

**NATIONAL BANK OF OMAN (SAOG)-
UAE BRANCHES**

Financial statements

31 December 2013

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Financial statements
31 December 2013

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Independent auditors' report

The Country Manager
National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches ("the Branches") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2013, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Branches as at 31 December 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

We further confirm that we have obtained all information and explanations necessary for our audit and that the financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the applicable requirements of Union Law No. 10 of 1980.

29 APR 2014

KPMG Lower Gulf limited
Munther Dajani
Registration No. 268

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Statement of financial position

As at 31 December

	Note	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Assets			
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	8	103,753	73,807
Due from banks	9	121,638	135,577
Due from Head Office and overseas branches	25	19,839	24,282
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	27	16,404	10,530
Loans and advances to customers	5(b)	295,773	283,194
Investment securities	10	25,757	-
Property and equipment	11	2,924	2,731
Other assets	12	4,210	2,270
Total assets		590,298	532,391
Liabilities			
Due to Head Office and overseas branches	25	73,274	89,599
Deposits from customers	13	366,095	298,951
Liabilities under acceptances	27	16,404	10,530
Other liabilities	14	8,734	7,544
Total liabilities		464,507	406,624
Equity			
Branch capital	15	52,500	52,500
Legal reserve	16	25,295	25,293
Retained earnings		20,696	20,674
Total equity		98,491	98,467
Funding from Head Office			
Placement from Head Office	17 & 25	27,300	27,300
Total equity and funding from Head Office		125,791	125,767
Total Liabilities, Equity and Funding from Head Office		590,298	532,391
Commitments and contingent liabilities	26	468,922	294,255



Salaam Saad Al Shaksy
Chief Executive Officer



Manoj S Nair
Country Manager-UAE

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income ('OCI')

for the year ended 31 December

	Note	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Operating income			
Interest income	18	17,430	18,101
Interest expense	18	(5,066)	(6,048)
Net interest income	18	<u>12,364</u>	<u>12,053</u>
Net fees and commission income	19	5,594	3,676
		<u>17,958</u>	<u>15,729</u>
Net foreign exchange gain		1,316	958
Other operating income	20	1,393	1,375
Total operating income		<u>20,667</u>	<u>18,062</u>
Operating expenses			
Staff costs		(10,360)	(8,188)
Depreciation	11	(1,190)	(1,209)
Other operating expenses	21	(6,447)	(5,566)
Total operating expenses		<u>(17,997)</u>	<u>(14,963)</u>
Profit from operations before impairment losses		<u>2,670</u>	<u>3,099</u>
Provision for credit losses, net	5(b)	(2,640)	1,575
Profit before income tax		<u>30</u>	<u>4,674</u>
Income tax expense, net	22	(6)	(519)
Profit		<u>24</u>	<u>4,155</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		<u>24</u>	<u>4,155</u>

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December

	Share capital AED'000	Legal reserve AED'000	Retained earnings AED'000	Total AED'000
At 1 January 2012	52,500	24,877	16,935	94,312
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	4,155	4,155
Transfer to legal reserve	-	416	(416)	-
At 31 December 2012	<u>52,500</u>	<u>25,293</u>	<u>20,674</u>	<u>98,467</u>
At 1 January 2013	52,500	25,293	20,674	98,467
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	24	24
Transfer to legal reserve	-	2	(2)	-
At 31 December 2013	<u>52,500</u>	<u>25,295</u>	<u>20,696</u>	<u>98,491</u>

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of these financial statements.
The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 31 December

	Note	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		30	4,674
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Depreciation	11	1,190	1,209
Provision for credit losses	5(b)	12,450	10,296
Provision for employees' end-of-service benefits	23	161	307
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		-	12
		<u>13,831</u>	<u>16,498</u>
<i>Changes in:</i>			
Due from Head Office and overseas branches		20,971	(23,875)
Loans and advances to customers		(129)	66,926
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances		(5,874)	(5,824)
Other assets		(1,940)	(5,689)
Due to Head Office and overseas branches		(32,853)	(49,586)
Deposits from customers		67,144	684
Liabilities under acceptances		5,874	5,824
Other liabilities		1,190	6,170
		<u>68,214</u>	<u>11,128</u>
<i>Net cash generated from operating activities</i>			
Income tax paid		(935)	(1,895)
End-of-service benefits paid	23	(482)	(119)
		<u>66,797</u>	<u>9,114</u>
<i>Net cash from operating activities</i>			
Cash flows from Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	11	(1,382)	(2,754)
Purchase of investment securities		(25,757)	-
		<u>(27,139)</u>	<u>(2,754)</u>
<i>Net cash used in investing activities</i>			
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		144,066	137,706
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	24	<u>183,724</u>	<u>144,066</u>

The attached notes 1 to 28 form part of these financial statements.

The independent auditors' report is set out on page 1.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

1 Legal status and activities

National Bank of Oman SAOG (the “Bank” or the “Head Office”) was established in the Sultanate of Oman in 1973 as a joint stock company and is engaged in retail banking, wholesale banking and investment banking services. The UAE Branches (the “Branches”) operate in the United Arab Emirates (“UAE”) under a commercial bank license granted by the UAE Central Bank. The registered office of the Branch is P O Box 3822, Abu Dhabi, UAE.

The principal activities of the Branches are the granting of loans, advances and the provision of other commercial banking services.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Branches' management on 29 APR 2014.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with guidelines of the UAE Central Bank and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments and investment securities, which are stated at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been presented using UAE Dirham (“AED”), which is the functional currency of the Branches. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in AED has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2.4 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Going concern

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

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

2.4 *Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)*

Impairment losses on loans and advances and investment securities

Assets accounted for at amortised cost are evaluated for impairment on the basis described in Note 4.

The Branches reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. In estimating these cash flows, the Branch makes judgments about the borrower's financial situation and the net realisable value of collateral. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

Loans and advances that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans and advances are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets with similar risk characteristics, to determine whether provision should be made due to incurred loss events for which there is objective evidence but whose effects are not yet evident. The collective assessment takes account of data from the loan portfolio (such as credit quality, levels of arrears, credit utilisation, loan to collateral ratios etc.) and concentrations of risks.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is impaired, the Branches consider the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.
- The international support mechanisms in place to provide the necessary support as 'lender of last resort' to that country as well as the intention, reflected in public statements, about governments' and agencies' willingness to use those mechanisms. This includes an assessment of the depth of those mechanisms and, irrespective of the political intent, whether there is the capacity to fulfill the required criteria.

Fair value measurement principles

The 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. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and the fair value estimates.

While these financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention modified for measurement at fair value of derivatives and available-for-sale investments, in the opinion of management, the carrying values and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities that are not carried at fair value in the financial statements are not materially different, since assets and liabilities are either short term in nature or frequently repriced.

The Branches use the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

At 31 December 2013 and 2012, the Branches used level 1 valuation hierarchy for its available-for-sale investments and level 2 for its derivative financial instruments.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

3 Changes in accounting policies

Except for the changes below, the Branches have consistently applied the accounting policies set out in note 4 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The Branches have adopted the following new relevant standards and amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards, with a date of initial application of 1 January 2013.

(a) *IFRS 13 - Fair value measurement*

IFRS 13 establishes a single framework for measuring fair value and making disclosures about fair value measurements when such measurements are required or permitted by other IFRSs. It unifies the definition of fair value as 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. It replaces and expands the disclosure requirements about fair value measurements in other IFRSs, including IFRS 7. The change had no significant impact on the measurement of the Branches' assets and liabilities.

(b) *Presentation of items of Other Comprehensive Income (Amendments to IAS 1)*

The amendments to IAS 1 introduce a grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI). Items that could be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss at a future point in time now have to be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The change had no significant impact on the presentation of the Branches' OCI for the current or comparative period.

4 Significant accounting policies

a) **Foreign currency**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Branches at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit and loss.

b) **Interest**

Interest income and expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Branches estimate future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not future credit losses.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all transaction costs, fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or liability.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

c) Fees and commission income

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

Other fees and commission income – including account servicing fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees – are recognised as the related services are performed. If a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, then the related loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

d) Leases

Lease payments – lessee

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

e) Taxation

Taxation is provided for in accordance with the instructions of the Department of Private Affairs of His Highness Shaikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, dated 11 September 2003.

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

f) Financial assets and financial liabilities

(i) Recognition

The Branches initially recognise loans and advances and deposits on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments (including regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Branches becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

(ii) Classification

Financial assets

The Branches classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories:

- held for trading;
- loans and receivables; and
- available-for-sale

Financial liabilities

The Branches classify their financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Branches derecognise a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Branches neither transfer nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and do not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the Branches is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

When the Branches have transferred their rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, 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 Branches continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Branches 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 that the Branches could be required to repay.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where 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 a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss for the year.

The Branches derecognise a financial liability when its contractual obligation are discharged or cancelled, or expires.

(iv) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Branches have a legal right to set off the amounts and intend either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions.

(v) Amortised cost measurement

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

(vi) Fair value measurement

Policy applicable from 1 January 2013

When available, the Branches measure the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the Branches use valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Branches determine that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

(vi) Fair value measurement *(continued)*

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Branches measure assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the Branches on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for a particular risk exposure. Those portfolio-level adjustments are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

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

Policy applicable before 1 January 2013

'Fair value' is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction on the measurement date.

When available, the Branches measure the fair value of an instrument using quoted prices in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

If a market for a financial instrument is not active, then the Branches establish fair value using a valuation technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs, relies as little as possible on estimates specific to the Branches, incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. However, in some cases the initial estimate of fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition may be different from its transaction price. If this estimated fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition of the instrument. In other cases, the fair value at initial recognition is considered to be the transaction price and the difference is not recognised in profit or loss immediately but is recognised over the life of the instrument on an appropriate basis or when the instrument is redeemed, transferred or sold, or the fair value becomes observable.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the Branches measure assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price. Where the Branches have positions with offsetting risks, mid-market prices are used to measure the offsetting risk positions and a bid or ask price adjustment is applied only to the net open position as appropriate.

The fair value of a demand deposit is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

4 Significant accounting policies (*continued*)

(vii) Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date, the Branches assess whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset(s) and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- default or delinquency by a borrower;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Branches on terms that the Branches would not consider otherwise;
- indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy;
- observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

The Branches consider evidence of impairment for loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities at both a specific asset and a collective level. All individually significant loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities are assessed for specific impairment. Those found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together loans and advances and held-to-maturity investment securities with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Branches use the higher of 1.5% of risk weighted asset computed as per Central Bank of UAE guidelines and a statistical modelling which incorporates historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgement as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical modelling. Default rates, loss rates and the expected timing of future recoveries are regularly benchmarked against actual outcomes to ensure that they remain appropriate.

Impairment losses on assets measured at amortised cost are calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investment securities. Interest on the impaired assets continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. If an event occurring after the impairment was recognised causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, then the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale investment securities are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss recognised previously in profit or loss. Changes in impairment attributable to application of the effective interest method are reflected as a component of interest income.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss; otherwise, any increase in fair value is recognised through OCI. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is always recognised in OCI.

The Branches writes off a loan or an investment debt security, either partially or in full, and any related allowance for impairment losses, when management determines that there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

4 Significant accounting policies (*continued*)

g) Cash and cash equivalents

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

h) Loans and advances

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

Loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method. When the Branches chooses to designate the loans and advances as measured at fair value through profit or loss they are measured at fair value with face value changes recognised immediately in profit or loss.

i) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of investment securities not at fair value through profit or loss, incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held to maturity, fair value through profit or loss, or available-for-sale.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments' are non-derivative investments that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as another category of financial assets. Available-for-sale investments comprise equity securities and debt securities. Unquoted equity securities whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are carried at cost. All other available-for-sale investments are measured at fair value after initial recognition.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss when the Branches becomes entitled to the dividend. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available-for-sale debt security investments are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

4 Significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Investment securities (continued)

Available-for-sale (continued)

Other fair value changes, other than impairment losses, are recognised in OCI and presented in the fair value reserve within equity. When the investment is sold, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss.

A non-derivative financial asset may be reclassified from the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category if it would otherwise have met the definition of loans and receivables and if the Branches has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

j) Property and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

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

If significant parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property and equipment (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the item) is recognised within other income in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits of the expenditure will flow to the Branches. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in profit or loss. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Branches will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives of significant items of property and equipment are as follows:

• Leasehold improvements	3 to 5 years
• Motor vehicles	4 years
• Furniture	10 years
• Equipment	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Branches' non financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset category that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

4 Summary of significant accounting policies (*continued*)

k) Impairment of non-financial assets (continued)

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

l) Provisions

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

m) Staff terminal benefits

The terminal benefits are provided for in accordance with the employees' contracts of employment and applicable requirements of the UAE and Oman labour laws. Entitlement to these benefits is usually based upon the employees' length of service and completion of minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

n) Segment reporting

The Branches segmental reporting is based on the following operating segments: Commercial banking and treasury and investments. Segment results are reported to the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank, (being the chief operating decision maker) and include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

o) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2013, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Those that may be relevant to the Branches are set out below. The Branches does not plan to adopt these standards early.

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2013) - *Effective date unannounced as yet*
- Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to IAS 32) - *Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014*

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management

a) Introduction and overview

The Branches have exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk;
- market risks; and
- operational risks

This note presents information about the Branches exposure to each of the above risks, the Branches objectives, risk management frameworks, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Branches' management of capital.

Risk management framework

The overall responsibility for risk management in the Branches is vested with the Board of Directors of the Bank. The Board authorises appropriate credit, liquidity and market risk policies as well as suitable operational guidelines based on the recommendation of management. Approval authorities are delegated to different functionaries, including the UAE Country Manager, in the hierarchy depending on the amount, type of risk and collateral security. The Bank has established various committees that decide on all risk issues.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Branches if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Branches seek to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification of lending activities to avoid undue concentrations of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or businesses. The Branches also monitor credit exposures and continually assesses the credit worthiness of counterparties. They also obtain security when appropriate.

Management of credit risk

The Board of Directors of the Bank has delegated responsibility for the oversight of credit risk to its Credit Committee. A separate Credit Department, reporting to the Credit Committee, is responsible for managing credit risk, including the following:

- Formulating credit policies in consultation with business units, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements.
- Establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.
- Reviewing and assessing credit risk exposures in excess of designated limits, before facilities are committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, geographies and industries (for loans and advances, financial guarantees and similar exposures), and by issuer, credit rating band, market liquidity and country (for investment securities).
- Developing and maintaining risk grading to categorise exposures according to the degree of risk of financial loss faced and to focus management on the attendant risks. The risk grading system is used in determining where impairment provisions may be required against specific credit exposures. The current risk grading framework consists of eight grades reflecting varying degrees of risk of default and the availability of collateral or other credit risk mitigation. The responsibility for setting risk grades lies with the final approving executive or committee, as appropriate. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews by Group Risk.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (*continued*)

Management of credit risk (*continued*)

- Reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits, including those for selected industries, country risk and product types. Regular reports on the credit quality of local portfolios are provided to the Credit Committee, which may require appropriate corrective action to be taken.

- Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.

Each business unit is required to implement the credit policies and procedures, with credit approval authorities delegated from the Credit Committee. Each business unit has a Chief Credit Risk officer who reports on all credit-related matters to local management and the Credit Committee. Each business unit is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolio and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in its portfolios, including those subject to central approval.

Regular audits of business units and credit processes are undertaken by Internal Audit.

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Branches using internal credit ratings. The table below shows the credit quality by class of asset, based on the Branches' credit rating system. The amounts presented are gross of impairment provisions.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Exposure to credit risk

The Branches measure their exposure to credit risk by reference to the gross carrying amount of financial assets less amounts offset, interest suspended and impairment losses, if any.

	Loans and advances		Due from banks		Investment securities	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Carrying amount, net	295,773	283,194	121,638	135,577	25,757	-
Individually impaired						
Substandard	1	165	-	-	-	-
Doubtful	224	84,297	-	-	-	-
Loss	72,279	37,448	-	-	-	-
Gross amount	72,504	121,910	-	-	-	-
Interest suspended	(31,700)	(31,916)	-	-	-	-
Specific allowance for impairment	(41,105)	(42,975)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount*	(301)	47,019	-	-	-	-
Past due but not impaired (overdue by more than 90 days)						
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neither past due nor impaired						
Standard	296,769	242,740	121,638	135,577	25,757	-
Accounts with renegotiated terms	7,081	-	-	-	-	-
	303,850	242,740	121,638	135,577		
Total non-impaired portfolio	303,850	242,740	121,638	135,577	25,757	-
Collective allowance for impairment	(7,776)	(6,565)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount	296,074	236,175	121,638	135,577	25,757	-
Carrying amount	295,773	283,194	121,638	135,577	25,757	-

* The negative carrying amount represents specific provision against unfunded exposures.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management *(continued)*

b) Credit risk *(continued)*

Impaired loans and advances

The Branches regard a loan and advance or a debt security as impaired in the following circumstances.

- There is objective evidence that a loss event has occurred since initial recognition and the loss event has an impact on future estimated cash flows from the asset.
- A retail loan is overdue for 90 days or more.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment.

Loans and investment debt securities that are past due but not impaired

Loans and investment debt securities that are 'past due but not impaired' are those for which contractual interest or principal payments are past due but the Branches believe that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security or collateral available and/or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Branches.

Loans with renegotiated terms

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in Note 4.

For the purposes of disclosures in these financial statements, 'loans with renegotiated terms' are defined as loans that have been restructured due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial position, for which the Branches has made concessions by agreeing to terms and conditions that are more favourable for the borrower than the Branches had provided initially and that it would not otherwise consider. A loan continues to be presented as part of loans with renegotiated terms until maturity, earlier repayment or until it is written off.

The Branches hold collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of cash margins, pledges/ liens over deposits, mortgage interests over property, other registered securities over assets and guarantees. The Branches accept guarantees mainly from well reputed local or international banks/financial institutions, well established local or multinational organisations, large corporate and high net worth individuals. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing which are updated during annual reviews. Generally, collateral is not held over loans and advances to other banks or financial institutions, except when securities are held as a part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity.

It is the Branches policy to ensure that loans are extended to customers within their capability to service interest and repay principal instead of relying excessively on securities. Accordingly, depending on customers' credit worthiness and the type of product, facilities may be unsecured. Nevertheless, collateral is and can be an important credit risk mitigant.

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other security enhancements held against loans and advances to customers is shown below.

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Cash	42,526	41,702
Commercial and industrial property	22,810	22,810
Residential property	5,650	5,650
Other	2,630	500
Total collateral held	<u>73,616</u>	<u>70,662</u>

Collateral values reflect the maximum exposure or the value of the collateral whichever is lower.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

Concentration of credit risk

The Branches monitor internally concentrations of credit risk by sector and geographical location. An analysis of concentrations of credit risk as defined by the Branches' internal approved guidelines at the reporting date is shown below:

AED'000	Loans and advances		Due from banks		Investment securities	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Carrying value, net	<u>295,773</u>	<u>283,194</u>	<u>121,638</u>	<u>135,577</u>	<u>25,757</u>	<u>-</u>
Concentration by sector:						
Sovereign	19,528	18,150	-	-	25,757	-
Construction	36,332	71,021	-	-	-	-
Trade	177,400	90,880	-	-	-	-
Real estate and real estate trading	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	15,042	40,819	-	-	-	-
Services	56,196	67,239	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and financial institutions	35,300	36,340	121,638	135,577	-	-
Transport and communication	-	1,233	-	-	-	-
Retail	16,555	18,968	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-
Gross total	<u>376,353</u>	<u>364,650</u>	<u>121,638</u>	<u>135,577</u>	<u>25,757</u>	<u>-</u>
Concentration by location:						
United Arab Emirates	376,353	364,650	117,790	86,329	25,757	-
Outside UAE	-	-	3,848	49,248	-	-
Gross total	<u>376,353</u>	<u>364,650</u>	<u>121,638</u>	<u>135,577</u>	<u>25,757</u>	<u>-</u>

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

b) Credit risk (continued)

The Branches continue to carry classified doubtful debts and delinquent accounts on its books even after making allowances for impairment in accordance with International Accounting Standard 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). However, interest is accrued on doubtful and loss accounts for litigation purposes only and accordingly interest is not taken to income. Such accruals increase gross loans and advances receivable. Loans and advances are written off only when all legal and other avenues for recovery or settlement are exhausted.

The movement during the year in the impairment provision was as follows:

	Portfolio basis		Specific basis	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
At 1 January	6,565	6,488	42,972	34,312
Charge for the year (see (i) below)	949	77	11,501	10,216
Transferred from un-allocated provision	262	-	-	-
Recoveries during the year	-	-	(3,840)	(676)
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(9,528)	(880)
	<u>7,776</u>	<u>6,565</u>	<u>41,105</u>	<u>42,972</u>

Provision for credit losses amounting to AED 2,640 thousand (2012: recoveries of AED 1,575 thousand) represents charge for the year amounting to AED 12,712 thousand (2012: AED 10,293 thousand), netted off against recoveries of AED 10,072 thousand (2012: AED 11,871 thousand).

Settlement risk

The Branches' activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions and trades. 'Settlement risk' is the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

For certain types of transactions, the Branches mitigate this risk by conducting settlements through a settlement / clearing agent to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations. Settlement limits form part of the credit approval/limit monitoring process described earlier. Acceptance of settlement risk on free-settlement trades requires transaction-specific or counterparty-specific approvals from the Bank's risk function.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Branches will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. To limit this risk, management continuously looks for opportunities to diversify its funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Branches maintain liquidity by continually assessing, identifying and monitoring changes in funding needs required to meet strategic goals set in terms of the overall strategy. In addition, the Branches hold certain liquid assets as part of its liquidity risk management strategy.

The Branches manage liquidity risk based on the Central Bank of UAE guidelines and the liquidity contingency policies, which are approved by the Board Risk Committee. Liquidity risk position is monitored regularly through analysis of various reports, such as, maturity of assets and liabilities, liquidity lines, early warning indicators and stock ratios. Further, the Branches also periodically conduct stress tests on liquidity based on market and bank specific events in line with Basel Committee recommendations. The liquidity position of the Branches are regularly reviewed by management and also discussed at the Branches' Asset and Liability Committee ('ALCO').

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The key elements of the Branches' liquidity strategy are as follows.

- Maintaining a diversified funding base consisting of customer deposits (both retail and corporate) and wholesale market deposits and maintaining contingency facilities.
- Carrying a portfolio of highly liquid assets, diversified by currency and maturity.
- Monitoring liquidity ratios, maturity mismatches.
- Carrying out stress testing of the liquidity position.

Residual contractual maturity of financial liabilities

The following table shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Branches financial liabilities on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity. The Branches expected cash flow on these instruments may vary significantly from this analysis, for example demand deposits from customers are expected to maintain a stable or increasing balance.

	Carrying amount AED'000	Gross nominal outflow AED'000	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000
2013					
Non-derivative liabilities					
Deposits from Head Office and overseas branches	73,274	(73,566)	(56,746)	-	(16,820)
Deposits from customers	366,095	(366,976)	(340,822)	(26,154)	-
	<u>439,369</u>	<u>(440,542)</u>	<u>(397,568)</u>	<u>(26,154)</u>	<u>(16,820)</u>
2012					
Non-derivative liabilities					
Deposits from Head Office and overseas branches	89,599	(90,032)	(65,723)	(24,309)	-
Deposits from customers	295,951	(296,675)	(141,129)	(55,157)	(100,389)
	<u>385,550</u>	<u>(386,707)</u>	<u>(206,852)</u>	<u>(79,466)</u>	<u>(100,389)</u>

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Branches have established policies to manage the liquidity risk arising from the mismatch in the final maturity of the assets and liabilities. These policies ensure that all obligations are met by the Branches on a timely and cost efficient basis.

	Up to 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Unspecified maturity AED'000	Total AED'000
At 31 December 2013					
<i>Assets</i>					
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	103,753	-	-	-	103,753
Due from other banks	121,638	-	-	-	121,638
Due from Head Office and overseas branches	3,311	-	16,528	-	19,839
Loans and advances to customers	148,732	38,407	108,634	-	295,773
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	16,404	-	-	-	16,404
Investment securities	-	-	26,037	-	26,037
Property and equipment	-	-	-	2,924	2,924
Other assets	1,089	3,121	-	-	4,210
Total assets	394,927	41,528	151,199	2,924	590,578
<i>Liabilities and equity</i>					
Due to Head Office and overseas branches	56,746	-	16,528	-	73,274
Deposits from customers	330,779	35,316	-	-	366,095
Liabilities under acceptances	16,404	-	-	-	16,404
Other liabilities	3,846	4,888	-	-	8,734
Equity	-	-	-	98,491	98,491
Placement from Head Office	-	-	-	27,300	27,300
Total liabilities and equity	407,775	40,204	16,528	125,791	590,298
At 31 December 2012					
<i>Assets</i>					
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	73,807	-	-	-	73,807
Due from other banks	135,577	-	-	-	135,577
Due from Head Office and overseas branches	407	23,875	-	-	24,282
Loans and advances to customers	159,450	59,206	64,538	-	283,194
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	10,530	-	-	-	10,530
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	-	-	-	2,731	2,731
Other assets	-	2,270	-	-	2,270
Total assets	379,771	85,351	64,538	2,731	532,391
<i>Liabilities and equity</i>					
Due to Head Office and overseas branches	65,724	23,875	-	-	89,599
Deposits from customers	186,453	12,498	100,000	-	298,951
Liabilities under acceptances	10,530	-	-	-	10,530
Other liabilities	6,653	519	372	-	7,544
Equity	-	-	-	98,467	98,467
Placement from Head Office	-	-	-	27,300	27,300
Total liabilities and equity	269,360	36,892	100,372	125,767	532,391

Maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined on the basis of the outstanding period from the reporting date to the contracted or expected maturity dates.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (*continued*)

d) Market risks

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads will affect the Branches income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Management of market risks

The Bank-wide organisational set up for market risk management of the UAE operations involves the Board Risk Committee at the Board level and various committees at the management level.

Board Risk Committee ('BRC')

BRC is responsible for establishing a comprehensive and integrated framework for managing credit risk, market risk (including risks relating to interest rate, liquidity and foreign exchange) and operational risk. The Committee sets the policies on all risk issues.

Management Risk Committee ('MRC')

MRC is the highest ruling authority at management level on all risk related issues of the Bank. Its responsibilities include oversight on management of interest rate risk, liquidity risk and all market risks including foreign exchange risk.

Global ALCO

Global ALCO is responsible for identifying, monitoring, controlling and mitigating the overall market risks the Bank is exposed to. Global ALCO sets and annually reviews net open position limits for foreign exchange and dealer limits. Global ALCO also reviews the asset-liability mismatch position for UAE Branches, minutes of the UAE ALCO meetings and any other issues sent for approval/ recommendation by UAE ALCO. Global ALCO meets on a monthly basis.

UAE ALCO

The UAE ALCO includes, among others, the UAE Country Manager, Head of Treasury, Head of Finance and other members as decided by the UAE Country Manager as well as invitees from Global Treasury and Market Risk, Oman. UAE ALCO is responsible for reviewing reports on liquidity, interest rate risk, money market lines, foreign exchange during the monthly UAE ALCO meetings. It is also responsible for escalating market risk issues to Global ALCO through the Head of Market Risk (Oman).

Country Manager, UAE

The Country Manager is responsible for updating Market Risk (Oman), UAE ALCO and Global ALCO on all changes in regulatory environment and ensuring compliance to all internal and regulatory limits (set up by the Central Bank of Oman and the Central Bank of UAE) for foreign exchange, liquidity, interest rate, etc.

Market Risk and Mid-Office, Oman

Considering the currently limited scale of the UAE operations, Market Risk (Oman) assists in formulating policies for UAE. Mid-Office (Oman) independently monitors the foreign exchange exposure against net open position limits based on reports prepared by UAE treasury operations

Exposure to interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the future profitability or the fair value of the financial instruments. The Branches are exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities that mature or reprice in a given period. The Branches manage this risk by matching the repricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies.

The effective interest rate (effective yield) of a monetary financial instrument is the rate that, when used in a present value calculation, results in the carrying amount of the instrument. The rate is a historical rate for a fixed rate instrument carried at amortised cost and a current rate for a floating rate instrument.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

d) Market risk (continued)

Exposure to interest rate risk (continued)

The Branches' interest rate sensitivity position, based on the contractual repricing or maturity dates, whichever dates are earlier, is as follows:

Assets and liabilities repricing profile

	Effective interest rate	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Non-interest bearing	Total
2013		AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Assets						
Cash and balances with the UAE						
Central Bank	-	-	-	-	103,753	103,753
Due from other banks	0.38%	121,638	-	-	-	121,638
Due from Head office and overseas branches	1.74%	3,311	-	16,528	-	19,839
Loans and advances to customers	6.10%	148,732	38,407	108,634	-	295,773
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	-	-	-	-	16,404	16,404
Investment securities	4.48%	-	-	25,757	-	25,757
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	2,924	2,924
Other assets	-	-	-	-	4,210	4,210
Total assets		273,681	38,407	150,919	127,291	590,298
Liabilities and equity						
Due to Head Office and overseas branches						
	0.56%	56,746	-	16,528	-	73,274
Deposits from customers	1.24%	218,947	35,316	-	111,832	366,095
Liabilities under acceptances	-	-	-	-	16,404	16,404
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	8,734	8,734
Equity	-	-	-	-	98,491	98,491
Placement from Head Office	-	-	-	-	27,300	27,300
Total liabilities and equity		275,693	35,316	16,528	262,761	590,298
Interest rate sensitivity gap		(2,012)	3,091	134,391	(135,470)	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap: As of 31 December 2013		(2,012)	1,079	135,470		

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

e) Market risk (continued)

Exposure to interest rate risk (continued)

Assets and liabilities repricing profile

	Effective Interest rate	Less than 3 months AED'000	3 months to 1 year AED'000	1 to 5 years AED'000	Non-interest bearing AED'000	Total AED'000
Assets						
Cash and balances with the UAE						
Central Bank		-	-	-	73,807	73,807
Due from other banks	0.11%	135,577	-	-	-	135,577
Due from Head Office and overseas branches	1.74%	-	23,875	-	407	24,282
Loans and advances to customers	6.20%	159,450	59,206	64,538	-	283,194
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	-	-	-	-	10,530	10,530
Investment securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	2,731	2,731
Other assets	-	-	-	-	2,270	2,270
Total assets		<u>295,027</u>	<u>83,081</u>	<u>64,538</u>	<u>89,745</u>	<u>532,391</u>
Liabilities and equity						
Due to Head Office and overseas branches						
	0.94%	65,724	23,875	-	-	89,599
Deposits from customers	1.56%	131,592	12,498	100,000	54,861	298,951
Liabilities under acceptances	-	-	-	-	10,530	10,530
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,544	7,544
Equity	-	-	-	-	98,467	98,467
Placement from Head Office	-	-	-	-	27,300	27,300
Total liabilities and equity		<u>197,316</u>	<u>36,373</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>198,702</u>	<u>532,391</u>
Interest rate sensitivity gap		<u>97,711</u>	<u>46,708</u>	<u>(35,462)</u>	<u>(108,957)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap: As of 31 December 2012		<u>97,711</u>	<u>144,419</u>	<u>108,957</u>		

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (continued)

d) Market risk (continued)

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Branches have set limits on positions by currency. Positions are monitored on a daily basis to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

At the reporting date, the Branches' had the following net long exposures denominated in foreign currency:

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
United States Dollar ('USD')	27,116	42,320
Omani Riyal	546	89
Euros	125	38
Pound Sterling	85	7
	<u>27,872</u>	<u>42,454</u>

USD is pegged against AED and therefore, the Branches' exposure is limited to that extent.

e) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss.

Operational risks emanate from every segment of the Branches' operations and are faced by all the business units.

The Branches cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the branches are able to manage the risks. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorization and reconciliation procedures, staff training and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit. Further, the Bank now has established an operational loss appetite statement to monitor losses under various operational loss categories and any breaches of set off thresholds are reported to the Board Risk Committee. In addition to this, the Bank has an operational loss reporting database.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches

Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (*continued*)

f) Capital risk management and Basel II requirements

Capital allocation

The Branches' lead regulator, the Central Bank of the UAE ('CBUAE'), sets and monitors regulatory capital requirements.

The objectives when managing capital are as follows.

- Safeguarding the Branches' ability to continue as a going concern; and
- complying with regulatory capital requirements set CBUAE.

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

The Branches also assess their capital requirements internally taking into consideration growth requirements and business plans, and quantifies its regulatory and risk /economic capital requirements within its integrated ICAAP Framework. Risks such as interest rate risk in the banking book, concentration risk, strategic risk, legal and compliance risk, stress risk, insurance risk and reputational risk are all part of the ICAAP.

The Branches regulatory capital adequacy ratio is set by CBUAE. The Branches have determined their regulatory capital as recommended by the New Basel II Capital Accord, in line with the guidelines of CBUAE with effect from 2007. The Branches have adopted the Standardised Approach for credit risk and market risk and the Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk. The Branches have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the year. There have been no material changes in the Branches management of capital during the year. The Central Bank has advised that the capital adequacy ratio should be 12% analysed into two tiers, of which tier 1 capital adequacy must not be less than 8% .

The Branches' regulatory capital is analysed into two tiers as follows:

- Tier 1 capital, which includes ordinary share capital, translation reserve and retained earnings; and
- Tier 2 capital, which includes fair value reserves relating to unrealised gains / losses on investments classified as available-for-sale and derivatives held as cash flow hedges, general provision and subordinated term loans. The following limits have been applied for Tier 2 capital:
 - Total tier 2 capital shall not exceed 67% of tier 1 capital;
 - Subordinated liabilities shall not exceed 50% of total tier 1 capital; and
 - General provision shall not exceed 1.25% of total risk weighted assets.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

5 Financial risk management (*continued*)

f) Capital risk management and Basel II requirements (*continued*)

The Branches' regulatory capital position at 31 December was as follows:

Tier 1 capital

	2013 AED '000	2012 AED '000
Branch capital	52,500	52,500
Legal reserve	25,295	25,293
Placement from Head Office	27,300	27,300
Retained earnings	20,696	20,674
Total tier 1 capital	125,791	125,767

Tier 2 capital

Asset revaluation reserves	-	-
General provisions/general loan loss reserves	7,776	6,568
Total tier 2 capital	7,776	6,568
Total regulatory capital	133,567	132,335

Risk weighted assets

Credit risk	555,141	581,677
Market risks	210	45
Operational risks	27,943	44,798
Total risk weighted assets ('RWA')	583,294	626,520
Total regulatory capital expressed as a % of RWA	22.90%	21.12%
Total tier 1 capital expressed as a % of RWA	21.57%	20.07%

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

6 Classes and categories of financial instruments

Accounting classification and fair values

The table below sets out the Branches' classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

	Loans and receivables	Available-for- sale	Other financial liabilities
	AED '000	AED '000	AED '000
<i>At 31 December 2013</i>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	103,753	-	-
Due from banks	121,638	-	-
Due from Head Office and overseas branches	19,839	-	-
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	16,404	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	295,773	-	-
Investment securities	-	25,757	-
Other assets	426	-	-
	<u>557,833</u>	<u>25,757</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Customer deposits	-	-	366,095
Due to Head Office and overseas branches	-	-	73,274
Liabilities under acceptances	-	-	16,404
Other liabilities	-	-	4,888
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>460,661</u>
<i>At 31 December 2012</i>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank	73,807	-	-
Due from banks	135,577	-	-
Due from Head Office and overseas branches	19,839	-	-
Customers' indebtedness for acceptances	10,530	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	283,194	-	-
Investment securities	-	-	-
Other assets	2,381	-	-
	<u>525,328</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Customer deposits	-	-	298,951
Due to Head Office and overseas branches	-	-	89,599
Liabilities under acceptances	-	-	10,530
Other liabilities	-	-	2,629
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>401,709</u>

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

7 Segmental analysis

The Branches operate in one geographical area, the United Arab Emirates, and their results arise largely from commercial banking, treasury and investment activities. Information with respect to business segments is as follows:

	2013			2012		
	Commercial banking AED'000	Treasury and investments AED'000	Total AED'000	Commercial banking AED'000	Treasury and investments AED'000	Total AED'000
<i>Year ended 31 December</i>						
Net interest and other income	19,284	1,383	20,667	17,542	520	18,062
Net impairment losses	(11,496)	-	(11,496)	(8,856)	-	(8,856)
Net profit for the year	(785)	809	24	4,186	(31)	4,155
Segment capital expenditure	1,383	-	1,383	2,754	-	2,754
Segment depreciation	1,190	-	1,190	1,209	-	1,209
<i>At 31 December</i>						
Segment total assets	319,031	271,267	590,298	298,725	233,666	532,391
Segment total liabilities	391,233	73,274	464,507	317,025	89,599	406,624

8 Cash and balances with the UAE Central Bank

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Cash in hand	5,094	3,203
Deposits in current account with the UAE Central Bank	84,456	58,405
Statutory reserve deposits with the UAE Central Bank	14,203	12,199
	103,753	73,807

Statutory reserve deposits are required to maintain as per regulations of the UAE Central Bank; the deposits are not available for the branches' day-to-day operations and are non-interest bearing.

9 Due from banks

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Money market placements	117,200	85,740
Current accounts	4,438	49,837
	121,638	135,577

10 Investment securities

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
<i>Available-for-sale financial assets</i>		
- Listed debt securities	25,757	-
	25,757	-

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
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11 Property and equipment

	Leasehold improvements and CWIP	Furniture and equipment	Motor Vehicles	Total
	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000	AED'000
Cost				
At 1 January 2013	2,503	4,054	385	6,942
Additions	641	466	275	1,382
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2013	3,144	4,520	660	8,324
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2013	800	3,148	262	4,210
Charge for the year	857	278	55	1,190
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2013	1,657	3,426	317	5,400
Net book value at 31 December 2013	1,487	1,094	343	2,924
Cost				
At 1 January 2012	5,582	4,607	227	10,416
Additions	2,076	520	158	2,754
Disposals	(247)	247	-	-
Transfers	(4,908)	(1,321)	-	(6,229)
At 31 December 2012	2,503	4,053	385	6,941
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 January 2012	4,905	4,095	218	9,218
Charge for the year	797	368	44	1,209
Disposals	(4,902)	(1,315)	-	(6,217)
At 31 December 2012	800	3,148	262	4,210
Net book value at 31 December 2012	1,703	905	123	2,731

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

12 Other assets

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Interest receivable	146	151
Sundry debtors and prepayments	4,064	2,119
	<u>4,210</u>	<u>2,270</u>

13 Deposits from customers

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Current and other accounts	128,307	49,712
Savings accounts	22,416	23,497
Term deposits	215,372	225,742
	<u>366,095</u>	<u>298,951</u>

14 Other liabilities

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Accrued interest payable	4,888	2,628
Staff entitlements (<i>note 23</i>)	2,599	2,869
Accounts payable and sundry creditors	1,241	1,112
Income tax payable	6	935
	<u>8,734</u>	<u>7,544</u>

15 Branch capital

Branch capital represents amount transferred from the Head Office in accordance with Article 80 of Union Law No. 10 of 1980. The branch capital meets the minimum requirement of UAE Central Bank for branches of foreign banks operating in the UAE.

16 Reserves

In accordance with Article 82 of Union Law No. 10 of 1980, an annual transfer of 10% of the net profit for the year is to be made to a non-distributable legal reserve until the reserve equals half of the Branches capital. The transfer for the year amounted to AED 2 thousand (*2012: AED 416 thousand*).

17 Placement from Head Office

This represents additional funding provided by the Head Office in order to meet the CB UAE requirements regarding the capital adequacy ratio. The placement is non-interest bearing AED deposit. The placement will be progressively reduced in a manner that will not compromise CB UAE's capital adequacy ratio requirements. In accordance with CB UAE circular number 372, the Branches include this placement as part of their capital for the purpose of calculating capital adequacy ratio (*note 5*) in its CB UAE quarterly returns.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

18 Net interest income

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
<i>Interest income:</i>		
Loans and advances	16,847	17,577
Placements with banks	583	524
	<u>17,430</u>	<u>18,101</u>
<i>Interest expenses:</i>		
Time deposits	(4,486)	(5,097)
Saving accounts	(53)	(59)
Call deposits	(16)	(50)
Borrowings from banks and overseas branches	(511)	(842)
	<u>(5,066)</u>	<u>(6,048)</u>
	<u>12,364</u>	<u>12,053</u>

19 Net fees and commission income

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
<i>Fees and commission income :</i>		
Letters of credit	969	270
Letters of guarantee	2,984	2,525
Commission on acceptances	203	98
Retail and corporate lending fees	1,180	432
Others	301	395
	<u>5,637</u>	<u>3,720</u>
<i>Fees and commission expenses :</i>		
Service charges	(43)	(44)
	<u>(43)</u>	<u>(44)</u>
	<u>5,594</u>	<u>3,676</u>

20 Other operating income

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Telex charges	761	679
Service charges	130	161
Miscellaneous income	502	535
	<u>1,393</u>	<u>1,375</u>

21 Other operating expenses

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Rent, rates	3,701	3,101
Repair	528	543
Others	2,218	1,922
	<u>6,447</u>	<u>5,566</u>

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

22 Income tax

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Balance at 1 January	935	2,311
Charge for the year, net (note i)	6	519
Paid during the year	(935)	(1,895)
Balance at 31 December	<u>6</u>	<u>935</u>
i) <i>Charge for the year, net</i>		
Provided during the year	6	935
less: Reversal of excess prior years' provision	-	(416)
	<u>6</u>	<u>519</u>

The Branches are required to pay tax at the rate of 20% of profits (2012: 20%).

23 Staff entitlements

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Employees' end-of-service benefits	2,412	2,733
Others	187	136
	2,599	2,869

The Branches provide for employees' end-of-service benefits in accordance with the employees' contracts of employment and the applicable requirements of the UAE labor laws. The movements in the employees' end-of-service benefits liability are as follows:

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Balance at 1 January	2,733	2,545
Provided during the year	161	307
Paid during the year	(482)	(119)
Balance at 31 December	2,412	2,733

24 Cash and cash equivalents

	2013 AED'000	2012 AED'000
Cash and balance with CBUAE	103,753	73,807
Due from other banks maturing within three months	124,949	135,984
Deposits from other banks maturing within three months	(44,978)	(65,725)
	183,724	144,066

Cash and deposits with the UAE Central Bank include AED 14,203 thousand (2012: AED 12,199 thousand) comprising mandatory reserves with the U.A.E. Central Bank which are not available for use in the Branches' day to day operations.

National Bank of Oman (SAOG), UAE Branches
Notes to the financial statements

25 Related party transactions

The aggregate balances with related parties as of the statement of financial position date are as follows:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Placement from Head Office	27,300	27,300
Due from Head Office and overseas branches	19,839	24,282
Due to Head Office and overseas branches	(73,274)	(89,599)

Transactions with related parties

The following balances represent transactions with the Head Office and other branches which were customers of the Branches during the year. The terms of these transactions are approved by the Branches' management.

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Interest expense on deposits	(454)	(842)
Management fees charged by Head Office	(639)	(591)
Interest income on placements	372	381

Compensation of key management personnel

Salaries and other short term benefits	959	540
End-of-service benefits	74	25

26 Commitments and contingent liabilities

Commitments on behalf of customers for which there are corresponding liabilities by the customers concerned are as follows:

	2013	2012
	AED'000	AED'000
Letters of credit	166,888	8,077
Letters of guarantee	302,034	286,178
	468,922	294,255

Undrawn commitments

As at 31 December 2013, the Branches had undrawn commitments of AED 281,135 thousand (2012: AED 361,725 thousand).

27 Customers indebtedness for / liabilities under acceptances

Customers indebtedness for acceptances represents the accepted documented liability amount which is recoverable from the respective customers of the Branches at the reporting date. Liabilities under acceptances represents bills of exchange, letters of credit etc where the Branches have accepted the liabilities under documentary credits at the reporting date. These assets and liabilities have been presented on a gross basis on the face of the statement of financial position as the Branches do not have a legal right of set-off.

28 Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified where necessary to conform to current year's presentation.