from the interest rate on the Group's retail and corporate and institutional banking assets and liabilities, and financial investments designated as FVOCI and amortised cost. IRRBB arises principally from mismatches between the future yields on assets and their funding costs, as a result of interest rate changes.

In order to manage this risk optimally, IRRBB in non-trading portfolios is transferred to Group Treasury under the supervision of the Group ALCO, through Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) Systems. Group ALCO is required to regularly monitor all such interest rate risk positions to ensure they comply with interest rate risk limits.

For measuring overall interest sensitivity in the banking book, the Group conducts stress tests by simulating parallel shifts to the yield curve(s) ranging from 50 basis points to 200 basis points, and assessing the corresponding impact on its Net Interest Income.

	As at 31 December 2024 Impact AED million	As at 31 December 2023 Impact AED million
Rates Up 200 bps	1,631	2,441
Rates Down 200 bps	(3,594)	(4,113)

The interest rate sensitivities set out in the table above are based on a set scenario i.e. the projections above assume that interest rates of all maturities move by the same amount and, therefore, do not reflect the potential effect on net interest income of some rates changing while others remain unchanged. The projections are based on constant balance scenario, consider behavioural assumptions on non-maturity products and also make the assumption that all positions run to maturity. This effect does not incorporate actions that would be taken by Group Treasury or in the business units to mitigate the impact of this interest rate risk. In practice, Group Treasury seeks proactively to change the interest rate risk profile to minimise losses and optimise net revenues.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

P. Interest rate repricing analysis

As at 31 December 2024	Less than 1 month AED million	Over 1 month to 3 months AED million	Over 3 months to 6 months AED million	Over 6 months to 1 year AED million	Over 1 year AED million	Non-interest bearing AED million	Total AED million
ASSETS							
Cash and deposits with Central Banks	5,318	3,718	1,521	329	–	93,779	104,665
Due from banks	72,666	29,354	11,491	10,031	1,362	7,862	132,766
Investment securities	16,916	26,081	40,515	22,653	91,611	1,447	199,223
Loans and receivables	200,204	156,438	44,931	26,073	73,981	–	501,627
Positive fair value of derivatives	–	–	–	–	–	12,468	12,468
Customer acceptances	–	–	–	–	–	9,478	9,478
Property and equipment	–	–	–	–	–	7,941	7,941
Goodwill and Intangibles	–	–	–	–	–	5,626	5,626
Other assets	–	–	–	–	–	22,788	22,788
TOTAL ASSETS	295,104	215,591	98,458	59,086	166,954	161,389	996,582
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
Due to banks	23,302	7,538	5,445	9,294	3,084	6,824	55,487
Customer deposits	249,874	66,403	51,747	46,710	7,508	244,535	666,777
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	17,019	13,108	5,903	4,109	32,337	–	72,476
Sukuk payable	–	–	–	1,836	5,591	–	7,427
Negative fair value of derivatives	–	–	–	–	–	15,897	15,897
Customer acceptances	–	–	–	–	–	9,478	9,478
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	42,826	42,826
Total equity	–	–	–	–	–	126,214	126,214
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	290,195	87,049	63,095	61,949	48,520	445,774	996,582
ON BALANCE SHEET GAP	4,909	128,542	35,363	(2,863)	118,434	(284,385)	–
OFF BALANCE SHEET GAP	(29,954)	(11,315)	33	7,663	32,226	–	(1,347)
INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY GAP – 2024	(25,045)	117,227	35,396	4,800	150,660	(284,385)	(1,347)
CUMULATIVE INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY GAP – 2024	(25,045)	92,182	127,578	132,378	283,038	(1,347)	(1,347)
CUMULATIVE INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY GAP – 2023	1,804	88,268	132,025	128,759	248,685	–	–

Represents when the interest rate will be repriced for each class of assets and liabilities.

Q. Reputational risk

Reputational risk is the risk of damage to a Group's reputation as a result of any event, arising from negative publicity about its business practices, conduct, or financial condition. Such negative publicity may affect public or stakeholder confidence in the Group leading to a decline in customer base, business revenue, liquidity, or capital position. Reputational Risk may also arise as a result of negative stakeholder opinion. This could be a result of any event, behaviour, action, or inaction, either by the Group's itself, our employees or those with whom we are associated.

Reputational risk damage can often arise from a secondary effect or outcome of other interconnected risks, as defined within the Group Risk Management Framework. As such, these additional risk categories when assessing reputational risks and their measurement.

The Groups Reputational Risk policy is defined to ensure all organisational units identify, measure, manage and monitor the reputational risks that arise from the ongoing operations of the Group during its transactions with clients, setting up of new products business practices, counterparties, customer complaints and claims, sponsorship, and media relations. The governance of the Group's reputational risk management is integrated into the Group's broader risk management framework.

R. ICAAP and Stress Testing

ICAAP and stress testing is an integral part of the Group's risk management process. It includes scenario analysis and is conducted regularly. Every stress test is documented, and the results are discussed at the EXCO level and approved by the GRC and the BRC.

S. Model risk

Model risk is the risk of potential adverse consequences arising from decision made based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports. As the Group has a robust model governance and Management approach, potential losses arising from the outputs of the internal models due to errors in the development, implementation, or use of such models are well understood and managed.

A specialised model management unit within the Group oversees the validation and use of models for regulatory and/or financial reporting purposes, guided by the Group Model Governance and Management Framework. This ensures that the models follow a robust approach of validation prior to use. The governance process for the models is performed across the model life cycle. All Tier 1 and Tier 2 models are managed through a centralised Model Inventory System to track and manage their use. The Group Model Validation Standards outline the minimum requirements that models should meet prior to use.

T. Regulatory/compliance risk

Regulatory/Compliance risk is the risk of reputational and/or financial losses due to the failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations or sanctions.

The Group has an independent Compliance function, with the necessary mandate and authority to enforce and monitor compliance on a Group wide basis. This includes compliance with the applicable laws and regulations across the various jurisdictions where the Group operates as well as those of the USD/EU clearing centres.

Compliance policies covering key areas such as Sanctions, Anti Money Laundering (AML), Counter Terrorist Financing (CTF), Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standards (CRS) are applicable Group wide and are supplemented where necessary to address any unique local requirements. These policies are supported by automated screening and monitoring systems and associated investigation teams to help comply with the Sanctions, AML, CTF, FATCA and CRS requirements. Independent Compliance Monitoring is undertaken to provide assurance over the effectiveness of controls. Mandatory Compliance Training is provided to all relevant staff both at onboarding and periodically thereafter to help ensure that key requirements are complied with.

U. Environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk

The rapidly changing global landscape, marked by challenges such as climate change, the evolving expectations of our stakeholders, as well as a continuous evolution of international standards, particularly in the areas of sustainability accounting, audit and ethics necessitates a proactive approach to ESG. The Group continues to develop its approach to ESG in line with progressing standards, both regionally and globally.

Climate related risk

Climate risks relate to the financial and non-financial impacts that may arise as a result of climate change. There are two categories of climate risks: physical risks, as a result of climate change and environmental factors that are event driven (acute) or longer-term shifts (chronic) and may vary in severity and frequency across various scenarios, and transition risks, which arises from the shift to a low carbon economy. Managing climate risk is critical in the pursuit of sustainable growth and transitioning towards a low carbon economy. Both, physical and transition risks can affect households, businesses and the wider macro economy and manifest within the Group's principal risks in several ways.

The Group considers climate risk as part of the broader environmental and social risks. Our strategy on climate risk has been incorporated into the Group Risk Management Framework and is guided by the three-lines of defence approach.

The Group's Board of Directors bears the final responsibility for all aspects concerning climate related risks. The Board actively participates in shaping our ESG strategy and is regularly briefed on the progress of this strategy by the Executive Committee.

Impact of climate risk on accounting judgments and estimates

The Group is currently assessing the financial impacts associated with climate-related credit risk. Using the results of ongoing analysis, the Group intends to highlight and address risks and opportunities which present immediate and anticipated effects on financial position, performance and planning as well as cashflows and to disclose the actions taken to manage these risks and opportunities.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group raised debts and sukuks payable amounting to USD 4.6 billion (2023: USD 3.0 billion) via sustainable and green financings in debt capital markets.

Notes to the Group Consolidated Financial Statements continued

For the year ended 31 December 2024

45 RISK MANAGEMENT continued

V. Group Internal Audit’s role in overall risk management

Group Internal Audit is an independent appraisal function established by the Board of Directors to examine and evaluate the activities of the Group including all aspects of the Group Risk Management. The department is organisationally independent of all other functions in the bank. The unit is headed by the Group Chief Audit Officer, who is accountable to the Board of Directors through the Board Audit Committee.

The primary objectives of Group Internal Audit is to provide assurance on risks to which the Group’s businesses are exposed, evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of financial/operating controls and the Corporate Governance environment, assess the extent to which assets are accounted for and safeguarded from losses and conduct follow-up activities to assess and report on the degree to which Management has addressed risks and compliance with action plans previously agreed.

The unit’s mission is achieved through a risk based annual audit plan approved by the Board Audit Committee. A formal report is prepared at the end of each quarter which includes a summary of audit activity completed during the period and an update on the status of previously reported matters for Board Audit Committee attention.

The Board Audit Committee reviews and approves Group Internal Audit’s plans and resources and evaluates the effectiveness of the Internal Audit function. External advisers also periodically conduct an assessment of the function.

W Risk management framework and processes at Group entities

In establishing risk management policies & processes at the Group entities level, due consideration is given to the entities’ specific regulatory environment.

X. Risk Management at DenizBank

DenizBank has a structured risk governance process in place to identify, measure, manage, control and report (risk) to assist in risk-based decision-making and oversight across all operations of DenizBank.

The Board of Directors have the ultimate responsibility for the establishment of the risk management system of DenizBank in accordance with regulations and best practices. Main responsibilities of the Board of Directors related to risk management include:

- Reviewing and approving the policies for the management of risks and supervising their implementation,
- Approving the risk appetite that is appropriate for its business strategy and that matches with its financial strength,
- Following up the effectiveness of the risk management system of DenizBank,
- Ensuring the establishment and the implementation of the internal capital adequacy assessment process.

The Board of Directors carries out its oversight of the Bank-wide risk management processes through Board Level committees. These roles are further trickled down to Management Level Committees and respective business and risk control units.

ENBD Group oversees the processes of establishing DenizBank’s Risk Management Framework and risk policies, monitoring of the limits, realized figures and breaches of the risks subject to the Risk Appetite Statement. All of which govern following risk areas.

Credit Risk

The Group has added an additional layer of supervision over and above the credit risk policies in force at DenizBank. This supervisory layer is conditional to exceptional approvals for substantial exposures. From a reporting standpoint all exposures (irrespective of materiality) are periodically reported to the Group by DenizBank for internal alignment within the Group.

DenizBank complies with BRSA’s and Basel II/III standards in determining regulatory credit risk charge. Within the bank’s internal capital adequacy assessment plan, credit risk is subjected to stress tests and scenario analysis at least annually.

The quantitative risk management disclosures comply with TFRS (Turkish Financial Reporting Standards) that are aligned to the IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) standards including IFRS 9 followed by the Group.

- Both on and off balance sheet instruments that are material to TFRS/IFRS 9 expected credit loss calculation are considered in the Group consolidated financial statements
- Models exist for PD, EAD and LGD that have long term calibrations and forward-looking scenarios to adjust for economic assumptions
- New or re-structured processes of TFRS/IFRS 9 are advanced and complex in nature in order to ensure high quality implementation
- Estimations, assumptions and scenarios used in expected credit losses are fairly comprehensive
- Comprehensive and detailed disclosures are published in line with TFRS/IFRS 9 requirements

Enterprise Risk Management

DenizBank specifies its limit setting, monitoring and reporting process in its risk appetite statement. It also includes the process of phased action plans and prescribes the remediation actions in cases where the exposure exceeds the limit in each phase. The documents encompassing these policies are reviewed every year, and are approved by the Board of Directors.

Market Risk

All trading activities related to money and capital markets are in accordance with the internally recognised measure of Value at Risk (VaR) method, which is also used by the Group to gauge changing market conditions. These VaR analysis are adequately supported by scenario analysis and stress tests. Trading book is held for the purpose of supporting client driven activities. Market risk is managed in accordance with Board of Directors approved limits.

Structural Interest Rate Risk and Foreign Exchange Risk

Interest rate and foreign exchange (FX) risks are monitored closely with the use of the metrics defined within the risk limit framework and managed as per the rules defined by Board of Directors. DenizBank makes use of hedging transactions for risk mitigation where necessary.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity adequacy is actively monitored as per the rules defined by Board of Directors. The liquidity adequacy and the reserve opportunities are tested periodically against worst case scenarios and other scenarios, all of these assumptions are documented for traceability.

Operational Risk

Events that trigger operational risks are recorded along with the causes and impacts on specific functions and mitigation measures are taken to prevent the recurrence of such events in the future. Events that are either frequent or significant are discussed within the relevant committees that include Internal Audit and the impacted departments.

The relevant risk teams work to ensure comprehensive alignment in different risk areas taking into account the local and European regulatory requirements. As part of this process policies and procedures are reviewed to ensure necessary alignment with Group.

46 LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Litigation is a common occurrence in the banking industry due to the nature of the business undertaken. The Group is party to legal proceedings and regulatory matters arising out of its normal business operations. The Group has proper controls and policies for managing legal claims. The recognition of provisions is determined in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 6. While the outcomes of legal proceedings and regulatory matters are inherently uncertain, Management believes that, based on the information available to it, appropriate provisions have been made in respect of these matters as at 31 December 2024. Any provision recognised does not constitute an admission of wrongdoing or legal liability. Based on the information available, no material adverse impact on the financial position of the Group is expected to arise from legal claims as at 31 December 2024 other than to the extent already provided.

47 SOCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The social contributions (including donations and charity) made during the year amount to AED 44 million (2023: AED 58 million).

48 COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Certain prior year comparatives have been reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.

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