

BANK OF CHINA LTD.

- ABU DHABI

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Bank of China in respect of its Abu Dhabi Branch

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bank of China Ltd. – Abu Dhabi Branch (the “Branch”) as at 31 December 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Branch's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in Head Office equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the 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 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 Branch 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 financial statements in the United Arab Emirates. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and their preparation in compliance with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021, and Article (114) of the Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, as amended, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Bank of China in respect of its Abu Dhabi Branch (continued)

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Branch financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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 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 Branch's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Branch'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 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 Branch to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



Independent auditor's report to the Directors of Bank of China in respect of its Abu Dhabi Branch (continued)

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Further, as required by the Article 114 of the Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, as amended, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we considered necessary for the purpose of our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
29 March 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jacques Fakhoury'.

Jacques Fakhoury
Registered Auditor Number 379
Place: Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 AED '000	2021 AED '000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	9	187,685	273,949
Due from banks	10	720,076	755,201
Due from related parties	22	22,708	3,689
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	11	355,640	4,998
Loans and advances	12	816,327	448,764
Other assets	13	10,086	1,942
Property, equipment and right of use assets	14	1,079	2,563
Intangible assets	15	26	5
Deferred tax asset		3,629	3,211
TOTAL ASSETS		2,117,256	1,494,322
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Customer deposits	16	1,030,299	540,782
Due to related parties	22	673,341	550,075
Due to banks and other financial institutions	10	1,243	1,132
Other liabilities	17	12,117	10,131
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,717,000	1,102,120
EQUITY			
Allocated capital	20	367,200	367,200
Credit risk reserve	20	12,946	12,946
Statutory reserve	20	4,934	4,129
Retained earnings		15,176	7,927
TOTAL EQUITY		400,256	392,202
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		2,117,256	1,494,322

These financial statements were authorized and approved for issue by the General Manager on 29 March 2023:



Jie Chen
General Manager

The independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1 to 3.
The attached notes 8 to 59 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		2022	2021
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>AED '000</i>	<i>AED '000</i>
Interest income	5	34,504	14,528
Interest expense	6	(10,780)	(3,832)
Net interest income		23,724	10,696
Fees and commission income, net	7	3,082	3,536
Foreign exchange income		906	1,010
Gain on derivative financial instruments		161	262
Net operating income		27,873	15,504
General and administrative expenses	8	(14,411)	(14,912)
Profit for the year before provisions		13,462	592
Net (charge)/release in provision for credit facilities	24	(3,134)	808
Profit for the year before tax		10,328	1,400
Income tax expense	18	(2,274)	(126)
Profit for the year		8,054	1,274
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		8,054	1,274

The independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1 to 3.

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Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN HEAD OFFICE EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	<i>Allocated capital AED'000</i>	<i>Statutory reserve AED'000</i>	<i>Credit risk reserve AED'000</i>	<i>Retained earnings AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
At 1 January 2021	367,200	4,002	12,946	6,780	390,928
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	1,274	1,274
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	127	-	(127)	-
At 31 December 2021	367,200	4,129	12,946	7,927	392,202
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	8,054	8,054
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	805	-	(805)	-
At 31 December 2022	367,200	4,934	12,946	15,176	400,256

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Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year before taxation		10,328	1,400
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation and amortization	14, 15	1,051	1,209
Depreciation on right of use assets	14	566	565
Net charge/(reversal) in provision for expected credit losses		3,134	(808)
Finance cost		10	29
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		15,089	2,395
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Changes in working capital:			
Cash reserve requirement with the Central Bank of UAE	9	(22,264)	(3,973)
Due from banks	10	-	411,376
Loans and advances	12	(370,822)	12,181
Other assets	13	(8,144)	(80)
Customer deposits	16	489,517	162,629
Due to banks and other financial institutions	10	-	(422)
Due to related parties	22	(110,190)	110,190
Other liabilities	17	191	2,337
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(6,623)	696,633
		<hr/>	<hr/>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment	14	(133)	(126)
Purchase of financial asset measured at amortised cost		(350,645)	(4,997)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in investing activities		(350,778)	(5,123)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Lease payments	17.2	(730)	(606)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in financing activity		(730)	(606)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		565,223	(125,681)
		<hr/>	<hr/>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER	25	207,092	565,223
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The independent auditors' report is set out on pages 1 to 3.

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Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

1 ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONS

Bank of China Limited (the “Head Office”) is a public limited company incorporated in Beijing, People’s Republic of China and the address of its registered office is No.1, Fuxingmennei Street, Beijing (100818).

The Head Office has registered a branch in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi which is regulated by the Central Bank of United Arab Emirates (“CBUAE”). The principal activity of the Abu Dhabi Branch of Bank of China Limited (the “Branch”) in the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”) is wholesale banking. The registered address of the Branch is 46th floor, Al Reem Island, Abu Dhabi, UAE.

The UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 ("Companies Law") which repealed the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 which was issued on 20 September 2021 and came into effect on 2 January 2022. The Branch had 12 months from 2 January 2022 to comply with its provisions.

In addition, the Federal Law No. (14) of 2018 – Regarding the Central Bank & Organization of Financial Institutions and Activities (“Banking Law”) which is applicable to the Branch came into effect on 23 September 2018. The Branch has assessed, evaluated relevant provisions of the Companies Law and the Banking Law and ensured compliance with the applicable provisions of relevant law.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the valuation of any financial instruments measured at fair value. For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the Branch are expressed in Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED) (in thousands, except where noted), which is the functional currency of the Branch, and the presentation currency for the financial statements. The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those used in the audited annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022, adjusted for new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards as applicable. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

The Branch presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity, with a distinction based on expectations regarding recovery or settlement within twelve months after the reporting date (current) and more than twelve months after the reporting date (non-current) presented in the notes.

These financial statements represent the financial position and results of the Branch in the United Arab Emirates. The Branch is not a separate legal entity but meets the definition of a reporting entity under IFRS under the Conceptual Framework for IFRS. IFRS defines a reporting entity as an entity that is required, or chooses, to prepare financial statements.

All the operating activities of the Branch are clearly defined and separately managed from the other businesses of the Head Office and accounting records are maintained on this basis. The assets of the Branch are used solely by the Branch and are registered in the name of the Branch. The liabilities relate to the activities of the Branch.

It is important to note whilst the reporting boundary is defined above, the assets and liabilities presented within the reporting boundary remain the assets and liabilities of the Head Office and are not legally separable from the Head Offices’ other assets and liabilities. As such legally, the assets of the reporting entity may be available to the other claims of the Head Office.

3 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRS IC”) and applicable requirements of the UAE Federal Decree Law No. (32) of 2021 and Article (114) of the Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, as amended.

Along with these financial statements, the Branch has also presented Basel III disclosures (unaudited) in accordance with the guidelines issued by the CBUAE.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4.1 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRS”)

(a) NEW AND REVISED IFRS APPLIED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following new and revised IFRS, which became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, have been adopted in these financial statements. The application of these revised IFRSs, except where stated, have not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior year.

Title	Key requirements	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before intended use – Amendments to IAS 16	<p>The amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E) prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PP&E any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use. It also clarifies that an entity is ‘testing whether the asset is functioning properly’ when it assesses the technical and physical performance of the asset. The financial performance of the asset is not relevant to this assessment.</p> <p>Entities must disclose separately the amounts of proceeds and costs relating to items produced that are not an output of the entity’s ordinary activities.</p>	1 January 2022
Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract Amendments to IAS 37	The amendment to IAS 37 clarifies that the direct costs of fulfilling a contract include both the incremental costs of fulfilling the contract and an allocation of other costs directly related to fulfilling contracts. Before recognising a separate provision for an onerous contract, the entity recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets used in fulfilling the contract.	1 January 2022
Annual improvements on IFRS 9 and IFRS 16	Annual improvements make minor amendments to IFRS 9, ‘Financial instruments’, and the Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16, ‘Leases’	1 January 2022
IFRIC Agenda decision – Lessor forgiveness of lease payments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 16)	<p>In October 2022, the IASB finalised the agenda decision approved by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) on ‘Lessor Forgiveness of Lease Payments (IFRS 9 and IFRS 16)’. The agenda decision addresses the accounting from the perspective of the lessor, and in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) how the expected credit loss (‘ECL’) model in IFRS 9 should be applied to the operating lease receivable when the lessor expects to forgive payments due from the lessee under the lease contract before the rent concession is granted.ii) whether to apply the derecognition requirements in IFRS 9 or the lease modification requirements in IFRS 16 when accounting for the rent concession.	1 January 2022

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

4.1 APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (“IFRS”) (continued)

(b) NEW AND REVISED IFRS IN ISSUE BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE AND NOT EARLY ADOPTED

The Branch has not yet applied the following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Title	Key requirements	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to IAS 1	Presentation of financial statements’ on classification of liabilities - These narrow-scope amendments to IAS 1, ‘Presentation of financial statements’, clarify that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by the expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means when it refers to the ‘settlement’ of a liability.	1 January 2023
Amendment to IAS 12 – deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction	These amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.	1 January 2023
Amendment to IFRS 16 – Leases on sale and leaseback	These amendments include requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 to explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all the lease payments are variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are most likely to be impacted.	1 January 2023
Disclosure of accounting policies – Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2	The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their material rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is ‘material accounting policy information’ and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.	1 January 2023
Definition of accounting estimates – Amendments to IAS 8	The amendment to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, whereas changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.	1 January 2023

Management of the Branch anticipates that these new standards, interpretations and amendments will be adopted in the financial statements as and when they are applicable. The Branch is currently assessing the impact of these standards, interpretations and amendments on the future financial statements and intends to adopt these, if applicable, when they become effective.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

IFRS 9: Financial Instruments

Initial measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised when the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities, with the exception of loans and advances to customers and balances due to customers, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Branch becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. This includes regular way trades, i.e., 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. Loans and advances to customers are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts. The Branch recognises balances due to customers when funds are transferred to the Branch.

All financial assets or financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs are added to the cost of all financial instruments except for FVTPL financial assets. When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Branch accounts for the day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

Day 1 profit or loss

When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions, the Branch recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in net trading income. In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable, the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred and is only recognised in profit or loss when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognised.

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Branch determines classification and measurement category of financial assets, except derivatives, based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. The Branch classifies and measures its derivative and trading portfolio at FVTPL.

The Branch classifies their financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms, as explained below.

Financial liabilities, other than loan commitments and financial guarantees, are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through profit and loss when they are held for trading and derivative instruments or the fair value designation is applied.

Due from banks and loans and advances to customers

The Branch only measures financial assets at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Business model assessment

The Branch determines its business model at the level that best reflects how they manage financial assets to achieve their business objective. The Branch's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the key management personnel;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected)

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Branch's assessment.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account. If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Branch's original expectations, the Branch does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

The SPPI test

Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Branch assesses whether the financial instruments' cash flows meet the solely payments of principal and interest test (the 'SPPI test').

'Principal' for the purpose of this test is defined as the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition and may change over the life of the financial asset (for example, if there are repayments of principal or amortisation of the premium/discount).

The most significant elements of interest within a basic lending arrangement are typically the consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin. To make the SPPI assessment, the Branch applies judgement and consider relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated, and the period for which the interest rate is set.

The Branch classifies financial assets upon recognition of IFRS 9 into following categories

- Amortised cost (AC)
- Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

Financial assets classified at AC are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method adjusted for impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains/losses and impairment are recognised in the income statement. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the income statement. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate ("EIR). The amortisation is included in "Interest income" in the income statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement under "net provision on expected credit loss".

The Branch classifies cash and balances with the UAE central bank, financial asset measured at amortised cost, due from banks, loans and advances and other assets as AC.

Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

The Branch classifies financial assets as FVTPL when they have been purchased primarily for short-term profit making through trading activities or form part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit.

In addition to the above, on initial recognition, the Branch 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.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. Interest income and dividends are recognised in the income statement according to the terms of the contract, or when the right to payment has been established.

The Branch measures derivatives as at FVTPL and the positive and negative fair value of these derivatives are included in other assets and other liabilities, respectively.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Equity instruments at FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Branch occasionally elects to classify irrevocably some of its equity investments as equity instruments at FVOCI when they meet the definition of definition of Equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. Such classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these equity instruments are never recycled to profit. Dividends are recognised in statement of comprehensive income as other operating income when the right of the payment has been established, except when the Branch benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the instrument, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments at FVOCI are not subject to an impairment assessment. The Branch has no such instruments currently.

Reclassifications

The Branch does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Branch acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line. Financial liabilities are never reclassified.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Branch 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.

Derecognition other than for substantial modification

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is derecognised either when:

- the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Branch retains the right to receive cash flows from the assets but have assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- the Branch has transferred their rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either
 - has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Where the Branch has transferred their right to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Branch's continuing involvement in the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the branch would be required to repay.

When the Branch has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Branch's continuing involvement, in which case, the Branch also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Branch has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Branch could be required to pay.

If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Branch would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

Derecognition other than for substantial modification (continued)

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

Financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments

In the ordinary course of business, the Branch gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the financial statements at fair value, being the premium received, in other liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Branch's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and under IFRS 9 - an ECL provision as set out in notes 10 and 12. The premium received is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in 'fees and commission income' on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee in line with IFRS 15.

Undrawn loan commitments and letters of credits are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Branch is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Similar to financial guarantee contracts, these contracts are in the scope of ECL.

The nominal contractual value of financial guarantees, letters of credit and undrawn loan commitments, where the loan agreed to be provided is on market terms, are not recorded in the statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets

The Branch recognises expected credit losses (ECL) for cash and balances with the UAE central bank, financial asset measured at amortised cost, loans and advances, other assets and due from banks, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Branch's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out in note 24.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Branch has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Branch groups its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3 and POCI, as described below:

- Stage 1: When loans are first recognized, the Branch recognizes an allowance based on 12mECL. Stage 1 loans also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.
- Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Branch records an allowance for the LTECL. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved, and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.
- Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired The Branch records an allowance for the LTECL.
- POCI: Purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI) assets are financial assets that are credit impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. The ECL allowance is only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the expected credit losses.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

For financial assets for which the Branch has no reasonable expectations of receiving either the entire outstanding amount or a proportion thereof, the gross carrying amount and financial asset are reduced. This is considered a (partial) derecognition of the financial asset.

Calculation of ECLs

The Branch calculates ECLs based on probability-weighted scenarios to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- Probability of default (PD) - The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- Exposure at default (EAD) - The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- Loss given default - The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Undrawn loan commitments

When estimating lifetime ECL for undrawn loan commitments, the Branch estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weighting. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.

Revolving facilities

For revolving facilities that include both a loan and an undrawn loan commitment and letters of credit, ECLs are calculated and presented together with the loan.

Guarantees

The Branch's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in the income statement, and the ECL provision. For this purpose, the Branch estimates ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs. The shortfalls are discounted by the risk-adjusted interest rate relevant to the exposure. The calculation is made using a probability-weighting of the scenarios. The ECLs related to financial guarantee contracts are calculated and presented together with the loan.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the financial assets for AC.

Regulatory guidelines

The Branch has considered the following regulatory guidance of the regulator in arriving at ECL impairment:

- Probationary period of a minimum of 3 instalments (for repayments which are on a quarterly basis or shorter) and 12 months (in cases where instalments are on a longer frequency than quarterly) after the restructuring, before upgrading from Stage 3 to 2.
- Requirement of 5 years data to be included in the IFRS 9 models for the purpose of assessment of the ECL, where relevant and available.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The calculation of ECLs (continued)

Forward looking information

The Branch incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. Macro-economic factors are considered for this purpose by applying forward looking information such as GDP growth percentage.

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. The methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions are reviewed regularly.

Scenarios

Weighted average ECL is calculated considering base case, upside and downside scenarios multiplied by the associated scenario weightings, at the contract level for reflection of the ECL impact in the books of accounts. The most significant period-end assumptions used for ECL estimate is GDP. The Branch has considered the scenarios – base case, upside and downside for all portfolios keeping in view the principal macroeconomic (GDP).

Sensitivity analysis

The Branch has performed sensitivity analyses by assessing the impact on the ECL if the principal macroeconomic variable (GDP) was to change by the base case, upside and downside scenarios and they do not expect a significant sensitivity impact on an overall basis.

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Branch seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Branch's statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a quarterly basis. However, some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily.

To the extent possible, the Branch uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers or based on housing price indices.

Guarantees held are included in the measurement of loan ECL when either they are specified in the contractual terms of the loan or else are integral to the loan, in that they formed part of the basis on which the loan was extended. Guarantees that are not integral to the loan's contractual terms are accounted as separate units of accounts subject to ECL.

Write-offs

Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Branch has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives generally include interest rate swaps, forward foreign exchange contracts and options. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives with positive fair values (unrealised gains) are included in other assets and derivatives with negative fair values (unrealised losses) are included in other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Financial Instruments (continued)****Renegotiated loans**

In the event of a default, the Branch seeks to restructure loans rather than take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. When the terms and conditions of these loans are renegotiated, the terms and conditions of the new contractual arrangement apply in determining whether these loans remain past due. Management continually reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

Collateral repossessed

The Branch's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. This, however, is subject to the regulatory requirements as per CBUAE. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in line with the Branch's policy.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, the Branch has a legally enforceable right to offset such amounts with the same counterparty and an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. This is not generally the case with master netting arrangements, therefore, the related assets and liabilities are presented gross in the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and balances with the CBUAE and with other financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less, excluding statutory deposits required to be maintained with the CBUAE, net of amounts due to banks with original maturity not exceeding three months.

Property and equipment and right of use assets

Property and equipment and right-of-use assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on all property and equipment at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. The estimated useful lives of the assets for the calculation of depreciation are as follows:

Category	Useful life (in years)	Residual value
Furniture and fixtures	5	3%
Motor vehicles	6	3%
Computer and accessories	3	3%
Leasehold improvements	5	0%
Office equipment	5	3%

The carrying amounts of property and equipment and right of use assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets are written down to their recoverable amounts and the impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any gain or loss on the disposal of property and equipment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of the intangible asset is the purchase price together with any incidental expenses of acquisition. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of intangible assets and the benefits can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as an expense is incurred. The useful life of the amortized assets is 3 years. The amortisation charge for the year is calculated on a straight-line basis after taking into account the residual value, if any. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets (continued)

Amortisation on additions is charged from the month the asset is available for use. No amortisation is charged in the month of disposal.

Gains and losses on sale of intangible assets are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

End of service benefits

With respect to its national employees, the Branch make contributions to a pension fund established by the UAE General Pension and Social Security Authority calculated as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Branch's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

The Branch also provides end of service benefits to its other employees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employees' length of service and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

Revenue recognition

Interest income

Interest income and expenses are recognised using effective interest method. When a financial asset becomes credit-impaired and is therefore regarded as 'Stage 3', the Branch calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the net amortised cost of the financial asset. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Branch reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis. The previously unrecognised interest income of a cured but previously impaired financial asset will be recognised as a reversal of impairment loss. Interest income and expenses for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within the statement of comprehensive income.

Fee and commission income

Fees and commission income that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of a financial instrument are treated as an adjustment to the effective interest rate. Other fees and commissions are recognised over the period of service or when rendered.

Fair value measurement

For those assets and liabilities carried at fair value, the Branch measures fair value at each reporting date. 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 of financial instruments 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 principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Branch. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of non-financial instruments (instruments other than financial instruments) takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Branch uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Fair values for financial instruments traded in active markets are based on closing bid prices. For all other financial instruments including instruments for which the market has become inactive, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include the fair value derived from recent arm's length transaction, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, discounted cash flow method or other relevant valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The Branch 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. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry, group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly recurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable input, 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; 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 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.

Taxation

Taxation is provided for in accordance with local regulations for assessment of tax on branches of foreign banks operating in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior years are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from, or paid to, the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted, or substantively enacted, by the reporting date in the countries where the Branch operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income respectively and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it becomes probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The Branch only off-sets its deferred tax assets against liabilities when there is both a legal right to offset its current tax assets and liabilities and it is the Branch's intention to settle on a net basis.

Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at rates of exchange ruling at value dates of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies outstanding at the year-end are translated into UAE Dirhams at rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to UAE Dirhams at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates that the values were determined. In case of non-monetary assets whose changes in fair values are recognised directly in other comprehensive income, related foreign exchange differences are also recognised directly in other comprehensive income. For other non-monetary assets, foreign exchange differences are recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Branch has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingencies

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

Leases

The Branch applies a single recognition and measurement approach for its leases that it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Branch recognises lease liability to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Below are the accounting policies of the Branch in relation to leases where the Branch is the lessee:

Right-of-use assets

The Branch recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Branch is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment. The estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is consistent with leasehold improvements as discussed in note 4.2.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Branch recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments may also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Branch and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Branch exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Branch uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases (continued)

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Branch applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of property and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of property and equipment that are considered of low value. Payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Branch has the option, under some of its leases to lease the assets for an additional term. The Branch applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise the renewal. After the commencement date, the Branch reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not to exercise) the option to renew (e.g. a change in business strategy).

Use of estimates and judgements

The Branch based their assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Branch. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The basis used by management in determining the carrying values of loans and advances and the underlying risk therein are discussed below:

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances. The Branch's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Branch's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades;
- The Branch's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment;
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis;
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDSs, EADs and LGDs; and
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Branch cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate ('IBR') to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Branch would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Branch 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Branch estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific adjustments (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating, or to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease).

Fair value measurement

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Any changes in these estimates as well as the use of different, but equally reasonable estimates may have an impact on their carrying amounts.

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4.2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

In the process of applying the Branch's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect in the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Classification of financial assets

The Branch determines the classification of financial assets based on the 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.

Determination of the lease term for lease contracts with renewal and termination options (Branch as a lessee)

The Branch determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Branch has one lease contract that includes extension and termination options. The Branch applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Branch reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control that affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation of the leased asset).

Going concern

The Branch'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 on the Branch's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

5 INTEREST INCOME

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	4,756	-
Loans and advances	17,182	12,061
Due from related parties	279	151
Due from banks	11,215	2,291
Balances with the Central Bank of UAE	1,072	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,504	14,528
	<hr/>	<hr/>

6 INTEREST EXPENSE

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Due to related parties	6,594	2,978
Customer deposits	4,167	851
Due to banks	19	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,780	3,832
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

7 FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Fee and commission income	3,361	3,754
Fee and commission expense	(279)	(218)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,082	3,536
	<hr/>	<hr/>

8 GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Staff costs	10,739	10,736
Rental and utilities	44	177
Advertising and business promotion expenses	236	36
Communication expenses	440	633
Depreciation and amortization (Note 14 and Note 15)	1,627	1,774
Membership fees	618	586
Traveling expenses	94	61
Legal and professional fees	424	582
Other expenses	189	327
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	14,411	14,912
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9 CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF UAE

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
<u>Balances with the Central Bank of UAE:</u>		
Current account	138,657	247,185
Cash reserve requirement	49,028	26,764
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	187,685	273,949
	<hr/>	<hr/>

On 6 April 2020 via Notice No. 1759/2020, CBUAE revised its computation of reserves to be 7% of demand deposits plus 1% of time deposits to be maintained in AED with reserves denominated in foreign currency to be converted into AED using the FX midpoint rate as published by CBUAE. Effective 28 October 2020 via Notice No. CBUAE/MMD/2020/4690, CBUAE required that this reserve should be updated on a fortnightly basis and also allowed licensed institutions to draw on the reserve balances held with the CBUAE on any day up to 100% for daily settlement purposes or to deal with any swings on overnight money market rates, while ensuring that they meet the daily average requirements over the 14-day reserve maintenance period.

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9 CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF UAE (continued)

The reserve requirement as at 31 December 2022 amounted to AED 49,028 thousand (2021: AED 26,764 thousand). In accordance with the revised regulations effective from October 2020, the end of day balance in the current/clearing account maintained with CBUAE is swept to the Reserve account on a daily basis.

Balances with the CBUAE are in stage 1 throughout the year and therefore have insignificant ECL.

10 DUE FROM/TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Due from banks:		
Current account with other banks	22,441	86,880
Deposits with banks	<u>697,870</u>	<u>668,486</u>
Less: Expected credit loss (Note 10.1)	(235)	(165)
	<u>720,076</u>	<u>755,201</u>
Due to banks and other financial institutions:		
Demand and call deposits	<u>1,243</u>	<u>1,132</u>

Amounts due from banks were performing throughout the year, and appropriately included in Stage 1 of the ECL model.

10.1 Movement of expected credit loss is as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Balance at 1 January	165	182
Charge/(reversal) during the year	<u>70</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>235</u>	<u>165</u>

11 FINANCIAL ASSET MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Investment measured at amortised cost	355,643	4,998
Less: Expected credit loss	<u>(3)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>355,640</u>	<u>4,998</u>

Financial asset measured at amortized cost was performing throughout the year, and appropriately included in Stage 1 of the ECL model. This financial asset carries an insignificant ECL.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

12 LOANS AND ADVANCES

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Loans and advances measured at amortised cost (Note 12.1)	833,960	463,138
Expected credit losses against loans and advances – ECL (12.2)	(17,633)	(14,374)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Loans and advances, net	816,327	448,764
	<hr/>	<hr/>

12.1 Analysis of loans and advances

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Trade finance - bills discounting	53,050	77,040
Syndicated loans	741,602	386,098
Bilateral loans	39,308	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December	833,960	463,138
	<hr/>	<hr/>

12.2 Movement of provision for credit losses are as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Balance at 1 January	14,374	15,288
Charge/(reversal) during the year	3,259	(914)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December	17,633	14,374
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Impairment allowance for loans and advances

The tables below show the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Branch's internal credit rating system and year-end stage classification.

An analysis of the gross balances included under each stage classification is as follows:

In AED 000	2022				
	Grades	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Performing*					
Normal grade (AAA1 – A3)	682,993	-	-	-	682,993
Watchlist grade (A4 – C)	39,308	38,199	-	-	77,507
Without internal rating	73,460	-	-	-	73,460
Non-performing*					
Sub-standard grade (D)	-	-	-	-	-
Doubtful grade (D)	-	-	-	-	-
Loss grade (D)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	795,761	38,199	-	833,960	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

12 LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)

12.2 Movement of provision for credit losses are as follows: (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans and advances (continued)

In AED 000 Grades	2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing*				
Normal grade (AAA1 – A3)	205,162	44,076	-	249,238
Watchlist grade (A4 – C)	21,068	-	-	21,068
Without internal rating	192,832	-	-	192,832
Non-performing*				
Sub-standard grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Doubtful grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Loss grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Total	419,062	44,076	-	463,138
<hr/>				

An analysis of the ECL included under each stage classification is as follows:

In AED 000 Grades	2022			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing*				
Normal grade (AAA1 – A3)	2,245	-	-	2,245
Watchlist grade (A4 – C)	994	13,004	-	13,998
Without internal rating	1,390	-	-	1,390
Non-performing*				
Sub-standard grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Doubtful grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Loss grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Total	4,629	13,004	-	17,633
<hr/>				

In AED 000 Grades	2021			Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Performing*				
Normal grade (AAA1 – A3)	820	12,931	-	13,751
Watchlist grade (A4 – C)	5	-	-	5
Without internal rating	618	-	-	618
Non-performing*				
Sub-standard grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Doubtful grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Loss grade (D)	-	-	-	-
Total	1,443	12,931	-	14,374
<hr/>				

* The internal rating grades of the Branch corresponding to the grades mentioned above are described in note 24.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

12 LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)

12.2 Movement of provision for credit losses are as follows: (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans and advances (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount in relation to loans and advances is as follows:

In AED 000	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at				
1 January 2022	419,062	44,076	-	463,138
New assets originated	526,424	-	-	526,424
Assets derecognised or repaid	(149,725)	(5,877)	-	(155,602)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	795,761	38,199	-	833,960

In AED 000	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at				
1 January 2021	421,399	53,920	-	475,319
New assets originated	271,709	-	-	271,709
Assets derecognised or repaid	(228,501)	(55,389)	-	(283,890)
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(45,545)	45,545	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Amounts written off	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2021	419,062	44,076	-	463,138

Loans and advances in the statement of financial position are stated net of impairment allowances. The movements for expected credit losses are as follows:

	2022			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2022	1,443	12,931	-	14,374
Charge during the year	3,186	73	-	3,259
At 31 December 2022	4,629	13,004	-	17,633

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

12 LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)

12.2 Movement of provision for credit losses are as follows: (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans and advances (continued)

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2021	1,860	13,428	-	15,288
Additional ECL during the year	(417)	(497)	-	(914)
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,443</u>	<u>12,931</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,374</u>

Economic sector risk concentration for the loans and advances:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Banks and other financial institutions	53,050	77,040
Crude oil, gas, mining and quarrying	204,593	73,460
Electricity, water, gas and health services	38,199	44,076
Transportation and communication	43,447	107,134
Agriculture	33,057	42,055
Sovereigns	461,614	119,373
Total	<u>833,960</u>	<u>463,138</u>

12.3 Modified and renegotiated loans

There were no modified or renegotiated loans as at 31 December 2022 (2021: Nill).

12.4 Ageing for stage 2 loans

The Branch has one performing loan included in Stage 2 of the ECL model as at 31 December 2022 amounting to AED 38,199 thousand (2021: AED 44,076 thousand).

13 OTHER ASSETS

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Interest receivable	6,896	527
Others (Note 13.1)	3,190	1,415
	<u>10,086</u>	<u>1,942</u>

13.1 Others include positive fair value of derivatives of AED 1,202 thousand (2021: AED 283 thousand), refer note 19.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

14 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

	<i>Furniture and fixtures</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Motor vehicle</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Computer and accessories</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Right of use assets</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Office equipment</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Cost:							
At 31 December 2021	352	396	1,220	5,557	2,545	204	10,274
Additions during the year	21	-	99	-	-	13	133
At 31 December 2022	373	396	1,319	5,557	2,545	217	10,407
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 31 December 2021	(289)	(277)	(1,030)	(4,296)	(1,697)	(122)	(7,711)
Charge for the year	(37)	(42)	(101)	(841)	(566)	(30)	(1,617)
At 31 December 2022	(326)	(319)	(1,131)	(5,137)	(2,263)	(152)	(9,328)
Net carrying amount:							
At 31 December 2022	47	77	188	420	282	65	1,079
At 31 December 2021	63	119	190	1,261	848	82	2,563

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

14 PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND RIGHT OF USE ASSETS (continued)

	<i>Furniture and fixtures</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Motor vehicle</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Computer and accessories</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Leasehold improvements</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Right of use assets</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Office equipment</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Cost:							
At 31 December 2020	346	409	1,106	5,557	2,545	198	10,161
Additions during the year	6	-	114	-	-	6	126
Adjustment	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	(13)
At 31 December 2021	<u>352</u>	<u>396</u>	<u>1,220</u>	<u>5,557</u>	<u>2,545</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>10,274</u>
Accumulated depreciation:							
At 31 December 2020	(253)	(235)	(778)	(3,454)	(1,132)	(92)	(5,944)
Charge for the year	(36)	(42)	(252)	(842)	(565)	(30)	(1,767)
At 31 December 2021	<u>(289)</u>	<u>(277)</u>	<u>(1,030)</u>	<u>(4,296)</u>	<u>(1,697)</u>	<u>(122)</u>	<u>(7,711)</u>
Net carrying amount:							
At 31 December 2021	63	119	190	1,261	848	82	2,563
At 31 December 2020	93	174	328	2,103	1,413	106	4,217

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

15 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<i>Computer software AED '000</i>
Cost:	
At 31 December 2021	362
Additions during the year	33
	At 31 December 2022
	395
Accumulated amortisation:	
At 31 December 2021	(357)
Charge for the year	(12)
	At 31 December 2022
	(369)
Net carrying amount:	
At 31 December 2022	26
	At 31 December 2021
	5
	At 31 December 2022

16 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

	<i>2022 AED '000</i>	<i>2021 AED '000</i>
Current accounts	729,954	377,411
Term deposits	300,345	163,371
	1,030,299	540,782

At 31 December 2022, term deposits amounting to AED 3,938 thousand (2021: AED 10,534 thousand) were held as cash collateral for facilities granted to customers.

17 OTHER LIABILITIES

	<i>2022 AED '000</i>	<i>2021 AED '000</i>
Inward & outward remittance	2,939	4,333
Deferred fee income	243	352
Interest expense payable	1,635	281
Employee cost accruals	3,529	3,126
Provision for tax and VAT	2,724	136
Other provisions and payables (Note 17.1)	1,047	1,903
	12,117	10,131

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

17 OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

17.1 Other provisions and payables include lease liability of AED Nil (2021: AED 720 thousand) recorded in accordance with IFRS 16. Refer note 17.2 below. In addition, other provisions and payables include negative fair value of derivatives of AED 6 thousand (2021: AED 37 thousand), refer note 19 below.

17.2 Lease liability as per IFRS 16

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
At 1 January	720	1,297
Payment during the year	(730)	(606)
Finance costs	10	29
	-	720
At 31 December	-	720

The lease is a 5 years lease with lease commencement date as per the lease contract is 15 July 2018 and maturing on 14 July 2023.

18 TAXATION

The taxable income is calculated after making certain adjustments to the profit before tax for the year and is based on the tax regulations of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Current income tax	2,692	118
Deferred tax relating to reversal and origination of temporary differences	(418)	8
Income tax expense reported in the statement of comprehensive income	2,274	126
	2,274	126

The movement in the Income tax payable presented in the financial statements is as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Opening balance	118	1,512
Current year charge	2,692	118
Tax paid	(118)	(1,512)
	2,692	118
At 31 December	2,692	118

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

18 TAXATION (continued)

The reconciliation between the tax expense for the year and the accounting profit before tax for the year is as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Accounting profit before tax	10,328	1,400
Expected tax charge at the applicable rate of 20%	2,066	280
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	208	(154)
Income tax expense	2,274	126
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Taxation charge for the year – current	2,692	118
Taxation charge for the year – deferred	(418)	8
Income tax expense	2,274	126
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The movement in the deferred tax account presented in the financial statements is as follows:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
At the beginning of the year	3,211	3,219
Deferred tax income during the year	418	(8)
At 31 December	3,629	3,211
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

19 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the ordinary course of business, the Branch enters into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments. A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments are dependent upon movements in price in one or more underlying financial instrument, reference rate or index. During the current and prior year, the Branch entered into forward foreign exchange contracts.

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

	<i>Notional amounts by term to maturity</i>				
	<i>Positive fair value AED'000</i>	<i>Negative fair value AED'000</i>	<i>Notional amount AED'000</i>	<i>Within 3 months AED'000</i>	<i>3-12 Months AED'000</i>
<i>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments</i>					
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,202	6	169,760	169,760	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

19 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

As at 31 December 2021

Notional amounts by term to maturity

	<i>Positive fair value AED'000</i>	<i>Negative fair value AED'000</i>	<i>Notional amount AED'000</i>	<i>Within 3 months AED'000</i>	<i>3-12 months AED'000</i>
<i>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments</i>					
Forward foreign exchange contracts	283	37	275,153	275,153	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

At their inception, derivatives often involve only a mutual exchange of promises with little or no transfer of consideration. However, these instruments frequently involve a high degree of leverage and are very volatile. A relatively small movement in the value of the asset, rate or index underlying a derivative contract may have a significant impact on the income statement of the Branch. Over-the-counter derivatives may expose the Branch to the risks associated with the absence of an exchange market on which to close out an open position.

The Branch's exposure to derivative contracts is closely monitored as part of the overall management of its market risk.

The derivatives are recorded at fair value by using the published price quotations in an active market or counterparty prices or valuation techniques using a valuation model that has been tested against the prices of actual market transactions and the Branch's best estimate of the most appropriate model inputs. Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. The Branch has credit exposure to the counterparties of forward contracts. Forward contracts are settled gross and are, therefore, considered to bear a higher liquidity risk.

20 ALLOCATED CAPITAL, STATUTORY RESERVE AND CREDIT RISK RESERVE

Allocated capital

In accordance with the Decretal Federal Law No. (14) of 2018, allocated capital represents the amount of funds provided by the Head Office.

Statutory reserve

In accordance with the applicable UAE Law, 10% of the annual profit for the year is transferred to a statutory reserve until this reserve equals 50% of the allocated capital. Accordingly, a transfer of AED 805 thousand (2021: AED 127 thousand) has been made during the year. This reserve is not available for distribution, except under the circumstances stipulated by law.

Credit risk reserve

In accordance with the UAE Central Bank regulations (Circular 28/2010), a general impairment reserve has been established to reflect the excess general provision required, based on the 1.5% credit risk weighted assets of the Bank, when compared with the total impairment provision required under IFRS 9.

21 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

	<i>2022 AED'000</i>	<i>2021 AED'000</i>
Letters of guarantee	415,083	370,841
Export LC receivables (Bills for collection)	45,582	3,425
Undrawn credit commitments	202,446	323,618
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	663,111	697,884
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

21 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

The maturity profile of trade related contingent liabilities is as follows:

2022	No later than 1 year AED 000	Over 1 year up to 5 years AED 000	Over 5 years AED 000	Total AED 000
Guarantees and acceptances	149,375	61,291	204,417	415,083
Export LC receivables (Bills for collection)	45,582	-	-	45,582
Undrawn credit commitments	45,032	65,589	91,825	202,446
Total	239,989	126,880	296,242	663,111

2021	No later than 1 year AED 000	Over 1 year up to 5 years AED 000	Over 5 years AED 000	Total AED 000
Guarantees and acceptances	127,719	243,122	-	370,841
Export LC receivables (Bills for collection)	2,010	1,415	-	3,425
Undrawn credit commitments	111,109	212,509	-	323,618
Total	240,838	457,046	-	697,884

Guarantees and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Branch will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet his obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans and advances.

Documentary and commercial letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Branch on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Branch up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry a lower risk. Cash requirements under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Branch does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement.

Undrawn credit commitments represent unused portions of authorizations to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Branch is potentially exposed to loss for an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss, though not easy to quantify, is considerably less than the total unused commitments since most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers' maintaining specific credit standards. While there is some credit risk associated with the remainder of commitments, the risk is considered limited, since it results from the possibility of unused portions of loan authorizations being drawn by the customer and, second, from these drawings subsequently not being paid as due. The Branch monitors the term to maturity of the credit commitments because longer term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than the shorter term commitments. The total outstanding contractual amount of the commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments may expire or terminate without being funded.

Guarantees and acceptances include AED 207,512 thousand (2021: AED 148,388 thousand) incurred on behalf of other branches of the Head Office.

As at 31 December 2022, the gross balance of contingent liabilities in Stage 1 amounted to AED 663,111 thousand (2021: AED 697,884 thousand). The ECL for Stage 1 amounted to AED 621 thousand and is included under other liabilities (2021: AED 744 thousand).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

22 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related parties represent the Head Office, group entities, Directors of the Head Office, major shareholders of Head Office, senior management personnel of the Head Office and Branches, transactions with close members of their families and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. The terms of these transactions are approved by the Branch's management.

Transactions with related parties

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Interest income on deposits with the related parties	10	30
Commissions with the related parties	269	121
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Interest expense on deposits from the related parties	6,594	2,978
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Balances with related parties

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
<i>Due from Related Parties</i>		
Current account	22,708	3,689
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	22,708	3,689
	<hr/>	<hr/>

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
<i>Due to Related Parties</i>		
Term deposits	641,499	518,309
Current account	31,842	31,766
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	673,341	550,075
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Interest payable	254	19
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Key management compensation:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Remuneration to key management personnel	880	782
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Branch has not recorded any credit losses on balances due from related parties during the year (2021: AED Nil) due to strong and good credit rating of the Group.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

23 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments

Financial instruments generally comprise of financial assets, financial liabilities and derivatives.

Financial assets consist of cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE, due from banks, loans and advances, financial asset measured at amortised cost and certain other assets. Financial liabilities consist of due to banks and other financial institutions, customer deposits and certain other liabilities. Derivatives consists of forward foreign exchange contracts only.

Financial instruments carried at amortised cost:

Except as detailed in the table below, the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost are not materially different from their carrying value as these assets and liabilities are either of short maturity or are re-priced regularly based on market movement in interest rates.

The following table summarises the carrying amount and fair value of the financial asset measured at amortised cost as at 31 December 2022, which is classified as level 1 in fair value hierarchy:

	Carrying amount	Fair value
	AED'000	AED'000
31 December 2022		
<i>Financial asset:</i>		
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	<u>355,643</u>	<u>354,489</u>

The following table summarises the amortised cost and fair value of the financial asset measured at amortised cost at 31 December 2021:

	Carrying Amount	Fair value
	AED'000	AED'000
31 December 2021		
<i>Financial asset:</i>		
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	<u>4,998</u>	<u>4,997</u>

Fair values of other financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values. Derivatives are generally included under level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

31-Dec-22	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000	AED 000
<i>Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments</i>				
<i>Positive fair value of derivatives:</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	1,202	-	1,202
<i>Negative fair value of derivatives:</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(6)	-	(6)
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,196</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,196</u>
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

23 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments carried at amortised cost (continued)

<i>31-Dec-21</i>	<i>Level 1</i> <i>AED 000</i>	<i>Level 2</i> <i>AED 000</i>	<i>Level 3</i> <i>AED 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>AED 000</i>
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments				
<i>Positive fair value of derivatives:</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	283	-	283
<i>Negative fair value of derivatives:</i>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	(37)	-	(37)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	246	-	246
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the financial years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, no financial instruments were transferred between level 1 and level 2.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Branch's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the financial business. The Branch's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Branch's financial performance.

The main sources of financial risk that the Branch faces arise from financial instruments which are fundamental to the Branch's business and constitute the core of its operations. Financial instruments create, modify or reduce the liquidity, credit and market risks of the Branch's statement of financial position. Consequently, the Branch devotes considerable resources to maintaining effective controls to manage, measure and mitigate each of these risks and regularly reviews its risk management procedures and systems to ensure that they continue to meet the needs of the business.

Managing financial risks, especially credit risk is a fundamental part of the Branch's business activity and an essential component of the planning process. The Branch achieves its risk management goals by keeping risk management at the centre of the executive agenda and by building a culture that measures risk management with everyday business decision making.

The Branch ensures that it has the capacity to manage the risk in its new and growing businesses, and that its business plans are consistent with the risk appetite, that is, the level of risk that the Branch is willing to accept in fulfilling its business objectives.

The Branch's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits. These policies provide written principles for overall risk management, as well as specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that the Branch's customers, clients or counterparties fail to perform or are unwilling to pay interest, repay the principal or otherwise to fulfil their contractual obligations under loan agreements or other credit facilities, thus causing the Branch to suffer a financial loss. Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Branch's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the end of the reporting period. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in loans and advances, balances with banks, other receivables and unfunded exposures such as letters of credit, letters of guarantee and undrawn commitments.

Credit risk, both on and off-balance sheet, is actively managed and monitored in accordance with defined credit policies and procedures. The creditworthiness of each counterparty is evaluated and appropriate credit limits are established. Established limits and actual levels of exposure are regularly reviewed and updated by management. Credit review procedures are designed to identify, at an early stage, exposures which require more detailed monitoring and review.

In managing its portfolio, the Branch utilises ratings and other measures and techniques which seek to take account of all aspects of perceived risk. The Branch uses Corporation Credit Management System ("CCMS") as its internal credit-rating engine. The CCMS tool provides the ability to analyse a business and produce risk ratings at both the obligor and facility level. The analysis supports the usage of financial factors as well as non-financial subjective factors. Where applicable, the Branch also uses external ratings by recognised rating agencies for externally rated portfolios.

Definition of default

The Branch considers a financial asset to be in default and therefore Stage 3 (credit impaired) for ECL calculations when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Branch in full, without recourse to actions such as realising security (if any is held) by the Branch; and
- the borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Branch; or borrower is considered as credit impaired based on qualitative assessment for internal credit risk management purposes.

Any credit impaired or stressed facility that has been restructured would also be considered as in default. The restructured facilities would be required to complete the moratorium period (if any) and meet the scheduled payments (all on current basis) for at least 1 year, or as determined by the Branch for consideration for moving the facility to stage 2/stage 1.

The Branch considers a variety of indicators that may indicate unlikelihood to pay as part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default. Such indicators include:

- breaches of covenants
- borrower having past due liabilities to public creditors or employees
- borrower is deceased

Significant increase in credit risk

The Branch continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12 months ECL or life-time ECL, the Branch assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. The quantitative criteria used to determine a significant increase in credit risk is a series of relative and absolute thresholds. All financial assets that are 30 days past due are generally deemed to have significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and migrated to stage 2 even if other criteria do not indicate a significant increase in credit risk.

Credit facilities are classified under Stage 2 when there has been a downgrade in the facility's credit rating by 2 grades for the facilities with investment grade and by 1 grade for those with non-investment grade.

The Branch also considers that events as mentioned below are indicators of significant increase in credit risk as opposed to a default.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

- Significant deterioration of credit risk rating of the borrower with consideration to relative increase in PD.
- Accounts expired (pending renewal) for a period of 6 months or more (excluding all accounts with technical reasons).
- Contractual disputes between borrower and contracting entity, leading to detrimental impact on the borrower's cash flow.
- Management dispute or loss of key management personnel leading to detrimental impact on borrowers' repayment capacity.
- Restructured accounts where there is principal haircut, or a standstill agreement is signed or where the restructured account carries specific provision.

The Branch considers a financial instrument with an external rating of "investment grade" as at the reporting date to have low credit risk.

PD estimation process

The Probability of Default (PD) is the likelihood that an obligor will default on its obligations in the future.

PD estimation process requires the use of separate PD for a 12-month duration and lifetime duration depending on the stage allocation of the obligor. A PD used for IFRS 9 should reflect the Branch's estimate of the future asset quality. The Through The Cycle (TTC) PDs are generated from CCMS based on the internal/external credit ratings. The Branch converts the TTC PD to a Point In Time (PIT) PD term structures using appropriate models and techniques.

Exposure at default

Exposure at default (EAD) represents the amount which the obligor will owe to the Branch at the time of default. The Branch considers variable exposures that may increase the EAD in addition to the drawn credit line. These exposures arise from undrawn limits and contingent liabilities. Therefore, the exposure will contain both on and off balance sheet values. EAD is estimated taking into consideration the contractual terms such as coupon rates, frequency, reference curves, maturity, pre-payment options, amortization schedule, usage given default, etc.

Loss Given Default

Loss Given Default (LGD) is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Branch estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Branch considers key economic variables that are expected to have an impact on the credit risk and the ECL in order to incorporate forward looking information into the ECL models. These primarily reflect reasonable and supportable forecasts of the future macro-economic conditions. The consideration of such factors increases the degree of judgment in determination of ECL. The Branch employs statistical models to incorporate macro-economic factors on historical default rates. The Branch considers scenarios of forecasts of macro-economic data separately for each geographical segments and appropriate probability weights are applied to these scenarios to derive a probability weighted outcome of expected credit loss. Management reviews the methodologies and assumptions including any forecasts of future economic conditions on a regular basis.

Derivative financial instruments

Credit risk in respect of derivative financial instruments is limited to those with positive fair values.

Individually impaired

There are no loans or advances individually impaired as at 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Risk limit control and mitigation policies

The Branch maintains and manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified, in particular to individual counterparties and groups, and to industries and countries.

The credit risk is primarily managed by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower or groups of borrowers. Such risks are monitored on a daily basis.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers and potential borrowers to meet interest and principal repayment obligations and by changing the lending limits where appropriate.

As part of the Branch's credit risk management policies and practices, it obtains security where deemed necessary for loans and advances. The security types are pledges of cash deposit and bank guarantees.

Maximum exposure to credit risk and credit losses before collateral held or other credit enhancements

The following table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Branch at 31 December 2022 and 2021 without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out below are based on gross carrying amounts before provisions which will be larger than that reported in the statement of financial position and the related credit losses. For off-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out below are based on gross carrying amounts before Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF"), Credit Risk Mitigation ("CRM") and related credit losses.

	<i>Gross carrying amount</i>		<i>Expected credit losses</i>	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE (Note 9)	187,685	273,949	-	-
Due from banks (Note 10)	720,311	755,366	235	165
Due from related parties (Note 22)	22,708	3,689	-	-
Financial asset measured at amortised cost (Note 11)	355,643	4,998	3	-
Loans and advances (Note 12)	833,960	463,138	17,633	14,374
Other assets (excluding prepayments) (Note 13)	9,181	1,698	-	-
	<hr/> 2,129,488	<hr/> 1,502,838	<hr/> 17,871	<hr/> 14,539
	<hr/> =====	<hr/> =====	<hr/> =====	<hr/> =====
Contingencies and commitments (Note 21)	663,111	697,884	621	744
	<hr/> =====	<hr/> =====	<hr/> =====	<hr/> =====

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends 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, securities, and charges over tangible properties and counter-guarantees. At 31 December 2022, of the total outstanding loans and advances, AED 833,960 thousand (31 December 2021: AED 463,138 thousand) were secured with a collateral value of AED 155,992 thousand (31 December 2021: AED 155,992 thousand).

Concentration of risks of financial assets with credit risk exposure

Concentration risk arises when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Branch's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Concentration of credit risk by geographical area

The following table breaks down the Branch's main credit exposures at their carrying amounts, as categorised by geographical regions as of 31 December 2022 and 2021. For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out below are based on gross carrying amounts before provisions which will be larger than that reported in the statement of financial position. For this table, the Branch has allocated exposures to regions based on the country of domicile of its counterparties.

<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>United Arab Emirates</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Asia</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Others</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Assets				
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	187,685	-	-	187,685
Due from banks	-	205,688	514,623	720,311
Due from related parties	-	20,513	2,195	22,708
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	355,643	-	-	355,643
Loans and advances	236,280	564,623	33,057	833,960
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	-	9,181	-	9,181
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	779,608	800,005	549,875	2,129,488
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Off balance sheet items*	69,061	593,991	59	663,111
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Off balance sheet items include export LC receivables, letters of guarantees and undrawn commitments on loans and advances.

<i>31 December 2021</i>	<i>United Arab Emirates</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Asia</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Others</i> <i>AED'000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>AED'000</i>
Assets				
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	273,949	-	-	273,949
Due from banks	286,494	102,844	366,028	755,366
Due from related parties	-	3,515	174	3,689
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	4,998	-	-	4,998
Loans and advances	299,966	100,048	63,124	463,138
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	1,173	-	525	1,698
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	866,580	206,407	429,851	1,502,838
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Off balance sheet items*	185,220	512,603	61	697,884
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

* Off balance sheet items include export LC receivables, letters of guarantees and undrawn commitments on loans and advances.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Concentration of credit risk by industry

The following table breaks down the Branch's main credit exposures on loans and advances, financial asset measured at amortised cost, due from other banks and due from related parties and off balance sheet items categorised by industry as of 31 December 2022 and 2021.

For on-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out below are based on gross carrying amounts before provisions which will be larger than that reported in the statement of financial position. For off-balance sheet assets, the exposures set out below are based on gross carrying amounts before Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM).

On balance sheet items

	<i>Loans and advances</i>	<i>Amounts due from other banks and related parties</i>	<i>Financial asset measured at amortised cost</i>	<i>Total funded</i>	<i>Off balance sheet items</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>31 December 2022</i>						
Crude oil, gas, mining and quarrying	165,285	-	-	165,285	91,825	257,110
Electricity	38,199	-	-	38,199	-	38,199
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	68,678	68,678
Construction	-	-	-	-	13,051	13,051
Telecommunication and transportation	43,447	-	-	43,447	-	43,447
Financial institutions	53,050	743,019	-	796,069	398,244	1,194,313
Agriculture	33,057	-	-	33,057	-	33,057
Services	-	-	-	-	700	700
Sovereigns	461,614	-	355,643	817,257	45,031	862,288
Trading	39,308	-	-	39,308	45,582	84,890
	833,960	743,019	355,643	1,932,622	663,111	2,595,733

On balance sheet items

	<i>Loans and advances</i>	<i>Amounts due from other banks and related parties</i>	<i>Financial asset measured at amortised cost</i>	<i>Total funded</i>	<i>Off balance sheet items</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>31 December 2021</i>						
Crude oil, gas, mining and quarrying	73,460	-	-	73,460	107,714	181,174
Electricity	44,076	-	-	44,076	73,460	117,536
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	66,345	66,345
Construction	-	-	-	-	6,768	6,768
Telecommunication and transportation	107,134	-	-	107,134	92,743	199,877
Financial institutions	77,040	759,055	4,998	841,093	347,379	1,188,472
Agriculture	42,056	-	-	42,056	-	42,056
Services	-	-	-	-	50	50
Sovereigns	119,372	-	-	119,372	-	119,372
Trading	-	-	-	-	3,425	3,425
	463,138	759,055	4,998	1,227,191	697,884	1,925,075

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

Gross credit exposures by residual contractual maturity

31 December 2022	Up to	3 to 12	I to 5 years	Over	Total
	3 months AED 000	months AED 000		5 years AED 000	
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	187,685	-	-	-	187,685
Due from banks	720,311	-	-	-	720,311
Due from related parties	22,708	-	-	-	22,708
Financial asset at amortised cost	104,780	250,863	-	-	355,643
Loans and advances	53,050	39,308	282,454	459,148	833,960
Total funded	1,088,534	290,171	282,454	459,148	2,120,307
31 December 2021	Up to	3 to 12	I to 5 years	Over	Total
	3 months AED 000	months AED 000		5 years AED 000	
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	273,949	-	-	-	273,949
Due from banks	755,366	-	-	-	755,366
Due from related parties	3,689	-	-	-	3,689
Financial asset at amortised cost	4,998	-	-	-	4,998
Loans and advances	21,068	71,232	203,406	167,432	463,138
Total funded	1,059,070	71,232	203,406	167,432	1,501,140

Impairment Reserve Under the Central Bank of UAE Guidance

CBUAE issued its IFRS 9 guidance in March 2018 addressing various implementation challenges and practical implications for banks adopting IFRS 9 in the UAE.

The guidance states that if in the first year of implementation the specific provision along with suspended interest / profit and general provisions (1.5% of Total Credit Risk Weight Asset "CRWA") as per CBUAE requirements (Circular 28/2010), is higher than the impairment allowance computed under IFRS 9, the difference individually shall be transferred to an impairment reserve as an appropriation from the retained earnings. This impairment reserve shall further be split into specific provision difference (*Impairment Reserve: Specific*) and the collective / general provision difference (*Impairment Reserve: General*). This impairment reserve shall not be available for payment of dividend.

Also, the regulation specifies that the *Impairment Reserve: General* shall be allowed to be included in regulatory capital up to a maximum of 1.25% of risk weighted assets as per Basel, where this is not already utilized.

Impairment Reserve: General

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
General provision calculated based on 1.5% of CRWA	11,045	9,151
Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions under IFRS 9*	18,491	15,283

* In the case where provisions under IFRS 9 exceed provisions under CBUAE, no amount shall be transferred to the credit risk reserve. There is already a credit risk reserve as at 31 December 2022 amounting to AED 12,946 thousand (2021: AED 12,946 thousand) which was created when IFRS 9 became effective in line with the CBUAE circular CBUAE/BSD/2018/458. There are no specific reserve and Stage 3 exposures.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

The Branch's internal credit rating grades for the year ended 31 December 2022:

Internal rating grade	Internal rating description	Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE AED'000	Financial asset measure at amortised cost		Due from banks AED'000	Interest receivable AED'000	Loans and advances AED'000	Due from related parties AED'000	Total AED'000
			Contingencies and commitments AED'000	AED'000					
AAA1- AAA4	Very low	187,685	157,414	355,643	17,133	1,733	149,081	-	868,689
AAA5 - AAA7	Low	-	114,804	-	416,684	2,838	62,117	-	596,443
AA1 - AA3	Relatively low	-	120,851	-	286,494	1,080	395,291	-	803,716
A1 - A3	Medium	-	59	-	-	88	76,504	-	76,651
A4 - BB2	Relatively high	-	12,951	-	-	50	77,507	-	90,508
B1 - C	Very high	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	Default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Without Internal Rating		-	257,032	-	-	1,107	73,460	22,708	354,307
		<u>187,685</u>	<u>663,111</u>	<u>355,643</u>	<u>720,311</u>	<u>6,896</u>	<u>833,960</u>	<u>22,708</u>	<u>2,790,314</u>

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

A. Credit risk (continued)

The Branch's internal credit rating grades for the year ended 31 December 2021:

Internal rating grade	Internal risk rating description	Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE AED'000	Financial asset measure at amortised cost AED'000		Due from banks AED'000	Interest receivable AED'000	Loans and advances AED'000	Due from related parties AED'000	Total AED'000
			Contingencies and commitments AED'000	measure at amortised cost AED'000					
AAA1- AAA4	Very low	273,949	76,101	4,998	60,996	-	-	-	416,044
AAA5 - AAA7	Low	-	-	-	25,884	-	-	-	25,884
AA1 - AA3	Relatively low	-	184,568	-	-	275	157,286	-	342,129
A1 - A3	Medium	-	109,367	-	-	252	91,952	3,689	205,260
A4 - BB2	Relatively high	-	-	-	668,486	-	21,068	-	689,554
B1 - C	Very high	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	Default	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Without Internal Rating		-	327,848	-	-	-	192,832	-	520,680
		<u>273,949</u>	<u>697,884</u>	<u>4,998</u>	<u>755,366</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>463,138</u>	<u>3,689</u>	<u>2,199,551</u>

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B. Market risk

The Branch 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 and currency, 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 and foreign exchange rates. Market risk consists of price risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

The Assets Liability Committee (“ALCO”) is responsible for formalising the Branch’s key financial indicators and ratios, set the thresholds to manage and monitor market risk and also analyse the sensitivity of the Branch’s interest rate and maturity mis-matches. ALCO also guides the Branch’s investment decisions and provides guidance in terms of interest rate and currency movements.

B.1 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of the entity’s financial instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices caused by factors other than interest rates or foreign currency movements. The price risk arises primarily from uncertainty about the future price of financial instruments that the entity holds. The Branch does not hold significant financial instruments whose value is affected by changes in market prices and, therefore the Branch is not exposed to price risk.

B.2 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates and arises from financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency.

The Branch takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Head Office sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The table on the next page summarises the Branch’s exposure to foreign currency risk. Included in the table are the Branch’s financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by currency before provisions.

The main currency that the Branch is exposed to is USD. Since AED is pegged to USD there is no effect on net results and all other net currency exposures are not considered to be significant.

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B. Market risk (continued)

B.2 Currency risk (continued)

<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>AED</i> <i>AED'000</i> <i>(equivalent)</i>	<i>US\$</i> <i>AED'000</i> <i>(equivalent)</i>	<i>HKD</i> <i>AED'000</i> <i>(equivalent)</i>	<i>CNY</i> <i>AED'000</i> <i>(equivalent)</i>	<i>EUR</i> <i>AED'000</i> <i>(equivalent)</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>AED'000</i> <i>(equivalent)</i>
Assets						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	187,685	-	-	-	-	187,685
Due from banks	-	720,311	-	-	-	720,311
Due from related parties	-	16,103	48	4,362	2,195	22,708
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	355,643	-	-	-	-	355,643
Loans and advances, gross	-	741,602	-	53,050	39,308	833,960
Other assets excluding prepayments	1,965	7,189	-	-	27	9,181
Deferred tax assets	3,629	-	-	-	-	3,629
Total financial assets	548,922	1,485,205	48	57,412	41,530	2,133,117
Liabilities						
Customer deposits						
Customer deposits	109,892	835,662	-	74,214	10,531	1,030,299
Due to related parties	31,843	459,125	-	150,927	31,446	673,341
Due to banks and other financial institutions	-	1	-	1,242	-	1,243
Other liabilities	6,756	4,816	-	204	341	12,117
Total financial liabilities	148,491	1,299,604	-	226,587	42,318	1,717,000
Net position	400,431	185,601	48	(169,175)	(788)	416,117

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B. Market risk (continued)

B.2 Currency risk (continued)

31 December 2021	AED AED'000 (equivalent)	US\$ AED'000 (equivalent)	HKD AED'000 (equivalent)	CNY AED'000 (equivalent)	EUR AED'000 (equivalent)	Total AED'000 (equivalent)
Assets						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	273,949	-	-	-	-	273,949
Due from banks	3	755,363	-	-	-	755,366
Due from related parties	-	2,332	49	1,134	174	3,689
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	4,998	-	-	-	-	4,998
Loans and advances, gross	-	463,138	-	-	-	463,138
Other assets excluding prepayments	929	769	-	-	-	1,698
Deferred tax asset	3,210	-	-	-	-	3,210
Total financial assets	283,089	1,221,602	49	1,134	174	1,506,048
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	72,750	391,168	-	76,831	33	540,782
Due to related parties	31,766	517,893	-	-	416	550,075
Due to banks and other financial institutions	-	2	-	1,130	-	1,132
Other liabilities	4,413	4,552	-	70	-	9,035
Total financial liabilities	108,929	913,615	-	78,031	449	1,101,024
Net position	174,160	307,987	49	(76,897)	(274)	405,025

Bank of China Ltd. - Abu Dhabi

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B. Market risk (continued)

B.2 Currency risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, if the AED had strengthened/weakened by 10% (2021: 10%) against the CNY with all other variables held constant, the net result for the year of the Branch would have been higher/lower by AED 16,918 thousand (2021: AED 7,689 thousand) as a result of currency transaction gains/losses on the CNY denominated assets and liabilities.

B.3 Interest rate risk

The table below summarises the average interest rate on the outstanding interest bearing balances by major currencies for monetary financial instruments:

<i>31 December 2022</i>	<i>AED</i> %	<i>CNY</i> %	<i>US\$</i> %	<i>EUR</i> %	<i>HKD</i> %
Assets					
Due from banks	-	-	5.21	-	-
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	-	1.48	5.77	1.85	-
Liabilities					
Due to banks	-	-	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	1.40	4.25	1.80	-
Customer deposits	-	1.57	2.59	-	-
<i>31 December 2021</i>	<i>AED</i> %	<i>CNY</i> %	<i>US\$</i> %	<i>EUR</i> %	<i>HKD</i> %
Assets					
Due from banks	-	-	0.25	-	-
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	4.92	3.01	1.66	-	-
Liabilities					
Due to banks	-	0.26	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	2.71	0.13	(0.43)	-
Customer deposits	-	1.97	0.32	(0.30)	-

Interest rate risk is also assessed by measuring the impact of reasonable possible change in interest rate movements. The Branch assumes a fluctuation in interest rates of 100 basis points (bps) as being reasonable and estimates the following impact on the results and equity for the year:

	<i>Interest income AED'000</i>	<i>Interest expense AED'000</i>
<i>At 31 December 2022</i>		
Fluctuation of 100 bps	16,859	16,387
	<i>Interest income AED'000</i>	<i>Interest Expense AED'000</i>
<i>At 31 December 2021</i>		
Fluctuation of 100 bps	11,018	10,316

The above sensitivity analysis does not incorporate actions that could be taken by management to mitigate the effect of interest rate movements.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B. Market risk (continued)

B.3 Interest rate risk (continued)

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Branch takes on exposures to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The ALCO sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the treasury function.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B. Market risk (continued)

B.3 Interest rate risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Branch's exposure to interest rate risks by repricing or maturity date. It includes the Branch's financial instruments at gross carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

2022

	<i>Less than 3 months AED'000</i>	<i>3 months to 1 year AED'000</i>	<i>Over 1 year up to 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>Over 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>Non interest bearing AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Assets:						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	-	-	-	-	187,685	187,685
Due from banks	697,870	-	-	-	22,441	720,311
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	22,708	22,708
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	104,780	250,863	-	-	-	355,643
Loans and advances, gross	452,411	381,549	-	-	-	833,960
Other assets excluding prepayments	-	-	-	-	9,181	9,181
Total	1,255,061	632,412	-	-	242,015	2,129,488
Liabilities:						
Customer deposits	229,192	67,215	-	-	733,892	1,030,299
Due to related parties	641,499	-	-	-	31,842	673,341
Due to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	1,243	1,243
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	12,117	12,117
Total	870,691	67,215	-	-	779,094	1,717,000
Interest rate sensitivity gap	384,370	565,197	-	-	(537,079)	412,488

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B. Market risk (continued)

B.3 Interest rate risk (continued)

2021

	<i>Less than 3 months AED'000</i>	<i>3 months to 1 year AED'000</i>	<i>Over 1 year up to 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>Over 5 years AED'000</i>	<i>Non interest bearing AED'000</i>	<i>Total AED'000</i>
Assets:						
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	-	-	-	-	273,949	273,949
Due from banks	668,486	-	-	-	86,880	755,366
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-	3,689	3,689
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	4,998	-	-	-	-	4,998
Loans and advances, gross	407,166	55,972	-	-	-	463,138
Other assets excluding prepayments	-	527	-	-	1,171	1,698
Total	1,080,650	56,499	-	-	365,689	1,502,838
Liabilities:						
Customer deposits	147,056	-	5,782	-	387,944	540,782
Due to related parties	518,309	-	-	-	31,766	550,075
Due to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	1,132	1,132
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	9,035	9,035
Total	665,365	-	5,782	-	429,877	1,101,024
Interest rate sensitivity gap	415,285	56,499	(5,782)	-	(64,188)	401,814

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

B.4 IBOR Reforms

Interest rate benchmark reform:

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally to replace or reform IBOR with alternative risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). Amendments to IFRSs issued in August 2020 (Interest Rate Benchmark Reform Phase 2) represents the second phase of the IASB's project on the effects of interest rate benchmark reform, addressing issues affecting financial statements when changes are made to contractual cash flows and hedging relationships as a result of reform.

Under these amendments, changes made to an amortised cost financial instrument that are economically equivalent and required by interest rate benchmark reform do not result in the derecognition or a change in the carrying amount of the financial instrument, but instead require the effective interest rate to be updated to reflect the change in the interest rate benchmark. These amendments apply from 1 January 2022 with early adoption permitted. The Branch has not early adopted the amendments from 1 January 2021. Further, in March 2021, the International Benchmark Administrator ("IBA") announced that the publication date of most US dollar LIBOR tenors is extended from 31 December 2022 to 30 June 2023. Publication of one-week and two-month tenors will cease after 31 December 2022.

The amounts in the below table provide an indication of the extent of the Branch's exposure to the LIBOR benchmarks that are due to be replaced. The amounts are in respect of financial instruments that:

- contractually reference an interest rate benchmark that is planned to transition to an alternative benchmark;
- have a contractual maturity date beyond the date by which the reference interest rate benchmark is expected to; and
- are recognised on the Branch's balance sheet.

The financial assets include floating rate loans and advances to customers.

	<i>Carrying value as at 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Have yet to transition to an alternative benchmark interest rate as at 31 December 2022</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Exposure to USD LIBOR		
Financial Assets		
LIBOR – 1 month	43,448	43,448
LIBOR – 3 month	190,629	190,629
LIBOR – 6 month	415,701	415,701
Total	649,778	649,778

The Branch is in the process of establishing policies for amending the interbank offered rates on its existing floating-rate loan portfolio indexed to IBORs that will be replaced as part of the IBOR reform. Accordingly, the Branch will establish a transition mechanism for all LIBOR-linked assets and liabilities and make the necessary updates to systems and processes. The Branch expects to participate in bilateral negotiations with the counterparties in its bespoke products, such as loans and advances issued to corporates. The Branch expects to begin amending the contractual terms of its existing floating-rate assets in the year 2023; however, the exact timing will vary depending on the extent to which standardized language can be applied across certain loan types and the extent of bilateral negotiations between the Branch and loan counterparties.

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Group did not hold any LIBOR-linked off balance sheet financial guarantees and hedging instruments.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

C. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Branch will not be able to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

The Branch manages its liquidity in accordance with the CBUAE's requirements and the Branch's internal guidelines mandated by ALCO. The CBUAE has reserve requirements on deposits ranging between 1% and 14% on demand and time deposits. The CBUAE also imposes mandatory 1:1 advances to deposit ratio whereby loans and advances (combined with inter-bank placements having a remaining term of greater than three months) should not exceed stable funds as defined by the CBUAE. ALCO monitors liquidity ratios on a regular basis and for covering the risk of any mismatch in liquidity, Head Office funding is available to the Branch.

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Branch under non-derivative financial instruments by remaining contractual maturity at the statement of financial position date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual discounted cash flows.

<i>Financial liabilities</i> <i>31 December</i>	<i>On demand</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>2022</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Customer deposits	733,892	229,192	67,215	-	-	1,030,299
Due to related parties	31,842	641,499	-	-	-	673,341
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,243	-	-	-	-	1,243
Other liabilities	2,939	1,887	6,282	1,009	-	12,117
Total financial liabilities	769,916	872,578	73,497	1,009	-	1,717,000
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<i>Financial liabilities</i> <i>31 December</i>	<i>On demand</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>Over 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>2021</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Customer deposits	387,944	147,056	5,782	-	-	540,782
Due to related parties	31,766	518,309	-	-	-	550,075
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,132	-	-	-	-	1,132
Other liabilities	2,606	5,709	-	720	-	9,035
Total financial liabilities	423,448	671,074	5,782	720	-	1,101,024
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The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

C. Liquidity risk (continued)

<i>At 31 December 2022</i>	<i>Within 12 months</i>	<i>After 12 months</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Assets			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	187,685	-	187,685
Due from banks (including related parties balances)	743,019	-	743,019
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	355,643	-	355,643
Loans and advances	92,358	741,602	833,960
Other assets (including property, equipment and right of use assets, intangible assets and deferred tax asset)	3,629	11,191	14,820
Total	1,382,334	752,793	2,135,127
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	1,030,299	-	1,030,299
Due to banks and other financial institutions (including related party balances)	674,584	-	674,584
Other liabilities	11,108	1,009	12,117
Total	1,715,991	1,009	1,717,000
<i>At 31 December 2021</i>	<i>Within 12 months</i>	<i>After 12 months</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>	<i>AED'000</i>
Assets			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of UAE	273,949	-	273,949
Due from banks (including related parties balances)	758,890	-	758,890
Financial asset measured at amortised cost	4,998	-	4,998
Loans and advances	134,278	328,860	463,138
Other assets (including property, equipment and right of use assets, intangible assets and deferred tax asset)	3,211	4,510	7,721
Total	1,175,326	333,370	1,508,696
Liabilities			
Customer deposits	540,782	-	540,782
Due to banks and other financial institutions (including related party balances)	551,207	-	551,207
Other liabilities	8,667	720	9,387
Total	1,100,656	720	1,101,376

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

D. Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Branch will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier or later than expected such as fixed rate loans and advances when interest rates fall. Majority of the Branch's interest bearing financial assets are at floating rates.

E. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss caused by failures in operational processes, people, fraud, external events and system failures that supports operational processes. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Branch cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Branch is able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit.

The Branch manages this risk by setting policies and procedures, which are approved by the Head Office and are applied to identify, assess and supervise operational risk in addition to other types of risks relating to the banking and financial activities of the Branch. The Branch manages operational risk through the Risk Management Division of the Branch and the guidance of Head Office.

F. Capital management

The Central Bank of UAE sets and monitors capital requirements for the Branch. The Branch's regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes allocated capital, statutory reserve and retained earnings, after deductions for goodwill and intangible assets, if any.
- Tier 2 capital, which includes qualifying subordinated liabilities.

During the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Branch complied in full with the capital requirements. All banks operating in UAE are required to maintain a minimum capital adequacy of 12%.

There have been no material changes in the Branch's management of capital during the year.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

F. Capital management (continued)

Capital adequacy ratio as at 31 December:

	2022 AED'000	2021 AED'000
Tier 1 capital		
Allocated capital	367,200	367,200
Statutory reserves	4,934	4,129
Retained earnings	15,176	7,926
Other adjustments	12,236	-
Total	399,546	379,255
Tier 2 capital		
Collective impairment provision	9,204	7,626
Total capital base	408,750	386,881
Regulatory adjustments		
Goodwill and other intangibles	(26)	(5)
Deferred tax assets	(3,629)	(3,211)
Total capital base	405,095	383,665
Risk weighted assets		
Credit risk	736,346	610,065
Market risk	2,131	359
Operational risk	39,920	44,572
Total risk weighted assets	778,397	654,996
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	52.04%	58.58%
Capital ratio (%):		
Total regulatory capital as a percentage of total risk weight assets	52.04%	58.58%
Total tier 1 regulatory capital as a percentage of total risk weight assets	51.33%	57.90%

Minimum capital requirement under each of the above items including capital conservation buffer (“CCB”) is as follows:

Capital element:	2022	2021
Minimum Common Tier I (CET 1) ratio	7.00%	7.00%
Minimum Tier I (CET 1) ratio	8.50%	8.50%
Minimum capital adequacy ratio	10.50%	10.50%
CCB	2.50%	2.50%

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For the year ended 31 December 2022

25 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2022 <i>AED' 000</i>	2021 <i>AED' 000</i>
Cash and balances with the CBUAE (Note 9):		
- Current account with CBUAE	138,657	247,185
Due from banks (Note 10)	720,311	755,366
Due from related parties (Note 22)	22,708	3,689
Due to banks and other financial institutions (Note 10)	(1,243)	(1,132)
Due to related parties (Note 22)	(673,341)	(439,885)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	207,092	565,223
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For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes balances with banks and placements with the CBUAE, and with other financial institutions with original maturities of three months or less, excluding statutory deposits required to be maintained with the CBUAE.

26 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There have been no events subsequent to the statement of financial position date that would significantly affect the amounts reported in the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022.

27 IMPLEMENTATION OF UAE CORPORATE TAX LAW

On 9 December 2022, the UAE Ministry of Finance released Federal Decree-Law No. 47 of 2022 on the Taxation of Corporations and Businesses (Corporate Tax Law or the Law) to enact a Federal corporate tax regime in the UAE. The Law was previously gazetted on 10 October 2022, becoming law 15 days later. The Corporate Tax regime will become effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2023. Generally, UAE businesses will be subject to a 9% corporate tax rate, while a rate of 0% will apply to taxable income not exceeding a particular threshold to be prescribed by way of a Cabinet Decision (expected to be AED 375,000 based on information released by the Ministry of Finance). However, there are a number of significant decisions that are yet to be finalised by way of a Cabinet Decision, including the threshold mentioned above, that are critical for entities to determine their tax status and the amount of tax due. Therefore, pending such important decisions by the Cabinet, the Branch has determined that the Law was not practically operational as at 31 December 2022, and so not enacted or substantively enacted from the perspective of IAS 12 – Income Taxes.

The Branch shall continue to monitor the timing of the issuance of these critical Cabinet Decisions to determine its tax status and the applicability of IAS 12 – Income Taxes. The Branch is currently in the process of assessing the possible impact on its financial statements, both from current and deferred tax perspective, once the Law becomes substantively enacted.

28 BUSINESS IMPACT DUE TO RUSSIAN INVASION OF UKRAINE

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has resulted in governments around the world introducing significant sanctions on Russian entities and individuals, and triggered disruption across global financial markets and increased uncertainty in the business environment in which the Branch operates. At the date of signing, the Branch had not incurred any material financial impact associated with the war.

29 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were approved by the General Manager and authorised for issue on 29 March 2023.