

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2022**

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.
Consolidated financial statements
For the year ended 31 December 2022

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Independent auditor's report to the shareholders of Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements presents fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of of Doha Bank Q.P.S.C. ("the Parent" or "the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") as at 31 December 2022 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited

The Group's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- The consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- The consolidated statement of income for the year then ended;
- The consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- The consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- The consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- The notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies, and other explanatory information.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in the State of Qatar. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with IESBA Code and ethical requirements in the state of Qatar.

Our audit approach

Overview

Key audit matter | *Impairment on loans and advances and off balance sheet facilities to customers*

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.



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 year. 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.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Impairment on loans and advances and off balance sheet facilities to customers</p> <p>Impairment allowances represent the directors' best estimate of the losses arising from credit risk and particularly from loans and advances and off balance sheet facilities to customers. As described in the significant accounting policies to the consolidated financial statements, the impairment losses have been determined in accordance with IFRS 9.</p> <p>We focused on this area because the directors make complex and subjective judgements over both amount and timing of recognition of impairment, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk. • Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of Expected Credit Losses (ECL) including Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD). • Establishing the relative weighting of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/ market and the associated ECL. • Establishing groups of similar assets for the purpose of measuring the ECL. • Determining disclosure requirements in accordance with the IFRS 9. <p>Further, loans and advances and off balance sheet facilities to customers are material within the overall context of the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>The Group's gross loans and advances to customers that are subject to credit risk, include loans and advances to customers amounting to QR 61,526 million, and off-balance sheet facilities amounting to QR 13,784 million as at 31 December 2022, disclosed in note 10 and note 33 to the consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Information on the credit risk and the Group's credit risk management is provided in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to this key audit matter included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained an understanding of the methodology and accounting policy adopted to identify and calculate individual impairment allowance for stage 3 exposures, and tested a sample of such exposures against the methodology. • Assessed and tested on a sample basis the design and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls around origination and approval, income recognition on loans and advances and off balance sheet facilities to customers, monitoring of credit exposures, and impairment calculation. • Evaluated the appropriateness of the Group's impairment provisioning policy in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. • Used our own internal experts to independently assess the reasonableness of the ECL methodology developed and applied by management including model risk parameters (PD, LGD, and EAD), forward-looking information, associated weighting, and staging particularly in the context of COVID -19 pandemic and its implications as well as other assumptions around increase in credit risk and staging analysis. • Obtained an understanding of and tested the completeness and accuracy of the historical and current datasets used for the ECL calculation. • Tested a sample of loans and advances and off balance sheet facilities to customers to determine the appropriateness and application of staging criteria. • Obtained samples of the latest available credit reviews and checked that they include appropriate assessment and documentation of borrowers' ability to meet repayment obligations (principal, interest, and commission), in light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. • Evaluated the reasonableness of the consolidated financial statements disclosures in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9 and QCB regulations.



Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' Report (but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, and the complete annual report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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, on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

When we read the complete annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 and with the requirements of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law number 11 of 2015, as amended by law number 8 of 2021 and QCB regulations, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, 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 the management either intend 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 misstatement, 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.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Director'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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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 year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes 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

Further, as required by the Qatar Commercial Companies Law number 11 of 2015, as amended by law number 8 of 2021, we report that:

- We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- The Bank has maintained proper books of account and the financial statements are in agreement therewith;
- The financial information included in the Board of Directors' report is in agreement with the books and records of the Bank; and
- Nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that the Bank has breached any of the applicable provisions of the Qatar Commercial Companies Law number 11 of 2015, as amended by law number 8 of 2021, or of its Articles of Association, which would materially affect the reported results of its operations or its financial position as at 31 December 2022.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers – Qatar Branch
Qatar Financial Market Authority registration number 120155

Waleed Tahtamouni
Auditor's registration number 370
Doha, State of Qatar
19 february 2023



Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks	8	3,668,161	5,887,367
Due from banks	9	8,650,888	5,364,929
Loans and advances to customers	10	58,078,974	62,667,285
Investment securities	11	24,963,875	25,082,873
Other assets	12	1,608,546	1,400,746
Investment in an associate	13	9,898	10,758
Property, furniture and equipment	14	664,649	689,273
Total assets		97,644,991	101,103,231
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Due to banks	15	19,239,053	22,511,391
Customers deposits	16	50,129,735	50,355,949
Debt securities	17	2,516,493	1,891,734
Other borrowings	18	8,891,053	9,737,521
Other liabilities	19	2,789,849	2,350,683
Total liabilities		83,566,183	86,847,278
Equity			
Share capital	20 (a)	3,100,467	3,100,467
Legal reserve	20 (b)	5,095,673	5,094,607
Risk reserve	20 (c)	1,312,600	1,029,600
Fair value reserve	20 (d)	(124,380)	163,693
Foreign currency translation reserve	20 (e)	(81,828)	(65,550)
Retained earnings		776,276	933,136
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank		10,078,808	10,255,953
Instruments eligible as additional Tier 1 capital	20 (g)	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total equity		14,078,808	14,255,953
Total liabilities and equity		97,644,991	101,103,231

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 6 February 2023 and were signed on its behalf by:

Fahad Bin Mohammad Bin Jabor Al Thani
Chairman

Abdul Rahman Bin Mohammad Bin Jaber Al Thani
Managing Director

Gudni Stillholt Adalsteinsson
Acting Group Chief Executive Officer



The attached notes 1 to 37 form integral part of these consolidated financial statements. Independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1-5.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Interest income	21	3,945,219	3,557,575
Interest expense	22	(1,622,857)	(972,390)
Net interest income		2,322,362	2,585,185
Fee and commission income	23	572,327	460,355
Fee and commission expense	24	(201,263)	(157,226)
Net fee and commission income		371,064	303,129
Net loss from insurance activities	25	(366)	(7,060)
Net foreign exchange gain	26	152,572	153,622
Net income from investment securities	27	25,269	32,012
Other operating income	28	37,735	39,567
		215,576	225,201
Net operating income		2,908,636	3,106,455
Staff costs	29	(501,081)	(466,905)
Depreciation	14	(99,903)	(105,100)
Net impairment reversal on investment securities		24,820	14,918
Net impairment loss on loans and advances to customers	10	(969,670)	(1,419,481)
Net impairment loss on other financial facilities		(256,311)	(80,422)
Other expenses	30	(293,047)	(303,911)
		(2,095,192)	(2,360,901)
Profit before share of results of associate and tax		813,444	745,554
Share of results of associate		237	765
Profit before tax		813,681	746,319
Income tax expense	31	(48,306)	(42,545)
Profit for the year		765,375	703,774
Earnings per share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (QR)	32	0.25	0.23



The attached notes 1 to 37 form integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
Independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1-5.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Profit for the year		765,375	703,774
Other comprehensive income			
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to statement of income:			
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		(16,278)	(2,963)
Net movement in cash flow hedges - effective portion of changes in fair value		604	-
Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments):			
Net change in fair value of debt instruments designated at FVOCI	20 (d)	(1,355,454)	(261,138)
Net amount transferred to consolidated statement of income	20 (d)	<u>1,134,607</u>	<u>253,635</u>
		(236,521)	(10,466)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of income			
Net change in fair value of equity investments designated at FVOCI	20 (d)	<u>(67,830)</u>	<u>18,204</u>
Total other comprehensive (loss) / income		<u>(304,351)</u>	<u>7,738</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>461,024</u>	<u>711,512</u>



The attached notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements
Independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1-5.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Share capital QR'000	Legal reserve QR'000	Risk reserve QR'000	Fair Value reserve QR'000	Foreign exchange translation reserve QR'000	Retained earnings QR'000	Total QR'000	Instrument eligible as additional Tier 1 capital QR'000	Total equity QR'000
Balance at 1 January 2022	3,100,467	5,094,607	1,029,600	163,693	(65,550)	933,136	10,255,953	4,000,000	14,255,953
Total comprehensive income for the year:									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	765,375	765,375	-	765,375
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(288,073)	(16,278)	-	(304,351)	-	(304,351)
Total comprehensive (loss) / income for the year	-	-	-	(288,073)	(16,278)	765,375	461,024	-	461,024
Transfer to legal reserve	-	1,066	-	-	-	(1,066)	-	-	-
Transfer to risk reserve	-	-	283,000	-	-	(283,000)	-	-	-
Distribution of Tier 1 Capital notes	-	-	-	-	-	(386,500)	(386,500)	-	(386,500)
Contribution to social and sports fund	-	-	-	-	-	(19,134)	(19,134)	-	(19,134)
<i>Transactions with shareholders:</i>									
Dividends for the year 2021 (Note 20 (f))	-	-	-	-	-	(232,535)	(232,535)	-	(232,535)
Balance at 31 December 2022	3,100,467	5,095,673	1,312,600	(124,380)	(81,828)	776,276	10,078,808	4,000,000	14,078,808
Balance at 1 January 2021	3,100,467	5,094,574	849,600	152,992	(62,587)	659,524	9,794,570	4,000,000	13,794,570
Total comprehensive income for the year:									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	703,774	703,774	-	703,774
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	10,701	(2,963)	-	7,738	-	7,738
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	-	-	-	10,701	(2,963)	703,774	711,512	-	711,512
Transfer to legal reserve	-	33	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	-
Transfer to risk reserve	-	-	180,000	-	-	(180,000)	-	-	-
Contribution to social and sports fund	-	-	-	-	-	(17,594)	(17,594)	-	(17,594)
<i>Transactions with shareholders:</i>									
Dividends for the year 2020 (Note 20 (f))	-	-	-	-	-	(232,535)	(232,535)	-	(232,535)
Balance at 31 December 2021	3,100,467	5,094,607	1,029,600	163,693	(65,550)	933,136	10,255,953	4,000,000	14,255,953

The Group has proposed a distribution on the Tier 1 Capital Notes amounting to QR 190 million for the year ended 31 December 2022 which is subject to approval of the QCB and the Group has paid QR 196.5 million for the year ended 31 December 2021 during the current year.

The attached notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
Independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1-5.



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		813,681	746,319
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Net impairment loss on loans and advances to customers	10	969,670	1,419,481
Net impairment reversal on investment securities		(24,820)	(14,918)
Net impairment loss on other financial facilities		256,311	80,422
Depreciation	14	99,903	105,100
Amortisation of financing cost		19,186	18,698
Net income from investment securities	27	13,424	(7,751)
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment		(1)	(11)
Share of results of an associate	13	(237)	(765)
Cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,147,117	2,346,575
Change in due from banks		(1,323,843)	(326,980)
Change in loans and advances to customers		3,646,452	1,303,632
Change in other assets		(162,800)	757,463
Change in due to banks		(3,272,338)	(525,373)
Change in customers deposits		(226,214)	(4,698,047)
Change in other liabilities		67,907	(821,043)
Social and sports fund contribution		(17,594)	(17,576)
Income tax paid		(48,730)	(39,978)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) operating activities		809,957	(2,021,327)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of investment securities		(7,361,188)	(7,084,136)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities		7,204,369	6,701,384
Acquisition of property, furniture and equipment	14	(12,113)	(31,956)
Proceeds from the sale of property, furniture and equipment		1	13
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(168,931)	(414,695)
Cash flows from financing activities			
(Repayment) / proceeds from other borrowings	18	(846,468)	1,520,328
Proceeds from debt securities		605,573	1,544,828
Payment of lease liabilities		(38,186)	(40,045)
Distribution on Tier 1 capital notes		(386,500)	-
Dividends paid		(232,535)	(232,535)
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from financing activities		(898,116)	2,792,576
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(257,090)	356,554
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		7,358,300	7,001,746
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	34	7,101,210	7,358,300
Operational cash flows from interest and dividend:			
Interest received		3,879,613	3,554,742
Interest paid		1,508,657	934,837
Dividends received	27	38,693	24,261

Non cash item disclosure:

Total addition of right of use assets amounted to QR 63 million as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: QR 61 million)



Independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1-5.

The attached notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 REPORTING ENTITY

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C. ("Doha Bank" or the "Bank") is an entity domiciled in the State of Qatar and was incorporated on 15 March 1979 as a Joint Stock Company under Emiri Decree No. 51 of 1978. The commercial registration of the Bank is 7115. The address of the Bank's registered office is Doha Bank Tower, Corniche Street, West Bay, P.O. Box 3818, Doha, Qatar.

Doha Bank is engaged in conventional banking activities and operates through its head office in Qatar (Doha) and has twenty local branches and one local corporate branch, six overseas branches in the United Arab Emirates (Dubai & Abu Dhabi), State of Kuwait (Kuwait City), the Republic of India (one branch each in Mumbai, Kochi and Chennai) and representative offices in United Kingdom, Singapore, Turkey, China, Japan, South Korea, Germany, Australia, Hong Kong, Canada, Bangladesh, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Nepal. The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group").

The principal subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

Company's name	Country of incorporation	Company's capital	Company's activities	Percentage of ownership	
				2022	2021
Sharq Insurance L.L.C.	Qatar	100,000	General Insurance	100%	100%
Doha Finance Limited	Cayman Island	182	Debt Issuance	100%	100%
DB Securities Limited	Cayman Island	182	Derivatives Transactions	100%	100%

During 2021, the Qatar Commercial law number 11 of 2015 has been amended by Law number 8 of 2021. The management assessed the compliance of the Bank and the required changes to the Article of the Association was amended in the Extraordinary General Assembly Meeting held on 23 March 2022.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group ("consolidated financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), including Interpretations issued by IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") applicable to the entities reporting under IFRS.

The Group presents its consolidated statement of financial position broadly in the order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement of assets/liabilities within twelve months after the end of the reporting date ("current") and more than twelve months after the reporting date ("non-current") is presented in Note 4 (c).

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following financial assets that have been measured at fair value:

- Investment securities designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Derivative financial instruments measured at FVTPL;
- Other financial assets designated at FVTPL;
- Investment securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI'); and
- Recognised financial assets and financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value and cashflow hedge relationships to the extent of risks being hedged.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Qatari Riyals ("QR"), which is the Group's functional and presentation currency, unless otherwise indicated. Financial information presented in QR has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS Standards (“IFRS Standards”) requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements are described in note 5.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except as described in note 3(a).

(a) New, amended standards and interpretations

During the period, the above IFRS Standards and amendments to IFRS Standards have been applied by the Group in preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The below were effective from 1 January 2022:

- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use – Amendments to IAS 16
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework – Amendments to IFRS 3
- Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract Amendments to IAS 37
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020

The adoption of the above IFRS Standards and amendments to IFRS Standards did not have any material impact on the amounts recognized in prior and current periods and are not expected to significantly affect the future reporting periods.

Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of standards and amendments to standards are issued but not yet effective and the Group has not adopted these in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements. The below standards may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements, however, the Group is currently evaluating the impact of these new standards. The Group will adopt these new standards on the respective effective dates.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Effective on 1 January 2023)
- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current - Amendments to IAS 1 (Effective on 1 January 2023)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 (Effective on 1 January 2023)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to IAS 8 (Effective on 1 January 2023)
- Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction - Amendments to IAS 12 (Effective on 1 January 2023)
- Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture - Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (Available for optional adoption / effective date deferred indefinitely)

IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’

One of the Bank’s subsidiary, Sharq Insurance LLC, will be adopting IFRS 17 and IFRS 9. IFRS 17, ‘Insurance contracts’ is applicable for annual reporting periods commencing on 1 January 2023 and the Group expects to first apply IFRS 17 on that date on its Insurance Contracts held under Sharq Insurance LLC. The Group does not expect to have impact of IFRS 17 except for insurance contracts entered by Sharq Insurance LLC.

IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with direct participation features (“DPF”). The key objectives of IFRS 17 are comparable recognition and measurement of contracts in the scope of the standard, the recognition of insurance service results based on the services provided to the policyholder and provision of disclosures that will enable the users of the financial statements to assess the impact of these contracts on the financial position, financial results and cash flows of the entity. The standard distinguishes between the sources of profit and quality of earnings between insurance service results and insurance finance income and expense (reflecting the time value of money and financial risk).

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) New, amended standards and interpretations (continued)

In addition to the application of IFRS 17, the Subsidiary had deferred the adoption of IFRS 9: Financial instruments, due to the temporary exemption applicable to insurers. As such, it will apply IFRS 9 commencing 1 January 2023.

The Subsidiary is evaluating the impact of these standards. Considering the Insurance contracts forming less than 1% of the operations of the group, this disclosure is not material to the consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Bank activities wont be impacted by IFRS 17.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as at 31 December 2022. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee.

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. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of other comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") are attributed to the shareholders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. These consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

(c) Associates

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but not control or joint control over those policies.

Investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost including transaction costs directly related to acquisition of investment in associate.

The Group's share of its associate's post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the consolidated income statement; its share of post-acquisition movements in equity is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Intergroup gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Intergroup losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Associates (continued)

The Group's share of the results of associates is based on financial statements and adjusted to conform to the accounting policies of the Group. Intergroup gains on transactions are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Intergroup losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment in the asset transferred.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the associate stated below:

Company's name	Country of incorporation and operation	Ownership interest		Principal activity
		2022	2021	
Doha Brokerage and Financial Services Limited	India	44.02%	44.02%	Brokerage and asset management

(d) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions that are transactions denominated, or that require settlement in a foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies of the operations at the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and arising on translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in income statement.

Changes in the fair value of investment securities denominated in a foreign currency classified as measured at FVOCI are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in the consolidated income statement, and other changes in the carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equity instruments classified as measured at FVOCI are included in other comprehensive income.

Foreign operations

The results and financial position of all the Group's entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;
- income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Exchange differences arising from the above process are reported in shareholders' equity as 'foreign currency translation reserve'.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Foreign operations (continued)

When a foreign operation is disposed of, or partially disposed of when control is not retained, such exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to 'Other comprehensive income'. When a foreign operation is disposed of, or partially disposed of, such exchange differences are recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes "regular way trades": purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

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

(ii) Classification

Financial assets

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 of 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 at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(ii) Classification (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 because 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.
- 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 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 SPPI test"), 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, prepayment and extension terms, terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets and features that modify consideration of the time value of money. Instruments failing SPPI will be measured at FVTPL.

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. The reclassification takes place from the start of the first reporting period following the change.

Financial liabilities

The Group has classified and measured its financial liabilities at amortised cost.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

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

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

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 in the statement of financial position.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and consideration received including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in the consolidated income statement on derecognition of such securities.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its 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. If all or substantially all risks and rewards are retained, then the transferred assets are not derecognised. Transfers of assets with retention of all or substantially all risks and rewards include, for example, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

In transactions in which the Group neither retains nor transfers substantially all 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 transferred asset is derecognised if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract, depending on whether the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

Financial liabilities

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

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability measured at amortised cost changed as a result of interest rate benchmark reform, the Group updated the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by the reform. A change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows is required by interest rate benchmark reform if the following conditions are met:

- the change is necessary as a direct consequence of the reform; and
- the new basis for determining the contractual cash flows is economically equivalent to the previous basis – i.e. the basis immediately before the change.

When changes were made to a financial asset or financial liability in addition to changes to the basis for determining the contractual cash flows required by interest rate benchmark reform, the Group first updated the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability to reflect the change that is required by interest rate benchmark reform. After that, the Group applied the policies on accounting for modifications to the additional changes.

(iv) *Modification of financial assets and liabilities*

Financial assets

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, and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purpose, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

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 based on the revised cash flows of the financial assets at a original discounting rate and recognises the amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount as a modification gain or loss in the consolidated income statement. 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.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities

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 the consolidated income statement.

(v) *Offsetting*

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group has a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle 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 activity.

(vi) *Measurement principles*

Amortised cost measurement

The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction for impairment loss. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are integral part of the effective interest rate.

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 between market participants 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 a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at the reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the discounted cash flow method, comparison with similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models, credit models and other relevant valuation models.

The fair value of investments in mutual funds and portfolios whose units are unlisted are measured at the net asset value provided by the fund manager.

The foreign currency forward contracts are measured based on observable spot exchange rates, the yield curves of the respective currencies as well as the currency basis spreads between the respective currencies. All contracts are fully cash collateralised, thereby eliminating both counterparty and the Group's own credit risk.

The fair value of unquoted derivatives is determined by discounted cash flows. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained in note 5.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECL) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments; and
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition

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

For corporate overdrafts and credit card facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment component, the Group measures ECL not less than a 12 months period. These facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a revolving basis. The Group can cancel them with immediate effect but this contractual right is not enforced in the normal day-to-day management, but only when the Group becomes aware of an increase in credit risk at the facility level. This longer period is estimated taking into account the credit risk management actions that the Group expects to take, and that serve to mitigate ECL. These include a reduction in limits, cancellation of the facility and/or turning the outstanding balance into a loan with revised repayment terms.

The Group applies three-stage approach to measure expected credit losses (ECL) on financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt instruments classified as FVOCI. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the changes in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1: 12 months ECL - not credit impaired Stage 1 includes financial assets on initial recognition and that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition or that have low credit risk. For these assets, ECL are recognised on the gross carrying amount of the asset based on the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. Interest is computed on the gross carrying amount of the asset.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired Stage 2 includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition but that do not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognised, but interest is still calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date. For these assets, lifetime ECL are recognised.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a 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.

When discounting future cash flows, the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof is used for most financial assets.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(vii) *Identification and measurement of impairment (continued)*

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or 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 that 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.

Financial guarantee contracts held

The Group assesses whether a financial guarantee contract held is an integral element of a financial asset that is accounted for as a component of that instrument or is a contract that is accounted for separately. If the Group determines that the guarantee is an integral element of the financial asset, then the Group considers the effect of the protection when measuring the fair value of the financial asset and when measuring ECL.

(f) 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 maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date 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 consolidated statement of financial position.

(g) Due from banks

Due from banks are financial assets which are mainly money market placements with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. Money market placements are not entered into with the intention of immediate or short-term resale. Due from banks are initially measured at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. Following the initial recognition, due from banks are stated at amortised cost.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Group does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

Loans and advances to customers are initially measured at the transaction price, which is the fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, except for the financial assets which are classified to be measured at FVPL, which are measured at fair value with changes recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement. Following the initial recognition, loans and advances are stated at the amortised cost.

Write-off of loans and advances to customers

Loans and advances to customers (and the related impairment allowance accounts) are normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Where loans are secured, this is generally after receipt of any proceeds from the realisation of security. In circumstances where the net realisable value of any collateral has been determined and there is no reasonable expectation of further recovery, write-off may be earlier. All write-offs of loans and advances to customers are recorded after obtaining approvals from the QCB for such write-offs.

(i) Investment securities

The 'investment securities' include:

- 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 mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL. These are measured at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- Debt securities measured at FVOCI; and
- Equity investment securities designated as at 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 income using the effective interest method;
- Expected credit losses 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 consolidated income statement.

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 subsequently reclassified to consolidated income statement, including on disposal. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value. Dividends, when representing a return on such investments, continue to be recognised in consolidated income statement, 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 recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of an investment.

(j) Derivatives

Derivatives held for risk management purposes and hedge accounting

Derivatives held for risk management purposes include all derivative assets and liabilities that are not classified as trading assets or liabilities. Derivatives held for risk management purposes are measured at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group designates certain derivatives held for risk management as well as certain non-derivative financial instruments as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships.

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(j) Derivatives (continued)**

On initial designation of the hedge, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedging derivative instruments and hedged items, including the risk management objective and strategy in undertaking the hedge, together with the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Group makes an assessment, both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis, as to whether the hedging instruments are expected to be highly effective in offsetting the changes in the fair value or cash flows of the respective hedged items during the period for which the hedge is designated, and whether the actual results of each hedge are within a range of 80-125 percent. The Group makes an assessment for a cash flow hedge of a forecast transaction, as to whether the forecast transaction is highly probable to occur and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect consolidated income statement.

Hedge accounting

The general hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms in IAS 39. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify as hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is no longer required. The Group has also elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 on adoption of IFRS 9.

Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments, to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. For hedges of Interest Rate Swaps, the group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item. The group therefore performs a qualitative assessment of effectiveness. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness. In hedges of Interest Rate Swaps, ineffectiveness may arise if the rate of interest changes from what was originally estimated, or if there are changes in the credit risk of the Bank or the derivative counterparty.

The group enters into interest rate swaps that have similar critical terms as the hedged item, such as reference rate, reset dates, payment dates, maturities and notional amount. The group does not hedge 100% of its exposure, therefore the hedged item is identified as a proportion of the outstanding exposure up to the notional amount of the swaps. As all critical terms matched during the year, there is an economic relationship. Hedge ineffectiveness in relation to the interest rate swaps was negligible for 2022 and 2021.

Fair value hedges

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 consolidated income statement 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 consolidated income statement as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(j) Derivatives (continued)

Hedge accounting (continued)

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in consolidated income statement, and is included in the other income line item. Amounts previously recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to consolidated statement of income in the periods when the hedged item affects in the recognition of a non-financial assets or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the Group revokes the hedging relationship, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

Other non-trading derivatives

When a derivative is not held for trading, and is not designated in a qualifying hedge relationship, all changes in its fair value are recognised immediately in consolidated income statement.

Derivatives held for trading purposes

The Group's derivative trading instruments includes forward foreign exchange contracts. The Group sells these derivatives to customers in order to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce current and future risks. These derivative instruments are fair valued as at the end of reporting date and the corresponding fair value changes is taken to the consolidated income statement.

(k) Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalised borrowing costs.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. When parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of property and equipment, and is recognised in other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property or equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Property and equipment (continued)

Depreciation

Depreciable amount is the cost of property and equipment, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset and is based on cost of the asset less its estimated residual value. Land and capital work-in-progress are not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Buildings	20 - 30 years
Leasehold improvements, furniture and equipment	3 -10 years
Vehicles	5 - 8 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are re-assessed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

(l) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date 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 reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(n) Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

(o) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and other bodies on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value on the date that the guarantee was given, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liabilities under such guarantees are measured at the higher of the initial measurement, less amortisation calculated to recognise in the statement of income any fee income earned over the period, and the best estimate of the expenditure required settling any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantees at the reporting date.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Employee benefits

Defined benefit plan

The Group provides for end of service benefits in accordance with the employment policies of the Group. The provision is calculated on the basis of the individual's final salary and period of service at the reporting date. This provision is included in other provisions within other liabilities.

Defined contribution plan

With respect to Qatari and other GCC employees, the Group makes a contribution to the Qatari Pension Fund calculated on a percentage of the employees' salaries, in accordance with the Retirement and Pension Law No. 24 of 2002. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions.

In addition, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 19, management carries out an exercise to assess the present value of its obligations at the reporting date, using the projected unit credit method, in respect of employees' end of service benefits payable under Qatar Laws and policies of the Group. The expected liability at the date of leaving the service is discounted to net present value using an appropriate discount rate based on management's assumption of average annual increment/promotion costs. The present value of the obligation as at 31 December 2022 is not materially different from the provision computed in accordance with the Qatar Labour Law.

(q) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(r) Share capital and reserves

(i) Share issue costs

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

(ii) Dividends on ordinary shares and Tier 1 capital notes

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the Group's shareholders. Dividends for the year that are declared after the date of the consolidated statement of financial position are dealt with in the subsequent events note.

Coupons on Tier 1 capital notes are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved by the QCB.

(s) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest income and expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a short period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

For the financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e. net of the expected credit loss provision). If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

Interest income on investment (debt) securities measured at FVOCI and measured at amortised cost is calculated using effective interest rate method and is also included in interest income.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Revenue recognition (continued)

Premium on insurance

Premium on insurance contracts are recognized as revenue (earned premiums) proportionately over the period of coverage. The portion of premium received on in-force contracts that relates to unexpired risks at the reporting date is reported as unearned premium liability on a 1/365 days basis.

Fee and commission income and expense

Fee and commission income and expense that are integral to the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fee and commission income, including account servicing fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised over time as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, the related loan commitment fees are recognised over time on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. In case of these services, the control is considered to be transferred over time as the customer is benefited from these services over the tenure of the service period. Other fee and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

Income from investment securities

Gains or losses on the sale of investment securities are recognised in profit or loss as the difference between fair value of the consideration received and carrying amount of the investment securities.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in the consolidated income statement on derecognition of such securities.

Income from investment securities measured at amortised cost is recognised based on the effective interest rate method.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established.

(t) Tax expense

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Taxes are calculated based on applicable tax laws or regulations in the countries in which the Group operates. The provision for deferred taxation is made based on the evaluation of the expected tax liability. Currently there is no corporate tax applicable to the Bank in the State of Qatar. However, corporate tax is applicable on foreign branches operating outside the State of Qatar and to one subsidiary in the Qatar Financial Center.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(t) Tax expense (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(u) 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 of the Group, adjusted for coupons declared on Tier 1 capital notes, 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 dilutive potential ordinary shares.

(v) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components, whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources allocated to each segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

(w) Repossessed collateral

Repossessed collateral against settlement of customer debts are stated within the consolidated statement of financial position under "Other assets" at their acquired value net of allowance for impairment. The repossessed collateral are not to be used in the Bank's operations.

According to QCB instructions, the Group should dispose of any land and properties acquired against settlement of debts within a period not exceeding three years from the date of acquisition although this period can be extended after obtaining approval from QCB.

(x) Funds management

The Group is licensed by the Qatar Central Bank as founder for an exchange traded fund which is listed on the Qatar Stock Exchange. The financial statements of this entity is not included in these consolidated financial statements except when the Group controls the entity. Information about the Group's funds management is set out in Note 37.

(y) Appropriations for instruments eligible for additional capital

Appropriations for instruments eligible for additional capital are treated as dividends.

(z) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group has decided to separate the lease and non-lease component in the underlying contracts based on their relative standalone prices.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any prepaid and accrued lease expenses. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. In addition, the right of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and is adjusted for extension in lease terms or cancellation of the leases.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(z) Leases (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments which are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate, which is based on the weighted average rate applied in the Group's principal markets adjusted for the nature of the asset, lease term, security and any other relevant assumptions. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The finance cost incurred related to the lease liabilities is included in the 'interest expense' in the consolidated income statement.

The Group presents right-of-use assets in 'property and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'other liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position. The deferred tax impact, if any, is recognized in accordance with the relevant tax regulations and is accounted under IAS 12.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

(a) Introduction and overview

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. The key risks Group is exposed are to credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, insurance risk and market risk, which includes trading and non-trading risks. The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. They are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent bodies such as the risk management department, internal audit committee, the credit committee, assets and liabilities committee responsible for managing and monitoring those risks.

Monitoring and controlling risks are primarily performed based on limits established by the Group. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Group as well as the level of risk that the Group is willing to accept.

As part of its overall risk management, the Group also uses derivatives and other instruments to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies and exposures arising from forecast transactions. The risk profile is assessed before entering into hedge transactions, which are authorized by the appropriate level of authority within the Group.

The Group applies an internal methodology to estimate the market risk of positions held and the maximum losses expected, based upon a number of assumptions for various changes in market conditions. The Group has a set of limits of risks that may be accepted, which are monitored on a daily basis.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

The risks arising from financial instruments to which the Group is exposed are financial risks, which include credit risk, liquidity risk, insurance risks, market risks and operational risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss because its customers or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations in accordance with the agreed terms. Credit risk makes up the largest part of the Group's risk exposure; therefore, the Group carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit risk is attributed to financial instruments such as balance with central banks, due from banks, loans and advances to customers, debt securities and other bills, certain other assets and credit equivalent amounts related to off-balance sheet financial instruments.

Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements disclose the distribution of the loans and advances to customers by economic sectors. Note 4 (b) (iii) to the consolidated financial statements disclose the geographical distribution of the Group's credit exposure.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Credit risk measurement

All credit policies are reviewed and approved by the Risk Management Department and the Board of Directors. The Risk Management team centrally approves all significant credit facilities and limits for all corporate, treasury and capital markets, financial institutions and SME clients of the Group. Such approvals are carried out in pursuance to a set of delegated Credit authority limits and in accordance with the Group's approved credit policy.

Furthermore, all credit facilities are independently administered and monitored by the Credit Control Department.

The Group further limits risk through diversification of its assets by geography and industry sectors. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually. The Group also follows the guidelines issued by Qatar Central Bank with regard to the granting of loans which limits exposure to counterparties.

The amount and type of collateral required depend on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

Whenever possible, loans are secured by acceptable forms of collateral in order to mitigate credit risk. The amount and type of collateral required depend on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters. The main types of collateral obtained are cash, mortgages, local and international equities, financial guarantees and other tangible securities. The collaterals are held mainly against commercial and consumer loans and are managed against relevant exposures at their net realizable values.

The Group has a credit administration process that ensures compliance with terms of approval, documentation and continuous review to ensure quality of credit and collaterals. While securities such as listed equities are valued regularly, credit policy mandates securities obtained by way of legal mortgage over real estate to be valued at least once in 3 years or more frequently if the situation warrants.

(ii) Analysis of maximum exposure to credit risk before taking account of collateral held or other credit enhancements, net of impairment

The table below represents credit risk exposure to the Group at carrying amounts, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For assets recorded on the statement of financial position, the exposures set out below are based on the net carrying amounts as reported in the consolidated statement of financial position.

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Credit risk exposures relating to assets recorded on the statement of financial position are as follows:		
Balances with central banks	3,068,314	5,364,029
Due from banks	8,650,888	5,364,929
Loans and advances to customers	58,078,974	62,667,285
Investment securities - debt	24,098,726	24,219,004
Other assets	1,386,291	1,117,994
Total as at 31 December	95,283,193	98,733,241
Other credit risk exposures (gross of impairment) are as follows:		
Guarantees	10,301,936	11,166,636
Letters of credit	2,233,659	2,940,328
Unutilised credit facilities	1,248,909	829,152
Total as at 31 December	13,784,504	14,936,116
	109,067,697	113,669,357

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Analysis of concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

Geographical sectors

The following table breaks down the Group's credit exposure based on carrying amounts without taking into account any collateral, held or other credit support, as categorized by geographical region. The Group has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

	Qatar QR'000	Other GCC QR'000	Other Middle East QR'000	Rest of the World QR'000	2022 Total QR'000
Balances with central banks	2,659,506	388,770	-	20,038	3,068,314
Due from banks	3,189,687	1,367,581	1,112,395	2,981,225	8,650,888
Loans and advances to customers	50,764,551	4,606,413	217,129	2,490,881	58,078,974
Investment securities - debt	21,033,642	2,308,901	-	756,183	24,098,726
Other assets	1,349,062	8,075	-	29,154	1,386,291
	<u>78,996,448</u>	<u>8,679,740</u>	<u>1,329,524</u>	<u>6,277,481</u>	<u>95,283,193</u>

	Qatar QR'000	Other GCC QR'000	Other Middle East QR'000	Rest of the World QR'000	2021 Total QR'000
Balances with central banks	5,066,163	250,549	-	47,317	5,364,029
Due from banks	1,672,157	1,025,333	1,015,730	1,651,709	5,364,929
Loans and advances to customers	54,362,573	4,847,875	263,794	3,193,043	62,667,285
Investment securities - debt	21,206,964	2,087,100	156,780	768,160	24,219,004
Other assets	1,061,822	6,198	-	49,974	1,117,994
	<u>83,369,679</u>	<u>8,217,055</u>	<u>1,436,304</u>	<u>5,710,203</u>	<u>98,733,241</u>

	Qatar QR'000	Other GCC QR'000	Other Middle East QR'000	Rest of the World QR'000	2022 Total QR'000
Guarantees	5,357,220	1,886,580	349,450	2,708,686	10,301,936
Letters of credit	1,161,840	226,303	400,357	445,159	2,233,659
Unutilised credit facilities	1,186,731	35,804	-	26,374	1,248,909
	<u>7,705,791</u>	<u>2,148,687</u>	<u>749,807</u>	<u>3,180,219</u>	<u>13,784,504</u>

	Qatar QR'000	Other GCC QR'000	Other Middle East QR'000	Rest of the World QR'000	2021 Total QR'000
Guarantees	5,843,485	1,817,612	326,043	3,179,496	11,166,636
Letters of credit	2,148,534	79,723	281,584	430,487	2,940,328
Unutilised credit facilities	707,702	83,677	-	37,773	829,152
	<u>8,699,721</u>	<u>1,981,012</u>	<u>607,627</u>	<u>3,647,756</u>	<u>14,936,116</u>

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) *Analysis of concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure (continued)*

Industry sectors

The following table breaks down the Group's credit exposure based on the carrying amounts, before taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements, as categorized by the industry sectors of the Group's counterparties.

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
<i>Funded and unfunded</i>		
Government and related agencies	28,944,741	36,236,092
Industry	272,492	1,070,343
Commercial	11,748,678	10,000,920
Services	20,541,550	18,415,687
Contracting	5,542,886	5,692,531
Real estate	19,167,555	18,110,044
Personal	6,842,274	7,648,155
Others	2,223,017	1,559,469
Guarantees	10,301,936	11,166,636
Letters of credit	2,233,659	2,940,328
Unutilised credit facilities	1,248,909	829,152
	<u>109,067,697</u>	<u>113,669,357</u>

(iv) *Credit quality*

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal and external credit risk ratings. The Group follows an internal risk rating mechanism linked to credit ratings published by international rating agencies. The Group endeavors continuously to improve upon the internal credit risk rating methodologies and credit risk management policies and practices to reflect the true underlying credit risk of the portfolio and the credit culture in the Group. All lending relationships are reviewed at least once in a year and more frequently in the case of non-performing assets.

Internal ratings

Bank internal credit rating as at 31 December 2022	Internal credit rating	External credit rating *
Investment grade	1 to 4	AAA to BAA3
Sub investment grade	5 to 8	BA1 to CA3
Credit impaired (Substandard, Doubtful and loss)	9 to 10	D

* or equivalent internal rating as per Moody's

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Credit quality (continued)

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets, commitments and financial guarantees.

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000
Cash and Balances with Central Banks (excluding Cash on Hand) and Due from Banks				
Investment grade - Aaa to Baa3	7,900,126	494,542	-	8,394,668
Sub-investment grade – Ba 1 to Ca3	665,573	2,659,510	-	3,325,083
Substandard	-	-	20,061	20,061
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(2,615)	(9,432)	(8,563)	(20,610)
Carrying amount	8,563,084	3,144,620	11,498	11,719,202

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000
Cash and Balances with Central Banks (excluding Cash on hand) and Due from Banks				
Investment grade -Aaa to Baa3	7,949,488	304,267	-	8,253,755
Sub-investment grade - Ba 1 to Ca3	1,157,266	1,322,807	-	2,480,073
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(4,444)	(426)	-	(4,870)
Carrying amount	9,102,310	1,626,648	-	10,728,958

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000
Loans and Advances to Customers				
Investment grade -Aaa to Baa3	16,635,775	1,023,294	-	17,659,069
Sub-investment grade - Ba 1 to Ca3	21,917,358	17,990,030	-	39,907,388
Substandard	-	-	998,014	998,014
Doubtful	-	-	22,467	22,467
Loss	-	-	2,936,780	2,936,780
Loss allowance	(85,784)	(963,775)	(2,395,185)	(3,444,744)
Carrying amount	38,467,349	18,049,549	1,562,076	58,078,974

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000
Loans and Advances to Customers				
Investment grade -Aaa to Baa3	22,798,699	1,586,387	-	24,385,086
Sub-investment grade - Ba 1 to Ca3	20,134,188	17,286,429	-	37,420,617
Substandard	-	-	1,152,546	1,152,546
Doubtful	-	-	656,493	656,493
Loss	-	-	2,017,555	2,017,555
Loss allowance	(146,709)	(852,297)	(1,966,006)	(2,965,012)
Carrying amount	42,786,178	18,020,519	1,860,588	62,667,285

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Credit quality (continued)

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000
Investment Securities - debt				
Investment grade - Aaa to Baa3	23,320,881	65,696	-	23,386,577
Sub-investment grade - Ba 1 to Ca3	558,832	137,463	-	696,295
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	23,769	23,769
Loss allowance	(1,441)	-	(6,474)	(7,915)
Carrying amount	23,878,272	203,159	17,295	24,098,726

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000
Investment Securities - debt				
Investment grade - Aaa to Baa3	22,999,679	-	-	22,999,679
Sub-investment grade - Ba 1 to Ca3	1,025,129	181,550	-	1,206,679
Substandard	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	20,760	20,760
Loss allowance	(1,640)	-	(6,474)	(8,114)
Carrying amount	24,023,168	181,550	14,286	24,219,004

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000
Loan commitments and financial guarantees				
Investment grade - Aaa to Baa3	5,942,264	881,877	-	6,824,141
Sub-investment grade - Ba1 to Ca3	3,345,801	2,781,319	-	6,127,120
Substandard	-	-	833,243	833,243
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(7,162)	(9,917)	(552,287)	(569,366)
Carrying amount	9,280,903	3,653,279	280,956	13,215,138

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000
Loan commitments and financial guarantees				
Investment grade - Aaa to Baa3	7,218,577	620,044	-	7,838,621
Sub-investment grade - Ba1 to Ca3	3,493,712	2,757,140	-	6,250,852
Substandard	-	-	846,643	846,643
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
Loss	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance	(8,594)	(5,382)	(343,596)	(357,572)
Carrying amount	10,703,695	3,371,802	503,047	14,578,544

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

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For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) *Credit quality (continued)*

Collateral

The Group obtains collateral and other credit enhancements in the ordinary course of business from counterparties. On an overall basis, during the year there was no discernible deterioration in the quality of collateral held by the Group. In addition, there were no changes in collateral policies of the Group.

The Group's collateral are substantially based in Qatar. The collateral of the Group aggregated to QR 67,979 million as at 31 December 2022 based on valuations of these collaterals undertaken in line with the related internal approved policy of the Group (2021: QR 69,793 million). The value of the collateral held against credit-impaired loans and advances as at 31 December 2022 is QR 3,102 million (2021: QR 2,429 million). The Group does however assume haircuts on these valuations for the purpose of provisioning/ ECL calculations, which results in a fair value of QR 36,133 million and QR 1,576 million respectively as at 31 December 2022 (2021: QR 35,776 million and QR 1,241 million respectively).

Repossessed collateral

The Group's acquired properties held as collateral in settlement of debt has a carrying value of QR 88 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: QR 102 million). The total income derived from the renting repossessed collateral amounted to QR 4.1 million as of 31 December 2022 (2021: QR 4.1 million)

Write-off policy

The Group writes off a loan or an investment debt security balance, and any related allowances for impairment losses, when Group Credit determines that the loan or security is uncollectible and after QCB approval.

This determination is made after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower's/issuer's financial position such that the borrower/issuer can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. For smaller balance standardized loans, write-off decisions are generally based on a product-specific past due status. The amount written off on loans and advances during the year was QR 869 million (2021: QR 2,244 million). Subsequent recoveries from such write offs are recognized on a cash basis.

(v) *Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment*

Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis including internal credit risk grading system, external risk ratings, where available, delinquency status of accounts, credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience. The Group may also determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition following criteria are considered:

- i. Two notches downgrade for ratings from Aaa to Baa or one notch downgrade for ratings from Ba to Caa
- ii. Facilities restructured during previous twelve months due to financial difficulties of the borrower
- iii. Facilities overdue by 60 and 30 days as at the reporting date for corporate and retail loans respectively

For corporate exposure, the Group has considered historical information over a period of 5 years and judged that there is no correlation between significant increase in the risk of a default occurring and financial assets on which payment are more than 30 days past due, the historical evidence identify such correlation when payments are more than 60 days past due.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(b) Credit risk (continued)***(v) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)*

The Group continues to assess borrowers for other indicators of unlikeliness to pay, taking into consideration the underlying cause of any financial difficulty and whether it is likely to be temporary as a result of Covid-19 or longer term.

In response to the QCB support program the Group initiated a programme of payment relief for its impacted customers by deferring instalments. These payment reliefs were considered as short-term liquidity to address borrower cash flow issues. The relief offered to customers may indicate a SICR. However, the extension of these payment reliefs do not automatically trigger a SICR and a stage migration for the purposes of calculating ECL, as these are being made available to assist borrowers affected by the Covid-19 outbreak to resume regular payments.

The assessment of SICR and the calculation of ECL both incorporate forward-looking information. The Group has performed historical correlation analysis and identified the key economic variables impacting credit risk and expected credit losses for each portfolio. These economic variables were tested for both direction of association and level of association with the Group's own portfolio and market level default rates.

Credit risk grades

Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower. Exposures are subject to on-going monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade.

Generating the term structure of Probability of Default (PD)

The Group employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors, across various geographies in which the Group has exposures.

Renegotiated financial assets

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value. Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral, if available. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and documenting the agreement of new loan conditions. Management continuously reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Group; or
- the borrower is rated 9 or 10.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Group also considers indicators that are:

- quantitative - e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group; and
- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances. The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Group for regulatory capital purposes.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(b) Credit risk (continued)***(v) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)**Incorporation of forward looking information*

Incorporating forward looking information increases the level of judgement as to how changes in these macroeconomic factors will affect the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) applicable to the stage 1 and stage 2 exposures which are considered as performing. The methodologies and assumptions involved, including any forecasts of future economic conditions, are reviewed periodically.

These economic variables and their associated impact on the PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument. Forecasts of these economic variables (the "base economic scenario") are updated from the World economic outlook: IMF country data and economic forecast periodically published by Economic Intelligence Unit, which provide the best estimate view of the economy and commodity prices over the coming one to five years. The Group also considers internal forecasts based on time series analysis for variables for which forecasts are not available. The macro-economic variable forecasts till remaining lifetime of the exposures post five years is obtained through time series analysis i.e. moving average/ mean reversion as applicable. The impact of these economic variables on the PD is obtained by using the merton-vasicek structural model for all the portfolio. Correlation analysis has been performed for selection of the key macro-economic variables based on the observed portfolio default rate.

The Group has considered the effect the probable economic uncertainties due the pandemic and other global events through the stressed scenario construction and weights. The Group has used latest economic forecasts published in October 2022, which includes the impact of economic contraction due to the pandemic followed by reasonable recovery. Hence, further stress on the Base scenario for including the effects of pandemic has not been considered. The cumulative probability of all the plausible downturn scenario considering the Base forecast as the starting point has been considered as the probability weight of the stressed scenario to address worries of further economic downturn due the re-emergence of pandemic and low demand. Markets however remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations. The Group is closely monitoring the situation and has its business continuity planning ongoing to manage the potential business disruption due to current economic uncertainties and the continuing COVID-19 impact may have on its operations and financial performance.

The Group has also given specific consideration to the relevant impact of COVID-19 on the qualitative and quantitative factors when determining the significant increase in credit risk and assessing the indicators of impairment for the exposures in potentially affected sectors. This has resulted in staging downgrade of certain exposures and recognition of relevant ECLs and impairment allowances.

In addition to the base economic scenario, the Group's Credit risk team also provide other possible scenarios along with scenario weightings. The number of other scenarios used is set based on the analysis of each major product type to ensure plausible events are captured. The number of scenarios and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date. At 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022, for all portfolios the Group concluded that three scenarios that appropriately captured the uncertainties in the macro-economic forecasts i.e. Base scenario: considering the published macro-economic forecasts, improved scenario and stressed scenario: considering the long term observed volatility in macro-economic forecast. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking in account the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario. The scenario weights considered for the ECL calculation as of 31 December 2022 are Base Scenario: 70%, Improved Scenario: 15 % and Stressed Scenario: 15 % (2021: Base Scenario: 65%, Improved Scenario: 10% and Stressed Scenario: 25%). The assessment of SICR is performed based on credit risk assessment following QCB rule and management assessment under each of the base, and the other scenarios, multiplied by the associated scenario weightings. This determines whether the whole financial instrument is in Stage 1, Stage 2, or Stage 3 and hence whether 12-month or lifetime ECL should be recorded. Following this assessment, the Group measures ECL as either a 12-month ECL (Stage 1), or lifetime ECL (Stages 2). These ECLs are determined by running each scenario through the relevant ECL model and multiplying it by the appropriate scenario weighting.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

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For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(v) *Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)*

Incorporation of forward looking information (continued)

As with any economic forecasts, the likelihoods of the Base forecast are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and the scenarios are considered to be capturing the uncertainties in the Base forecast.

Economic variable assumptions

The most significant period-end assumptions used for the ECL estimate as at 31 December 2022 were Oil prices (2023: \$92/Barrel, 2024: \$80/ Barrel) and Private Sector Credit Concentration 64.6% (2023: 64.1%, 2024: 64.3%).

The Group has calculated ECL for wholesale borrowers at an individual financial instrument level and portfolio level for retail borrowers.

The Group has performed a sensitivity analysis on how ECL on the credit portfolio will change if the key assumptions used to calculate ECL change by a certain percentage. These variations are applied simultaneously to each probability weighted scenarios used to compute the expected credit losses. In reality there will be interdependencies between the various economic inputs and the exposure to sensitivity will vary across the economic scenarios

	2022	2021
100% Base Case, loss allowance would be higher/ (lower) by	107,431	(169,249)
100% Upside Case, loss allowance would be higher/ (lower) by	(707,062)	(674,283)
100% Downside Case, loss allowance would be higher/ (lower) by	205,717	709,761

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- probability of default (PD);
- loss given default (LGD);
- exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models. These statistical models are primarily based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors and are supplemented by external credit assessment data where available.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on a consistent rate for unsecured facilities and considers the impact of collateral for secured facilities.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Credit quality (continued)

Loss allowance

The table overleaf show the reconciliation from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments.

	2022			
	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Total QR'000
Gross exposures subject to ECL - as at 31 December				
Loans and advances to customers	38,553,133	19,013,324	3,957,261	61,523,718
Investment securities (debt)	23,879,713	203,159	23,769	24,106,641
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	9,288,065	3,663,196	833,243	13,784,504
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	8,565,699	3,154,052	20,061	11,739,812
	<u>80,286,610</u>	<u>26,033,731</u>	<u>4,834,334</u>	<u>111,154,675</u>
Opening balance of ECL / impairment - as at 1 January				
Loans and advances to customers	146,709	852,297	1,966,006	2,965,012
Investment securities (debt)	11,086	25,333	6,474	42,893
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	8,594	5,382	343,596	357,572
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	4,444	426	-	4,870
	<u>170,833</u>	<u>883,438</u>	<u>2,316,076</u>	<u>3,370,347</u>
Net charge and transfers for the year (net of foreign currency translation)				
Loans and advances to customers*	(60,925)	111,478	1,306,475	1,357,028
Investment securities (debt)	(4,338)	(20,482)	-	(24,820)
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	(1,432)	4,535	223,171	226,274
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	(1,829)	9,006	8,563	15,740
	<u>(68,524)</u>	<u>104,537</u>	<u>1,538,209</u>	<u>1,574,222</u>
Write offs and other				
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	(877,296)	(877,296)
Investment securities (debt)	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments and financial guarantees**	-	-	(14,480)	(14,480)
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(891,776)</u>	<u>(891,776)</u>
Closing balance of ECL / impairment - as at 31 December				
Loans and advances to customers	85,784	963,775	2,395,185	3,444,744
Investment securities (debt)***	6,748	4,851	6,474	18,073
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	7,162	9,917	552,287	569,366
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	2,615	9,432	8,563	20,610
	<u>102,309</u>	<u>987,975</u>	<u>2,962,509</u>	<u>4,052,793</u>

*stage 3 provision balance includes net interest suspended on loans and advances to customers amounting to QR 328 million (2021: QR 423 million).

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

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For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Credit quality (continued)

Loss allowance (continued)

**stage 3 provision includes a net transfer of provision from loan and commitment and financial guarantee to loans and advances amounting to QR 15 million (2021: QR 59 million , and transfer from other liability to loan commitments and financial guarantees amounting to QAR 59.2 million).

*** This balance includes expected credit loss on investment in debt securities accounted at FVOCI and amortised cost.

There were no significant transfers between stages during the year.

	2021			
	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Total QR'000
Gross exposures subject to ECL - as at 31 December				
Loans and advances to customers	42,932,887	18,872,816	3,826,594	65,632,297
Investment securities (debt)	24,024,808	181,550	20,760	24,227,118
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	10,712,289	3,377,184	846,643	14,936,116
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	9,106,754	1,627,074	-	10,733,828
	<u>86,776,738</u>	<u>24,058,624</u>	<u>4,693,997</u>	<u>115,529,359</u>
Opening balance of ECL / impairment - as at 1 January				
Loans and advances to customers	138,241	988,162	2,221,405	3,347,808
Investment securities (debt)	8,904	42,433	6,474	57,811
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	15,125	22,226	171,307	208,658
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	1,704	310	-	2,014
	<u>163,974</u>	<u>1,053,131</u>	<u>2,399,186</u>	<u>3,616,291</u>
Net charge and transfers for the year (net of foreign currency translation)				
Loans and advances to customers	8,468	(135,865)	2,053,277	1,925,880
Investment securities (debt)	2,182	(17,100)	-	(14,918)
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	(6,531)	(16,844)	100,941	77,566
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	2,740	116	-	2,856
	<u>6,859</u>	<u>(169,693)</u>	<u>2,154,218</u>	<u>1,991,384</u>
Write offs and other				
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	(2,308,676)	(2,308,676)
Investment securities (debt)	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	-	-	71,348	71,348
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	-	-	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,237,328)</u>	<u>(2,237,328)</u>
Closing balance of ECL / impairment - as at 31 December				
Loans and advances to customers	146,709	852,297	1,966,006	2,965,012
Investment securities (debt)	11,086	25,333	6,474	42,893
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	8,594	5,382	343,596	357,572
Due from banks and balances with central Banks	4,444	426	-	4,870
	<u>170,833</u>	<u>883,438</u>	<u>2,316,076</u>	<u>3,370,347</u>

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an institution will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades, which may cause certain sources of funding to cease immediately. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. To mitigate this risk, the Group has diversified funding sources and assets are managed with liquidity in mind, in order to maintain a healthy balance of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable securities.

(i) Exposure to liquidity risk

The Group monitors its liquidity risk through two key ratios, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as per Basel III guidelines adopted by QCB to monitor the short term (30 days) resilience of the Group's liquidity and the Liquidity Ratio as per QCB's guidelines.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) computed as per Basel III guidelines adopted by QCB was 201.47 % as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: 166.93%).

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Exposure to liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's assets and liabilities based on contractual maturity dates. The contractual maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date, and do not take account of the effective maturities as indicated by the Group's deposit retention history and the availability of liquid funds. The Group routinely monitors assets and liabilities maturity profiles to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

	Carrying amount QR'000	Less than 1 month QR'000	1-3 months QR'000	3 months- 1 year QR'000	Subtotal 1 year QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000
31 December 2022						
Cash and balances with central banks	3,668,161	1,277,641	-	-	1,277,641	2,390,520
Due from banks	8,650,888	5,503,960	325,806	1,805,494	7,635,260	1,015,628
Loans and advances to customers	58,078,974	4,134,501	2,055,638	6,422,808	12,612,947	45,466,027
Investment securities	24,963,875	774,339	346,458	3,904,121	5,024,918	19,938,957
Other assets	1,608,546	1,608,546	-	-	1,608,546	-
Investment in an associate	9,898	-	-	-	-	9,898
Property, furniture and equipment	664,649	-	-	-	-	664,649
Total	97,644,991	13,298,987	2,727,902	12,132,423	28,159,312	69,485,679
Due to banks	19,239,053	7,183,404	7,415,069	1,859,709	16,458,182	2,780,871
Customers deposits	50,129,735	21,483,846	11,636,495	13,236,345	46,356,686	3,773,049
Debt securities	2,516,493	-	-	-	-	2,516,493
Other borrowings	8,891,053	-	946,790	2,068,372	3,015,162	5,875,891
Other liabilities	2,789,849	2,789,849	-	-	2,789,849	-
Total equity	14,078,808	-	-	-	-	14,078,808
Total	97,644,991	31,457,099	19,998,354	17,164,426	68,619,879	29,025,112
Maturity gap	-	(18,158,112)	(17,270,452)	(5,032,003)	(40,460,567)	40,460,567

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Exposure to liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

	Carrying amount QR'000	Less than 1 month QR'000	1-3 months QR'000	3 months- 1 year QR'000	Subtotal 1 year QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000
31 December 2021						
Cash and balances with central banks	5,887,367	3,555,318	-	-	3,555,318	2,332,049
Due from banks	5,364,929	2,738,757	482,068	1,471,496	4,692,321	672,608
Loans and advances to customers	62,667,285	13,135,800	3,887,998	4,783,359	21,807,157	40,860,128
Investment securities	25,082,873	740,138	480,005	1,876,245	3,096,388	21,986,485
Other assets	1,400,746	475,001	-	-	475,001	925,745
Investment in an associate	10,758	-	-	-	-	10,758
Property, furniture and equipment	689,273	-	-	-	-	689,273
Total	<u>101,103,231</u>	<u>20,645,014</u>	<u>4,850,071</u>	<u>8,131,100</u>	<u>33,626,185</u>	<u>67,477,046</u>
Due to banks	22,511,391	12,638,690	6,169,981	1,672,234	20,480,905	2,030,486
Customers deposits	50,355,949	22,348,935	17,133,814	10,492,535	49,975,284	380,665
Debt securities	1,891,734	-	-	70,984	70,984	1,820,750
Other borrowings	9,737,521	-	43,698	2,877,597	2,921,295	6,816,226
Other liabilities	2,350,683	1,847,714	4,173	1,453	1,853,340	497,343
Total equity	<u>14,255,953</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>14,255,953</u>
Total	<u>101,103,231</u>	<u>36,835,339</u>	<u>23,351,666</u>	<u>15,114,803</u>	<u>75,301,808</u>	<u>25,801,423</u>
Maturity gap	-	(16,190,325)	(18,501,595)	(6,983,703)	(41,675,623)	41,675,623

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(c) Liquidity risk (continued)***(i) Exposure to liquidity risk (continued)***Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)**

The table below summarises contractual expiry dates of the Group's contingent liabilities:

	Carrying amount QR'000	Up to 3 months QR'000	3 months – 1 year QR'000	above 1 year QR'000
31 December 2022				
Guarantees	10,301,936	2,949,913	4,749,655	2,602,368
Letters of credit	2,233,659	741,568	1,454,605	37,486
Unutilised credit facilities	1,248,909	502,579	646,030	100,300
Total	13,784,504	4,194,060	6,850,290	2,740,154
	Carrying amount QR'000	Up to 3 months QR'000	3 months – 1 year QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000
31 December 2021				
Guarantees	11,166,636	3,469,174	4,667,798	3,029,664
Letters of credit	2,940,328	808,833	470,526	1,660,969
Unutilised credit facilities	829,152	607,184	204,895	17,073
Total	14,936,116	4,885,191	5,343,219	4,707,706

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(c) Liquidity risk (continued)***(i) Exposure to liquidity risk (continued)***Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)**

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

	Carrying amount QR'000	Gross undiscounted cash flows QR'000	Less than 1 month QR'000	1-3 months QR'000	3 months -1 year QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000
31 December 2022						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Due to banks	19,239,053	19,953,130	7,188,239	7,453,985	1,941,061	3,369,845
Customers deposits	50,129,735	50,410,555	21,506,150	11,700,139	13,418,972	3,785,294
Debt securities	2,516,493	2,662,413	-	-	-	2,662,413
Other borrowings	8,891,053	9,547,530	-	955,823	2,143,081	6,448,626
Other liabilities	2,672,657	2,672,657	2,672,657	-	-	-
Total liabilities	83,448,991	85,246,285	31,367,046	20,109,947	17,503,114	16,266,178

Derivative financial instruments:

Generally, forward foreign exchange contracts are settled on a gross basis and interest rate swaps are settled on a net basis.

	Total QR'000	Up to 1 year QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000
Derivative financial instruments (FX forwards):			
Outflow	(3,711,885)	(3,663,338)	(48,547)
Inflow	11,920,081	8,209,631	3,710,450
Derivative financial instruments (interest swaps):			
Outflow	(24,625)	(24,625)	-
Inflow	733,593	733,593	-

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

(i) Exposure to liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

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

	Carrying amount QR'000	Gross undiscounted cash flows QR'000	Less than 1 month QR'000	1-3 months QR'000	3 months -1 year QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000
31 December 2021						
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Due to banks	22,511,391	22,744,269	12,639,401	6,173,713	1,701,847	2,229,308
Customers deposits	50,355,949	50,475,481	22,354,926	17,171,267	10,558,678	390,610
Debt securities	1,891,734	2,078,355	-	-	71,301	2,007,054
Other borrowings	9,737,521	9,962,690	-	44,039	2,903,632	7,015,019
Other liabilities	1,807,746	1,807,746	1,807,746	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>86,304,341</u>	<u>87,068,541</u>	<u>36,802,073</u>	<u>23,389,019</u>	<u>15,235,458</u>	<u>11,641,991</u>

Derivative financial instruments:

Generally, forward foreign exchange contracts are settled on a gross basis and interest rate swaps are settled on a net basis.

	Total QR'000	Up to 1 year QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000
Derivative financial instruments (FX forwards):			
Outflow	(3,835,391)	(3,657,122)	(178,269)
Inflow	1,777,002	1,583,004	193,998
Derivative financial instruments (interest swaps):			
Outflow	(506,958)	(506,958)	-
Inflow	34,566	34,566	-

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Market risks

The Group takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rate, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Group separates exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios.

The market risks arising from trading and non-trading activities are concentrated in Group Treasury and monitored by Market Risk team. Regular reports are submitted to the Board of Directors and ALCO.

(i) Management of market risks

Overall authority for market risk is vested in ALCO. Financial Risk Management department is responsible for the development of detailed market risk management policies (subject to review and approval by ALCO) and for the day-to-day review and monitoring.

The Group has adopted a detailed policy framework drafted in accordance with the Qatar Central Bank guidelines for governing investments portfolio including proprietary book. The governance structure includes policies including Treasury and Investment manual, Financial Risk policy and Hedging policy, etc. These policies define the limit structure along with the risk appetite under which the investment activities are undertaken. The limit's structure focuses on total investment limits which in accordance with QCB guidelines are 70% of Group's capital and reserves along with various sub limits such as position and stop loss limits for trading activities. The policies also define various structured sensitivity limits such as VaR and duration for different asset classes within the investment portfolio. The performance of the portfolio against these limits is updated regularly to senior management including ALCO and investment committee.

Investment Committee approve all the investment decision for the Group. Financial Risk Management department is vested with the responsibility of measuring, monitoring risk and reporting risk in the portfolio.

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Market risks (continued)

(ii) Exposure to interest rate risk

The principal risk to which the banking and trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in the future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of a change in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed principally through monitoring interest rate gaps and by having pre-approved limits for repricing bands. ALCO is the monitoring body for compliance with these limits and is assisted by Group Treasury in its day-to-day monitoring activities.

A summary of the Group's interest rate gap position on banking and trading portfolios is as follows:

Repricing in:

	Carrying amount QR'000	Less than 3 months QR'000	3-12 months QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000	Non- interest sensitive QR'000
31 December 2022					
Cash and balances with central banks	3,668,161	3,127,312	-	-	540,849
Due from banks	8,650,888	7,604,485	1,044,853	-	1,550
Loans and advances to customers	58,078,974	56,100,556	20,969	101,006	1,856,443
Investment securities	24,963,875	826,988	3,904,442	19,378,423	854,022
Other assets	1,608,546	-	-	-	1,608,546
Investment in an associate	9,898	-	-	-	9,898
Property, furniture and equipment	664,649	-	-	-	664,649
Total	97,644,991	67,659,341	4,970,264	19,479,429	5,535,957
Due to banks	19,239,053	13,453,491	2,319,478	3,466,084	-
Customers deposits	50,129,735	29,222,443	10,665,782	1,744,770	8,496,740
Debt securities	2,516,493	2,516,493	-	-	-
Other borrowings	8,891,053	8,621,251	269,802	-	-
Other liabilities	2,789,849	-	-	-	2,789,849
Total equity	14,078,808	-	-	4,000,000	10,078,808
Total	97,644,991	53,813,678	13,255,062	9,210,854	21,365,397
Interest rate sensitivity gap	-	13,845,663	(8,284,798)	10,268,575	(15,829,440)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	-	13,845,663	5,560,865	15,829,440	-

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Market risks (continued)

(ii) Exposure to interest rate risk (continued)

	Carrying amount QR'000	Less than 3 months QR'000	3-12 months QR'000	Above 1 year QR'000	Non- interest sensitive QR'000
31 December 2021					
Cash and balances with central banks	5,887,367	3,031,980	-	-	2,855,387
Due from banks	5,364,929	2,766,165	1,471,496	672,608	454,660
Loans and advances to customers	62,667,285	44,450,912	15,329,987	927,208	1,959,178
Investment securities	25,082,873	1,514,867	1,876,244	20,620,138	1,071,624
Other assets	1,400,746	34,566	-	-	1,366,180
Investment in an associate	10,758	-	-	-	10,758
Property, furniture and equipment	689,273	-	-	-	689,273
Total	101,103,231	51,798,490	18,677,727	22,219,954	8,407,060
Due to banks	22,511,391	8,846,462	4,549,831	8,846,709	268,389
Customers deposits	50,355,949	31,174,789	10,492,536	380,666	8,307,958
Debt securities	1,891,734	-	59,686	1,820,750	11,298
Other borrowings	9,737,521	9,456,428	148,747	115,244	17,102
Other liabilities	2,350,683	506,958	-	-	1,843,725
Total equity	14,255,953	-	-	4,000,000	10,255,953
Total	101,103,231	49,984,637	15,250,800	15,163,369	20,704,425
Interest rate sensitivity gap	-	1,813,853	3,426,927	7,056,585	(12,297,365)
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap	-	1,813,853	5,240,780	12,297,365	-

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(d) Market risks (continued)**

(ii) Exposure to interest rate risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The management of interest rate risk against interest rate gap limits is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Group's financial assets and liabilities to various standard and non-standard interest rate scenarios. Standard scenarios that are considered on a monthly basis include a 100 basis points (bp) parallel fall or rise in all yield curves worldwide and a 10 bp rise or fall in the greater than 12-month portion of all yield curves. An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates, assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant financial position, is as follows:

	10 bp parallel increase	10 bp parallel decrease
Sensitivity of net interest income		
At 31 December 2022	7,248	(7,248)
At 31 December 2021	9,284	(9,284)
	10 bp parallel increase	10 bp parallel decrease
Sensitivity of reported equity to interest rate movements		
At 31 December 2022	6,675	(6,675)
At 31 December 2021	22,483	(22,483)

Overall non-trading interest rate risk positions are managed by Group Treasury, which uses investment securities, advances to banks, deposits from banks and derivative instruments to manage the overall position arising from the Group's non-trading activities.

IBOR reform update

The phase 2 IBOR amendments became effective from previous year. The Steering committee continues to manage the transition activities to the alternative reference rates by engaging with various stakeholders to support an orderly transition and mitigating risks resulting from the transition. The majority of LIBOR and other Interbank Offer Rates were discontinued during the year and replaced with certain Alternative Benchmark Rates, with the exception of certain USD LIBOR rates where cessation is delayed until 30 June 2023. Given below are the final remaining USD LIBOR exposures with Bank expiring by 30 June 2023.

Non derivative assets and liabilities:

Total asset denominated in USD maturing before June 2023: QR 1,559 million

Total asset denominated in USD maturing after June 2023: QR 2,256 million

Total liabilities denominated in USD maturing before June 2023: QR 870 million

Total liabilities denominated in USD maturing after June 2023: QR 5,963 million

Derivative exposures:

Interest rate swap denominated in USD maturing before June 2023: QR 793 million

For this purpose, the hedge designation is amended only to make one or more of the following changes:

- designating an alternative benchmark rate as the hedged risk;
- updating the description of the hedged item.

The Group amends the description of the hedging instrument only if the following conditions are met:

- it makes a change required by IBOR reform by changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the hedging instrument or using another approach that is economically equivalent to changing the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of the original hedging instrument; and
- the original hedging instrument is not derecognized.

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(d) Market risks (continued)****(ii) Exposure to interest rate risk (continued)**

The Group's exposure to US dollar LIBOR designated in hedge accounting relationships at 31 December 2022 represents a notional amount of QR 9 billion maturing in June 2023. The objective of the majority of these hedges and consistent with the overall interest rate risk management strategy of the Group is to reduce fluctuations of the fair value of bonds purchased by the Group or its own issuances which pay a fixed rate and also reduce fluctuations from foreign exchange risk if these are denominated in another currency that is not QR or USD. No immediate gain or loss recognized, for the financial instruments measured using amortised cost, where the effective interest rate to determine contractual cash flows may be impacted by the IBOR reform. Further, there was no impact on the lease liabilities where the discounted lease payments may be impacted by the IBOR reform.

(iii) Exposure to other market risks**Currency risk**

The Group is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Board of Directors sets limits on the level of exposure by currency, and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The Group had the following significant net exposures:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Net foreign currency exposure:		
Pound Sterling	6,825	91,043
Euro	12,297	3,942
Kuwaiti Dinar	21,819	28,064
Japanese Yen	37,370	949
Other currencies	196,628	565,512

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a percentage increase or decrease in the Qatari Riyals against the relevant foreign currencies except for US Dollars which is pegged to the Qatari Riyal. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated items and the impact of a change in the exchange rates are as follows:

	<u>Increase/ (decrease) in profit or loss</u>	
	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
5% increase/ (decrease) in currency exchange rate		
Pound Sterling	341	4,552
Euro	615	197
Kuwaiti Dinar	1,091	1,403
Japanese Yen	1,869	47
Other currencies	9,831	28,276

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(d) Market risks (continued)***(iii) Exposure to other market risks***Equity price risk**

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in the equity indices and individual stocks. The equity price risk exposure arises from equity securities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss.

The sensitivity analysis thereof is as follows:

	2022		2021	
	Effect on OCI QR'000	Effect on income statement QR'000	Effect on OCI QR'000	Effect on income statement QR'000
5% increase / (decrease) in Qatar Exchange	± 16,620	-	± 11,408	-
5% increase / (decrease) in Other than Qatar Exchange	± 1,530	-	± 1,113	-
	<u>± 18,150</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>± 12,521</u>	<u>-</u>

The above analysis has been prepared on the assumption that all other variables such as interest rate, foreign exchange rate, etc. are held constant and is based on historical correlation of the equity securities to the relevant index. Actual movement may be different from the one stated above.

(e) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The Group has detailed policies and procedures that are regularly updated to ensure a robust internal control mechanism. The Group closely reviews the various recommendations issued by the Basel Committee on 'Sound Practices for the Management and Supervision of Operational Risk' for implementation. The Group continues to invest in risk management and mitigation strategies, such as a robust control infrastructure, business continuity management or through risk transfer mechanisms such as insurance and outsourcing.

The Group has a well-defined Operational Risk Management Framework and an independent operational risk function. The Operational Risk Management Committee oversees the implementation of an effective risk management framework that encompasses appropriate systems, practices, policies and procedures to ensure the effectiveness of risk identification, measurement, assessment, reporting and monitoring within the group.

In addition, the Internal Audit department carries out an independent assessment and provides assurance of the actual functioning of the overall Operational Risk Management Framework.

The Group manages operational risk based on a framework that enables the determination of operational risk profile of business units and how it relates to risk measurement, risk mitigation and priorities.

The Group has its business continuity plan and developed response and recovery plans as part of five phases of its crisis management response to address the business disruption caused by the global pandemic on its operations and financial performance.

A number of techniques are applied to effectively manage the operational risk across the Group. These include:

- Effective staff training, documented processes/procedures with appropriate controls to safeguard assets and records, regular reconciliation of accounts and transactions, introduction process of new products, reviews of outsourcing activities, information system security, segregation of duties, financial management and reporting are some of the measures adopted by the Group to manage Group-wide operational risk;

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Operational risks (continued)

- Reporting of any operational risk event, which is used to help identify where process and control requirements are needed to reduce the recurrence of risk events. Risk events are analyzed, reported, mitigated, recorded on a central database and reported quarterly to the Board of Directors; and
- Introduction of a bottom-up 'Control Risk Self-Assessment' across business and support units including subsidiaries and overseas branches. This approach results in detailed understanding of inherent and residual risks with evaluation of controls across the Group. Therefore, it enhances the determination of specific operational risk profile for the business and support units while corrective action points are captured and the changes of the operational risk profile are monitored on an ongoing basis.

(f) Insurance risk

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

Frequency and amounts of claims

The frequency and amounts of claims can be affected by several factors. The Group underwrites mainly motor, fire and general accident, medical, marine and aviation risks. These are regarded as short-term insurance contracts as claims are normally advised and settled within one year of the insured event taking place. This helps to mitigate insurance risk.

Fire and general accident Property

For property insurance contracts the main risks are fire and business interruption. These contracts are underwritten by reference to the replacement value of the properties and contents insured. The cost of rebuilding properties and obtaining replacement contents and the time taken to restart operations which leads to business interruptions are the main factors that influence the level of claims. The Group has obtained necessary reinsurance covers to limit losses from individual claims.

Motor

For motor contracts the main risks are claims for death and bodily injury and the replacement or repair of vehicles. The Group has reinsurance cover for such claims to limit losses for any individual claim exceeding QR 500,000. The level of court awards for deaths and to injured parties and the replacement costs of and repairs to motor vehicles are the key factors that influence the level of claims.

Marine and aviation

For marine and aviation insurance the main risks are loss or damage to marine hull, aviation craft and accidents resulting in the total or partial loss of cargoes. The underwriting strategy for the marine and aviation class of business is to ensure that policies are well diversified in terms of vessels and shipping routes covered. The Group has obtained necessary reinsurance covers to limit losses from individual claims.

Reinsurance risk

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

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

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(f) Insurance risk (continued)****Concentration risk**

The Group's insurance risk relates to policies written in the State of Qatar only.

Sources of uncertainty in the estimation of future claim payments

Claims on general insurance contracts are payable on a claims-occurrence basis. The Group is liable for all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract term. As a result, an element of the claims provision relates to incurred but not reported claims (IBNR) which are settled over a short to medium term period.

There are several variables that affect the amount and timing of cash flows from these contracts, these mainly relate to the inherent risks of the business activities carried out by individual contract holders and the risk management procedures adopted. The compensation paid on these contracts is the monetary awards granted for the loss suffered by the policy holders or third parties (for third party liability covers).

The estimated cost of claims includes direct expenses to be incurred in settling claims, net of the expected subrogation values and other recoveries. The Group takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. However, given the uncertainty in establishing claims provisions, it is likely that the final outcome will prove to be different from the original liability established. The liability for these contracts comprises a provision for IBNR and a provision for reported claims not yet paid as at the statement of financial position date.

In calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and not), the Group's estimation techniques are a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates (where the loss ratio is defined as the ratio between the ultimate cost of insurance claims and insurance premiums earned in a particular financial year in relation to such claims) and an estimate based upon actual claims experience using predetermined formula where greater weight is given to actual claims experience as time passes.

(g) Capital management**Regulatory capital**

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to ensure investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Group recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Group and its individually regulated operations have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year. The capital adequacy ratio of the Group is calculated in accordance with the Basel III Committee guidelines as adopted by the QCB.

The Group has complied with all its covenants from its financing arrangements wherever applicable.

The Group's regulatory capital position under Basel III and QCB regulations at 31 December was as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	9,748,817	9,682,725
Additional Tier 1 Capital	4,000,000	4,000,000
Additional Tier 2 Capital	839,795	826,404
Total Eligible Capital	14,588,612	14,509,129

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**(g) Capital management (continued)****Risk weighted assets**

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Total risk weighted assets for credit risk	66,933,111	65,884,441
Risk weighted assets for market risk	444,351	455,934
Risk weighted assets for operational risk	5,797,199	5,557,641
Total risk weighted assets	73,174,661	71,898,016

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Regulatory capital	14,588,612	14,509,129
Common equity tier 1 (CET1) ratio	13.32%	13.47%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	18.79%	19.03%
Total capital adequacy ratio	19.94%	20.18%

The minimum requirements for Capital Adequacy Ratio under Basel III as per QCB regulations are as follows:

	CET 1 ratio without capital conservation buffer	CET 1 ratio including capital conservation buffer	Tier 1 capital ratio including capital conservation buffer	Total capital ratio including Capital conservation buffer	Total capital including capital conservation buffer and domestic systematic important bank buffer	Total capital including conservation buffer, domestic systematic important bank ICAAP Pillar II capital charge
31 December 2022						
Actual	13.32%	13.32%	18.79%	19.94%	19.94%	19.94%
Minimum QCB limit	6.00%	8.50%	10.50%	12.50%	12.50%	13.50%
31 December 2021						
Actual	13.47%	13.47%	19.03%	20.18%	20.18%	20.18%
Minimum QCB limit	6.00%	8.50%	10.50%	12.50%	12.50%	13.50%

5 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS**(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty**

The Group makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements 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.

(i) Impairment allowances for credit losses

Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward looking information in the measurement of ECL / Impairment, refer to note 4(b)(v).

5 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

(ii) Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in accounting policy. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives.

(b) Critical accounting judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies

(i) Valuation of financial instruments

The Group's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed in the significant accounting policies section.

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

For financial instruments that are recognised at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Valuation techniques

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments the Group determines fair values using valuation techniques.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premium used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The group values investment in equity classified as level 3 based on the net assets valuation method due to the unavailability of market and comparable financial information. Net assets values were determined based on the latest available audited/ historical financial information.

The foreign currency forward contracts are measured based on observable spot exchange rates, the yield curves of the respective currencies as well as the currency basis spreads between the respective currencies. All contracts are fully cash collateralised, thereby eliminating both counterparty and the Group's own credit risk.

5 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)**(b) Critical accounting judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)***(ii) Fair value measurement*

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022:

	Date of valuation	Level 1 QR'000	Level 2 QR'000	Level 3 QR'000	Total QR'000
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value:</i>					
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	31 Dec 2022	11,670,793	4,238,260	46,465	15,955,518
Investment securities measured at FVTPL	31 Dec 2022	19,198	-	6,280	25,478
Derivative instruments:					
Interest rate swaps	31 Dec 2022	-	733,593	-	733,593
Forward foreign exchange contracts	31 Dec 2022	-	394,667	-	394,667
		<u>11,689,991</u>	<u>5,366,520</u>	<u>52,745</u>	<u>17,109,256</u>
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</i>					
Derivative instruments:					
Interest rate swaps	31 Dec 2022	-	24,625	-	24,625
Forward foreign exchange contracts	31 Dec 2022	-	92,567	-	92,567
		<u>-</u>	<u>117,192</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117,192</u>

There have been no transfers between Level 1, level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurement during the year.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2021:

	Date of valuation	Level 1 QR'000	Level 2 QR'000	Level 3 QR'000	Total QR'000
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value:</i>					
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	31 Dec 2021	10,984,723	5,083,611	46,906	16,115,240
Investment securities measured at FVTPL	31 Dec 2021	7,160	-	6,359	13,519
Derivative instruments:					
Interest rate swaps	31 Dec 2021	-	34,566	-	34,566
Forward foreign exchange contracts	31 Dec 2021	-	25,492	-	25,492
		<u>10,991,883</u>	<u>5,143,669</u>	<u>53,265</u>	<u>16,188,817</u>
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</i>					
Derivative instruments:					
Interest rate swaps	31 Dec 2021	-	506,958	-	506,958
Forward foreign exchange contracts	31 Dec 2021	-	35,979	-	35,979
		<u>-</u>	<u>542,937</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>542,937</u>

During the reporting period 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 fair value measurements.

5 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Critical accounting judgement in applying the Group's accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Fair value measurement (continued)

Under level 3, the Group has designated FVOCI investments in a small portfolio of unlisted equity securities of non banking financial institution.

The Group chose this presentation alternative because the investments were made for strategic purposes rather than with a view to profit on a subsequent sale, and there are no plans to dispose of these investments in the short or medium term.

The Management assumes that the fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost are equal to the carrying value, hence, not included in the fair value hierarchy table, except for investment securities carried at amortised cost for which the fair value amounts to QR 8,781 million (2021: QR 9,613 million), which is derived using level 1 fair value hierarchy.

(iii) Financial asset and liability classification

Assessment of the business model within which the assets are held and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Refer to note 3 (e) for further information.

Details of the Group's classification of financial assets and liabilities are given in Note 7.

(iv) Qualifying hedge relationships

In designating financial instruments in qualifying hedge relationships, the Group has determined that it expects the hedges to be highly effective over the period of the hedging relationship.

In accounting for derivatives as fair value hedges, the Group has determined that the hedged interest rate exposure relates to highly probable future cash flows.

(v) ECL / Impairment of investments in debt securities

Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL / impairment. Refer to note 4(b)(v) Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating ECL / impairment of financial assets for more information.

(vi) Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

(vii) Useful lives of property and equipment

The Group's management determines the estimated useful life of property and equipment for calculating depreciation. This estimate is determined after considering the expected usage of the asset, physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence.

(viii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. All non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows.

6 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group organizes and manages its operations by two business segments, which comprise conventional banking and insurance activities.

Conventional Banking

- Corporate Banking provides a range of product and service offerings to business and corporate customers including funded and non-funded credit facilities deposits to corporate customers. It also undertakes funding and centralised risk management activities through borrowings, issue of debt securities, use of derivatives for risk management purposes and investing in liquid assets such as short-term placements and corporate and government debt securities.
- Retail Banking provides a diversified range of products and services to individuals. The range includes loans, credit cards, deposits and other transactions with retail customers.

Insurance Activities

Insurance activities to customers include effecting contracts of insurance, carrying out contracts of insurance, arranging deals in investments and advising on investments.

Information regarding the results, assets and liabilities of each reportable segment is included below. Performance is measured based on segment profit, assets and liabilities, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) committee. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments.

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6 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) By operating segment

Details of each segment as of and for the year ended 31 December 2022 are stated below:

	2022			Total QR'000	Insurance QR'000	Total QR'000
	Corporate Banking QR'000	Retail Banking QR'000	Unallocated QR'000			
Net Interest income	2,093,549	228,813	-	2,322,362	-	2,322,362
Net loss from insurance activities	-	-	-	-	(366)	(366)
Net other operating income / (loss)	310,606	240,920	37,735	589,261	(2,621)	586,640
Segmental revenue / (loss)	<u>2,404,155</u>	<u>469,733</u>	<u>37,735</u>	<u>2,911,623</u>	<u>(2,987)</u>	<u>2,908,636</u>
Total expense				<u>(950,993)</u>	<u>8,656</u>	<u>(942,337)</u>
Net reversal on impairment of investment securities				24,820	-	24,820
Net impairment loss on loans and advances to customers				(969,670)	-	(969,670)
Net impairment loss on other financial facilities				(256,311)	-	(256,311)
Segmental profit				<u>759,469</u>	<u>5,669</u>	<u>765,138</u>
Share of results of the associate						237
Net profit for the year						<u>765,375</u>
Other information						
Assets	86,818,302	4,687,685	5,941,356	97,447,343	187,750	97,635,093
Investments in an associate						9,898
Total assets						<u>97,644,991</u>
Liabilities	71,859,482	10,409,669	1,212,245	83,481,396	84,787	83,566,183
Contingent liabilities	13,749,875	34,629	-	13,784,504	-	13,784,504

Intra-group transactions are eliminated from this segmental information as at 31 December 2022 as follows: Assets: QR 143.1 million and Liabilities: QR 43.1 million (31 December 2021: Assets: QR 122.9 million and liabilities QR 22.9 million).

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6 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) By operating segment (continued)

	2021		Unallocated QR'000	Total QR'000	Insurance QR'000	Total QR'000
	Corporate Banking QR'000	Retail Banking QR'000				
Net interest income	2,411,276	173,909	-	2,585,185	-	2,585,185
Net loss from insurance activities	-	-	-	-	(7,060)	(7,060)
Net other operating income	315,272	172,815	39,567	527,654	676	528,330
Segmental revenue / (loss)	2,726,548	346,724	39,567	3,112,839	(6,384)	3,106,455
Total expense				(925,008)	6,547	(918,461)
Net reversal on impairment of investment securities				14,918	-	14,918
Net impairment loss on loans and advances to customers				(1,419,481)	-	(1,419,481)
Net impairment loss on other financial facilities				(80,422)	-	(80,422)
Segmental profit				702,846	163	703,009
Share of results of the associate						765
Net profit						703,774
Other information						
Assets	87,962,316	4,954,113	7,977,386	100,893,815	198,658	101,092,473
Investments in an associate						10,758
Total assets						101,103,231
Liabilities	75,015,172	10,298,460	1,439,991	86,753,623	93,655	86,847,278
Contingent liabilities	14,789,967	146,149	-	14,936,116	-	14,936,116

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6 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Geographical areas

The following table shows the geographic distribution of the Group's operating income based on the geographical location of where the business is booked by the Group.

	Qatar QR'000	Other GCC QR'000	India QR'000	Total QR'000
2022				
Net operating income	<u>2,779,339</u>	<u>88,761</u>	<u>40,536</u>	<u>2,908,636</u>
Net profit / (loss)	<u>854,638</u>	<u>(106,690)</u>	<u>17,427</u>	<u>765,375</u>
Total assets	<u>93,036,983</u>	<u>4,060,714</u>	<u>547,294</u>	<u>97,644,991</u>
Total liabilities	<u>79,867,140</u>	<u>3,296,651</u>	<u>402,392</u>	<u>83,566,183</u>
	Qatar QR'000	Other GCC QR'000	India QR'000	Total QR'000
2021				
Net operating income	<u>2,871,954</u>	<u>211,946</u>	<u>22,555</u>	<u>3,106,455</u>
Net profit / (loss)	<u>855,010</u>	<u>(150,106)</u>	<u>(1,130)</u>	<u>703,774</u>
Total assets	<u>97,199,966</u>	<u>3,228,233</u>	<u>675,032</u>	<u>101,103,231</u>
Total liabilities	<u>83,997,908</u>	<u>2,321,440</u>	<u>527,930</u>	<u>86,847,278</u>

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7 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group's financial liabilities accounted at amortised cost approximate fair values.

	Fair value through profit or loss			Fair Value through other comprehensive income		Amortised cost QR'000	Total carrying amount QR'000	Fair value QR'000
	Debt	Equity	Derivatives	Debt	Equity			
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000			
31 December 2022								
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	-	-	-	3,668,161	3,668,161	3,668,161
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	8,650,888	8,650,888	8,650,888
Positive fair value of derivatives	-	-	1,128,260	-	-	-	1,128,260	1,128,260
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	58,078,974	58,078,974	58,078,974
Investment securities:								
Measured at fair FVOCI	-	-	-	15,115,847	839,671	-	15,955,518	15,955,518
Measured at fair FVTPL	-	25,478	-	-	-	-	25,478	25,478
Measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	8,982,879	8,982,879	8,780,637
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	258,031	258,031	258,031
	<u>-</u>	<u>25,478</u>	<u>1,128,260</u>	<u>15,115,847</u>	<u>839,671</u>	<u>79,638,933</u>	<u>96,748,189</u>	<u>96,545,947</u>
Negative fair value of derivatives	-	-	117,192	-	-	-	117,192	117,192
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	19,239,053	19,239,053	19,239,053
Customers deposits	-	-	-	-	-	50,129,735	50,129,735	50,129,735
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	2,516,493	2,516,493	2,516,493
Other borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	8,891,053	8,891,053	8,891,053
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	2,141,493	2,141,493	2,141,493
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>117,192</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>82,917,827</u>	<u>83,035,019</u>	<u>83,035,019</u>

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7 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Accounting classifications and fair values (continued)

The table below sets out the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities. The Group's financial liabilities accounted at amortised cost approximate fair values.

	Fair value through profit or loss			Fair Value through other comprehensive income		Amortised cost QR'000	Total carrying amount QR'000	Fair value QR'000
	Debt	Equity	Derivatives	Debt	Equity			
	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000	QR'000			
31 December 2021								
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	-	-	-	5,887,367	5,887,367	5,887,367
Due from banks	-	-	-	-	-	5,364,929	5,364,929	5,364,929
Positive fair value of derivatives	-	-	60,058	-	-	-	60,058	60,058
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	-	-	62,667,285	62,667,285	62,667,285
Investment securities:								
Measured at fair FVOCI	-	-	-	15,264,890	850,350	-	16,115,240	16,115,240
Measured at fair FVTPL	-	13,519	-	-	-	-	13,519	13,519
Measured at amortised cost	-	-	-	-	-	8,954,114	8,954,114	9,612,611
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,057,936	1,057,936	1,057,936
	<u>-</u>	<u>13,519</u>	<u>60,058</u>	<u>15,264,890</u>	<u>850,350</u>	<u>83,931,631</u>	<u>100,120,448</u>	<u>100,778,945</u>
Negative fair value of derivatives	-	-	542,937	-	-	-	542,937	542,937
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-	22,511,391	22,511,391	22,511,391
Customers deposits	-	-	-	-	-	50,355,949	50,355,949	50,355,949
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	1,891,734	1,891,734	1,891,734
Other borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	9,737,521	9,737,521	9,737,521
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	1,256,641	1,256,641	1,256,641
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>542,937</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85,753,236</u>	<u>86,296,173</u>	<u>86,296,173</u>

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8 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Cash	599,847	523,338
Cash reserve with QCB*	2,345,767	2,297,254
Cash reserve with other central banks*	44,753	34,795
Other balances with central banks	677,794	3,031,980
	<u>3,668,161</u>	<u>5,887,367</u>

*Cash reserve with QCB and other central banks are mandatory reserves that are not available for use in the Group's day to day operations.

9 DUE FROM BANKS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Current accounts	1,692,376	453,581
Placements	3,730,166	1,891,528
Loans to banks	3,242,759	3,023,611
Interest receivable	6,197	1,079
Impairment Allowance for ECL	(20,610)	(4,870)
	<u>8,650,888</u>	<u>5,364,929</u>

10 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

(a) By type

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Loans	55,484,787	53,571,452
Overdrafts	5,670,274	11,781,274
Bills discounted	70,384	99,239
Other*	301,091	183,936
	<u>61,526,536</u>	<u>65,635,901</u>
(Note-i)		
Less:		
Deferred profit	(2,818)	(3,604)
Expected credit losses of loans and advances to customers		
– Performing (Stage 1 and 2)	(1,049,559)	(999,006)
Allowance for impairment of loans and advances to customers		
– Non performing (Stage 3)	(1,731,811)	(1,270,485)
Interest in suspense	(663,374)	(695,521)
Net loans and advances to customers	<u>58,078,974</u>	<u>62,667,285</u>

The aggregate amount of non-performing loans and advances to customers amounted QR 3,957 million, which represents 6.43% of total loans and advances to customers (2021: QR 3,827 million, 5.83% of total loans and advances to customers).

During the year, the Group has written-off fully provided non-performing loans amounting to QR 869 million (2021: QR 2,244 million) as per Qatar Central Bank circular no. 68/2011 and in line with IFRS requirements.

Specific impairment of loans and advances to customers includes QR 663 million of interest in suspense (2021: QR 695 million).

*This includes acceptances pertaining to trade finance amounting to QR 185 million (2021: QR 98 million).

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10 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

(a) By type (continued)

Note-i:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Government and related agencies	4,123,225	9,741,641
Corporate	50,121,225	47,809,702
Retail	7,282,086	8,084,558
	<u>61,526,536</u>	<u>65,635,901</u>

(b) By industry

	Loans QR'000	Overdrafts QR'000	Bills discounted QR'000	Other QR'000	Total QR'000
At 31 December 2022					
Government and related agencies	1,326,967	2,796,258	-	-	4,123,225
Non-banking financial institutions	644,526	40,822	-	-	685,348
Industry	218,678	7,328	62,968	914	289,888
Commercial	11,174,150	1,144,655	3,223	176,692	12,498,720
Services	9,204,702	264,457	-	-	9,469,159
Contracting	5,266,327	623,348	-	7,072	5,896,747
Real estate	20,058,543	332,679	-	-	20,391,222
Personal	6,906,186	375,900	-	-	7,282,086
Others	684,708	84,827	4,193	116,413	890,141
	<u>55,484,787</u>	<u>5,670,274</u>	<u>70,384</u>	<u>301,091</u>	<u>61,526,536</u>
Less: Deferred profit					(2,818)
Net impairment of loans and advances to customers including interest in suspense					<u>(3,444,744)</u>
					<u>58,078,974</u>

	Loans QR'000	Overdrafts QR'000	Bills discounted QR'000	Other QR'000	Total QR'000
At 31 December 2021					
Government and related agencies	662,751	9,078,890	-	-	9,741,641
Non-banking financial institutions	1,736,632	51,299	-	-	1,787,931
Industry	1,027,623	10,284	91,000	1,297	1,130,204
Commercial	9,423,484	1,046,522	4,151	86,080	10,560,237
Services	8,425,164	305,847	169	215	8,731,395
Contracting	5,513,848	487,298	570	9,179	6,010,895
Real estate	18,752,983	369,894	-	-	19,122,877
Personal	7,700,849	383,509	200	-	8,084,558
Others	328,118	47,731	3,149	87,165	466,163
	<u>53,571,452</u>	<u>11,781,274</u>	<u>99,239</u>	<u>183,936</u>	<u>65,635,901</u>
Less: Deferred profit					(3,604)
Net impairment of loans and advances to customers including interest in suspense					<u>(2,965,012)</u>
					<u>62,667,285</u>

10 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)**(c) Movement in ECL / impairment loss on loans and advances to customers**

	2022	2021
	QR'000	QR'000
Balance at 1 January	2,965,012	3,347,808
Foreign currency translation	(1,619)	3,360
Net charge for the year	1,405,692	2,040,681
Recoveries on credit impaired loans during the year	(47,045)	(118,161)
Net impairment losses recorded during the year ,	1,358,647	1,922,520
Written off/transfers during the year	(877,296)	(2,308,676)
Balance at 31 December	<u>3,444,744</u>	<u>2,965,012</u>

The movement includes the effect of interest suspended on loans and advances to customers amounting to QR 328 million during the year (2021: QR 425.2 million).

The net impairment loss on loans and advances to customers in the income statements includes QR 61.2 million recovery from the loans and advances previously written off for the year ended 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: QR 77.8 million).

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10 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)

(d) Movement in impairment loss on loans and advances to customers- sector wise

Reconciliations of the allowance for impairment losses for loans and advances to customers, by class, is as follows:

	Corporate lending			SME lending			Retail lending			Real estate mortgage lending			Total		
	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000
	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired
2022															
Balance at 1 January 2022	68,019	646,018	1,571,362	1,271	6,516	44,367	32,874	44,893	244,178	44,545	154,870	106,099	146,709	852,297	1,966,006
Transfer between stages	(41,841)	(70,272)	16,961	(691)	(33)	(45,134)	(11,935)	(8,759)	39,563	(13,759)	(72,125)	(11,055)	(68,226)	(151,189)	335
Net charge for the year	4,165	154,708	1,161,615	65	7,386	94,630	-	-	18,704	3,071	100,573	78,236	7,301	262,667	1,353,185
Recoveries on credit impaired loans during the year	-	-	(10,341)	-	-	(4,962)	-	-	(31,582)	-	-	(160)	-	-	(47,045)
Net impairment (recoveries) / losses recorded during the year	(37,676)	84,436	1,168,235	(626)	7,353	44,534	(11,935)	(8,759)	26,685	(10,688)	28,448	67,021	(60,925)	111,478	1,306,475
Written off/transfers during the year	-	-	(695,995)	-	-	(3,300)	-	-	(147,077)	-	-	(30,924)	-	-	(877,296)
Balance at 31 December 2022	30,343	730,454	2,043,602	645	13,869	85,601	20,939	36,134	123,786	33,857	183,318	142,196	85,784	963,775	2,395,185

	Corporate lending			SME lending			Retail lending			Real estate mortgage lending			Total		
	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000	Stage 1 QR'000	Stage 2 QR'000	Stage 3 QR'000
	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired	Performing		Credit impaired
2021															
Balance at 1 January 2021	82,089	791,904	1,713,089	1,148	35,416	86,571	23,030	45,096	362,938	31,974	115,746	58,807	138,241	988,162	2,221,405
Transfer between stages	(12,143)	(242,864)	244,335	(39)	(25,151)	25,190	(476)	(6,131)	6,607	(617)	(24,436)	25,053	(13,275)	(298,582)	301,185
Net charge for the year	(1,927)	96,978	1,768,236	162	(3,749)	12,115	10,320	5,928	61,998	13,188	63,560	27,904	21,743	162,717	1,870,253
Recoveries on credit impaired loans during the year	-	-	(50,483)	-	-	(1,077)	-	-	(60,936)	-	-	(5,665)	-	-	(118,161)
Net impairment losses / (recoveries) recorded during the year	(14,070)	(145,886)	1,962,088	123	(28,900)	36,228	9,844	(203)	7,669	12,571	39,124	47,292	8,468	(135,865)	2,053,277
Written off/transfers during the year	-	-	(2,103,815)	-	-	(78,432)	-	-	(126,429)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,308,676)
Balance at 31 December 2021	68,019	646,018	1,571,362	1,271	6,516	44,367	32,874	44,893	244,178	44,545	154,870	106,099	146,709	852,297	1,966,006

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11 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

The analysis of investment securities is detailed below:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Investment Securities measured at FVOCI* (a)	15,795,853	15,974,891
Investment Securities measured at FVTPL (b)	25,478	13,519
Investment Securities measured at amortised cost (c)	8,922,777	8,894,822
Interest receivable	227,682	207,755
	<u>24,971,790</u>	<u>25,090,987</u>
Net Impairment losses (ECL) on investment securities measured at amortised cost	(7,915)	(8,114)
Total	<u>24,963,875</u>	<u>25,082,873</u>

*Includes QR 10.2 million ECL on debt securities (2021: QR 34.8 million)

**The Group has pledged State of Qatar Bonds amounting to QR 6,288 million (2021: QR 3,582 million) against repurchase agreements. The Counter party to the repo arrangements have recourse to the transferred assets only.

Investment securities at FVOCI with a carrying value of QR 8,829 million (2021: QR 7,095 million) have been designated in a fair value hedging arrangement through interest rate swap derivative.

(a) Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

	2022		
	Quoted QR'000	Unquoted QR'000	Total QR'000
Equities	793,206	46,465	839,671
State of Qatar Debt Securities	9,411,030	-	9,411,030
Other Debt Securities	5,545,152	-	5,545,152
	<u>15,749,388</u>	<u>46,465</u>	<u>15,795,853</u>
	2021		
	Quoted QR'000	Unquoted QR'000	Total QR'000
Equities	803,444	46,906	850,350
State of Qatar Debt Securities	10,740,129	-	10,740,129
Other Debt Securities	4,384,412	-	4,384,412
	<u>15,927,985</u>	<u>46,906</u>	<u>15,974,891</u>

(b) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	2022		
	Quoted QR'000	Unquoted QR'000	Total QR'000
Mutual Funds and Equities	19,198	6,280	25,478
	<u>19,198</u>	<u>6,280</u>	<u>25,478</u>
	2021		
	Quoted QR'000	Unquoted QR'000	Total QR'000
Mutual Funds and Equities	7,160	6,359	13,519
	<u>7,160</u>	<u>6,359</u>	<u>13,519</u>

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11 INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

(c) Amortised Cost

	2022		
	Quoted QR'000	Unquoted QR'000	Total QR'000
By Issuer			
State of Qatar Debt Securities	8,030,130	-	8,030,130
Other Debt Securities	497,961	394,686	892,647
Net impairment loss	(7,911)	(4)	(7,915)
	<u>8,520,180</u>	<u>394,682</u>	<u>8,914,862</u>
By Interest Rate			
Fixed Rate Securities	8,520,180	394,682	8,914,862
Floating Rate Securities	-	-	-
	<u>8,520,180</u>	<u>394,682</u>	<u>8,914,862</u>
	2021		
	Quoted QR'000	Unquoted QR'000	Total QR'000
By Issuer			
State of Qatar Debt Securities	8,246,561	-	8,246,561
Other Debt Securities	270,842	377,419	648,261
Net impairment loss / ECL	(8,101)	(13)	(8,114)
	<u>8,509,302</u>	<u>377,406</u>	<u>8,886,708</u>
By Interest Rate			
Fixed Rate Securities	8,509,302	377,406	8,886,708
Floating Rate Securities	-	-	-
	<u>8,509,302</u>	<u>377,406</u>	<u>8,886,708</u>

(d) Movement in ECL / impairment losses on investment securities

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Balance at 1 January	8,114	6,920
Provision for impairment loss created during the year	(199)	1,194
Write off during the year	-	-
Balance at 31 December	<u>7,915</u>	<u>8,114</u>

The ECL for corporate Bond amounting to QR 1.4 million as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: QR 1.6 million)

12 OTHER ASSETS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Prepaid expenses	40,094	41,181
Repossessed collateral*	88,085	102,381
Positive fair value of derivatives (Note 35)	1,128,260	60,058
Deferred tax asset	94,076	139,190
Sundry debtors	729	523
Collateral margin	91,675	891,179
Others	165,627	166,234
	<u>1,608,546</u>	<u>1,400,746</u>

*This represents the value of the properties acquired in settlement of debts. The fair values of these properties as at 31 December 2022 are not materially different from the carrying values.

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13 INVESTMENT IN AN ASSOCIATE

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Balance at 1 January	10,758	10,176
Foreign currency translation	(1,097)	(183)
Share of results	237	765
Balance at 31 December	<u>9,898</u>	<u>10,758</u>

The financial position and results of the associate based on management accounts, as at and for the year ended 31 December are as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
31 December		
Total assets	<u>73,874</u>	68,089
Total liabilities	<u>58,011</u>	52,473
Total revenue	<u>14,645</u>	14,415
Profit	<u>539</u>	1,738
Share of profit	<u>237</u>	765

14 PROPERTY, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings QR'000	Leasehold improvements QR'000	Furniture and equipment QR'000	Vehicles QR'000	Work in progress QR'000	Total QR'000
Cost:						
Balance as at 1 January 2022	1,077,437	206,256	587,601	14,946	29,038	1,915,278
Additions / transfers	62,660	674	9,521	157	-	73,012
Capitalization WIP	-	-	-	-	2,271	2,271
Disposals / write-off	-	(24)	(491)	(66)	-	(581)
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>1,140,097</u>	<u>206,906</u>	<u>596,631</u>	<u>15,037</u>	<u>31,309</u>	<u>1,989,980</u>
Depreciation:						
Balance as at 1 January 2021	495,248	189,676	531,679	9,402	-	1,226,005
Additions / transfers	66,604	8,847	23,473	979	-	99,903
Disposals / write-off	-	(24)	(491)	(62)	-	(577)
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>561,852</u>	<u>198,499</u>	<u>554,661</u>	<u>10,319</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,325,331</u>
Net Book Value						
Balance at 31 December 2022	<u>578,245</u>	<u>8,407</u>	<u>41,970</u>	<u>4,718</u>	<u>31,309</u>	<u>664,649</u>

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14 PROPERTY, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Land and buildings QR'000	Leasehold improvements QR'000	Furniture and equipment QR'000	Vehicles QR'000	Work in progress QR'000	Total QR'000
Cost:						
Balance as at 1 January 2021	1,048,432	204,832	557,610	12,647	13,062	1,836,583
Additions / transfers	29,005	1,434	31,447	2,299	-	64,185
Capitalization WIP	-	-	-	-	15,976	15,976
Disposals / write-off	-	(10)	(1,456)	-	-	(1,466)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>1,077,437</u>	<u>206,256</u>	<u>587,601</u>	<u>14,946</u>	<u>29,038</u>	<u>1,915,278</u>
Depreciation:						
Balance as at 1 January 2021	425,001	179,516	509,440	8,414	-	1,122,371
Depreciation	70,247	10,170	23,695	988	-	105,100
Disposals / write-off	-	(10)	(1,456)	-	-	(1,466)
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>495,248</u>	<u>189,676</u>	<u>531,679</u>	<u>9,402</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,226,005</u>
Net Book Value						
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>582,189</u>	<u>16,580</u>	<u>55,922</u>	<u>5,544</u>	<u>29,038</u>	<u>689,273</u>

The Group leases branches, ATM machines, vehicles and computer equipment. Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

	Land and buildings QR'000	Furniture and equipment QR'000	Vehicles QR'000	Total QR'000
At 31 December 2022				
Right-of-use asset at 1 January	170,996	847	4,960	176,803
Additions	62,963	134	73	63,170
Depreciation charge for the year	(35,213)	(632)	(785)	(36,630)
Balance at 31 December	<u>198,746</u>	<u>349</u>	<u>4,248</u>	<u>203,343</u>
At 31 December 2021				
Right-of-use asset at 1 January	152,040	642	3,405	156,087
Additions	57,523	925	2,298	60,746
Depreciation charge for the year	(38,567)	(720)	(743)	(40,030)
Balance at 31 December	<u>170,996</u>	<u>847</u>	<u>4,960</u>	<u>176,803</u>

15 DUE TO BANKS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Current accounts	289,383	259,743
Short-term loan from banks	11,385,181	17,034,053
Repo borrowings	7,501,110	5,208,949
Interest payable	63,379	8,646
	<u>19,239,053</u>	<u>22,511,391</u>

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16 CUSTOMERS DEPOSITS

(a) By type

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Current and call deposits	9,637,664	9,572,294
Saving deposits	2,809,074	2,830,856
Time deposits	37,405,969	37,671,783
Interest payable	277,028	281,016
	<u>50,129,735</u>	<u>50,355,949</u>

(b) By sector

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Government and semi government agencies	15,788,728	15,041,513
Individuals	11,186,281	11,373,288
Corporates	21,984,441	22,902,486
Non-banking financial institutions	893,257	757,646
Interest payable	277,028	281,016
	<u>50,129,735</u>	<u>50,355,949</u>

17 DEBT SECURITIES

The Group has issued senior guaranteed unsecured debt notes as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Senior guaranteed notes	2,502,281	1,880,436
Interest payable	14,212	11,298
	<u>2,516,493</u>	<u>1,891,734</u>

Note

The Group has issued USD 500 million and CHF 175 million as at 31 December 2022 (31 December 2021: USD 510 million and JPY 1.0 billion) senior unsecured debt under its updated EMTN programme.

The maturities of senior guarantees notes ranged from 2 years to 5 years years (31 December 2021: 3 years to 6 years) and carries average fixed borrowing costs of 0.47% up to 2.38% per annum (31 December 2021: 0.62% up to 2.38% per annum).

The table below shows movement of the debt securities issued by the Group as at the end of the reporting period:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Balance as at 1 January	1,891,734	328,208
Issuances during the year	688,485	1,820,750
Net Repayments	(77,938)	(268,522)
Interest payable	14,212	11,298
	<u>2,516,493</u>	<u>1,891,734</u>

The table below shows the maturity profile of the debt securities outstanding as at the end of the reporting period.

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Years of maturity		
2022	-	67,750
2024	688,486	-
2026	1,828,007	1,823,984
Total	<u>2,516,493</u>	<u>1,891,734</u>

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18 OTHER BORROWINGS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Term loan facilities	8,813,410	9,720,419
Interest payable	77,643	17,102
	<u>8,891,053</u>	<u>9,737,521</u>

The term loan facilities are mainly denominated in USD and carry average borrowing costs of 3.93% up to 5.96% per annum (31 December 2021: 0.72% up to 1.79% per annum).

The table below shows movement of the debt securities issued by the Group as at the end of the reporting period:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Balance as at 1 January	9,737,521	8,217,193
Additions during the year	852,111	7,340,255
Repayments/renewed during the year	(1,776,222)	(5,837,029)
Interest payable	77,643	17,102
	<u>8,891,053</u>	<u>9,737,521</u>

The table below shows the maturity profile of other borrowings outstanding at the end of the reporting period

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Up to 1 year	2,851,469	2,930,639
Between 1 and 3 years	5,493,558	6,260,740
More than 3 years	546,026	546,142
	<u>8,891,053</u>	<u>9,737,521</u>

The table below shows the maturity profile of the other borrowings outstanding as at the end of the reporting period.

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Years of maturity		
2022	-	2,930,639
2023	2,851,469	1,012,421
2024	5,311,876	5,248,319
2025	181,682	-
2026	546,026	546,142
Total	<u>8,891,053</u>	<u>9,737,521</u>

19 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Accrued expense payable	63,046	65,964
Provision for end of service benefits (note-i)	159,191	147,963
Staff provident fund	40,540	41,508
Tax payable	3,289	3,713
Negative fair value of derivatives (note 35)	117,192	542,937
Unearned income	132,055	143,404
Cash margins	399,109	407,701
Dividend payable	24,102	31,472
Unclaimed balances	13,477	16,966
Proposed transfer to social and sport fund	19,134	17,594
Lease liabilities (note-ii)	206,384	177,230
Allowance for Impairment for loan commitments and financial guarantees	569,366	357,572
Insurance contract liability	60,803	69,919
Due in relation to acceptance	185,633	98,184
Others	796,528	228,556
Total	<u>2,789,849</u>	<u>2,350,683</u>

Note-i – Provision for end of service benefits

Movement of provision for end of service benefits was as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Balance at 1 January	147,963	137,453
Provision for the year	22,442	20,454
Provisions used during the year	(11,214)	(9,944)
Balance at 31 December	<u>159,191</u>	<u>147,963</u>

Note ii – Lease liabilities

The table below shows the maturity profile of lease liabilities:

	2022	2021
Upto 1 year	98,740	62,664
Above 1 year	107,644	114,566
Total	<u>206,384</u>	<u>177,230</u>

20 EQUITY**(a) Share capital**

	Ordinary shares	
	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Authorised number of ordinary shares (in thousands)		
On issue at the beginning of the reporting year	3,100,467	3,100,467
On issue at 31 December	<u>3,100,467</u>	<u>3,100,467</u>

At 31 December 2022, the authorised share capital comprised 3,100,467 thousands ordinary shares (2021: 3,100,467 thousands). These instruments have a par value of QR 1 (2021: QR 1). All issued shares are fully paid.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Group.

20 EQUITY (continued)**(b) Legal reserve**

In accordance with Qatar Central Bank's Law No. 13 of 2012, 10% of the net profit for the year is required to be transferred to legal reserve until the legal reserve equals 100% of the paid up capital. This reserve is not available for the Bank for distribution except in circumstances specified in the Qatar Commercial Companies' Law No. 11 of 2015, as amended by law number 8 of 2021 and is subject to the approval of QCB.

The legal reserve includes share premium received on issuance of new shares in accordance with Qatar Commercial Companies Law 11 of 2015, as amended by law number 8 of 2021.

(c) Risk reserve

In accordance with the Qatar Central Bank regulations, a minimum requirement of 2.5% of the net loans and advances to customers, except for facilities granted to Government, is required as risk reserve to cover any contingencies.

The Group has transferred QR 283 million to its risk reserve during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: QR 180 million).

(d) Fair value reserve

This reserve comprises the fair value changes recognised on fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) financial assets.

	Fair value through other comprehensive income QR'000	Cash flow hedge QR'000	Total QR'000
Balance as at 1 January	163,693	-	163,693
Impact of revaluation	(1,423,284)	604	(1,422,680)
Reclassified to income statement	1,134,607	-	1,134,607
Net movement during the year	(288,677)	604	(288,073)
Balance as at 31 December 2022 *	(124,984)	604	(124,380)

	Fair value through other comprehensive income QR'000	Cash flow hedge QR'000	Total QR'000
Balance as at 1 January	152,992	-	152,992
Impact of revaluation	(242,934)	-	(242,934)
Reclassified to income statement	253,635	-	253,635
Net movement during the year	10,701	-	10,701
Balance as at 31 December 2021*	163,693	-	163,693

*Includes net realised loss on equity investments classified as FVOCI.

(e) Foreign currency translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

(f) Proposed Dividend

The Board of Directors of the Group has proposed a cash dividend of 7.5% of the paid up share capital amounting to QR 232.5 million - QR 0.075 per share for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: 7.5% of the paid up share capital amounting to QR 232.5 million - QR 0.075 per share) which is subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders.

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20 EQUITY (CONTINUED)

(g) Instrument eligible as additional capital

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Issued on 31 December 2013	2,000,000	2,000,000
Issued on 30 June 2015	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>

On 31 December 2013, the Group has issued regulatory Tier I capital notes totaling to QR 2 billion. On 30 June 2015, the Group has issued another series of regulatory Tier I capital notes totaling to QR 2 billion. These notes are perpetual, subordinated, unsecured and each has been priced at a fixed interest rate for the first six years and shall be repriced thereafter. The coupon is discretionary, non-cumulative and the event on non-payment is not considered as an event of default. The notes carry no maturity date and have been classified under Tier 1 capital. The Bank might be required to write-off the Note, if a "loss absorption" event is triggered. These Notes have been classified within total equity.

21 INTEREST INCOME

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Balance with central banks	45,765	18,561
Due from banks and non-banking financial institutions	119,099	53,578
Debt securities	848,136	759,476
Loans and advances to customers	<u>2,932,219</u>	<u>2,725,960</u>
	<u>3,945,219</u>	<u>3,557,575</u>

The amounts reported above include interest income, calculated using the effective interest method that relate to the following items:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,433,895	3,108,645
Financial assets measured at fair value at other comprehensive income	<u>511,324</u>	<u>448,930</u>
Total	<u>3,945,219</u>	<u>3,557,575</u>

22 INTEREST EXPENSE

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Due to banks & other Borrowings	610,846	235,548
Customers deposits	961,165	699,000
Debt securities	46,724	34,959
Others	<u>4,122</u>	<u>2,883</u>
	<u>1,622,857</u>	<u>972,390</u>

Others represent interest expense related to leased assets.

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23 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Credit related fees	54,776	36,326
Brokerage fees	634	1,744
Bank services fee	395,788	302,802
Commission on unfunded facilities	98,904	107,466
Others	22,225	12,017
	<u>572,327</u>	<u>460,355</u>

The fees and commission income are recognized over time for the commission on unfunded facilities. All other fees are recognized at a point in time.

24 FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Bank fees	493	661
Card related fees	190,697	150,329
Others	10,073	6,236
	<u>201,263</u>	<u>157,226</u>

25 NET LOSS FROM INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Gross written premium	45,288	42,580
Premium ceded	(19,346)	(18,263)
Net claims paid	(26,308)	(31,377)
	<u>(366)</u>	<u>(7,060)</u>

26 NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Dealing in foreign currencies	13,722	8,541
Revaluation of assets and liabilities	138,850	145,081
	<u>152,572</u>	<u>153,622</u>

27 NET INCOME FROM INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Net (loss) / gain from sale of investments measured at FVOCI	(12,013)	16,501
Dividend income	38,693	24,261
Changes in fair value of investment securities measured at FVTPL	(1,411)	(8,750)
	<u>25,269</u>	<u>32,012</u>

28 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Rental income	12,090	12,007
Others	25,645	27,560
	<u>37,735</u>	<u>39,567</u>

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29 STAFF COSTS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Staff cost	471,844	439,658
Staff pension fund costs	5,479	5,150
End of service benefits	22,442	20,455
Training	1,316	1,642
	<u>501,081</u>	<u>466,905</u>

30 OTHER EXPENSES

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Advertising	15,416	7,313
Professional fees	38,015	35,143
Communication and insurance	41,854	43,460
Board of Directors' remuneration	15,300	17,423
Occupancy and maintenance	32,853	35,658
Computer and IT costs	51,903	52,421
Printing and stationery	3,671	3,833
Travel and entertainment costs	2,741	1,088
Others	91,294	107,572
	<u>293,047</u>	<u>303,911</u>

31 TAX EXPENSE

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Current tax expense		
Current year	3,306	3,881
	<u>3,306</u>	<u>3,881</u>
Deferred tax expense		
Reversal of deferred tax on account of write off loans	45,000	38,664
Income tax expense	<u>48,306</u>	<u>42,545</u>

32 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings per share of the Group is calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to the shareholders (further adjusted for coupons on Tier 1 capital notes) of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in outstanding during the year:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Profit for the year attributable to the shareholders of the Group	765,375	703,774
Deduct: Interest on Tier 1 capital notes	-	-
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Group	765,375	703,774
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (in thousands)	<u>3,100,467</u>	<u>3,100,467</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (QR)	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.23</u>

32 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

Had the Group obtained QCB approval for the Tier 1 capital notes before the reporting period end, the earnings per share would have been as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Group	765,375	703,774
Deduct: Interest on Tier 1 capital notes subject to QCB approval	<u>(190,000)</u>	<u>(196,500)</u>
Adjusted net profit attributable to shareholders of the Group	575,375	507,274
Weighted average number of outstanding shares (in thousands)	<u>3,100,467</u>	<u>3,100,467</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per share (QR)	<u>0.19</u>	<u>0.16</u>

The weighted average number of shares are as follows:

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
In thousands of shares		
Weighted average number of shares at 31 December	<u>3,100,467</u>	<u>3,100,467</u>

33 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Contingent liabilities		
Off balance sheet facilities		
Guarantees	10,301,936	11,166,636
Letters of credit	2,233,659	2,940,328
Unused facilities	<u>1,248,909</u>	<u>829,152</u>
	<u>13,784,504</u>	<u>14,936,116</u>
Other commitments		
<i>Derivative financial instruments:</i>		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	11,525,414	5,656,968
Interest rate swaps	8,996,579	6,895,585
Cash flow Hedge	<u>182,075</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>20,704,068</u>	<u>12,552,553</u>
Total	<u>34,488,572</u>	<u>27,488,669</u>

Derivative financial instruments:

The derivative instruments are reflected at their fair value and are presented under other commitments at their notional amount.

Unused facilities

Commitments to extend credit represent contractual commitments to make loans and revolving credits. The majority of these expire within a year. Since commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total contractual amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Guarantees and Letters of credit

Guarantees and letters of credit commit the Group to make payments on behalf of customers in the event of a specific event. Guarantees and standby letters of credit carry the same credit risk as loans.

Lawsuits held against the Bank

There are some lawsuits and legal cases against the Group in the normal course of business. In the opinion of the Group's management and the legal advisors, the level of provisions against these cases are sufficient to meet the obligations related to these cases at the end of the year.

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

34 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Cash and balances with central banks*	1,277,640	3,555,318
Due from banks and other financial institutions maturing within 3 months	<u>5,823,570</u>	<u>3,802,982</u>
	<u>7,101,210</u>	<u>7,358,300</u>

*Cash and balances with central banks do not include the mandatory cash reserve.

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35 DERIVATIVES

	Positive fair value QR'000	Negative fair value QR'000	Notional Amount QR'000	Notional / expected amount by term to maturity			
				within 3 months QR'000	3 -12 months QR'000	1-5 years QR'000	More than 5 years QR'000
At 31 December 2022:							
Derivatives held for trading:							
Forward foreign exchange contracts	<u>394,667</u>	<u>92,567</u>	<u>11,525,414</u>	<u>8,440,384</u>	<u>3,036,586</u>	<u>48,444</u>	<u>-</u>
Derivatives held for fair value hedges:							
Interest rate swaps	<u>732,983</u>	<u>24,625</u>	<u>8,996,579</u>	<u>258,547</u>	<u>760,345</u>	<u>1,729,207</u>	<u>6,248,480</u>
Cashflow hedge	<u>610</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>182,075</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>182,075</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>1,128,260</u>	<u>117,192</u>	<u>20,704,068</u>	<u>8,698,931</u>	<u>3,979,006</u>	<u>1,777,651</u>	<u>6,248,480</u>

	Positive fair value QR'000	Negative fair value QR'000	Notional Amount QR'000	Notional / expected amount by term to maturity			
				within 3 months QR'000	3 -12 months QR'000	1-5 years QR'000	More than 5 years QR'000
At 31 December 2021:							
Derivatives held for trading:							
Forward foreign exchange contracts	<u>25,492</u>	<u>35,979</u>	<u>5,656,968</u>	<u>3,777,066</u>	<u>1,481,378</u>	<u>398,524</u>	<u>-</u>
Derivatives held for fair value hedges:							
Interest rate swaps	<u>34,566</u>	<u>506,958</u>	<u>6,895,585</u>	<u>844,687</u>	<u>109,245</u>	<u>2,710,368</u>	<u>3,231,285</u>
Cashflow hedge	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>60,058</u>	<u>542,937</u>	<u>12,552,553</u>	<u>4,621,753</u>	<u>1,590,623</u>	<u>3,108,892</u>	<u>3,231,285</u>

36 RELATED PARTIES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, Related parties include entities over which the Group exercises significant influence, major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group. The Group enters into transactions, arrangements and agreements involving directors, senior management and their related concerns in the ordinary course of business at arm's length commercial interest and commission rates and with collateral requirements.

The related party transactions and balances included in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2022	2021
	QR'000	QR'000
Assets:		
Loans and advances to customers	1,663,416	1,727,319
Investment in associate	9,898	10,758
Other assets	-	8,305
Liabilities:		
Customers deposits	178,302	131,622
Unfunded items:		
Contingent liabilities and other commitments	373,442	551,807
Income statement items:		
Interest, commission and other income	39,898	54,112
Interest, commission and other expense	4,691	15,882
Share of results	237	765

No impairment losses have been recorded against balances outstanding during the year with key management personnel.

Key management personnel (including Board of Directors) compensation for the year comprised:

	2022	2021
	QR'000	QR'000
Salaries and other benefits	64,423	62,876
End of service indemnity benefits and provident fund	2,270	1,778
	<u>66,693</u>	<u>64,654</u>

37 FUNDS MANAGEMENT

The Group is licensed by the Qatar Central Bank as founder for an exchange traded fund which is listed on the Qatar Stock Exchange.

As part of the Group's investment activities, the Group, as Founder holds investments totaling QR 21.6 million or 5.11% (31 December 2021: QR 7.1 million or 1.54%) of the QE INDEX ETF (QETF). The financial statements of these funds are not consolidated with the financial statements of the Group as these funds have no recourse to the general assets of the Group and the Group has no recourse to the assets of the funds. However, the Group's share of equity in these funds is included in the investment securities of the Group.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of financial position - Bank

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Assets		
Cash and balances with central banks	3,668,160	5,887,367
Due from banks	8,635,342	5,329,813
Loans and advances to customers	58,078,974	62,667,285
Investment securities	24,879,770	24,990,548
Other assets	1,563,763	1,352,527
Investment in subsidiary & an associate	109,898	110,758
Property, furniture and equipment	664,440	689,157
Total assets	97,600,347	101,027,455
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Due to banks	19,239,053	22,511,391
Customers deposits	50,172,791	50,378,757
Debt securities	2,516,493	1,891,734
Other borrowings	8,891,053	9,737,521
Other liabilities	2,704,925	2,257,102
Total liabilities	83,524,315	86,776,505
Equity		
Share capital	3,100,467	3,100,467
Legal reserve	5,080,853	5,080,853
Risk reserve	1,312,600	1,029,600
Fair value reserve	(117,531)	162,985
Foreign currency translation reserve	(81,828)	(65,550)
Retained earnings	781,471	942,595
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank	10,076,032	10,250,950
Instruments eligible as additional capital	4,000,000	4,000,000
Total equity	14,076,032	14,250,950
Total liabilities and equity	97,600,347	101,027,455

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT (CONTINUED)**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)****Income statement - Bank**

	2022 QR'000	2021 QR'000
Interest income	3,945,219	3,557,575
Interest expense	<u>(1,623,302)</u>	<u>(972,774)</u>
Net interest income	2,321,917	2,584,801
Fee and commission income	572,327	460,355
Fee and commission expense	<u>(201,263)</u>	<u>(157,226)</u>
Net fee and commission income	371,064	303,129
Net foreign exchange gain	152,572	153,622
Net income from investment securities	25,269	31,824
Other operating income	<u>41,139</u>	<u>39,463</u>
	218,980	224,909
Net operating income	2,911,961	3,112,839
Staff costs	(486,987)	(454,758)
Depreciation	(99,822)	(104,396)
Net impairment reversal on investment securities	24,820	14,918
Net impairment loss on loans and advances to customers	(969,670)	(1,419,481)
Net impairment loss on other financial facilities	(256,311)	(80,422)
Other expenses	<u>(315,878)</u>	<u>(323,309)</u>
	(2,103,848)	(2,367,448)
Profit before tax	808,113	745,391
Income tax expense	<u>(48,306)</u>	<u>(42,545)</u>
Profit for the year	759,807	702,846