SHUAA Capital PSC

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' REPORT

Introduction

The turnaround achieved by the new Board and management is reflected in the firm's highest reported annual profit of AED 74.0m since 2007. This is reflected in consistent quarterly profits as below:

- Q1 net profits of AED 24.8 million (2016: loss AED 27.5 million)
- Q2 net profits of AED 12.1 million (2016: loss AED 50.8 million)
- Q3 net profits of AED 23.0 million (2016: loss AED 35.3 million)
- Q4 net profits of AED 14.2 million (2016: loss AED 18.9 million)

Asset Management - SHUAA Capital Saudi Arabia & UAE
Our real estate Asset Management division, continued its strong performance by delivering its second centrally located project, the Centro Waha hotel in Riyadh in collaboration with the Rotana brand. The division continued working on a set of other projects such as the prominent Wadi Al Hada mixed-use complex in Riyadh and the Dubawi Tower on Sheikh Zayed Road unveiled during Cityscape Dubai in 2017. The division's revenues in 2017 increased 34% to AED 36.8 million (2016: AED 27.4 million), with profits rising 105% to reach AED 17.0 million (2016: AED 8.3 million). The Group is rolling out plans for the expansion of real estate as a function for the UAE market specifically with a dedicated team, in order to focus on high-profile projects like the new 'Dubawi' and others to be announced in the future.

Investment Banking
The Investment Banking Division successfully closed a set of important mandates during the year, including Lead Manager and Underwriter for Dar Al Takaful Rights Issue, co-lead manager for the US$105 million Initial Public Offering of ENBD REIT and advisor to Bahrain's Shari'ah compliant Khaleeji Commercial Bank's secondary listing on the Dubai Financial Market. The division maintains a healthy pipeline of advisory mandates including IPOs and Debt Capital Markets into 2018. Its profits stood at the AED 1.9 million level similar to the previous year, with revenues dipping slightly to AED 7.1 million (2016: AED 8.4 million).

Capital Markets
SHUAA aggressively expanded its role as Market Maker and Liquidity Provider for cash equities and futures contracts for issuer companies on Nasdaq Dubai. We were also awarded licenses to act as Liquidity Provider by both the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange and the Dubai Financial Market.

The strategic acquisition of Integrated Securities and Integrated Capital, which is in its final stage of the regulatory approval process, together with the opening of its business in Egypt marks the relaunch of SHUAA's securities brokerage business and expansion of its product offering to clients. The division reduced its losses by 68% year on year settling at AED 3.3 million; revenues grew 91% year on year to AED 16.4 million (2016: AED 8.6 million).

Credit
The Credit division's turnaround pulled it into full year profitability, having boosted payment collections efforts as reflected by significant reduction in provisions. Both subsidiaries 'Gulf Finance UAE' and its Shari'ah compliant sister company 'Gulf Finance Saudi Arabia', continue to enjoy a healthy relationship with clients, with demand for Shari'ah compliant solutions in the Saudi market still robust. The Lending division's revenues decreased to AED 69.5 million (2016: AED 130.1 million) as the SME sector continues to recover further. However, the division emerged out of yearly losses to record profits worth AED 22.1 million, a 120% upward movement from the previous year. Its General and Administrative expenses were also slashed by 51%, bringing them down to AED 26.0 million (2016: AED 53.4 million).

Corporate

The Corporate division recorded strong results on account of cost rationalization, capital allocation and gains on proprietary investments in line with SHUAA's new strategy to re-focus on financial services. The division achieved a profit worth AED 36.3 million (2016: loss of AED 22.3 million); 29% reduction in general and admin expenses to AED 22.1 million (2016: AED 31.1 million).

Jassim Alseddiqi
Chairman

7 February 2018

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Shareholders
SHUAA Capital PSC
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of SHUAA Capital PSC (the "Company"), and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, consolidated statement of income, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Impairment of loans and advances We focused on this area because it requires management to make significant judgements, such as the identification of loans that are deteriorating, the assessment of objective evidence of impairment, the assessment of the recoverable amount and the value of collateral. Due to the significance of loans, advances and finance leases (representing 37% of total assets) and the related estimation uncertainty, we consider this a key audit matter. The portfolios which give rise to the greatest uncertainty are typically those which relate to unsecured exposures or are subject to potential collateral shortfalls.	Our audit procedures included the assessment of controls over the monitoring of loans for the purposes of estimating incurred credit losses, and evaluating the methodologies, inputs and assumptions used by the Group in calculating collectively assessed impairments and assessing the adequacy of impairment allowances for individually assessed loans.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Key audit matters	**How our audit addressed the key audit matters**
Impairment of loans and advances (continued)	
In Corporate loans and advances, the material portion of impairment is individually calculated. There is a risk that management does not capture all information necessary and available to determine the best estimate of future cash flows and incurred loss at the reporting date. This is specifically relevant as a result of the limited amount of data available over future cash flows and the high volatility of underlying collateral values. There is also the risk that management does not identify impairment triggers in a timely manner for performing loans and may allow bias to influence the impairment allowance. For retail and performing loans and advances, the material portion of impairment is calculated on a modelled basis for portfolios. The inputs to these models are subject to management judgements and model overlays are required when management believes the parameters and calculations are not sufficient to cover specific risks. These overlays require significant judgement. We also identified a significant risk over the impairment allowance resulting from external factors, mainly the macro-economic and credit situation in the country. In light of the economic background, there is a risk that the impairment models fail to reflect the current economic conditions when determining the portfolio provisions.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the determination of loans which are impaired and whether adequate allowances are made against those assets. These included testing of: ▪ System-based controls over the timely recognition of impaired loans; and ▪ Governance controls, including reviewing key meetings that form part of the approval process for loan impairment allowances. We tested a sample of loans to assess whether impairment events had been identified in a timely manner. In addition, we also focused on individually significant exposures. We tested the assumptions underlying the impairment identification and quantification, valuation of underlying collateral. We paid particular attention to collective impairment methodology, where we reviewed the model to ensure that it meets the requirements of relevant accounting standards, tested inputs and re-performed the calculations. We also assessed the adequacy and movements of management overlays.
Valuation of financial instruments	
The valuation of the Group's financial instruments was a key area of focus as the fair value of financial instruments is determined through the application of valuation technique which often involves the exercise of judgement and the use of assumptions and estimates. In addition, the valuation of certain instruments like derivatives remains a complex area, in particular where the fair value is established using a valuation technique due to to the instrument's complexity or due to the lack of availability of market-based data. As at 31 December 2017 financial assets carried at fair value or available for sale represented 30% of the total assets. Estimation uncertainty is particularly high for those instruments where significant valuation inputs are unobservable i.e. within level 2 and Level 3 whereas in the case of level 1 investments the risk is heightened when current market conditions reduce the liquidity of the investment portfolio and therefore an element of judgement may be needed to be factored in the valuation.	Our audit procedures included testing the design and implementation of relevant controls in the Group's financial instruments valuation process. We also involved our valuation specialists to assess the valuation of financial instruments. For model-based valuations, we have compared observable inputs against independent sources and externally available market data to evaluate compliance with IFRS 13. We have also assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosures including the accuracy of the categorisation into the fair value measurement hierarchy and adequacy of the disclosure of the valuation techniques, significant unobservable inputs, changes in estimate occurring during the year and the sensitivity to key assumptions.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
Reliability and continuity of the information technology and systems We identified IT systems and controls over financial reporting as an area of focus because the Group financial accounting and reporting systems are vitally dependent on complex technology due to the extensive volume and variety of transactions which are processed daily and there is a risk that automated accounting procedures and related internal controls are not accurately designed and operating effectively. A particular area of focus related to logical access management and segregation of duties. The incorporated key controls are essential to limit the potential for fraud and error as a result of change to an application or underlying data. Our audit approach relies on automated controls and therefore procedures are designed to test access and control over IT systems.	Our audit approach relies on automated controls and therefore procedures were designed to test access and control over IT systems. Given the IT technical characteristics of this part of the audit, we involved our IT audit specialists. Our audit procedures included: ▪ Update the IT understanding on applications relevant to financial reporting; ▪ Test of IT general controls relevant to automated controls and computer-generated information covering access security, program changes, data center and network operations; ▪ Examine computer generated information used in financial reports from relevant applications; ▪ Assess the reliability and continuity of the information system environment; ▪ Perform testing on the key automated controls on significant IT systems relevant to business processes; and ▪ Perform journal entry testing as stipulated by the International Standard on Auditing. The combination of the test of controls and substantive tests performed, provided us sufficient evidence to enable us to rely on the continued operations of the IT systems for the purpose of our audit.

Other Information

Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report of the Group. We obtained the Board of Directors Report of the Annual Report prior to the date of this auditors' report, with the remaining expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement on this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS and applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors and the Board Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

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

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risk, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal 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 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 the management use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidenced obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosure are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (continued)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Further, as required by the UAE Federal Law No. (2) 2015, we report that:

i) We have obtained all the information we considered necessary for the purposes of our audit;

ii) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared and comply, in all material respects, with the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015;

iii) The Group has maintained proper books of account;

iv) The financial information included in the report of the Directors is consistent with the books of account of the Group;

v) As disclosed in Note 12(a) to the consolidated financial statements the Group purchased and sold shares during the financial year ended 31 December 2017;

vi) Note 27 to the consolidated financial statements discloses material related party transactions and balances and the terms under which they were conducted; and

vii) Based on the information that has been made available to us nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Group has contravened during the financial year ended 31 December 2017 any of the applicable provisions of the UAE Federal Law No. (2) of 2015 or in respect of the company, its Articles of Association which would materially affect its activities or its financial position as at 31 December 2017.

Deloitte & Touche (M.E)

Samir Madbak
Registration No. 386
7 February 2018
Dubai
United Arab Emirates

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2017

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

	Notes	***31 December 2017***	*31 December 2016*
Assets			
Cash and deposits with banks	7	**148,063**	346,610
Receivables and other debit balances	8	**70,094**	31,974
Loans, advances and finance leases	9	**449,163**	609,026
Investments in SHUAA managed funds	10	**81,651**	102,584
Investments in other associates	11	**90,427**	44,766
Other investments	12	**353,026**	131,962
Property and equipment	13	**32,187**	33,574
Total Assets		**1,224,611**	1,300,496
Liabilities			
Due to banks	14	**125,393**	296,944
Payables and other credit balances	15	**200,044**	177,763
Total Liabilities		**325,437**	474,707
Equity			
Share capital	16	**1,065,000**	1,065,000
Employee long term incentive plan shares	17	**(5,341)**	(5,341)
Statutory reserve	18	**7,402**	-
Accumulated losses		**(166,642)**	(233,256)
Investments revaluation reserve	19	**(1,000)**	(468)
Translation reserve		**(279)**	(180)
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent		**899,140**	825,755
Non controlling interests	20	**34**	34
Total Equity		**899,174**	825,789
Total Liabilities and Equity		**1,224,611**	1,300,496

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 7 February 2018.

Jassim Alseddiqi
Chairman

Fawad Tariq Khan
CEO & Board Director

The attached notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

	Notes	**1 October to 31 December 2017 (3 months) Unaudited**	**1 January to 31 December 2017 (12 months) Audited**	*1 October to 31 December 2016 (3 months) Unaudited*	*1 January to 31 December 2016 (12 months) Audited*
Interest income		**18,661**	**74,425**	25,016	132,900
Net fee and commission income	21	**21,160**	**55,514**	10,926	48,780
Trading income/(loss)		**1,315**	**6,295**	716	1,586
Gains/(losses) from investments in SHUAA managed funds	22	**1,685**	**(1,620)**	(1,563)	(9,459)
Total revenues		**42,821**	**134,614**	35,095	173,807
General and administrative expenses	23	**(28,723)**	**(90,465)**	(31,370)	(126,825)
Interest expense		**(3,639)**	**(18,809)**	(6,607)	(28,976)
Depreciation	13	**(1,850)**	**(7,644)**	(4,184)	(11,563)
Provisions - net	24	**23,814**	**27,320**	(9,080)	(143,068)
Total expenses		**(10,398)**	**(89,598)**	(51,241)	(310,432)
Net profit/(loss) before (losses)/gains from other investments		**32,423**	**45,016**	(16,146)	(136,625)
(Losses)/gains from other investments, including investments in other associates	25	**(18,233)**	**29,000**	(2,708)	4,167
Profit/(loss) for the period/year		**14,190**	**74,016**	(18,854)	(132,458)
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Parent		**14,190**	**74,016**	(18,853)	(132,457)
Non controlling interests		**-**	**-**	(1)	(1)
		14,190	**74,016**	(18,854)	(132,458)
Earnings/(loss) per share (in AED)	26	**0.013**	**0.069**	(0.018)	(0.124)

The attached notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

	1 October to 31 December 2017 (3 months) Unaudited	***1 January to 31 December 2017 (12 months) Audited***	*1 October to 31 December 2016 (3 months) Unaudited*	*1 January to 31 December 2016 (12 months) Audited*
Profit/(loss) for the period/year	**14,190**	**74,016**	(18,854)	(132,458)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income				
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Net revaluation reserve movement on:				
- other investments	**-**	**-**	-	(2,781)
- investments in SHUAA managed funds	**367**	**(532)**	(80)	(468)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	**(76)**	**(99)**	47	48
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year	**291**	**(631)**	(33)	(3,201)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year	**14,481**	**73,385**	(18,887)	(135,659)
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Parent	**14,481**	**73,385**	(18,886)	(135,658)
Non controlling interests	**-**		(1)	(1)
	14,481	**73,385**	(18,887)	(135,659)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

	1 January to 31 December 2017	*1 January to 31 December 2016*
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	**74,016**	(132,458)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	**7,644**	11,563
Losses from investments in SHUAA managed funds	**1,620**	9,459
(Gains)/losses from other investments including other associates	**(29,000)**	(4,167)
Provisions – net	**(27,320)**	143,068
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**26,960**	27,465
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables and other debit balances	**(27,424)**	707
Decrease in loans, advances and finance leases	**179,100**	209,172
Increase/(decrease) in payables and other credit balances	**26,326**	(6,797)
Net redemption from SHUAA managed funds	**18,781**	89,334
Net cash generated from operating activities	**223,743**	319,881
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net purchase of other investments	**(214,201)**	(85,598)
Net investment in other associates	**(37,832)**	-
Dividends and other distributions from associates	**2,075**	4,760
Net purchase of property and equipment	**(6,257)**	(4,514)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(256,215)**	(85,352)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Decrease in due to banks	**(171,551)**	(156,430)
Distribution to non controlling interests	**-**	(40)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(171,551)**	(156,470)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(204,023)**	78,059
Foreign currency translation	**(113)**	70
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	**316,324**	238,195
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (note 7)	**112,188**	316,324
Operational cash flows from interest and dividend		
Interest received	**73,759**	132,706
Interest paid	**(21,002)**	(29,267)
Dividend received	**800**	4,760

The attached notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2017

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent								
	Share capital	*Employee long term incentive plan shares*	*Statutory reserve*	*Accumulated losses*	*Investments revaluation reserve*	*Translation reserve*	*Total*	*Non controlling interests*	*Total*
Balance as of 1 January 2016	1,065,000	(10,790)	200,861	(296,211)	2,781	(228)	961,413	75	961,488
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(132,457)	(3,249)	48	(135,658)	(1)	(135,659)
Net movement in employee long term incentive plan shares (note 17)	-	5,449	-	(5,449)	-	-	-	-	-
Distribution to non controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40)	(40)
Accumulated losses offset (note 18)			(200,861)	200,861			-		-
Balance as of 31 December 2016	1,065,000	(5,341)	-	(233,256)	(468)	(180)	825,755	34	825,789

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent								
	Share capital	*Employee long term incentive plan shares*	*Statutory reserve*	*Accumulated losses*	*Investments revaluation reserve*	*Translation reserve*	*Total*	*Non controlling interests*	*Total*
Balance as of 1 January 2017	**1,065,000**	**(5,341)**	**-**	**(233,256)**	**(468)**	**(180)**	**825,755**	**34**	**825,789**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	74,016	(532)	(99)	73,385	-	73,385
Transferred to statutory reserve	-	-	7,402	(7,402)	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of 31 December 2017	**1,065,000**	**(5,341)**	**7,402**	**(166,642)**	**(1,000)**	**(279)**	**899,140**	**34**	**899,174**

The attached notes 1 to 30 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

1. LEGAL STATUS AND ACTIVITIES

SHUAA Capital psc (the ‘Company’ or the ‘Parent’) is a public shareholding company established in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, pursuant to Emiri Decree No. 6 of 25 April 1979 and in accordance with the UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015 (as amended) (“Companies Law”). The registered address of the Company is P.O. Box 31045, Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The Company’s shares are traded on the Dubai Financial Market in the United Arab Emirates.

The Company is licensed by the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates to conduct services as a financial investment company and a banking, finance and investment advisor pursuant to Central Bank Board of Directors Resolution 164/8/94 and as a financial and monetary intermediary pursuant to Central Bank Board of Directors Resolution 126/5/95 and is licensed by the Emirates Securities and Commodities Authority to conduct investment management, financial consultation and financial analysis activities.

The Company and its subsidiaries (together the “Group”) conduct a diversified range of investment and financial service activities strategy with special emphasis on the Arab region in general, the U.A.E. and G.C.C. markets in particular and is actively involved in public and private capital markets in the region.

Details of the Company’s material subsidiaries as at 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Name	**Country of incorporation**	**Principal activities**	**Holding *31 December 2017***	Holding *31 December 2016*
Gulf Finance Corporation PJSC	United Arab Emirates	Financing	**100.0%**	100.0%
Gulf Finance Company CJSC	Saudi Arabia	Financing	**100.0%**	100.0%
SHUAA Capital International Limited	United Arab Emirates	Brokerage	**100.0%**	100.0%
SHUAA Asset Management Limited*	United Arab Emirates	Private Equity / Asset Management	**100.0%**	100.0%
SHUAA Securities LLC*	United Arab Emirates	Brokerage	**100.0%**	100.0%
SHUAA Capital Saudi Arabia CJSC	Saudi Arabia	Financial services	**100.0%**	100.0%
SHUAA Securities Egypt SAE	Egypt	Brokerage	**100.0%**	100.0%
Asia for Economic Consultancy LLC	Jordan	Consultancy	**94.3%**	94.3%

* During the period, as part of the plan to address future performance the Group management decided to initiate closure of these subsidiaries i.e. SHUAA Asset Management Limited and SHUAA Securities LLC. As a result all assets and liabilities will be transferred to the Parent Company and the business of the subsidiaries will be managed by the Parent Company in the future.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

2.1 Relevant new and revised IFRS applied with no material effect on the consolidated financial statements

The following new and revised IFRS have been adopted in these consolidated financial statements. The application of these new and revised IFRS has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
***Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows** to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.*	*1 January 2017*
***Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes** relating to the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses.*	*1 January 2017*
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle – Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities.	*1 January 2017*

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS - continued

2.2 Relevant new and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

The Group has not applied the following new and revised IFRS, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle amending IFRS 1 and IAS 28	*1 January 2018 (IFRS 1 & IAS 28)*
*IFRS 9 Financial Instruments **	*1 January 2018*
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	*1 January 2018*
IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	*1 January 2018*
Amendments to IFRS 2 Share Based Payment	*1 January 2018*
Amendments to IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts	*1 January 2018*
Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property	*1 January 2018*
Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments	*When IFRS 9 is first applied*
IFRS 16 Leases	*1 January 2019*
IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	*1 January 2019*
Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	*1 January 2019*
Amendments to IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures	*1 January 2019*
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015 – 2017 Cycle amending IFRS 3, IFRS 11, IAS 12 and IAS 23	*1 January 2019*
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	*1 January 2021*

The Group anticipates that these new standards will be adopted in the Group's consolidated financial statements in the year of initial application and that the application of such standards may have an impact on amounts reported in respect of the Group's financial statements. It is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of that effect until a detailed review has been completed. However, the Group has carried out an assessment related to the impact of adopting IFRS 9 for the financial period beginning on 1 January 2018.

<u>* IFRS 9 Financial Instruments</u>

The IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments in July 2014 that replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

The Group plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date from 1 January 2018. The Group will avail of the exemption allowing it not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement including impairment change. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets resulting from the impairment assessment as required by IFRS 9 will be recognised in opening retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018.

During the year 2017, the Group has performed a detailed impact assessment of IFRS 9. This assessment is based on currently available information and may be subject to changes arising from further reasonable and supportable information being made available to the Group, until the Group presents its first financial statements that include the date of initial application.

<u>Classification and measurement</u>

IFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflect the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 contains three classification categories for financial assets: measured at Amortised Cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (“FVOCI”) (with and without recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition of debt and equity instruments, respectively) and Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (“FVTPL”). The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale.

The Group has evaluated the classification and measurement criteria to be adopted for various financial assets considering the IFRS 9 requirements with respect to the business model and contractual cash flow characteristics (“CCC”) / Solely payment of principal and interest (“SPPI”).

The Group does not expect a significant impact on its consolidated statement of financial position from applying the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 except for certain financial assets held as available-for-sale with gains and losses recorded in OCI, instead, be measured at FVTPL. The AFS reserve related to those securities, which is currently presented under cumulative changes in fair value reserve, will be reclassified to retained earnings. It expects to continue measuring at fair value all financial assets currently held at fair value.

2. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS - continued

2.2 Relevant new and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective - continued

Loans and advances will continue to be held under the business model to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and profit/interest. The Group analysed the contractual cash flow characteristics of those instruments and concluded that they meet the criteria for amortised cost measurement under IFRS 9. Therefore, reclassification for these instruments is not required.

There will be no material impact on the Group's accounting for financial liabilities, as the new requirements only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit or loss, whereas, the Group have relatively insignificant amount of such liabilities as at the reporting date. The de-recognition rules have been transferred from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and have not been changed.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' ("ECL") model. This will require considerable judgement about how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis.

Under IFRS 9, the impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income and certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. At initial recognition, allowance is required for expected credit losses ('ECL') resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months ('12-month ECL'). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance is required for ECL resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument ('lifetime ECL').

The Group has assessed the impairment provisions under IFRS 9 based on a set of inputs and assumptions that include available forward-looking information as economic inputs, significant credit deterioration parameters, Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), Exposure At Default ("EAD"). It requires the Group to record expected credit losses on all of its debt securities, loans and receivables, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. Accordingly, the estimated impact of adopting IFRS 9 will result in an overall reduction in the Group's total shareholders' equity of approximately 3%. The Group has estimated the impact of adopting of IFRS 9 by running their calculation on 31 December 2017 figures.

For financial guarantee contracts, the Group will estimate the lifetime ECLs based on the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the guarantor expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

Hedge accounting

The hedging requirements of IFRS 9 are not expected to have a significant impact on Group's consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure

The new standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. These are expected to change the nature and extent of the Group's disclosures about its financial instruments particularly in the year of the adoption of the new standard. The Group's assessment included an analysis to identify data gaps against current process and the Group has implemented the system and controls changes that it believes are necessary to capture the required data.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and applicable provisions of Federal Law No 2 of 2015 (as amended) of United Arab Emirates Laws.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified for the measurement at fair value of certain financial instruments. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets. 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent company and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"). The results of these subsidiaries are included in the consolidated statement of income from the effective date of formation or acquisition up to the effective date of disposal. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. All significant inter-company balances, transactions and profits have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Control is achieved where the Group has power over an investee, exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

Non controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to the shareholders of the Parent.

Trade date accounting

All "regular way" sales and purchases of financial assets are recognised on the "trade date", the date that the Group commits to sell or purchase the asset. Regular way sales or purchases are sales or purchases of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income or expense is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial instruments classified as held for trading.

Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets at initial recognition in the following categories:

- Held for trading investments
- Investment securities designated at fair value through profit or loss
- Loans and advances
- Available for sale investments

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Held for trading investments and investment securities designated at fair value through profit or loss

These represent investments acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of generating profit from short term fluctuations in price. The fair value of the investments under this classification can be reliably measured and gains and losses arising from changes in fair values are included in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they arise.

These investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given, excluding all acquisition costs associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, these investments are measured at fair value. The fair value of securities traded in recognised financial markets is their quoted price. For securities where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same or is based on discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models or other reliable valuation methods.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of these investments is recognised in the consolidated statement of income for the period in which it arises. Dividend, interest and other revenues generated from these investments are included in the consolidated statement of income.

Loans and advances

Instruments that are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and that are not quoted in an active market are designated as loans and advances. These are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. The Group has a policy of establishing specific provisions against loans and advances to customers, where management considers the recovery of the balance to be doubtful. Loans and advances are only written off after all practical means of pursuing recovery have been exhausted.

The provision for loan impairment also covers losses where there is objective evidence that probable losses are present in components of the loan portfolio at the reporting date. These are estimated based upon historical patterns of losses in each component and reflecting the current economic climate in which the borrowers operate.

Available for sale investments

Available for sale financial assets are non derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified as held for trading, loans and advances or held to maturity investments. After initial recognition, investments available for sale are measured at fair value. For investments actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is generally determined by reference to stock exchange quoted price at the close of business on the reporting date, adjusted for illiquidity constraints and other costs necessary to realise the asset's value.

Where the investments are not traded in an active market, traded in small volumes, or where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially the same or is based on earnings factors, projected cash flows and a valuation multiple that considers comparable indicators used in recent mergers and acquisitions, or the projected sale value of the investment if negotiations are currently in progress. Investments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are carried at cost less any provision for impairment.

Gains or losses arising from a change in the fair value of investments available for sale are recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of 'investment revaluation reserve'. When the investment is derecognised or determined to be impaired, the accumulated amount in the investment revaluation reserve is reclassified to the consolidated statement of income.
Reversals of previously recognised impairment losses are not initially recorded through the consolidated statement of income but as an increase in the investment revaluation reserve pending realisation.

Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial assets - continued

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in consolidated statement of income.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities at initial recognition as other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

These include medium term debt and payables and other credit balances and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of the obligation under the contract, as determined in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and
- the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Investment in associates

The Group’s investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy discussions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of an associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Investment in associates - continued

The requirements of IAS 39 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

Upon disposal of an associate that results in the Group losing significant influence over that associate, any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset in accordance with IAS 39. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required if that associate had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when it loses significant influence over that associate.

Leases

The Group provides leasing services acting as Lessor. Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. This involves recognising identifiable assets (including previously unrecognised intangible assets) and liabilities (including contingent liabilities and excluding future restructuring) of the acquired business at fair value. Goodwill is initially recognised at its cost, being the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is recognised to write-off the cost or valuation of assets (other than land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives over the following periods:

Furniture and leasehold improvements	1-5 years
Office equipment, computers and software	3-5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Buildings	40 years

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

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. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded entities or other available fair value indicators.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Income recognition

Interest income, as well as fees which are considered an integral part of the effective yield of a financial asset, are recognised using the effective interest method, unless recoverability is in doubt. The recognition of interest income is suspended when financial assets become impaired.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Fee and commission income and expenses are accounted for on the date the transaction arises.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Share-based payment transactions

Certain employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees receives equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions") as consideration for services rendered.

Equity–settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using an appropriate pricing model.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The consolidated statement of income charge or credit for a period is recorded in "employee salaries and fringe benefits" and represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised at the beginning and end of that period. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Employees' end of service benefits

The Group provides end of service benefits to its expatriate employees. The entitlement to these benefits is based upon the employees' final salary and length of service, subject to the completion of a minimum service period in accordance with applicable legislations. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment.

With respect to its national employees, the Company contributes to the UAE General Pension and Social Security Authority in accordance with the UAE Federal Law No (7), 1999 for Pension and Social Security. The Company's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the respective entities operate ("the functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in UAE Dirhams which is the Company's functional and presentational currency.

Monetary assets and liabilities held at the reporting date and denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at exchange rates prevailing as at the reporting date. The resulting exchange differences are taken to the consolidated statement of income.

On consolidation, assets and liabilities of subsidiaries are translated at rates of exchange prevailing as at the reporting date and the results of their operations are translated at the average rates of exchange for the year. The exchange differences arising on consolidation and equity accounting are taken to other comprehensive income (attributed to non controlling interests as appropriate).

On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of income as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows consist of cash and short term deposits maturing within 90 days or less.

Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are acquired (treasury shares) are deducted from equity and accounted for at weighted average cost. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgments, apart from those involving estimations, that the management has made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

Going concern

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY - continued

Classification of financial assets

The classification of financial assets, in the categories described in the significant accounting policies note, depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition requiring the exercise of judgment by the management.

Fair value of financial instruments

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

Impairment losses on loans, advances and finance leases

The Group reviews its loans, advances and finance leases at each reporting date to assess whether an allowance for impairment should be recorded in the consolidated statement of income. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of allowance required. Such estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

In addition to specific allowances against individually significant balances, the Group also makes a collective impairment allowance against exposures (incorporating relevant requirements of the Central Bank of the U.A.E) which, although not specifically identified as requiring a specific allowance, have a greater risk of default than when originally granted.

Impairment of available for sale investments

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an individual or a group of available for sale investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as available for sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the consolidated statement of income – is removed from equity and recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of income. Subsequent increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised in other comprehensive income under the heading of 'investments revaluation reserve'.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available for sale, impairment is assessed based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. Interest continues to be accrued at the original effective interest rate on the reduced carrying amount of the asset and is recorded as part of interest income. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the consolidated statement of income, the impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statement of income.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Valuation of unquoted equity investments

Valuation of unquoted equity investments is normally based on one of the following:

- Recent arm's length market transactions;
- Current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same;
- The expected cash flows discounted at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics; or
- Other valuation models.

The determination of the cash flows and discount factors for unquoted equity investments requires significant estimation. The Group calibrates its valuation techniques periodically and tests these for validity using either prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument or other available observable market data.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

5. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group uses 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.

The following table shows an analysis of financial assets recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

	31 December 2017			
	Level 1	***Level 2***	***Level 3***	***Total***
Financial assets				
Investments in SHUAA managed funds				
Held at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Available for sale	**-**	**15,160**	**-**	**15,160**
Other investments				
Held at fair value through profit or loss	**258,434**	**85,170**	**379**	**343,983**
Available for sale	**-**	**31**	**9,012**	**9,043**
Receivable and other debit balances				
Derivative instruments	**-**	**3,745**	**-**	**3,745**
	258,434	**104,106**	**9,391**	**371,931**
Financial liabilities				
Held at fair value through profit or loss	**(891)**	**-**	**-**	**(891)**

	31 December 2016			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Investments in SHUAA managed funds				
Held at fair value through profit or loss	-	18,501	-	18,501
Available for sale	-	15,692	-	15,692
Other investments				
Held at fair value through profit or loss	121,850	674	379	122,903
Available for sale	-	16	9,043	9,059
	121,850	34,883	9,422	166,155
Financial liabilities				
Held at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-

Financial assets recorded at fair value:
The following is a description of the determination of fair value for financial instruments which are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the Group's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.

Held at fair value through profit or loss
Held at fair value through profit or loss investments are valued using market prices in active markets or valuation techniques which incorporate data which is both observable and non-observable. This category includes quoted and unquoted securities and funds which invest in underlying assets which are in turn valued based on both observable and non-observable data. Observable inputs include market prices (from active markets), foreign exchange rates and movements in stock market indices. Unobservable inputs include assumptions regarding expected future financial performance, discount rates and market liquidity discounts.

5. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

Financial assets recorded at fair value - continued

Available for sale
Available for sale financial assets are valued using quoted prices in active markets, valuation techniques or pricing models and consist of quoted equities, unquoted equities and unquoted funds. These assets are valued using quoted prices or models which incorporate data which is both observable and non-observable.

The non-observable inputs to the models include assumptions regarding the future financial performance of the investee, its risk profile and economic assumptions regarding the industry and geographical jurisdiction in which the investee operates.

Movements in level 3 financial assets measured at fair value
During the year, there was no transfer between level 1 and level 3.

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing balance of level 3 financial assets which are recorded at fair value:

	31 December 2017						
	Balance at 1 January 2017	***Gain/(loss) through P&L***	***Gain/(loss) through OCI***	***Purchases***	***Sales***	***Transfers from/(to) levels 1 &2***	***Balance at 31 December 2017***
Other investments							
Held at FVTPL	**379**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**379**
Available for sale	**9,043**	**(31)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,012**
	9,422	**(31)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,391**

	31 December 2016						
	Balance at 1 January 2016	*Gain/(loss) through P&L*	*Gain/(loss) through OCI*	*Purchases*	*Sales*	*Transfers from/(to) levels 1 &2*	*Balance at 31 December 2016*
Other investments							
Held at FVTPL	945	(566)	-	-	-	-	379
Available for sale	9,455	(412)	-	-	-	-	9,043
	10,400	(978)	-	-	-	-	9,422

Gains and losses on level 3 financial instruments included in the consolidated statement of income for the year are detailed as follows:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Other investments		
Unrealised losses	**(31)**	(978)

Impact on fair value of level 3 financial assets measured at fair value of changes to key assumptions
The following table shows the impact on the fair value of level 3 instruments of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions by class of instrument:

	31 December 2017		*31 December 2016*	
	Carrying amount	***Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions***	*Carrying amount*	*Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumptions*
Other investments				
Held at fair value through profit or loss	**379**	**95**	379	95
Available for sale	**9,012**	**1,802**	9,043	1,809
	9,391	**1,897**	9,422	1,904

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

5. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - continued

In order to determine reasonably possible alternative assumptions the Group adjusted key unobservable models inputs as follows:

- For debt securities, the Group adjusted the probability of default and loss given default assumptions by increasing and decreasing the fair value of the instrument by 25%.
- For fund and equity investments, the Group adjusted the liquidity discount rate assumptions used in the valuation model within a range of reasonably possible alternatives. The extent of the adjustment varied according to the characteristics of each investment.

The fair values of the Group's financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction
The inherent risk relating to the Group's activities is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (comprising, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and equity price risk) and operational risk.

Risk management structure
The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risk relating to the Group's activities and recognises the importance of managing risk in line with shareholder risk appetite.

Authority to set Group-wide rules to manage credit, liquidity and market risk are delegated to the Governance Committees of the Group and to each subsidiary. However, enterprise wide risk is monitored by the Group Management Committees which ensures that Group rules are adhered to.

Credit risk
Credit risk, or the risk of loss due to default on payment, is controlled by the application of credit approvals and monitoring procedures. Rules to limit exposure to credit risk are set by the Board of Directors and authority is delegated to the Governance Committees to set rules by business and strategy. Adherence to overall limits, authorisation, concentration and collateral requirements are independently monitored and managed by Risk Management.

Risk Management oversees the status of receivables, exposures and provisions and mitigation steps are approved for any balances considered doubtful in accordance with internal and regulatory policies and guidelines.

Maximum exposure to credit risk
The maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position, before considering collateral or other credit enhancement, is shown below:

	Gross maximum exposure 31 December 2017	*Gross maximum exposure 31 December 2016*
Cash and deposits with banks	**148,063**	346,610
Receivables and other debit balances	**57,980**	24,024
Loans, advances and finance leases	**449,163**	609,026
Other investments		
Held at fair value through profit or loss	**101,060**	12,113
	756,266	991,773
Contingent liabilities	**1,939**	1,899
Commitments	**67,199**	67,199
	69,138	69,098
Total credit risk exposure	**825,404**	1,060,871

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

Credit risk – continued
The Group does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or group of counterparties that have similar credit risk.

The Group's assets, before considering collateral held or other credit enhancements can be analysed by the following geographical regions:

	UAE	GCC Other	MENA Other	North America	Europe	Asia Other	Total
Cash and deposits with banks	**96,910**	**35,298**	**12,597**	**513**	**2,745**	**-**	**148,063**
Receivables and other debit balances	**31,966**	**29,053**	**9,069**	**-**	**2**	**4**	**70,094**
Loans, advances and finance leases	**261,900**	**165,762**	**21,433**	**-**	**-**	**68**	**449,163**
Investments in SHUAA managed funds	**-**	**81,651**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**81,651**
Investments in other associates	**90,427**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**90,427**
Other investments	**245,616**	**101,998**	**2,776**	**-**	**1,898**	**738**	**353,026**
Property and equipment	**28,560**	**3,298**	**329**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**32,187**
Total Assets - 31 December 2017	**755,379**	**417,060**	**46,204**	**513**	**4,645**	**810**	**1,224,611**
Total Assets - 31 December 2016	772,651	515,724	3,620	1,132	7,330	39	1,300,496

Collateral and other credit enhancements
The amount and type of collateral depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Collaterals mainly include cash, liquid securities, buildings, vessels, mortgages on vehicles and private equity holdings.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses.

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal credit ratings. The table below shows the credit quality by class of financial asset, based on the Group's credit rating system.

	31 December 2017				
	Neither past due nor impaired				
	High grade	**Standard grade**	**Total**	**Past due or individually impaired**	**Grand Total**
Cash and deposits with banks	**148,063**	**-**	**148,063**	**-**	**148,063**
Receivables and other debit balances	**-**	**57,980**	**57,980**	**-**	**57,980**
Loans, advances and finance leases	**-**	**299,391**	**299,391**	**149,772**	**449,163**
Other investments	**-**	**100,681**	**100,681**	**379**	**101,060**
	148,063	**458,052**	**606,115**	**150,151**	**756,266**

	31 December 2016				
	Neither past due nor impaired				
	High grade	Standard grade	Total	Past due or individually impaired	Grand Total
Cash and deposits with banks	346,610	-	346,610	-	346,610
Receivables and other debit balances	-	24,024	24,024	-	24,024
Loans, advances and finance leases	-	378,571	378,571	230,455	609,026
Other investments	-	11,734	11,734	379	12,113
	346,610	414,329	760,939	230,834	991,773

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

Credit risk – continued
It is the Group's policy to maintain accurate and up to date risk ratings across the credit portfolio. This facilitates focused management of the applicable risks and the comparison of credit exposures across all lines of business, geographic regions and products. The rating system is supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information to provide the main inputs for the measurement of counterparty risk. All internal risk ratings are tailored to the various categories and are derived in accordance with the Group's rating policy. The attributable risk ratings are assessed and updated regularly. High grade assets represent all cash assets and standard grade are assets which have not defaulted during the term of the facility.

Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired and details of individually impaired exposures per class of financial assets is shown below:

	31 December 2017								
	Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired					***Individually impaired***			***Past due or individually impaired***
	<30 days	***30-60 days***	***60-90 days***	***Provision***	***Carrying amount***	***Gross amount***	***Provision***	***Carrying amount***	
Loans, advances and finance leases	**37,842**	**23,421**	**6,276**	**(4,456)**	**63,083**	**276,418**	**(189,729)**	**86,689**	**149,772**
Other investments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,482**	**(4,103)**	**379**	**379**
	37,842	**23,421**	**6,276**	**(4,456)**	**63,083**	**280,900**	**(193,832)**	**87,068**	**150,151**

	31 December 2016								
	Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired					*Individually impaired*			*Past due or individually impaired*
	<30 days	*30-60 days*	*60-90 days*	*Provision*	*Carrying amount*	*Gross amount*	*Provision*	*Carrying amount*	
Loans, advances and finance leases	80,518	45,819	28,360	(1,347)	153,350	249,819	(172,714)	77,105	230,455
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	4,485	(4,106)	379	379
	80,518	45,819	28,360	(1,347)	153,350	254,304	(176,820)	77,484	230,834

Specific impairment is assessed when there is a significant deterioration in the credit quality of the exposure.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its liabilities when they fall due. To limit this risk, management has arranged diversified funding sources, managed assets with liquidity in mind and monitored liquidity on a daily basis.

The Group's approach aims to always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses and without materially affecting the return on capital. The Group Assets and Liabilities Committee sets minimum liquidity ratios and cash balance requirements. The Group collates the projected cash flow and liquidity profiles of its financial assets and financial liabilities. It maintains a portfolio of short-term liquid assets to cover requirements, largely consisting of short-term liquid placements with financial institutions.

The three primary measures of liquidity used by the Group are stock of liquid assets, surplus cash capital and net funding requirement. Liquid assets include cash and cash equivalents and other short term financial assets. Cash capital is defined as the aggregate of the Group's capital base, intra-group liabilities maturing later than 12 months and any undrawn committed facilities by the Group. Cash capital is used to fund long term funding requirements including investment in associates, investment securities and property and equipment**.** Net funding requirement is the liquid assets necessary to fund the cash obligations and commitments.

The maturity profile of assets and liabilities as of the reporting date, determined on the basis of the remaining contractual maturity is as follows. Where assets have no contractual maturity date (*) management has made an estimate of the maturity date based on the liquidity of the asset and their intention.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

Liquidity risk – continued
The maturity profile of assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2017 is as follows:

	Less than 3 Months	*3-12 Months*	*Sub total Less than a year*	*1-5 Years*	*Over 5 years*	*Grand total*
Cash and deposits with banks	112,188	12,353	**124,541**	**23,522**	**-**	**148,063**
Receivables and other debit balances	43,098	17,885	**60,983**	**9,111**	**-**	**70,094**
Loans, advances and finance leases	133,276	158,475	**291,751**	**157,412**	**-**	**449,163**
Investments in SHUAA managed funds*	-	-	**-**	**81,651**	**-**	**81,651**
Investments in other associates*	-	-	**-**	**90,427**	**-**	**90,427**
Other investments*	162,689	120,633	**283,322**	**69,704**	**-**	**353,026**
Property and equipment*	-	-	**-**	**32,187**	**-**	**32,187**
Total Assets	**451,251**	**309,346**	**760,597**	**464,014**	**-**	**1,224,611**
Due to banks	71,383	53,712	**125,095**	**298**	**-**	**125,393**
Payables and other credit balances	98,530	38,557	**137,087**	**62,957**	**-**	**200,044**
Equity	-	-	**-**	**-**	**899,174**	**899,174**
Total Liabilities and Equity	**169,913**	**92,269**	**262,182**	**63,255**	**899,174**	**1,224,611**
Net liquidity gap	**281,338**	**217,077**	**498,415**	**400,759**	**(899,174)**	**-**
Cumulative liquidity gap	**281,338**	**498,415**	**498,415**	**899,174**	**-**	**-**

The maturity profile of assets and liabilities as of 31 December 2016 was as follows:

	Less than 3 Months	*3-12 Months*	*Sub total Less than a year*	*1-5 Years*	*Over 5 years*	*Grand total*
Cash and deposits with banks	316,324	23,108	339,432	7,178	-	346,610
Receivables and other debit balances	15,188	13,522	28,710	3,264	-	31,974
Loans, advances and finance leases	141,953	214,694	356,647	252,379	-	609,026
Investments in SHUAA managed funds*	18,501	22,797	41,298	61,286	-	102,584
Investments in other associates*	-	-	-	44,766	-	44,766
Other investments*	18,658	9,153	27,811	104,151	-	131,962
Property and equipment*	-	-	-	33,574	-	33,574
Total Assets	510,624	283,274	793,898	506,598	-	1,300,496
Due to banks	51,127	145,114	196,241	100,703	-	296,944
Payables and other credit balances	88,536	84,146	172,682	5,081	-	177,763
Equity	-	-	-	-	825,789	825,789
Total Liabilities and Equity	139,663	229,260	368,923	105,784	825,789	1,300,496
Net liquidity gap	370,961	54,014	424,975	400,814	(825,789)	-
Cumulative liquidity gap	370,961	424,975	424,975	825,789	-	-

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

Liquidity risk – continued

The Group's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations on interest bearing financial liabilities are as follows:

	31 December 2017			
	Less than 3 months	***3 - 12 months***	***1 - 5 years***	***Total***
Due to banks	**(72,504)**	**(55,332)**	**(321)**	**(128,157)**
Payables and other credit balances	**(560)**	**(56,504)**	**(43,865)**	**(100,929)**

	31 December 2016			
	Less than 3 months	*3 - 12 months*	*1 - 5 years*	*Total*
Due to banks	52,505	151,823	107,810	312,138
Payables and other credit balances	12,526	63,424	2,459	78,409

Contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's contingent liabilities and commitments are shown below:

	31 December 2017			
	Less than 3 months	***3 - 12 months***	***1 - 5 years***	***Total***
Contingent liabilities	**1,939**	**-**	**-**	**1,939**
Commitments	**-**	**-**	**67,199**	**67,199**
Total	**1,939**	**-**	**67,199**	**69,138**

	31 December 2016			
	Less than 3 months	*3 - 12 months*	*1 - 5 years*	*Total*
Contingent liabilities	169	1,730	-	1,899
Commitments	-	-	67,199	67,199
Total	169	1,730	67,199	69,098

The Group expects that not all of the contingent liabilities or commitments will be drawn.

Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The Group faces market risk due to positions that are exposed to interest rate, currency and equity price movements.

The Board of Directors approves the investment guidelines to limit the Group's exposure to market risk. Within these guidelines the Group Assets and Liabilities Committee sets performance targets and allocates risk and capital enterprise wide and approves investment rules for each business or strategy. Group Risk Management monitors independently the level of market risk on a daily basis against the investment rules at each level of the company. Any issues or excessive exposures are resolved immediately and reported to the Group Assets and Liabilities Committee to determine if further action is required. Also, the Group Assets and Liabilities Committee decide whether any enterprise wide hedging is required to mitigate any material Group wide exposures.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

Market risk – continued

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's consolidated statement of income.

Currency	***Increase in basis points***	***Sensitivity of net interest income 31 December 2017***	*Sensitivity of net interest income 31 December 2016*
AED	25	**32**	(255)
SAR	25	**(34)**	(121)

The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the net interest income for one year, based on the variable rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2017. The book value of assets and liabilities subject to variable interest rates is respectively 57,807 and 125,652 (31 December 2016 – 166,232 and 299,339).

There is no impact on the Group equity, other than the implied effect on profits.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group has exposure in foreign currencies as a result of its geographically diversified operations which is monitored by management in adherence with internal guidelines.

The table below indicates the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at 31 December 2017. The analysis indicates the effect on profit and equity of an assumed 1% strengthening in the UAE Dirham value against other currencies from levels applicable at 31 December 2017, with all other variables held constant.

A negative amount in the table reflects a potential net reduction in profit or equity, whereas a positive amount reflects a net potential increase.

		31 December 2017		*31 December 2016*	
	% Change in Currency rate	***Effect on profit***	***Effect on equity***	*Effect on profit*	*Effect on equity*
Currency		***AED '000***	***AED '000***	*AED '000*	*AED '000*
Egyptian Pound	+1	**(1)**	**(181)**	(1)	2
Kuwaiti Dinar	+1	**(69)**	**-**	-	-
Euro	+1	**2**	**-**	2	-

The UAE Dirham, Saudi Riyal, Qatari Riyal, Omani Riyal, Bahraini Dinar and Jordanian Dinar are pegged to the US Dollar. As a result, balances in these currencies do not result in foreign currency risk for the Group.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of securities decrease as the result of changes in market values. The effect of equity price risk on the Group with all other variables held constant is as follows:

		31 December 2017		*31 December 2016*	
	% Change in equity price	***Effect on profit AED '000***	***Effect on equity AED '000***	*Effect on profit AED '000*	*Effect on equity AED '000*
Equities					
Bahrain	-5	**(3,250)**	**-**	(5,160)	-
Kuwait	-5	**(685)**	**-**	(3)	-
UAE	-5	**(4,742)**	**-**	(347)	-
Egypt	-5	**-**	**-**	(1)	-
Funds	-5	**(3,921)**	**(758)**	(1,406)	(785)
Bonds	-5	**(5,016)**	**-**	(606)	-

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. Authority is delegated by the Board of Directors to Group Management Committees to set the Group wide operational policies to manage the risk and control environment and meet the expectations of the Board of Directors and shareholders.

Group Risk Management use a risk and control framework to identify, measure, manage and monitor risk throughout the Group and ensure adherence to Group wide policies.

Capital risk management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that the Group maintains a strong capital structure, in order to support its business and to maximise shareholders' return.

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base well above the minimum requirements to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The capital structure of the Group in terms of the gearing ratio is as shown below:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Total borrowings	**215,686**	369,897
Total equity	**899,174**	825,789
Gearing ratio	**0.24**	0.45

Borrowings consist of short and medium term bank borrowings and financial liabilities to other parties.

Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.

7. CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH BANKS

Cash and deposits with banks include deposits of 35,875 (31 December 2016 – 30,286) with banks, which are held as collateral against Group's banking facilities including the Central Bank of the U.A.E. guarantee. For the purposes of consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are stated net of these deposits.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

8. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER DEBIT BALANCES

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Receivable against unsettled trades	**5,045**	318
Client related receivables	**7,115**	4,568
Amounts due from managed funds	**24,752**	6,742
Derivative financial asset	**3,745**	-
Asset held for sale*	**6,658**	-
Prepayments	**5,456**	7,950
Advances and deposits	**10,926**	10,766
Other**	**6,397**	1,630
	70,094	31,974

*Represents value of a plot of land received as distribution in kind from an associate. The Group intends to sell this asset in the near term.

**Included herein is balance of AED 3,365 maintained with a commercial bank which is not readily available for use and hence has not been included in cash and cash equivalent.

9. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCE LEASES

Loans, advances and finance leases comprise the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Loans and advances	**292,064**	379,294
Finance leases	**121,960**	192,667
Margin lending	**35,139**	37,065
	449,163	609,026

(a) Loans and advances

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Total loans and advances	**426,746**	498,308
Cumulative provision for impairment	**(94,258)**	(106,175)
Interest in suspense	**(40,424)**	(12,839)
	292,064	379,294

The movement in cumulative provision for impairment of loans and advances during the year is as follows:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Balance at beginning of the year	**(106,175)**	(160,505)
Recoveries/(provisions) made during the year	**11,917**	(144,183)
	(94,258)	(304,688)
Less: write offs	-	198,513
Balance at end of the year	**(94,258)**	(106,175)

The cumulative provision for impairment represents management’s best estimate of potential losses in the loans and advances as at the reporting date.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

9. LOANS, ADVANCES AND FINANCE LEASES - continued

(b) Finance Leases

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Current finance lease receivables	**97,897**	123,731
Non-current finance lease receivables	**40,077**	82,740
Allowances for uncollectible lease payments	**(16,014)**	(13,804)
	121,960	192,667

Leasing arrangements – the Group as lessor

The Group entered into finance lease arrangements to lease out certain of its equipment to its customers. The average term of finance leases entered into is between 2 and 4 years.

	Minimum lease payments		***Present value of minimum lease payments***	
	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*	***31 December 2017***	*31 December 2016*
Not later than one year	**113,540**	146,488	**97,897**	123,731
Later than one year and not later than five years	**45,291**	93,914	**40,077**	82,740
	158,831	240,402	**137,974**	206,471
Less: unearned finance income	**(20,857)**	(33,931)	**-**	-
Present value of minimum lease payments receivable	**137,974**	206,471	**137,974**	206,471
Allowances for uncollectible lease payments	**(16,014)**	(13,804)	**(16,014)**	(13,804)
	121,960	192,667	**121,960**	192,667

Unguaranteed residual values of assets leased under finance leases at the end of the reporting period are estimated at nil.

The interest rate inherent in the leases is fixed at the contract date for the entire lease term.

(c) Margin lending

The Group extends margins to clients for the purpose of trading in quoted securities. These advances are short term in nature and are secured by the underlying securities held in custody by the Group. As at 31 December 2017, these underlying securities were valued at 185,935 (31 December 2016 – 199,049). Provisions are made for the uncovered portion of margins. As at the end of the year, the cumulative provision is 47,790 (31 December 2016 – 46,739).

10. INVESTMENTS IN SHUAA MANAGED FUNDS

Investments in SHUAA managed funds consist of the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Associates	**66,491**	68,391
Available for sale	**15,160**	15,692
Held at fair value through profit or loss	**-**	18,501
	81,651	102,584

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

10. INVESTMENTS IN SHUAA MANAGED FUNDS - continued

Associates
The Group owns 27.0% (31 December 2016 – 27.0%) of SHUAA Hospitality Fund I L.P., a closed ended private equity investment fund registered as an exempted limited partnership in the Cayman Islands. The principal purpose of this fund is to undertake direct or indirect investments in hospitality development projects and existing hospitality properties to be managed by Rotana Hotel Management Corporation LLC in the MENA region. As a consequence of cross investment holdings by this fund the Group indirectly owns 26.3% (31 December 2016 – 26.3%) of SHUAA Saudi Hospitality Fund I, a closed ended investment fund regulated by the Capital Markets Authority in Saudi Arabia. The principal purpose of the SHUAA Saudi Hospitality Fund I, is to achieve long term capital growth through investing in hospitality related real estate in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Group's share of these associates' assets, liabilities and loss for the year are as follows:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Assets	**91,076**	81,871
Liabilities	**(18,086)**	(14,880)
Net assets	**72,990**	66,991
Profit/(loss) for the year – net	**6,772**	(7,151)

11. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ASSOCIATES

The Group has investments in other associates in the following locations:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
U.A.E.	**90,427**	44,766

City Engineering LLC
The Group owns 40% (31 December 2016 – 40.0%) of City Engineering LLC, a limited liability company based in Sharjah U.A.E. and engaged in contracting activities. The recoverable amount of this asset has been determined based on equity accounting net of an impairment provision.

Septech Holding Limited
Septech Holding Limited is a limited liability company, incorporated in Cayman Islands and based in Sharjah U.A.E., engaged in wastewater, water, marina and related infrastructure products and services. The Group owns 49% (31 December 2016 – 49.0%) of Septech Holding Limited. The recoverable amount of this asset has been determined based on equity accounting.

ADCORP Limited
ADCORP Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Abu Dhabi Global Market (ADGM) and authorized as an Islamic Financial Institution by Financial Services Regulatory Authority of ADGM. During the year, the Group subscribed for 10% interest in the share capital of ADCORP limited. The Group has assessed to have significant influence on this entity and accordingly has classified this as an associate.

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Balance at beginning of the year	**44,766**	54,248
Acquisition	**37,832**	-
Share of results of associates	**5,596**	(4,722)
Impairment reversal	**10,966**	-
Dividends and other distributions	**(8,733)**	(4,760)
Balance at end of the year	**90,427**	44,766

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

11. INVESTMENTS IN OTHER ASSOCIATES - continued

The Group's share of these associates' assets, liabilities and revenues for the year are as follows:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Assets	**156,806**	152,753
Liabilities	**(58,224)**	(71,925)
Net assets	**98,582**	80,828
Revenues	**32,797**	48,964
Loss for the year – net	**(1,574)**	(177)

12. OTHER INVESTMENTS

Other investments comprise the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	**343,983**	122,903
Investments available for sale	**9,043**	9,059
	353,026	131,962

a) Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

Investments held at fair value through profit or loss comprises the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Equity securities	**173,545**	110,209
Fixed income securities	**101,060**	12,113
Fund investments	**69,378**	581
	343,983	122,903

b) Investments available for sale

Investments available for sale comprise the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Unquoted fund investments	**9,012**	9,043
Equity investments	**31**	16
	9,043	9,059

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Property and equipment	**26,557**	33,574
Capital work in progress	**5,630**	-
	32,187	33,574

Property and equipment

	31 December 2017						
	Furniture & leasehold improvements	***Office equipment, computer & software***	***Motor vehicles***	***Land & buildings***	***Sub-Total***	***Equipment - operating lease***	***Total***
Cost							
Balance at beginning of the year	**17,647**	**46,860**	**717**	**18,583**	**83,807**	**2,553**	**86,360**
Additions	**44**	**499**	**84**	**-**	**627**	**-**	**627**
Disposals	**(32)**	**(316)**	**-**	**-**	**(348)**	**-**	**(348)**
Balance at end of the year	**17,659**	**47,043**	**801**	**18,583**	**84,086**	**2,553**	**86,639**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at beginning of the year	**16,798**	**29,602**	**502**	**3,331**	**50,233**	**2,553**	**52,786**
Charge for the year	**564**	**6,489**	**126**	**465**	**7,644**	**-**	**7,644**
Disposals	**(32)**	**(316)**	**-**	**-**	**(348)**	**-**	**(348)**
Balance at end of the year	**17,330**	**35,775**	**628**	**3,796**	**57,529**	**2,553**	**60,082**
Net book value							
Balance at end of the year	**329**	**11,268**	**173**	**14,787**	**26,557**	**-**	**26,557**

	31 December 2016						
	Furniture & leasehold improvements	*Office equipment, computer & software*	*Motor vehicles*	*Land & buildings*	*Sub-Total*	*Equipment - operating lease**	***Total***
Cost							
Balance at beginning of the year (restated) *	16,323	43,477	851	18,583	79,234	4,316	83,550
Additions	1,334	4,018	-	-	5,352	-	5,352
Disposals	(10)	(635)	(134)	-	(779)	(1,763)	(2,542)
Balance at end of the year (restated)	17,647	46,860	717	18,583	83,807	2,553	86,360
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at beginning of the year (restated) *	14,294	23,220	461	2,866	40,841	2,606	43,447
Charge for the year	2,512	6,961	171	465	10,109	1,454	11,563
Disposals	(8)	(579)	(130)	-	(717)	(1,507)	(2,224)
Balance at end of the year (restated)	16,798	29,602	502	3,331	50,233	2,553	52,786
Net book value							
Balance at end of the year	849	17,258	215	15,252	33,574	-	33,574

*The opening balances have been restated to adjust the cost and accumulated depreciation of assets written off in prior years having nil carrying value.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

14. DUE TO BANKS

Due to banks comprise borrowings obtained from commercial banks in the ordinary course of business against the Group's established credit lines with those banks.

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Repayable within twelve months	**125,095**	196,241
Repayable after twelve months	**298**	100,703
	125,393	296,944

The Group's banking facilities carry EIBOR/SIBOR based floating interest rates plus a spread ranging between 2% and 4%.

Due to banks includes 75,000 being the balance of a 500,000 syndicated loan facility which is repayable over the next 6 months. The Group's banking facilities are secured by a charge over certain of the Group's assets.

At 31 December 2017, letters of guarantee on behalf of the Group amounting to 63,415 (31 December 2016 – 63,415) had been provided by the Group's bankers. These guarantees are a standard mechanism used within the region's banking structures and financial exchanges to facilitate activities. It is anticipated that no material liabilities will arise from these guarantees.

15. PAYABLES AND OTHER CREDIT BALANCES

Payable and other credit balances comprise the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Dividends payable	**33,491**	33,508
Payable to clients	**30,392**	36,284
Other financial liabilities	**64,730**	48,000
Payable against unsettled trades	**41,091**	1,657
Accruals	**12,471**	26,292
End of service benefits	**9,695**	13,011
Provisions	**559**	4,548
Supplier payables	**539**	3,912
FVTPL liabilities	**929**	-
Other payables	**6,147**	10,551
	200,044	177,763

Other financial liabilities
This includes 36,730 (31 December 2016 – 20,000) representing amounts received from client under agency arrangement and invested in Sharia-compliant products on behalf of the client.

Also included herein is 28,000 (31 December 2016 – 28,000) unsecured notes payable due within twelve months.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised, issued and fully paid share capital comprises 1,065,000,000 shares (31 December 2016 – 1,065,000,000 shares) of UAE Dirham 1.00 per share. Each share carries one vote and the right to receive dividends.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

17. EMPLOYEE LONG TERM INCENTIVE PLAN SHARES

The following employee long term incentive plan shares were held in trust:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Number of shares	**2,348,004**	2,348,004
Shares as percentage of total shares in issue	**0.2%**	0.2%
Cost of shares	**5,341**	5,341
Market value of shares	**2,841**	3,475

There was no movement in employee long term incentive plan shares during the year.

During the year, no share rights were issued to new and existing employees. Also, no expense was recognised in respect of share based payments (31 December 2016 – Nil).

18. STATUTORY RESERVE

As required by the UAE Company Law and the Company's articles of association, 10% of the profit for the year is required to be transferred to statutory reserve. The Company may resolve to discontinue such transfers when the reserve totals 50% of the paid up share capital. This reserve is not available for distribution except as stipulated by the UAE Company Law.

19. INVESTMENTS REVALUATION RESERVE

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Available for sale investments		
Balance at beginning of the year	**(468)**	2,781
Reserve recycled to income statement on disposal	**-**	(2,781)
Net movement in fair values during the year	**(532)**	(468)
Balance at end of the year	**(1,000)**	(468)

The investments revaluation reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of available for sale investments that have been recognised in other comprehensive income, net of amounts reclassified to profit or loss when those assets have been disposed of or are determined to be impaired.

20. NON CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non controlling interests represents the minority shareholders proportionate share in the aggregate value of the net assets of the subsidiaries and the results of these subsidiaries' operations.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

21. NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

Fee and commission income and expense comprises the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Fee and commission income	**57,006**	51,774
Fee and commission expense	**(1,492)**	(2,994)
	55,514	48,780

22. LOSSES FROM INVESTMENTS IN SHUAA MANAGED FUNDS

Losses from SHUAA managed funds comprise the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Funds held at fair value through profit or loss	**280**	(5,493)
Associates	**(1,900)**	(3,966)
	(1,620)	(9,459)

23. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses comprise the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Employee salaries and fringe benefits	**(52,785)**	(83,564)
Professional fees	**(13,268)**	(10,702)
Administration, technology and communication	**(7,641)**	(13,245)
Office rent and related expenses	**(7,095)**	(7,416)
Corporate marketing and branding costs	**(1,348)**	(2,308)
Other	**(8,328)**	(9,590)
	(90,465)	(126,825)

During the year, no charge was recorded towards share based payment transactions (31 December 2016 – Nil).

No social contributions (including donations and charities) were made during the year.

As of 31 December 2017, the Group had a total of 182 employees (31 December 2016 – 173 employees) represented by 59 employees in the Parent company (31 December 2016 – 68 employees) and 123 employees in subsidiaries (31 December 2016 – 105 employees).

24. PROVISIONS - NET

Provisions charges and reversals were recognised in respect of the following:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Loans, advances and finance leases - net *	**19,237**	(141,066)
Allowances for doubtful receivables and other assets - net	**4,038**	(1,159)
Other	**4,045**	(843)
	27,320	(143,068)

*Includes provision reversal/(charge) of 15,648 (31 December 2016 – (142,181)) on “loans and advances”, 2,556 (31 December 2016 – (6,345)) on “finance leases” and reversal of 1,033 (31 December 2016 – 7,460) on “margin lending”.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

25. (LOSSES)/GAINS FROM OTHER INVESTMENTS INCLUDING OTHER ASSOCIATES

(Losses)/gains from other investments are detailed as follows:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Other associates	**16,562**	(4,722)
Other investments		
Held at fair value through profit or loss	**12,469**	6,536
Available for sale	**(31)**	2,353
	29,000	4,167

26. EARNINGS/(LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic loss per share have been computed using the net profit/(loss) attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Parent 74,016 ((31 December 2016 – (132,457)) divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding 1,065,000,000 (31 December 2016 – 1,065,000,000). Diluted earnings per share as of 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are equivalent to basic earnings per share as the Company did not issue any new instrument that would impact earnings per share when executed.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Group enters into transactions with companies and entities that fall within the definition of a related party. Related parties represent significant shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Group, their close family members and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Balances between the Company and its subsidiaries which are related parties of the Company have been eliminated on consolidated and are not disclosed in this note.

The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved were as follows:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Receivables and other debit balances		
Associates	**19,714**	3
Key management personnel	**108**	277
Other related parties	**4,219**	27
Loans and advances		
Associates	**20,245**	-
Other related parties	**1,326**	-
Investments in SHUAA managed funds	**66,491**	86,892
Other investments including associates	**219,180**	44,766

Advances to key management personnel reflect sums advanced under the staff assistance program available to all employees for which no interest is charged.

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Payables and other credit balances		
Other related parties	**65,181**	28,000

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS - continued

Transactions with related parties included in the consolidated statement of income are as follows:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Losses from investments in SHUAA managed funds		
Associates and other related parties	**(1,620)**	(9,459)
Losses from other investments		
Associates and other related parties	**(14,529)**	(4,722)
Fees and commission income		
Associates and other related parties	**9,229**	4,636
Interest income		
Associates and other related parties	**2,844**	-
Interest expense		
Other related parties	**(2,654)**	-
Provisions		
Other related parties	**18,481**	(285)

Compensation of the key management personnel is as follows:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Short term employee benefits	**(12,484)**	(12,661)
Termination benefits	**(678)**	(455)
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**(13,162)**	(13,116)

Compensation of the key management personnel includes (7,609) (31 December 2016 - (10,239)) related to the staff who are no longer employed with the Company.

28. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into five operating segments, all of which are based on business units.

Asset Management manages real estate hospitality funds and projects in KSA and UAE. It also manages investment portfolios and funds in regional equities, fixed income and credit markets. Equities products span across fourteen regional stock exchanges. SHUAA Asset Management offers regional and foreign investors gateways for investment in the GCC and Arab stock markets. SHUAA Asset Management manages conventional equity and Shariah compliant portfolios and investment funds using both active and passive management styles. It also manages private equity funds.

Investment Banking provides corporate finance advisory, private placements, public offerings of equity and debt securities, mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, spinoffs, syndications and structured products.

Capital Markets provides sales and trading access to global markets for SHUAA's institutional and high net worth client base. Through Capital Markets, clients gain access to global equities and fixed income, primary issues as well as OTC derivatives, and liquidity through an extensive network of local and international counterparties. The Capital Markets Division is complemented by Investment Research which produces sectoral research coverage on listed companies across the GCC with emphasis on the UAE and Saudi equities.

Lending activities are conducted by Gulf Finance Corporation PJSC and Gulf Finance Company CJSC, which are primarily engaged in asset-based lending with a primary focus on Small and Medium Enterprises finance.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

28. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION - continued

Corporate manages future corporate development and controls all cash and shared service expenses related to the Group. All proprietary investments are incubated within this business segment which also comprises strategy and business development, legal and compliance, finance, treasury, operations, risk management, investor relations, marketing communications and human resources.

Management monitors the operating results of the operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss.

The following tables present consolidated financial information regarding the Group's business segments.

	31 December 2017					
	Asset Management	**Investment Banking**	**Capital Markets**	**Lending**	**Corporate**	**Total**
Interest income	1,440	-	2,060	65,284	5,641	74,425
Net fee and commission income	35,334	7,058	8,015	4,183	924	55,514
Trading income	-	-	6,295	-	-	6,295
Losses from investments in SHUAA managed funds - net	-	-	-	-	(1,620)	(1,620)
Total revenues	**36,774**	**7,058**	**16,370**	**69,467**	**4,945**	**134,614**
General and administrative expenses	(19,729)	(4,954)	(17,699)	(26,031)	(22,052)	(90,465)
Interest expenses	-	-	-	(16,087)	(2,722)	(18,809)
Depreciation	(89)	-	(2,394)	(4,033)	(1,128)	(7,644)
Provisions - net	-	(202)	375	1,391	25,756	27,320
Total expenses	**(19,818)**	**(5,156)**	**(19,718)**	**(44,760)**	**(146)**	**(89,598)**
Net profit/(loss) before gains/(losses) from other investments	**16,956**	**1,902**	**(3,348)**	**24,707**	**4,799**	**45,016**
Gains/(losses) from other investments including other associates - net	-	-	16	(2,565)	31,549	29,000
Profit/(loss) for the year	**16,956**	**1,902**	**(3,332)**	**22,142**	**36,348**	**74,016**
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent	16,956	1,902	(3,332)	22,142	36,348	74,016
Non controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-
	16,956	**1,902**	**(3,332)**	**22,142**	**36,348**	**74,016**

	31 December 2017					
	Asset Management	**Investment Banking**	**Capital Markets**	**Lending**	**Corporate**	**Total**
Assets	65,563	1,143	144,810	532,718	480,377	**1,224,611**
Liabilities	7,875	-	3,156	177,441	136,965	**325,437**

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

28. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION - continued

	31 December 2016					
	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Capital Markets	Lending	Corporate	Total
Interest income	1,316	-	817	122,385	8,382	132,900
Net fee and commission income	26,078	8,387	6,189	7,728	398	48,780
Trading income	-	-	1,555	-	31	1,586
Gains from investments in SHUAA managed funds - net	-	-	-	-	(9,459)	(9,459)
Total revenues	27,394	8,387	8,561	130,113	(648)	173,807
General and administrative expenses	(18,972)	(6,433)	(17,007)	(53,356)	(31,057)	(126,825)
Interest expenses	-	-	-	(28,945)	(31)	(28,976)
Depreciation	(112)	-	(2,126)	(7,715)	(1,610)	(11,563)
Provisions - net	(49)	-	201	(150,102)	6,882	(143,068)
Total expenses	(19,133)	(6,433)	(18,932)	(240,118)	(25,816)	(310,432)
Net profit/(loss) before losses from other investments	8,261	1,954	(10,371)	(110,005)	(26,464)	(136,625)
Losses from other investments including other associates - net	-	-	-	-	4,167	4,167
Profit/(loss) for the year	8,261	1,954	(10,371)	(110,005)	(22,297)	(132,458)
Attributable to:						
Equity holders of the Parent	8,261	1,954	(10,370)	(110,005)	(22,297)	(132,457)
Non controlling interests	-	-	(1)	-	-	(1)
	8,261	1,954	(10,371)	(110,005)	(22,297)	(132,458)

	31 December 2016					
	Asset Management	Investment Banking	Capital Markets	Lending	Corporate	Total
Assets	103,427	-	114,984	701,509	380,576	1,300,496
Liabilities	7,649	-	8,263	368,189	90,606	474,707

The revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers only.

The accounting policies of each of the reportable segments are consistent with those of the Group.

Certain comparative numbers as of 31 December 2016 have been reclassified between segments in order to correspond to the changes in the internal reporting to the management.

(Currency - Thousands of U.A.E. Dirhams)

29. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group had the following outstanding commitments and contingent liabilities:

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Contingent liabilities	**1,939**	1,899

Contingent liabilities comprise of letter of credits and performance guarantees issued which are regarded as unlikely to crystallise as a liability.

	31 December 2017	*31 December 2016*
Commitments		
SHUAA managed funds	**67,199**	67,199

The Group reviewed the contingent liabilities and current legal cases and has sufficiently provided for any future losses that might arise.

30. CLIENTS' FUNDS UNDER MANAGEMENT

The Group is licensed as a financial services company regulated by the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates. At 31 December 2017, clients' assets amounting to 3.8 billion (31 December 2016 – 3.2 billion) were managed in a fiduciary capacity, without risk or recourse to the Group. These funds are off balance sheet items and do not constitute part of the Group's assets.