



CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

DOHA BANK Q.P.S.C.

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Independent auditor's report on review of condensed consolidated interim financial statements to the Board of Directors of Doha Bank Q.P.S.C.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying 30 September 2018 condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Doha Bank Q.P.S.C. (the 'Bank') and its subsidiaries (together the 'Group'), which comprise:

- the condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2018;
- the condensed consolidated income statement for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2018;
- the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2018;
- the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity for the nine months ended 30 September 2018;
- the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the nine months ended 30 September 2018; and
- notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

The Board of Directors of the Bank is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting' ('IAS 34') and applicable provisions of the Qatar Central Bank regulations. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of Review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying 30 September 2018 condensed consolidated interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 and applicable provisions of the Qatar Central Bank regulations.

17 October 2018
Doha
State of Qatar



Gopal Balasubramaniam
KPMG
Qatar Auditor's Registry Number 251
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Auditor's License No. 120153

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2018

QAR '000s

	Notes	30 September 2018 Reviewed	30 September 2017 Reviewed	31 December 2017 Audited
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with central banks		5,205,384	4,278,085	6,669,609
Due from banks		3,923,942	9,979,635	7,821,983
Loans and advances to customers	7	59,163,796	59,004,415	59,804,174
Investment securities	8	20,080,701	17,611,365	17,512,610
Investment in an associate		9,795	10,751	11,126
Property, furniture and equipment	9	640,925	730,288	708,580
Other assets		1,342,312	789,802	967,199
TOTAL ASSETS		90,366,855	92,404,341	93,495,281
LIABILITIES				
Due to banks		17,374,198	16,926,258	11,005,061
Customer deposits		51,874,493	52,536,414	59,468,326
Debt securities	10	698,892	576,692	657,669
Other borrowings	11	5,257,893	5,536,895	5,432,936
Other liabilities		2,111,627	1,831,618	2,124,292
TOTAL LIABILITIES		77,317,103	77,407,877	78,688,284
EQUITY				
Share capital	12	3,100,467	3,100,467	3,100,467
Legal reserve		5,092,762	5,092,677	5,092,762
Risk reserve		-	1,372,000	1,372,000
Fair value reserve		(52,952)	(59,661)	(67,555)
Foreign currency translation reserve		(61,977)	(18,205)	(13,451)
Retained earnings		971,452	1,509,186	1,322,774
TOTAL EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK		9,049,752	10,996,464	10,806,997
Instruments eligible as additional Tier 1 capital	13	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
TOTAL EQUITY		13,049,752	14,996,464	14,806,997
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		90,366,855	92,404,341	93,495,281

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 October 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



Fahad Bin Mohammad Bin Jabor Al Thani
Chairman



Abdul Rahman Bin Mohammad Bin Jabor Al Thani
Managing Director



Dr. Raghavan Seetharaman
Group Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

QAR '000s

	Note	<u>Three months ended</u>		<u>Nine months ended</u>	
		<u>30 September 2018 Reviewed</u>	<u>30 September 2017 Reviewed</u>	<u>30 September 2018 Reviewed</u>	<u>30 September 2017 Reviewed</u>
Interest income		979,754	915,192	2,933,747	2,652,791
Interest expense		(458,823)	(356,745)	(1,330,533)	(1,001,583)
Net interest income		520,931	558,447	1,603,214	1,651,208
Fee and commission income		117,498	141,037	360,208	397,637
Fee and commission expense		(24,761)	(25,117)	(74,544)	(69,890)
Net fee and commission income		92,737	115,920	285,664	327,747
Gross written premium		11,647	11,794	36,524	49,769
Premium ceded		(1,052)	1,347	(2,333)	(11,940)
Net claims paid		(8,868)	(11,698)	(27,076)	(33,314)
Net income from insurance activities		1,727	1,443	7,115	4,515
Net foreign exchange gain		34,375	25,872	88,834	87,503
Income from investment securities		(3,498)	3,976	(790)	55,344
Other operating income		18,429	14,405	45,972	41,910
		49,306	44,253	134,016	184,757
Net operating income		664,701	720,063	2,030,009	2,168,227
Staff costs		(128,429)	(134,250)	(389,460)	(397,464)
Depreciation		(21,779)	(24,587)	(68,124)	(74,523)
Net impairment loss on investment securities		(5,534)	(23,618)	(14,459)	(100,736)
Net impairment loss on loans and advances to customers		(181,480)	(102,166)	(629,848)	(233,567)
Net impairment reversal on other financial assets		32,734	-	98,567	-
Other expenses		(92,249)	(101,712)	(284,198)	(310,386)
		(396,737)	(386,333)	(1,287,522)	(1,116,676)
Profit before tax		267,964	333,730	742,487	1,051,551
Income tax expense		(1,198)	(595)	(5,020)	(2,902)
Profit		266,766	333,135	737,467	1,048,649
Earnings per share					
Basic and diluted earnings per share (QAR per share)	15	0.86	1.15	2.38	3.61

The attached notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

QAR '000s

Note	<u>Three months ended</u>		<u>Nine months ended</u>	
	<u>30 September 2018</u>	<u>30 September 2017</u>	<u>30 September 2018</u>	<u>30 September 2017</u>
	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>
Profit	266,766	333,135	737,467	1,048,649
Other comprehensive income				
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to income statement:				
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	(9,178)	(2,717)	(24,521)	6,786
<i>Movement in fair value reserve (debt instruments – IFRS 9):</i>				
Net change in fair value	241,091	-	213,877	-
Net amount transferred to consolidated statement of income	(137)	-	(26,279)	-
<i>Movement in fair value reserve (available-for-sale financial assets – IAS 39):</i>				
Net change in fair value	-	7,249	-	(48,340)
Net amount transferred to consolidated statement of income	-	66,679	-	92,091
	231,776	71,211	163,077	50,537
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of income				
Net change in fair value of equity investments designated at FVOCI (IFRS 9)	8,148	-	39,578	-
Other comprehensive income	239,924	71,211	202,655	50,537
Total comprehensive income	506,690	404,346	940,122	1,099,186

The attached notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

QAR '000s

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank						Total	Instrument eligible as additional Tier 1 capital	Total equity
	Share capital	Legal reserve	Risk reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign exchange translation reserve	Retained earnings			
Balance at 1 January 2018 (Audited)	3,100,467	5,092,762	1,372,000	(67,555)	(13,451)	1,322,774	10,806,997	4,000,000	14,806,997
Effect of restatement (note 20)	-	-	-	-	(24,005)	24,005	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2018 (restated)	3,100,467	5,092,762	1,372,000	(67,555)	(37,456)	1,346,779	10,806,997	4,000,000	14,806,997
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	(1,372,000)	(212,573)	-	(182,654)	(1,767,227)	-	(1,767,227)
Restated balance at 1 January 2018	3,100,467	5,092,762	-	(280,128)	(37,456)	1,164,125	9,039,770	4,000,000	13,039,770
Total comprehensive income:									
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	737,467	737,467	-	737,467
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	227,176	(24,521)	-	202,655	-	202,655
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	227,176	(24,521)	737,467	940,122	-	940,122
Transactions with shareholders:									
Dividends paid (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	(930,140)	(930,140)	-	(930,140)
Balance at 30 September 2018 (Reviewed)	3,100,467	5,092,762	-	(52,952)	(61,977)	971,452	9,049,752	4,000,000	13,049,752
Balance at 1 January 2017 (Audited)	2,583,723	4,317,561	1,372,000	(103,412)	(24,991)	1,235,654	9,380,535	4,000,000	13,380,535
Total comprehensive income:									
Profit	-	-	-	-	-	1,048,649	1,048,649	-	1,048,649
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	43,751	6,786	-	50,537	-	50,537
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	43,751	6,786	1,048,649	1,099,186	-	1,099,186
Increase in share capital	516,744	775,116	-	-	-	-	1,291,860	-	1,291,860
Transactions with shareholders:									
Dividends paid (Note 14)	-	-	-	-	-	(775,117)	(775,117)	-	(775,117)
Balance at 30 September 2017 (Reviewed)	3,100,467	5,092,677	1,372,000	(59,661)	(18,205)	1,509,186	10,996,464	4,000,000	14,996,464

The attached notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

QAR '000s

	<i>Nine months ended</i>		<i>Year ended</i>
	<i>30 September 2018</i>	<i>30 September 2017</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>
<i>Note</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Audited</i>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax	742,487	1,051,551	1,108,797
Adjustments for:			
Net impairment loss on loans and advances to customers	629,848	233,567	592,541
Net impairment loss on investment securities	14,459	100,736	142,067
Net impairment reversal on other financial instruments	(98,567)	-	-
Depreciation	68,124	74,523	98,820
Amortisation of financing cost	7,939	7,876	44,121
Net loss / (gain) on disposal of investment securities	31,234	(55,344)	(10,571)
(Profit) / loss on sale of property, furniture and equipment	(134)	(183)	83
Share of results of an associate	-	-	(158)
Profits before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,395,390	1,412,726	1,975,700
Change in due from banks	(121,338)	(597,445)	1,663,729
Change in loans and advances to customers	(1,330,805)	(137,168)	(1,294,604)
Change in other assets	(375,113)	135,967	(41,430)
Change in due to banks	6,369,137	4,650,922	(1,270,275)
Change in customer deposits	(7,593,833)	(3,193,536)	3,738,376
Change in other liabilities	165,159	(21,815)	(40,483)
Social and sports fund contribution	(27,752)	(26,345)	(26,345)
Income tax paid	(36,823)	(25,986)	1,277
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	(1,555,978)	2,197,320	4,705,945
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of investment securities	(8,941,749)	(6,826,702)	(7,634,121)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	6,323,858	3,919,398	4,731,199
Acquisition of property, furniture and equipment	(17,280)	(33,783)	(36,684)
Proceeds from sale of property, furniture and equipment	146	-	46
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,635,025)	(2,941,087)	(2,939,560)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from other borrowings	(175,043)	1,291,860	438,462
Proceeds from right issues	-	534,545	1,291,860
Repayment of debt security	-	580,094	(1,823,000)
Proceeds from issue of debt securities	41,223	(1,823,000)	661,071
Distribution on Tier 1 capital notes	(220,000)	(170,000)	(170,000)
Dividends paid	(930,140)	(775,117)	(775,117)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,283,960)	(361,618)	(376,724)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(5,474,963)	(1,105,385)	1,389,661
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year	10,305,675	8,916,014	8,916,014
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period/year	4,830,712	7,810,629	10,305,675
	17		
Operational cash flows from interest and dividend:			
Interest received	2,855,300	2,617,279	3,606,557
Interest paid	1,285,311	942,274	1,292,252
Dividends received	31,813	28,433	39,251

The attached notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

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 27 local branches, six overseas branches in the United Arab Emirates (Dubai & Abu Dhabi), State of Kuwait, 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 condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at and for the period ended 30 September 2018 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	
				30 September 2018	30 September 2017
Doha Bank Assurance Company 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%	-

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**(a) Statement of compliance**

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting and applicable provisions of the Qatar Central Bank (“QCB”) regulations.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group’s annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017 except for the effects of adoption of IFRS 9 as described in Note 4 to these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The results for the three and nine months ended 30 September 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2018.

(b) Estimates and judgements

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS and applicable provisions of the QCB regulations 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. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial information, significant judgements made by management in applying the Group’s accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that were applied to the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017, except for the effects of adoption of IFRS 9 as described in Note 4 to these condensed consolidated interim financial statements

(c) Financial risk management

The Group’s financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those disclosed in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017 except for the impacts of adoption of IFRS 9 as noted in 4e, which may result in additional disclosures at year end.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies and methods of computation adopted in the preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the same as those followed in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017, except as noted below:

During the period, the Group applied the following standards and amendments to standards have been applied by the Group in preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The adoption of the below standards and amendments to standards did not result in changes to previously reported net profit or equity of the Group, except for the changes mentioned in Note 4 from the adoption of IFRS 9, but they may result in additional disclosures at year end:

- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments (effective 1 January 2018)
- IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective 1 January 2018)

Amendments to standards

Amendments to IAS 40 – Transfer of Investment Property (Effective 1 January 2018)

Standards Issued but not yet Effective

IFRS 16 Leases (Effective 1 January 2019) is not effective and the Group is currently evaluating the impact of this new standard. The Group will adopt these new standards on the respective effective dates.

4. ADOPTION OF IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group has adopted IFRS 9 as issued by the IASB in July 2014 with a date of transition of 1 January 2018, which resulted in changes in accounting policies and adjustments to the amounts previously recognised in the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2017.

As permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9 and QCB regulations, the Group elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition were recognised in the opening retained earnings, risk reserves and the opening balance of the fair value reserve. The Group has elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 on adoption of IFRS 9.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has resulted in changes in the accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities and impairment of financial assets. IFRS 9 also significantly amends other standards dealing with financial instruments such as IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

Set out below are the IFRS 9 transition impact disclosures for the Group. Further details of the specific IFRS 9 accounting policies applied in the current period are described in more detail in note 4(e).

**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

QAR '000s

4. ADOPTION OF IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)
(a) Impact of adopting IFRS 9

The impact of adoption of IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018 has been shown below:

	Retained earnings	Fair value reserve
Closing balance under IAS 39 at 31 December 2017 (restated)	1,346,779	(67,555)
<i><u>Impact on reclassification and remeasurements:</u></i>		
Investment securities (equity) from available-for-sale to those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	196,332	(196,332)
Investment securities (debt) from held to maturity to those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	-	(1,216)
Investment securities (equity) from available-for-sale to those measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	7,546	(7,546)
Investment securities (mutual funds) from available-for-sale to those measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	7,441	(7,441)
Investment securities (debt) from available-for-sale to those measured at amortized cost	-	(38)
	<u>211,319</u>	<u>(212,573)</u>
<i><u>Impact on recognition of Expected Credit Losses</u></i>		
Due from banks	(16,989)	-
Investment securities (debt) at fair value through other comprehensive income	(10,164)	-
Investment securities (debt) at amortised cost	(1,418)	-
Loans and advances to customers	(1,484,635)	-
Loan commitments and financial guarantees	(252,767)	-
	<u>(1,765,973)</u>	<u>-</u>
Transfer from risk reserve	1,372,000	-
Opening balance under IFRS 9 on date of initial application of 1 January 2018	<u>1,164,125</u>	<u>(280,128)</u>

4. ADOPTION OF IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(b) Classification and measurement of financial instruments**

The Group performed a detailed analysis of its business models for managing financial assets as well as analysing their cash flow characteristics. The below table reconciles the original measurement categories and carrying amounts of financial assets in accordance with IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018.

				Impact of IFRS 9		
	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount	Re-measure- ment	Re- classifica- tion	New carrying amount
Financial assets						
Cash and balances with central banks	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	6,669,609	-	-	6,669,609
Due from banks	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	7,821,983	(16,989)	-	7,804,994
Loans and advances to customers	Loans and receivables	Amortised cost	59,804,174	(1,484,635)	-	58,319,539
Investment securities – debt	Held to maturity	Amortised cost	3,677,734	(356)	-	3,677,378
Investment securities – debt	Held to maturity	FVOCI	1,986,095	-	(1,216)	1,984,879
Investment securities – debt	Held to maturity	FVTPL	30,628	-	-	30,628
Investment securities – debt	Available-for-sale	Amortised cost	670,075	(1,062)	(38)	668,975
Investment securities – debt	Available-for-sale	FVOCI	10,268,545	-	-	10,268,545
Investment securities – equity	Available-for-sale	FVOCI	698,599	-	-	698,599
Investment securities – equity	Available-for-sale	FVTPL	180,934	-	-	180,934
			91,808,376	(1,503,042)	(1,254)	90,304,080

Financial liabilities

There were no changes to the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

4. ADOPTION OF IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Exposure and related ECL movements

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Exposures subject to ECL – as at 30 September 2018				
- Loans and advances to customers	44,364,755	16,408,852	3,236,348	64,009,955
- Investment securities (debt)	19,404,981	25,863	18,807	19,449,651
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees	22,372,951	2,697,627	-	25,070,578
- Due from banks and balances with central Banks	8,453,452	250,398	-	8,703,850
	94,596,139	19,382,740	3,255,155	117,234,034
Opening balance of impairment - as at 1 January 2018 (under IAS 39)				
- Loans and advances to customers	-	111,563	2,706,410	2,817,973
- Investment securities (debt)	-	-	14,195	14,195
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
- Due from banks	-	-	-	-
	-	111,563	2,720,605	2,832,168
ECL impact of initial application of IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018 *				
- Loans and advances to customers	344,929	1,139,706	-	1,484,635
- Investment securities (debt)	10,470	1,112	-	11,582
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees	106,568	146,199	-	252,767
- Due from banks	14,957	2,032	-	16,989
	476,924	1,289,049	-	1,765,973
Charge and net transfer between stages for the period (net of foreign exchange translation)				
- Loans and advances to customers	(21,567)	(143,813)	1,079,797	914,417
- Investment securities (debt)	8,778	(319)	6,000	14,459
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees	(62,256)	(27,963)	-	(90,219)
- Due from banks	(6,793)	(1,555)	-	(8,348)
	(81,838)	(173,650)	1,085,797	830,309
Write offs during the period				
- Loans and advances to customers	-	-	(370,866)	(370,866)
- Investment securities (debt)	-	-	-	-
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees	-	-	-	-
- Due from banks	-	-	-	-
	-	-	(370,866)	(370,866)
Closing balance of impairment - as at 30 September 2018				
- Loans and advances to customers	323,362	1,107,456	3,415,341	4,846,159
- Investment securities (debt)	19,248	793	20,195	40,236
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees	44,312	118,236	-	162,548
- Due from banks	8,164	477	-	8,641
	395,086	1,226,962	3,435,536	5,057,584

* Refer note 20 (a)

4. ADOPTION OF IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(d) Changes in accounting policies and significant estimates and judgments (continued)****Key changes to the Group's accounting policies**

The key changes to the Group's accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are summarised below. Since the comparative financial information has not been restated, the accounting policies in respect of the financial instruments for comparative periods are based on IAS 39 and applicable QCB regulations as disclosed in the audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost (AC), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale.

IFRS 9 removes the requirement contained in IAS 39 relating to bifurcation of an embedded derivative from an asset host contract. However, entities are still required to separate derivatives embedded in financial liabilities where they are not closely related to the host contract.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities with the exception of the treatment of the bank's own credit gains and losses, which arise where a bank has chosen to measure a liability at fair value through profit or loss, these gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. There continue to be two measurement categories for financial liabilities: fair value and amortised cost.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model. The new impairment model also applies to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognised earlier than under IAS 39.

Key changes in the Group's accounting policy for impairment of financial assets are listed below:

The Group applies a three-stage approach to measuring 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 change in credit quality since initial recognition.

Stage 1: 12 months ECL

Stage 1 includes financial assets on initial recognition and that do not have a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk (i. Local sovereign that carry credit rating of (Aaa) or (Aa) and carry (zero) credit weight in accordance with capital adequacy instructions of the QCB ii. Externally rated debt instruments of rating Aaa or Aa. iii. Other financial assets which the group may classify as such after obtaining QCB's no objection) at the reporting date. For these assets, 12-month ECL are recognised and interest is calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset (that is, without deduction for credit allowance). 12-month ECL is the expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. It is not the expected cash shortfalls over the 12-month period but the entire credit loss on an asset weighted by the probability that the loss will occur in the next 12-months.

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL - not credit impaired

Stage 2 includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk 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. Expected credit losses are the weighted average credit losses with the life-time probability of default ('PD') as the weight.

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired

Stage 3 includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date in accordance with the indicators specified in the QCB's instructions. For these assets, lifetime ECL is recognised and treated with the interests calculated on them, according to QCB's instructions. When transitioning financial assets from stage 2 to stage 3, the percentage of provision made for such assets should not be less than the percentage of provision made before transition.

4. ADOPTION OF IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(d) Changes in accounting policies and significant estimates and judgments (continued)****Key changes to the Group's accounting policies (continued)**Hedge accounting

At inception of the hedging relationship, the management undertakes a formal designation and documentation. This includes the Group's risk management objective underlying, the hedging relationship and how that fits within the overall risk management strategy. The documentation also includes an identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements.

The Group has elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39, hence no impacts on adoption of IFRS 9.

Key changes to the significant estimates and judgementsFinancial 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.

Impairment of financial instruments

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.

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, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

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

- i. Two notches down for rating from Aaa to Baa or one notch down for ratings from Ba to Caa
- ii. Facilities restructured during previous twelve months
- iii. Facilities overdue by 60 days as at the reporting date

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 ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a 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 Bank has taken exposures.

(e) Changes to Group's financial risk management objectives and policies**Credit risk measurement**

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. The Group measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9 as detailed in note 4d.

Credit risk grading

The Group uses internal credit risk grading that reflect its assessment of the probability of default of individual counterparties. The Group uses internal rating models tailored to the various categories of counterparty. The credit grades are calibrated such that the risk of default increases exponentially at each higher risk grade.

4. ADOPTION OF IFRS 9 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**(e) Changes to Group's financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)****Credit quality assessments**

Pursuant to the adoption of IFRS 9, the Bank has mapped its internal credit rating scale to external rating agency' scale, the table below provides an analysis of counterparties by rating grades and credit quality of the Bank's credit risk, mapped to the external rating agency's scale (or their equivalent) as at 30 September 2018.

Rating grade	Loans and advances to customers	Investment securities (debt)	Loan commitments and financial guarantees	Due from banks and other financial assets
AAA to AA-	6,202,501	15,714,786	4,766,570	5,223,956
A+ to A-	12,285,011	2,397,945	5,740,899	2,791,801
BBB to BBB-	17,070,298	932,614	4,942,300	368,517
BB+ to B-	15,235,159	402,485	9,151,186	318,697
CCC+ to CCC-	4,271,078	1,821	469,623	879
Unrated	8,945,908	-	-	-
Total	64,009,955	19,449,651	25,070,578	8,703,850

5. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group organizes and manages its operations by 2 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 and deposits to corporate customers. It also undertakes funding and centralized 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.

Details of each segment as of and for the nine months ended 30 September 2018 and 30 September 2017 are stated below:

For the nine months ended 30 September 2018

	Conventional Banking			Insurance	Total
	Corporate Banking	Retail Banking	Unallocated		
Interest income	2,664,149	269,598	-	2,933,747	2,933,747
Net income on insurance activities	-	-	-	7,115	7,115
Net other operating income	251,964	116,981	45,972	414,917	419,680
Segmental revenue	2,916,113	386,579	45,972	3,348,664	3,360,542
Profit for the period				735,191	737,467

As at 30 September 2018

Assets	78,938,517	6,211,376	4,961,375	90,111,268	245,792	90,357,060
Investment in an associate	-	-	-	-	-	9,795
Total assets						90,366,855
Liabilities	66,528,329	9,823,543	879,946	77,231,818	85,285	77,317,103
Contingent items	25,044,458	26,120	-	25,070,578	-	25,070,578

Intra-group transactions are eliminated from this segmental information (Assets: QAR 134 million and Liabilities: QAR 35 million)

5. OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

For the nine months ended 30 September 2017

	Conventional Banking			Total	Insurance	Total
	Corporate Banking	Retail Banking	Unallocated			
Interest income	2,365,426	287,365	-	2,652,791	-	2,652,791
Net income on insurance activities	-	-	-	-	4,515	4,515
Net other operating income	331,503	134,873	40,920	507,296	5,208	512,504
Segmental revenue	2,696,929	422,238	40,920	3,160,087	9,723	3,169,810
Segmental profit				1,047,235	1,414	1,048,649

As at 31 December 2017

Assets	78,699,654	6,452,639	8,082,441	93,234,734	249,421	93,484,155
Investments in an associate						11,126
Total assets						93,495,281
Liabilities	68,614,334	9,065,643	913,438	78,593,415	94,869	78,688,284
Contingent items	28,028,028	48,569	-	28,076,597	-	28,076,597

6. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Fair value hierarchy**

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted market prices in an active market (that are unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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.

As at 30 September 2018, the Group held the following classes of financial instruments measured at fair value:

	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 30 September 2018				
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Investment securities measured at FVOCI	14,309,933	352,836	-	14,662,769
Investment securities measured at FVTPL	81,601	84,876	-	166,477
<i>Derivative instruments:</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	217,804	-	217,804
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	9,216	-	9,216
	<u>14,391,534</u>	<u>664,732</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,056,266</u>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:				
<i>Derivative instruments:</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	27,797	-	27,797
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	10,527	-	10,527
	<u>-</u>	<u>38,324</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,324</u>
	<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 31 December 2017				
Financial assets measured at fair value:				
Available-for-sale investment securities	11,216,316	549,509	-	11,765,825
<i>Derivative instruments:</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	59,610	-	59,610
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	102,253	-	102,253
	<u>11,216,316</u>	<u>711,372</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,927,688</u>
Financial liabilities measured at fair value:				
<i>Derivative instruments:</i>				
Interest rate swaps	-	27,485	-	27,485
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	20,014	-	20,014
	<u>-</u>	<u>47,499</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,499</u>

During the reporting period ended 30 September 2018, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

6. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**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 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.

7. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Loans	56,802,494	56,211,807	56,027,009
Overdrafts	6,333,841	4,182,494	5,588,715
Bills discounted	344,854	423,563	443,389
Other*	542,347	603,196	584,501
	64,023,536	61,421,060	62,643,614
Deferred profit	(13,581)	-	(21,467)
Net impairment of loans and advances to customers (note 4c)	(4,846,159)	(2,290,583)	(2,706,410)
Collective impairment allowance	-	(126,062)	(111,563)
Net loans and advances to customers*	59,163,796	59,004,415	59,804,174

The aggregate amount of non-performing loans and advances to customers at 30 September 2018 amounted to QAR 3,236.3 million which represents 5.06% of total loans and advances to customers (30 September 2017: QAR 2,002 million, 3.26% of total loans and advances to customers; 31 December 2017: QAR 2,258.7 million, 3.61% of total loans and advances to customers).

During the period, the group has written off fully provided non-performing loans amounting to QAR 371 million (30 September 2017: QAR 194 million, 31 December 2017: QAR 194 million) as per Qatar Central Bank circular no. 68/2011.

Specific impairment of loans and advances includes QAR 581 million of interest in suspense (30 September 2017: QAR 402 million; 31 December 2017: QAR 451 million).

*This includes acceptances pertaining to trade finance activities amounting to QAR 202 million (30 September 2017: QAR 223 million; 31 December 2017: QAR 224 million).

**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

QAR '000s

8. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Investment securities measured at FVOCI*	14,662,769	-	-
Investment securities measured at FVTPL	166,477	-	-
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	5,272,034	-	-
Available-for-sale investment securities	-	12,099,171	12,065,115
Held to maturity investment securities	-	5,734,939	5,708,651
Investment securities classified as held for trading	-	-	-
	20,101,280	17,834,110	17,773,766
Net impairment losses on investment securities	(20,579)	(222,745)	(261,156)
	20,080,701	17,611,365	17,512,610

*FVOCI securities include QAR 485 million in relation to equity securities

The Group has pledged State of Qatar Bonds amounting to QAR 7,386 million as at 30 September 2018 (30 September 2017: QAR 3,428 million; 31 December 2017: QAR 4,606 million) against repurchase agreements.

9. PROPERTY, FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT**Acquisitions and disposals**

During the period ended 30 September 2018, the Group acquired assets with a cost of QAR 17.3 million (30 September 2017: QAR 31 million; 31 December 2017: QAR 37 million).

Asset disposals made by the Group during the period ended 30 September 2018 amounted to QAR 5.4 million (30 September 2017: QAR 3 million, 31 December 2017: QAR 5.8 million), at original cost.

10. DEBT SECURITIES

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Senior guaranteed notes	698,892	576,692	657,669
	698,892	576,692	657,669

Note

The Group has issued USD 75 million and JPY 13.3 billion as at 30 September 2018 (30 September 2017: USD 75 million and JPY 9.4 billion; 31 December 2017: USD 75 million and JPY 11.9 billion) senior unsecured debt under its updated EMTN programme.

**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

QAR '000s

11. OTHER BORROWINGS

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Term loan facilities	<u>5,257,893</u>	<u>5,536,895</u>	<u>5,432,936</u>

The table below shows the maturity profile of other borrowings:

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Upto 1 year	<u>3,095,514</u>	<u>3,377,744</u>	<u>2,727,621</u>
Between 1 and 3 years	<u>2,162,379</u>	<u>2,159,151</u>	<u>2,705,315</u>
	<u>5,257,893</u>	<u>5,536,895</u>	<u>5,432,936</u>

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Authorised number of ordinary shares (in thousands) (Nominal value of ordinary shares QAR 10 each)	<u>310,047</u>	<u>310,047</u>	<u>310,047</u>
Issued and paid up capital (in thousands of Qatar Riyals)	<u>3,100,467</u>	<u>3,100,467</u>	<u>3,100,467</u>

All shares are of the same class and carry equal voting rights.

13. INSTRUMENT ELIGIBLE AS ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Issued on 31 December 2013	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Issued on 30 June 2015	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>	<u>4,000,000</u>

The Group has issued regulatory Tier I capital notes totaling to QAR 4 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 re-priced thereafter. The coupon is discretionary 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.

14. DIVIDEND

A cash dividend of 30% (QAR 3.0 per share) relating to the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: QAR 3.0 per share), amounting to QAR 930.1 million (2016: QAR 775.1 million), was approved at the Annual General Assembly held on 7 March 2018 and paid during the period.

**NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT AND FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2018**

QAR '000s

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	<i>Three months ended</i>		<i>Nine months ended</i>	
	<i>30 September 2018</i>	<i>30 September 2017</i>	<i>30 September 2018</i>	<i>30 September 2017</i>
	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>
Basic and diluted				
Profit attributable to the shareholders of the Bank	266,766	333,135	737,467	1,048,649
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares in thousands	310,047	290,133	310,047	290,133
Basic / diluted earnings per share (QAR)	0.86	1.15	2.38	3.61

16. FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

	<i>30 September 2018</i>	<i>30 September 2017</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>
	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Audited</i>
(a) Contingent commitments			
Guarantees	17,256,815	18,488,844	18,380,848
Letter of credit	5,613,356	6,992,529	5,958,391
Unused credit facilities	2,200,407	4,834,497	3,737,358
Others	215,762	215,795	207,200
	25,286,340	30,531,665	28,283,797
(b) Other commitments			
<i>Derivative financial instruments:</i>			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	4,498,302	15,604,743	7,091,767
Interest rate swaps	5,660,206	3,342,756	3,256,877
	10,158,508	18,947,499	10,348,644
Total	35,444,848	49,479,164	38,632,441

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

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<i>30 September 2018</i>	<i>30 September 2017</i>	<i>31 December 2017</i>
	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Audited</i>
Cash and balances with central banks *	3,161,092	2,024,124	4,380,783
Due from banks up to 90 days	1,669,620	5,786,505	5,924,892
	4,830,712	7,810,629	10,305,675

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

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group enters into transactions, arrangements and agreements involving member of the Board of Directors and their related concern in the ordinary course of business at commercial interest and commission rates. The balances with related parties and transactions with related parties at the end of the reporting period were as were as follows:

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Statement of financial position items			
- Loans, advances and financing activities	2,502,622	2,694,332	2,599,973
- Deposits	406,092	355,399	384,382
- Contingent liabilities and other commitments	912,808	1,049,735	998,210
- Others assets	8,305	8,305	8,305
	Three months ended	Three months ended	Nine months ended
	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>
	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>
Statement of income and expenses items			
- Interest and fee income	18,861	12,663	55,296
- Interest, fee and commission expenses	1,962	2,140	8,387
	9,010	9,015	30,127
Compensation to Board of Directors	411	411	1,219
- Salaries and other benefits	9,010	9,015	30,127
- End of service benefits and pension fund	411	411	1,219
	9,421	9,426	31,346
	27,237	27,237	85,434
	28,671	28,671	86,653

19. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

	<i>30 September 2018 Reviewed</i>	<i>30 September 2017 Reviewed</i>	<i>31 December 2017 Audited</i>
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	8,122,179	9,710,676	9,700,840
Additional Tier 1 Capital	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Additional Tier 2 Capital	883,813	126,071	111,564
Total Eligible Capital	13,005,992	13,836,747	13,812,404
Risk Weighted Assets	76,057,944	81,788,096	78,885,775
Total Capital Ratio	17.10%	16.92%	17.51%

Upon the adoption of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018, the CET1 ratio declined from 12.30% to 10.44%, while the total capital ratio declined from 17.51% to 16.73%.

20. RESTATEMENT OF COMPARATIVES AND RECLASSIFICATIONS

(a) Reclassifications

The comparative figures have been reclassified where necessary to preserve consistency with the current period. However, such reclassifications did not have any effect on the consolidated net profit or equity for the comparative period. Further, there have been reclassifications within the ECL impact of initial application of IFRS 9, however such reclassifications did not have any effect on the total ECL as described in note 4 (c).

(b) Restatement of comparatives

Prior period figures have not been restated for the adoption of IFRS 9 as permitted by the transitional provisions of IFRS 9 and QCB regulations. An amount of QAR 24 million relating to the translation of foreign operations for prior periods, has been corrected in the opening retained earnings.