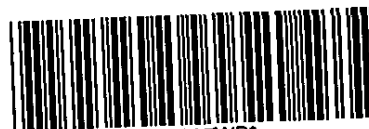


**AHLI UNITED BANK (UK) PLC**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**31 DECEMBER 2011**

TUESDAY



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A29

20/03/2012

#74

COMPANIES HOUSE

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Mr Fahad Al-Rajaan (Chairman)  
Mr Hamad Al-Marzouq (Deputy Chairman) \*  
Mr Rashid Al-Meer  
Mr Khaled Al Fouzan  
Mr Herschel Post \*  
Mr David Casson \*  
Mr Adel El-Labban  
Mr Graham Dunnachie  
Mr James Forster  
Ms Sawsan Abulhassan  
Mr Stephen Hussey  
Mr Stuart Taylor

\*Audit Committee

**SECRETARY**

Mr Graham Dunnachie

**AUDITORS**

BDO LLP  
55 Baker Street  
London W1U 7EU

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

35 Portman Square  
London W1H 6LR

**REGISTERED NUMBER**

877859

The directors of Ahli United Bank (UK) PLC (the 'Bank') are pleased to submit the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011

#### Results and dividends

The profit, after tax of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the year amounted to \$36 380,000

No interim dividend was proposed or paid in the year. A final dividend of \$20 000,000 is proposed

#### Principal activities and review of the business

The Bank is an authorised institution under the United Kingdom Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and carries on an international commercial, private and investment banking business

The principal risks faced by the Bank and details of derivatives and financial instruments held are set out in note 25

The Bank enjoyed a successful year of performance. The Bank continued to focus on its core lending businesses of residential mortgages, commercial property, margin lending and structured finance and in providing a global fund management service to institutional and private clients

The activities of the Bank in the forthcoming period will continue to be those currently undertaken

The Bank achieved net interest income of \$54.8 million, a 24.3 % increase on the 2010 level of \$44.1 million. The net interest margin (net interest income / average interest bearing balances) was 1.9% (2010 1.9%). Total other operating income increased by 1.3% to \$24.5 million

At the year end, total assets stood at \$3.4 billion (2010 \$2.7 billion) with loans to customers of \$1.8 billion, showing a 13.2% increase compared to 2010. Total deposits amounted to \$2.9 billion, a 30.1% increase on 2010

The return on average equity (profit after tax / average equity over the year) was 14.5% (2010 9.1%) and the return on average assets (profit after tax / average assets over the year) was 1.2% (2010 0.9%)

#### Pillar III disclosures

As part of its implementation of the Banking Consolidation Directive and the Capital Adequacy Directive, the Financial Services Authority requires the Bank to make certain disclosures to the market, described as Pillar III disclosures. These are largely included within note 25 to the Financial Statements. However where additional disclosures are required these have either been included in the Appendix to the Financial Statements or cross referenced within the Appendix to other notes within the Financial Statements

The information included in the Appendix has not been audited

#### Charitable contributions

No charitable donations were paid during the year (2010 \$388)

#### Guernsey Branch

The Bank has a branch based in Guernsey which held total customers deposits of \$127 453,000 as at 31 December 2011

#### Policy on payment to creditors

The Bank's policy, which is also applied by the Group, is to settle terms of payment with suppliers when agreeing the terms of each transaction and ensure that suppliers are made aware of the terms of payment and abide by the terms of payment. Trade creditors of the Bank at 31 December 2011 were equivalent to 30 (2010 31) days' purchases based on the average daily amount invoiced by suppliers during the year

#### Directors

The names of the directors who served during 2011 are those listed on page 2

In accordance with the Articles of Association, one third of the directors retire at each Annual General Meeting. Those retiring in 2012, being eligible, stand for re-election

#### Auditors

The directors have taken all the steps they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any information needed by the company's auditors for the purposes of their audit and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information. The directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware

A resolution to reappoint BDO LLP as the auditors will be proposed at the next Annual General Meeting

On behalf of the board



Graham Dunnachie  
Company Secretary

10 February 2012

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the group and company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and company and of the profit or loss of the group for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently,
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent,
- state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements,
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Independent Auditor's report to the members of Ahli United Bank (UK) PLC**

We have audited the group and company's financial statements (the "financial statements") of Ahli United Bank (UK) PLC for the year ended 31 December 2011 which comprise the Group Income Statement, the Group and Company Balance Sheets, the Group and Company Cash Flow Statements, the Group and Company Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

**Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors**

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those Standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

**Scope of the audit of the financial statements**

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at [www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm](http://www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm).

**Opinion on financial statements**

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and the parent company's affairs as at 31 December 2011 and of the group's profit for the year then ended,
- the group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union,
- the parent company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.


**Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

**Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us, or
- the parent company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns, or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made, or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Peter Chidgey, Senior Statutory Auditor,  
For and on behalf of BDO LLP,  
London  
United Kingdom

10 February 2012

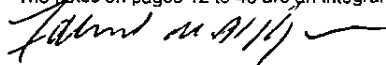
BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER	NOTES	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Interest income			
Interest income and similar income arising from non-trading investments		22,217	20,822
Other interest and similar income		86,191	63,230
Interest expense		108,408 (53,616)	84,052 (39,958)
Net interest income	3	54,792	44,094
Fee and commission income		19,696	21,087
Fee and commission expense		(921)	(1,119)
Net fee and commission income		18,775	19,968
Trading income - net		961	934
Other operating income	4	4,716	3,237
Total trading and other operating income		5,677	4,171
Total operating income before impairment charges		79,244	68,233
Provisions for losses on loans and advances, impairment of non-trading investments and other assets - net	10	(4,236)	(14,700)
Net operating income		75,008	53,533
Operating expenses		(24,127)	(26,023)
Profit before tax	6	50,881	27,510
Income tax expense	7	(14,501)	(6,750)
Profit for the year	22	36,380	20,760
Other comprehensive income (after tax)			
Net (Loss) / Gain on remeasuring available-for-sale investments		(15,212)	1,553
Total comprehensive income for the year		21,168	22,313

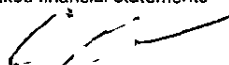
The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these audited financial statements

AT 31 DECEMBER	NOTES	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks		1,862	1 795
Loans and advances to banks	8	1,130,598	504 936
Derivative financial instruments	25	30,693	29,216
Loans and advances to customers	9	1,767,372	1,560 955
Non-trading investments	12	450,482	582,559
Property, plant and equipment	13	5,260	5,577
Current tax asset	14	1,340	3 147
Other assets	15	13,946	17,024
Retirement benefit scheme	28	18,008	13 044
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,419,561</b>	<b>2 718,253</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits from banks	16	50,684	343,310
Customer deposits	17	2,883,800	1,912 390
Syndicated Loan	18	150,000	150 000
Derivative financial instruments	25	33,234	27,284
Deferred tax liability	14	3,718	2,816
Other liabilities	19	20,426	22 790
Other borrowed funds	20	16,918	20 048
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,158,780</b>	<b>2 478,638</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Issued share capital	21	200,080	200 080
Share premium	21	128	128
Other (deficit) / reserves	22	(10,815)	4 397
Retained earnings	22	71,388	35 010
<b>Equity shareholders' funds</b>		<b>260,781</b>	<b>239,615</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>3,419,561</b>	<b>2,718 253</b>
<b>Memorandum items</b>			
Contingent liabilities	23	16,057	17,795
		16,057	17,795
<b>Commitments</b>	24	<b>150,597</b>	<b>268 702</b>
		150,597	268,702

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these audited financial statements



Fahad Al-Rajaan  
Chairman



Hamad Al-Marzouq  
Deputy Chairman

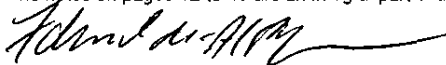


Graham Dunnachie  
Chief Executive Officer

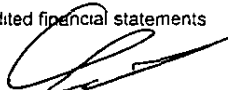
The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 10 February 2012

AT 31 DECEMBER	NOTES	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and balances with central banks		1,862	1,795
Loans and advances to banks	8	1,130,598	504,936
Derivative financial instruments	25	30,693	29,216
Loans and advances to customers	9	1,767,372	1,560,955
Non-trading investments	12	450,482	582,559
Investments in group undertakings	11	658	2,158
Property, plant and equipment	13	5,260	5,577
Current tax asset	14	1,340	3,147
Other assets	15	13,946	17,024
Retirement benefit scheme	28	18,008	13,044
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>3,420,219</b>	<b>2,720,411</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Deposits from banks	16	50,684	343,310
Customer deposits	17	2,884,458	1,914,548
Syndicated Loan	18	150,000	150,000
Derivative financial instruments	25	33,234	27,284
Deferred tax liability	14	3,718	2,816
Other liabilities	19	20,426	22,790
Other borrowed funds	20	16,918	20,048
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,159,438</b>	<b>2,480,796</b>
Issued share capital	21	200,080	200,080
Share premium	21	128	128
Other (deficit) / reserves	22	(10,815)	4,397
Retained earnings	22	71,388	35,010
<b>Equity shareholders' funds</b>		<b>260,781</b>	<b>239,615</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>3,420,219</b>	<b>2,720,411</b>

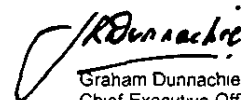
The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these audited financial statements



Fahad Al-Rajaan  
Chairman



Hamad Al-Marzouq  
Deputy Chairman



Graham Dunnachie  
Chief Executive Officer

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 10 February 2012



FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	50,881	27,510
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization	1,454	1,419
Amortization and revaluation of non-trading investments	(18,840)	(1,866)
Profit on sale of non-trading investments	(738)	0
Provision for losses on loans and advances	5,926	15,074
Release for impairment of non-trading investments and contingencies	(1,690)	(374)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	36,993	41,763
Changes in		
Loans and advances to customers	(212,343)	(266,126)
Other assets (including derivative financial instruments)	(16,057)	(14,179)
Deposits from banks	(292,626)	103,100
Customer deposits	971,410	547,778
Other liabilities (including derivative financial instruments and borrowed funds)	15,291	15,016
Cash from operations	502,668	427,352
Net tax paid	(7,675)	2
Net cash from operating activities	494,993	427,354
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of non-trading investments	(64,538)	(259,383)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of non-trading investments	198,563	118,283
Investment in property, plant and equipment	(1,137)	(1,123)
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	132,888	(142,223)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Other borrowed funds repaid	(3,130)	0
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,130)	0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	978	15,245
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	625,729	300,376
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	506,731	206,355
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	1,132,460	506,731
Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
Cash and balances with central banks	1,862	1,795
Loans and advances to banks - with an original maturity of three months or less	1,130,598	504,936
	1,132,460	506,731

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these audited financial statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	50,881	27,510
Adjustments for		
Depreciation and amortization	1,454	1,419
Amortization and revaluation of non-trading investments	(18,840)	(1,866)
Profit on sale of non-trading investments	(738)	0
Provision for losses on loans and advances	5,926	15,074
Release for impairment of non-trading investments and contingencies	(1,690)	(374)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	36,993	41,763
Changes in		
Loans and advances to customers	(212,343)	(266,126)
Other assets (including derivative financial instruments)	(16,057)	(14,179)
Deposits from banks	(292,626)	103,100
Customer deposits	969,910	547,747
Other liabilities (including derivative financial instruments and other borrowed funds)	15,291	15,043
Cash from operations	501,168	427,348
Net tax paid	(7,675)	2
Net cash from operating activities	493,493	427,350
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of non-trading investments	(64,538)	(259,383)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of non-trading investments	198,563	118,283
Investment in property, plant and equipment	(1,137)	(1,123)
Proceeds from investments	1,500	0
Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	134,388	(142,223)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Other borrowed funds repaid	(3,130)	0
Net cash used in financing activities	(3,130)	0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	978	15,249
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	625,729	300,376
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	506,731	206,355
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	1,132,460	506,731
Cash and cash equivalents comprise		
Cash and balances with central banks	1,862	1,795
Loans and advances to banks - with an original maturity of three months or less	1,130,598	504,936
	1,132,460	506,731

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these audited financial statements

GROUP AND BANK	SHARE CAPITAL \$000	SHARE PREMIUM \$000	OTHER RESERVES \$000	RETAINED EARNINGS \$000	TOTAL \$000
Changes in equity 2011					
At 1 January 2011	200 080	128	4 397	35 010	239,615
Available-for-sale investments valuation net loss	0	0	(15 212)	0	(15,212)
	200 080	128	(10 815)	35 010	224,403
Profit for the year	0	0	0	36 380	36,380
	200 080	128	(10,815)	71,390	260,783
Currency translation differences	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
At 31 December 2011	200 080	128	(10 815)	71 388	260,781

GROUP AND BANK	SHARE CAPITAL \$000	SHARE PREMIUM \$000	OTHER RESERVES \$000	RETAINED EARNINGS \$000	TOTAL \$000
Changes in equity 2010					
At 1 January 2010	200 080	128	2 844	14 252	217,304
Available-for-sale investments valuation gains	0	0	1 553	0	1,553
	200 080	128	4 397	14 252	218,857
Profit for the year	0	0	0	20 760	20,760
	200 080	128	4 397	35 012	239,617
Currency translation differences	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
At 31 December 2010	200 080	128	4 397	35 010	239,615

The notes on pages 12 to 40 are an integral part of these audited financial statements

## 1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 1.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together known as the 'Group') as at and for the year ended 31 December 2011 and 2010. The financial statements of material subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Bank using consistent accounting policies. Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist. All material intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is achieved where the Bank has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal as appropriate.

No income statement is presented for the Bank as permitted by section 408 of the Companies Act 2006.

The principal subsidiaries are set out in note 11.

### Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis as modified for the remeasurement at fair value of trading and available-for-sale financial assets and all derivatives. In addition, as more fully discussed below in note 13 (f) (i), assets that are fair value hedged are adjusted to the extent of the fair value of the risk being hedged. The consolidated financial statements are presented in US Dollars which is the Group's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (US Dollar thousand) except where otherwise indicated. The US Dollar / Sterling foreign exchange rate applicable as at the reporting date was 1.54.

### Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and as adopted by the EU, and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB and in accordance with the special provisions of Part IV [Section 6, Part 2] of the Companies Act 2006 relating to banking companies.

### New standards, interpretations and amendments effective from 1 January 2011

None of the new standards, interpretations and amendments effective for the first time from 1 January 2011 have had a material effect on the financial statements.

### New standards, interpretations and amendments not yet effective

The following new standards have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) but are not yet mandatory for the year ended 31 December 2011 -

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement effective annual periods commencing 1 January 2015
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements effective annual periods commencing 1 January 2013
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements effective annual periods commencing 1 January 2013
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of interest in Other Entities effective annual periods commencing 1 January 2013
- IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement effective annual periods commencing 1 January 2013

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was published in November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010. Most of the requirements for financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged from IAS 39. However, some changes were made to the fair value option for financial liabilities to address the issue of own credit risk.

On 16 December 2011, IASB published Mandatory Effective date and Transition Disclosures (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which amends the effective date of IFRS 9 to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 and modifies the relief from restating comparative periods and the associated disclosures in IFRS 7.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits - On 16 June 2011 the IASB published an amended IAS 19 Employee Benefits. The amendments,

- eliminate an option to defer the recognition of gains and losses, known as the 'corridor method'
- streamline the presentation of changes in assets and liabilities arising from defined benefit plans, including requiring remeasurements to be presented in other comprehensive income (OCI)
- enhance the disclosure requirements for defined benefit plans, providing better information about the characteristics of defined benefit plans and the risks that entities are exposed to through participation in those plans.

The amended version of IAS 19 comes into effect for the financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Earlier application is permitted.

The Group is not early adopting IFRS 9 and the amendment to IAS 19 and is currently assessing the impact and timing of application of these on the Group's future financial statements.

None of the other new standards, interpretations and amendments which are effective for periods beginning after 1 January 2011 and which have not been adopted early, are expected to have a material effect on the Group's future financial statements.

## 1.2 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates that affect the reported amount of financial assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities. These judgements and estimates also affect the revenues and expenses and the resultant provisions as well as fair value changes reported in equity.

### Judgements

Judgements are made in the classification of available-for-sale, held-for-trading and held-to-maturity investments based on management's intention at the acquisition of the financial asset. Judgements are also made in the determination of the objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

### Estimates

#### Pension plan

Estimates and assumptions are used in determining the Group's pension liabilities. The principal actuarial assumptions used for the defined benefit pension plan are set out in note 28.

Impairment losses on loans and advances, non-trading investments and other assets

Estimates are made regarding the amount and timing of future cash flows when measuring the level of provisions required for non-performing loans, portfolios of performing loans with similar risk characteristics where the risk of default has increased, as well as for provisions for non-trading investments and other assets. These are more fully described in note 1.3 (e) and note 10.

Fair value of financial instruments

Estimates are also made in determining the fair values of financial assets and derivatives that are not quoted in an active market. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of uncertainty and actual results may differ resulting in future changes in such provisions.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

## 1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated and Bank financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

### (a) Foreign currency translation

#### (i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Any resulting exchange differences are included in "trading income - net" in the consolidated statement of income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary available-for-sale investments measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date the fair value is determined and the differences are included in other comprehensive income as part of the fair value adjustment of the respective items, unless these items are part of trading securities as explained in note 1.3 (b) (iii) or are part of an effective hedging strategy, in which case it is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

#### (ii) Group companies

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is not US Dollars are translated into US Dollars at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at exchange rates prevailing at each month end as an approximation for the rate at the date of the transaction.

#### (iii) Capital

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Group maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximize shareholders' value.

The Group's ordinary shares are classified as equity instruments. The Group considers its capital to comprise its ordinary share capital, share premium, accumulated retained earnings and other reserves. There have been no changes in what the Group considers to be capital since the previous period.

The Group is subject to capital requirements imposed by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) and as such must ensure that it has sufficient capital as defined by the FSA, to meet its requirements as set out by the FSA. These requirements have been met throughout the year.

## (b) Financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. All financial instruments are initially recognised at the fair value of consideration given, including acquisition costs associated with the investment, except in the case of trading securities, the acquisition costs of which are expensed. Premiums and discounts are amortised on a systematic basis to maturity using the effective interest method and taken to interest income or interest expense as appropriate.

### (i) Date of recognition

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the settlement date, i.e. the date that the Group receives or delivers the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

The Group accounts for any changes in the fair value of the asset to be received during the period between the trade date and the settlement date in the same way as it accounts for the acquired asset. The change in fair value is recognised in the consolidated statement of income for assets classified as "trading securities" and it is recognised in equity for assets classified as available-for-sale. The change in value is not recognised for assets carried at cost or amortised cost.

### (ii) Treasury bills and deposits with central banks

Treasury bills and deposits with central banks are initially recognised at cost. Premiums and discounts are amortised on a systematic basis to their maturity.

### (iii) Trading securities

A financial asset is classified as "held for trading" if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of generating profit from short term fluctuations in price. Trading securities are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and are subsequently measured at fair value. Resultant unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the consolidated statement of income under "trading income - net" while dividend income is recorded in "dividend income" when the right of the payment has been established.

### (iv) Held-to-maturity

Non-trading investments with fixed or determinable payments, fixed maturities and which the Group has the intention and ability to hold till maturity are classified as held-to-maturity. After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for impairment. The losses arising from impairment of such investments are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

### (v) Deposits with banks and other financial institutions and loans and advances

Deposits with bank and other financial institutions and Loans and advances are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, adjusted for effective fair value hedges, less any amounts written off and provision for impairment. The losses arising from impairment of these assets are recognised in the consolidated statement of income in "provision for losses on loans and advances, non-trading investments and other assets - net" and in an impairment allowance account in the consolidated balance sheet. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The amortisation is included in "interest income" in the consolidated statement of income.

### (vi) Available-for-sale

Non-trading investments that are not classified as held-to-maturity, held-for-trading or loans and advances are classified as available-for-sale. After initial recognition, available-for-sale investments are remeasured at fair value. For investments in equity investments, where a reasonable estimate of the fair value cannot be determined, the investments are carried at cost less impairment provision. Unless unrealised gains and losses on remeasurement to fair value are part of an effective hedging relationship, they are reported as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, settled or otherwise disposed of, or the investment is determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the consolidated statement of income for the period.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value of available-for-sale investments which are part of an effective hedging relationship, is recognised directly in the consolidated statement of income to the extent of the changes in fair value being hedged.

### (vii) Derivatives

Changes in fair values of the derivatives held for trading are included in the consolidated statement of income under "trading income - net". Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value, when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried as held for trading. The change in fair value of such embedded derivatives is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

### (viii) Deposits, Syndicated loans and Other borrowed funds

These financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost, less amounts repaid.

#### (c) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired,
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement, or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (i) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires

#### (d) Determination of fair value

The fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in an active market is determined by reference to market bid and offer prices respectively at the close of business on the balance sheet date

The fair value of liabilities with a demand feature is the amount payable on demand

The fair value of interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted in an active market and are not payable on demand is determined by a discounted cash flow model using the current market interest rates for financial instruments with similar terms and risk characteristics

For equity investments that are not quoted in an active market, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument that is substantially similar, or is determined using net present value techniques

Investments in funds are stated at net asset values provided by fund managers

The fair value of unquoted derivatives is determined either by discounted cash flows or option-pricing models

#### (e) Impairment of financial assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that a specific financial asset or a group of financial assets may be impaired. If such evidence exists the estimated recoverable amount of that asset or a group of assets is determined and any impairment loss, based on the net present value of future anticipated cash flows, is recognised in the consolidated statement of income and credited to an allowance account. In the case of equity investments, impairment is reflected directly as a write down of the financial asset. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of income while any subsequent increases in their value are recognised directly in equity.

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the discrepancies of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group. In addition for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows for loans and other interest bearing financial asset is discounted at the financial assets's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

In addition to specific provisions against individually significant financial assets the Group also makes collective impairment provisions on groups of financial assets, which although not identified as requiring a specific provision, have a greater risk of default than the risk at initial recognition. Financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics that are indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms and the collective impairment provision is estimated for any such group where credit risk characteristics of the group of financial assets has deteriorated. Factors such as any deterioration in country risk, industry, technological obsolescence as well as identified structural weaknesses or deterioration in cash flows are taken into consideration and the amount of the provision is based on the historical loss pattern within each group, adjusted to reflect current economic changes.

Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'provision for losses on loans and advances, non-trading investments and other assets - net' in the consolidated statement of income.

**(f) Hedge accounting**

The Group enters into derivative instruments including futures, forwards, swaps and options to manage exposures to interest rates and foreign currency risks, including exposures arising from forecast transactions. In order to manage particular risks, the Group applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet the specified criteria. Derivatives are stated at fair value.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Group formally documents the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument including the nature of the risk, management objectives and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship form part of the Group's documentation.

Also at the inception of the hedge relationship, a formal assessment is undertaken to ensure the hedging instrument is expected to be highly effective in offsetting the designated risk in the hedged item. Hedges are formally assessed at each reporting date. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated were offset in a range of 80% to 125%. For situations where that hedged item is a forecast transaction, the Group assesses whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the consolidated statement of income.

For the purposes of hedge accounting, hedges are classified into two categories: (i) fair value hedges which hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability and (ii) cash flow hedges which hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a forecasted transaction.

**(i) Fair value hedges**

For fair value hedges which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, any gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income. The hedged item is adjusted for fair value changes relating to the risk being hedged and the difference is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is terminated. For hedged items recorded at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the value at which it would have been carried without being hedged is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income.

For hedges which do not qualify for hedge accounting, any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are taken directly to the consolidated statement of income for the year.

**(ii) Cash flow hedges**

For cash flow hedges which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument which is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised initially in equity. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss, if any, on the hedging instrument is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of income as "trading income - net".

The gains or losses on effective cash flow hedges recognised initially in equity are either transferred to the consolidated statement of income in the period in which the hedged transaction impacts the consolidated statement of income or included in the initial measurement of the related asset or liability.

For hedges which do not qualify for hedge accounting, any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are taken directly to the consolidated statement of income for the year.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. In the case of cash flow hedges, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in equity remains in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs, unless the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, in which case the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the consolidated statement of income for the year.



**(g) Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated balance sheet when there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and the Group intends to settle on a net basis

**(h) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation

Depreciation of buildings and other premises and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives

The estimated useful lives of the assets for the calculation of depreciation are as follows

- Leasehold buildings and improvements - over the period of the lease
- Other assets - 2 to 5 years

**(i) Revenue recognition**

**(i) Interest**

Interest income on loans and advances is credited to the consolidated income statement on an accrual basis unless the collection of principal or interest is deemed non-recoverable, in which case interest accrual is suspended. Interest received on loans where the recovery of the principal balance is uncertain is held in a suspended interest account and is used to reduce the carrying value of the loan. Interest income from financial assets is calculated using the effective interest yield method.

**(ii) Fees and commissions**

Fees and commissions that constitute remuneration for risk are taken to the consolidated income statement over the duration of the risk. Front-end fees, net of direct costs, are charged to cover the costs of a continuing service to a borrower and are recognised over the life of the related advance. Other front-end fees are accounted for on a cash basis. Fund management fees are credited to the income statement on an accrual basis as services are provided.

**(iii) Dividend income**

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

**(iv) Operating leases**

Rentals receivable and payable under operating leases are charged in the consolidated income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

**(v) Segment information**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the Management Committee including the Chief Executive Officer and Deputy Chief Executive Officers.

**(j) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with central banks, excluding mandatory reserve deposits together with those deposits with banks and other financial institutions and treasury bills having an original maturity of three months or less.

**(k) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation arising from a past event, and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably estimated.

**(l) Employee benefits**

**Defined benefit pension plan**

Pension costs are recognised on a systematic basis so that the costs of providing retirement benefits to employees are evenly matched so far as possible, to the service lives of the employees concerned. Any excess or deficiency of the actuarial value of assets over the actuarial value of liabilities of the pension scheme, outside of a defined corridor is charged to the consolidated statement of income over the average remaining service lives of the scheme members.

**Defined contribution plans**

Ahli United Bank (UK) PLC also operates a defined contribution plan, the costs of which are recognised in the period to which they relate.

**(m) Taxation**

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences that have originated but not reversed at the reporting date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more, or right to pay less tax, except that deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying temporary differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which temporary differences reverse, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

**(n) Fiduciary assets**

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity (note 27) are not treated as assets of the Group and, accordingly, are not incorporated in the consolidated balance sheet.

## 2 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's income during the year all related to banking activities

For management purposes the Bank is organised into three major business segments

- Retail banking principally handling individual customers' deposit and current accounts, providing consumer loans, residential mortgages, overdrafts, credit cards and fund transfer facilities

- Corporate banking, treasury and investments principally handling loans and other credit facilities, and providing money market and treasury services, as well as management of the Bank's funding

- Private banking and wealth management principally servicing high net worth clients through a range of investment products, funds, credit facilities, trusts and alternative investments

Transactions between segments, including intersegmental interest charges, are conducted at approximate market rates on an arm's length basis

Segment information for the year ended 31 December 2011 is as follows

2011

	RETAIL BANKING \$000	CORPORATE AND TREASURY \$000	PRIVATE BANKING \$000	TOTAL \$000
Net interest income	14,912	27,103	12,777	54,792
Net fee income	2,373	3,973	12,429	18,775
Non-interest income / (expense)	0	5,762	(85)	5,677
	17,285	36,838	25,121	79,244
Impairment (charges) / recoveries	(1,555)	(2,543)	(138)	(4,236)
Net operating income	15,730	34,295	24,983	75,008
Operating expenses	(3,290)	(7,496)	(13,341)	(24,127)
Profit before tax	12,440	26,799	11,642	50,881
Income tax expense	(3,545)	(7,638)	(3,318)	(14,501)
Profit after tax	8,895	19,161	8,324	36,380
Segmental assets	812,399	2,055,357	482,558	3,350,314
Unallocated assets				69,247
Total assets				3,419,561
Segmental liabilities	1,039	1,230,821	1,869,542	3,101,402
Unallocated liabilities				57,378
Total liabilities				3,158,780

Segment information for the year ended 31 December 2010 is as follows

2010

	RETAIL BANKING \$000	CORPORATE AND TREASURY \$000	PRIVATE BANKING \$000	TOTAL \$000
Net interest income	13,681	23,388	7,025	44,094
Net fee income	3,401	4,073	12,494	19,968
Non-interest income / (expense)	0	4,256	(85)	4,171
	17,082	31,717	19,434	68,233
Impairment (charges) / recoveries	147	(14,956)	109	(14,700)
Net operating income	17,229	16,761	19,543	53,533
Operating expenses	(5,764)	(8,166)	(12,093)	(26,023)
Profit before tax	11,465	8,595	7,450	27,510
Income tax (expense) / credit	(3,439)	(1,075)	(2,236)	(6,750)
Profit after tax	8,026	7,520	5,214	20,760
Segmental assets	656,316	1,598,141	395,788	2,650,245
Unallocated assets				68,008
Total assets				2,718,253
Segmental liabilities	146,489	994,548	1,284,711	2,425,748
Unallocated liabilities				52,890
Total liabilities				2,478,638

## 2 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Interest is analysed on a net basis above as this is the key interest performance indicator for each segment

Unallocated assets / liabilities comprise derivative financial instruments, tax, fixed assets and retirement benefit scheme related balances and other assets/ liabilities as shown on the Group Balance Sheet

Interest income is analysed by geographic area in note 3

## 3 NET INTEREST INCOME

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Non-trading investments and certificates of deposit	22,217	20,822
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	23,865	15,893
Loans and advances	62,326	47,337
Interest income	108,408	84,052
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	35,968	29,160
Customer deposits	16,312	9,456
Syndicated Loan	991	1,028
Subordinated liabilities	345	316
Interest expense	53,616	39,958
Net interest income	54,792	44,094

Interest income is analysed by geographic area as follows

	EUROPE (excl UK) \$000	GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL \$000	UNITED KINGDOM \$000	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \$000	OTHER \$000	TOTAL \$000
Interest income						
2011	27,763	11,289	49,677	564	19,115	108,408
2010	19,197	12,603	40,003	507	11,742	84,052

## 4 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Profit on sale of available-for-sale investments and related hedging instruments	738	0
Other	3,978	3,237
	4,716	3,237

## 5 STAFF COSTS

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Staff cost		
- wages and salaries	11,050	10,339
- social security costs	1,279	1,139
- other pension costs	1,463	3,222
	13,792	14,700

The average monthly number of employees during the year was 94 (2010: 97)

## 6 PROFIT BEFORE TAX

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Profit before tax is stated after crediting		
Income from listed securities	22,217	20,822
Income from leased properties	112	109
Fee income from net fund management and performance fees	7,129	7,412
Fee income from trust and other fiduciary activities	1,873	1,906
and after charging		
Directors' remuneration	2,093	1,275
Auditors' remuneration		
- audit services	310	299
- non audit services		
- services relating to taxation	120	181
- other services	181	106
Depreciation	1,454	1,419
Operating lease rentals	1,893	1,833

Payments of \$55,000 have been made to the defined contribution scheme in respect of three directors. The emoluments of the directors are inclusive of \$Nil in respect of the share based payment scheme. The emoluments include all fees and expenses and are stated gross before the deduction of UK income tax. The emoluments of the highest paid director in 2011 were \$426,000 (2010: \$333,000).

## 7 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Current tax expense - UK corporation tax on profits for the year	13,599	5,139
Deferred tax expense - origination and reversal of temporary differences (note 14)	902	1,611
Income tax expense	14,501	6,750
The tax rate for 2011 is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax applicable. The differences are explained below		
	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Profit before tax	50,881	27,510
Multiplied by the average rate of corporation tax in the UK of 28.0% (2010: 28.0%)	14,247	7,703
Effects of		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes / Income not subject to tax	254	(953)
Income tax expense	14,501	6,750

The tax credit relating to available-for-sale investment losses is \$6.5 million (2010: \$0.7 million).

## 8 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Repayable		
- on demand	970,424	486 906
- within three months	160,174	18,030
	<b>1,130,598</b>	<b>504 936</b>
	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Included within the above amounts		
Amounts due from parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	<b>29,502</b>	<b>18,378</b>

## 9 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Repayable		
- on demand	18,813	40 712
- within three months	50,354	54 019
- between three months and one year	114,532	89 550
- between one and five years	606,744	573 950
- after five years	1,021,736	835 034
Provisions (note 10)	(44,807)	(32 310)
	<b>1,767,372</b>	<b>1 560 955</b>
	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Included within the above amounts (Bank only)		
Amounts due from fellow subsidiary undertakings	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10 000</b>

## 10 PROVISIONS FOR LOSSES ON LOANS AND ADVANCES, IMPAIRMENT OF NON-TRADING INVESTMENTS AND OTHER ASSETS - NET

Loans and advances to banks, customers and non-trading investments are stated net of the following provisions

GROUP AND BANK	SUSPENDED INTEREST \$000	PROVISIONS \$000	TOTAL \$000
At 1 January 2011	0	40 307	<b>40,307</b>
Applied in writing off advances	0	6 691	<b>6,691</b>
Exchange rate movements	(0)	(179)	<b>(179)</b>
Net provision charge for the year	0	4 236	<b>4,236</b>
Additions during the year	46	0	<b>46</b>
At 31 December 2011	<b>46</b>	<b>51,055</b>	<b>51,101</b>
Of which			
In respect of loans and advances to customers (note 9)			<b>44,807</b>
In respect of impairment of non-trading investments			<b>6,294</b>
			<b>51,101</b>
Charge for provisions against loans and advances to banks and customers			<b>5,926</b>
Credit for provisions against non-trading investments			<b>(1,690)</b>
Net provision charge for the year			<b>4,236</b>

## 11 INVESTMENTS IN GROUP UNDERTAKINGS

BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Shares at cost	<b>658</b>	<b>2,158</b>

The following are the principal subsidiaries. All operating entities are engaged in the provision of financial services

Name	Country of incorporation	Percentage holding
IIBU II Fund PLC	Ireland	100%
AUB Finance BV	The Netherlands	100%

A significant portion of the investment balance relates to IIBU II Fund PLC with a carrying value of \$567 000 at 31 December 2011 (2010: \$2 067 000) for which a distribution of \$1 500 000 was received during the year. The carrying value represents cash held in Ahli United Bank (UK) PLC on behalf of IIBU II Fund PLC.

## 12 NON-TRADING INVESTMENTS

GROUP AND BANK	AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE		TOTAL	
	2011 \$000	2010 \$000	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Non-trading investments issued by Other issuers				
Central and Local Government	82,695	83,313	82,695	83,313
Banks and Building Societies	148,876	211,176	148,876	211,176
Other	218,806	287,934	218,806	287,934
	450,377	582,423	450,377	582,423
Other Fund Investments	105	136	105	136
	450,482	582,559	450,482	582,559
Non-trading investments analysed by maturity				
Due within one year	22,238	22,858	22,238	22,858
Due after one year	428,139	559,565	428,139	559,565
Other Fund Investments	105	136	105	136
	450,482	582,559	450,482	582,559
Non-trading investments analysed by listing status				
Listed	417,495	554,980	417,495	554,980
Unlisted	32,882	27,443	32,882	27,443
Other Fund Investments				
Unlisted	105	136	105	136
	450,482	582,559	450,482	582,559
Non-trading investments analysed by IFRS 7 fair value methodology				
Level 1	417,495	554,980	417,495	554,980
Level 3	32,882	27,443	32,882	27,443
Other Fund Investments				
Level 3	105	136	105	136
	450,482	582,559	450,482	582,559

Although Group companies may act as the general partner and the manager of certain funds they act in a fiduciary capacity and so the investments in those funds are included as other fund investments.  
An impairment provision of \$6,294,000 (2010 \$7,997,000) was held against non-trading investments Level 3.

The movements for non-trading investments Level 3 are as follows -	Fair value 2011 \$000
At 1 January 2011	27,443
Currency translation differences	(938)
Additions	6,246
Repayments	(1,559)
Provision release	1,690
At 31 December 2011	32,882

## 13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP AND BANK	LEASEHOLD BUILDINGS SHORT LEASEHOLD \$000	FIXTURES, FITTINGS AND EQUIPMENT \$000	TOTAL \$000
Cost			
At 1 January 2011	5,940	15,735	21,675
Additions	0	1,137	1,137
Disposals	0	(744)	(744)
At 31 December 2011	5,940	16,128	22,068
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2011	2,646	13,452	16,098
Charge for the year	263	1,191	1,454
Disposals	0	(744)	(744)
At 31 December 2011	2,909	13,899	16,808
Net book value at 31 December 2011	3,031	2,229	5,260
Net book value at 1 January 2011	3,294	2,283	5,577

### 13 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

GROUP AND BANK	LEASEHOLD BUILDINGS SHORT LEASEHOLD \$000	FIXTURES, FITTINGS AND EQUIPMENT \$000	TOTAL \$000
Cost			
At 1 January 2010	5,923	14,629	20,552
Additions	17	1,106	1,123
At 31 December 2010	5,940	15,735	21,675
Depreciation			
At 1 January 2010	2,383	12,296	14,679
Charge for the year	263	1,156	1,419
At 31 December 2010	2,646	13,452	16,098
Net book value at 31 December 2010	3,294	2,283	5,577
Net book value at 1 January 2010	3,540	2,333	5,873

### 14 TAXATION

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Current tax asset	1,340	3,147
Deferred tax liability	(3,718)	(2,816)
	(2,378)	331

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Deferred tax liability at 1 January	(2,816)	(1,205)
Deferred tax charge in income statement	(902)	(1,611)
Deferred tax liability at 31 December	(3,718)	(2,816)

### 15 OTHER ASSETS

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Prepayments and accrued income	12,182	14,335
Other assets	1,764	2,689
	13,946	17,024

## 16 DEPOSITS FROM BANKS

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Repayable		
- on demand	40,457	18,559
- within three months	9,275	322,843
- between three months and one year	952	1,000
- between one and five years	0	908
	50,684	343,310
	2011 \$000	2011 \$000
Included within the above amounts		
Amounts due to parent and fellow subsidiary undertakings	11,994	147,542

## 17 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

	2011 \$000	GROUP 2010 \$000	2011 \$000	BANK 2010 \$000
Repayable				
- on demand	1,228,795	886,714	1,229,453	888,872
- within three months	1,326,913	688,390	1,326,913	688,390
- between three months and one year	315,171	325,972	315,171	325,972
- between one and five years	12,921	11,314	12,921	11,314
	2,883,800	1,912,390	2,884,458	1,914,548
	2011 \$000		2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Included within the above amounts (Bank only)				
Amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertakings (on demand)			2	0

## 18 SYNDICATED LOAN

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Syndicated loan repayable	150,000	150,000

The US dollar denominated syndicated loan is repayable in September 2012 and it is the Bank's intention to repay this

## 19 OTHER LIABILITIES

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Accruals and deferred income	19,323	20,472
Other liabilities and provisions	1,103	2,318
	20,426	22,790



## 20 OTHER BORROWED FUNDS

These borrowings are subordinated to the claims of all other creditors of the Bank

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Sterling loan stock carrying interest at six months LIBOR plus 3/4%,*	6,357	6 371
Sterling loan stock carrying interest at six months LIBOR plus 3/4%, repayable 2011	0	1,625
Sterling loan stock carrying interest at six months LIBOR plus 3/4% repayable 2013	2,477	2,483
US\$ loan stock carrying interest at three months LIBOR plus 3/4%,*	5,817	5,817
US\$ loan stock carrying interest at three months LIBOR plus 3/4%, repayable 2011	0	1,485
US\$ loan stock carrying interest at three months LIBOR plus 3/4%, repayable 2013	2,267	2 267
The funds provided by these subordinated loans raised by AUB Finance BV have all been lent to the Bank on similar terms but with interest payable at 1/8% over the rates shown		
	16,918	20 048

\* The loan stock is redeemable by holders giving notice of five years and one day

## 21 SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE PREMIUM

GROUP AND BANK	AUTHORISED		ISSUED AND FULLY PAID	
	2011 \$000	2010 \$000	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Ordinary shares at £1 each (50,000 shares)	80	80	80	80
Ordinary shares at \$1 each	500,000	500 000	200,000	200,000
	500,080	500 080	200,080	200,080
Share premium			128	128
			200,208	200 208

## 22 RESERVES

GROUP	SHARE CAPITAL \$000	SHARE PREMIUM \$000	OTHER RESERVES \$000	RETAINED EARNINGS \$000	SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS \$000
At 1 January 2011	200 080	128	4,397	35,010	239,615
	200,080	128	4 397	35 010	239,615
Available-for-sale investments valuation net loss	0	0	(15 212)	0	(15,212)
Profit for the year	0	0	0	36,380	36,380
Currency translation differences	0	0	0	(2)	(2)
At 31 December 2011	200,080	128	(10,815)	71,388	260,781

Other reserves relate to available-for-sale fair value adjustments

## 22 RESERVES (continued)

BANK	SHARE CAPITAL \$000	SHARE PREMIUM \$000	OTHER RESERVES \$000	RETAINED EARNINGS \$000	SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS \$000
At 1 January 2011	200,080	128	4,397	35,010	239,615
Available-for-sale investments valuation net loss	0	0	4,397	35,010	239,615
Profit for the year	0	0	(15,212)	0	(15,212)
Currency translation differences	0	0	0	36,380	36,380
			0	(2)	(2)
At 31 December 2011	200,080	128	(10,815)	71,388	260,781

The movements in the retained earnings reserve of the Bank during the year were

BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
At 1 January	35,010	14,252
Profit for the year	36,380	20,760
Currency translation differences	(2)	(2)
At 31 December	71,388	35,010

## 23 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Guarantees	3,353	2,267
Irrevocable letters of credit	12,704	15,528
	16,057	17,795

To facilitate its day-to-day securities settlement operations Ahli United Bank (UK) PLC has given a floating charge on its debt securities portfolio (note 12)

## 23 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Contingent liabilities are analysed by geographic area and industry sector as follows

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Geographic area		
Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	5,324	7,896
Gulf Cooperation Council	8,577	8,890
United Kingdom	2,081	934
Other	75	75
	16,057	17,795
Industry sector		
Finance	540	541
Manufacturing	4,989	7,318
Personal	552	698
Real Estate	431	432
Other	9,545	8,806
	16,057	17,795

## 24 COMMITMENTS

The amounts shown below are intended to provide an indication of the volume of business transacted and not of the underlying credit or other risks

GROUP AND BANK	CONTRACT OR UNDERLYING PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	
	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend		
- within one year	82,388	165,452
- between one and five years	57,307	90,389
- over five years	10,902	12,861
	150,597	268,702

Forward and futures contracts outstanding at 31 December 2011 are analysed in note 25

At 31 December 2011 there were \$855,000 (2010: \$Nil) contracted capital commitments

Commitments are analysed by geographic region and industry sector as follows

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Geographic region		
Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	49,862	62,161
Gulf Cooperation Council	15,431	13,885
United Kingdom	71,308	192,233
Other	13,996	423
	150,597	268,702
Industry sector		
Finance	10,504	8,805
Manufacturing	53,887	56,628
Personal	24,957	15,987
Real Estate	51,497	160,585
Other	9,752	26,697
	150,597	268,702

## 24 COMMITMENTS (continued)

There are outstanding commitments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
- within one year	1,893	1,833
- between one and five years	7,463	7,334
- over five years	9,147	11,001
	18,503	20,168

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the Group for leases of office properties

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT

The major risks associated with the Bank's and Group's businesses are credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and market risk

### Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that companies, financial institutions and other counterparties will be unable to meet their obligations to the Group. Credit Risk arises principally from lending but also from other transactions involving on and off balance sheet instruments. The Risk Committee in conjunction with the Risk Management Department have the responsibility for developing and implementing policies to ensure that all exposures are properly pre-approved, measured and controlled. With the exception of certain small retail loans, all credits are independently pre-approved including, for credits over a set limit, by the Parent Undertaking's Executive Committee. Credit proposals are put through a comprehensive risk assessment which examines the customer's financial condition and trading performance, nature of the business, quality of management and market position. In addition an internal risk rating model scores these quantitative and qualitative factors. The credit approval decision is then made and terms and conditions set. Exposure limits are based on the aggregate exposure to the counterparty. All credit exposures are reviewed at least annually. Measurement of credits includes geographic, product, market and individual counterparty concentration.

All exposures are checked daily against approved limits, independently of each business unit, and are reported to the senior management.

The Group's first priority when making loans is to establish the borrower's capacity to repay and not rely principally on security / collateral. Where the customer's financial standing is strong, facilities may be granted on an unsecured basis, but when necessary collateral is an essential credit risk mitigant.

Acceptable forms of collateral are defined within the credit risk framework and conservative valuation parameters are also pre-set and regularly reviewed to reflect any changes in market conditions. Security structures and legal covenants are also subject to regular review to ensure that they continue to fulfill their intended purpose and remain in line with market practice. Guidelines are in place regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The principal collateral types are as follows:

- mortgages over residential properties,
- charges over business assets such as premises, plant, stock and receivables,
- charges over commercial properties being financed, and
- charges over financial instruments, such as debt securities and equities.

The Group monitors the market value of collateral and requests additional collateral when necessary in accordance with the underlying agreement.

Possession orders for 4 properties (in respect of 4 loans aggregating to \$2.49m) were obtained in 2011. Such properties are valued and marketed by third party professionals who, in consultation with Risk Management Department, seek to obtain the best price on sale.

Arrears policy is strictly controlled. The size of the balance sheet is such that it is possible to monitor each individual exposure to evaluate if specific provisions are necessary and adequate. A dedicated corporate recovery team within the Risk Management Department provides managerial focus to remedial situations. Additionally, a collective provision is held to cover any losses where there is objective evidence that losses may be present in components of the financial assets portfolio at the reporting date. These have been estimated based on historical patterns of losses in each component, the credit ratings allotted to the borrowers and reflecting the current economic climate in which the borrowers operate. The majority of lending, excluding interbank, is secured on assets. The main geographical credit exposure is to the UK markets.

It is the Group's policy to maintain consistent internal risk ratings across the credit portfolio. The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the Group's internal credit rating system. This facilitates focused portfolio management of the inherent risk across all lines of business.

The three credit quality ratings given can be equated to the following risk grades:

High Standard	Risk Rating 1 to 4	Undoubted through to Good Credit Risk
Standard	Risk Rating 5 to 6	Satisfactory through to Adequate Credit Risk
Watch list	Risk Rating 7	Watch List Credit Risk

The rating system is supported by various financial analytics and qualitative market information for the measurement of counterparty risk.

Loans and advances are further analysed in the tables below into the following categories:

Retail	principally individual customers' consumer loans, residential mortgages and overdrafts
Corporate	principally loans and other credit facilities for corporate and institutional customers. Also included are credit facilities to high net worth individuals.

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

Exposures which are neither past due nor impaired are analysed by asset class and broad risk categories as follows

2011	HIGH STANDARD GRADE \$000	STANDARD GRADE \$000	WATCH- LIST \$000	TOTAL \$000
Loans and advances to banks	1 130,450	148	0	1,130,598
Derivative financial instruments	30 693	0	0	30,693
Loans and advances to customers				
Retail	891 613	48,570	7 142	947,325
Corporate	545,650	247,568	0	793,218
Investment securities				
Available-for-sale	411 805	44,971	0	456,776
	3,010,211	341,257	7,142	3,358,610

2010	HIGH STANDARD GRADE \$000	STANDARD GRADE \$000	WATCH- LIST \$000	TOTAL \$000
Loans and advances to banks	499 776	5,160	0	504,936
Derivative financial instruments	29,216	0	0	29,216
Loans and advances to customers				
Retail	702,594	59,874	989	763,457
Corporate	443 968	298,544	1 729	744,241
Investment securities				
Available-for-sale	554,980	35 576	0	590,556
	2,230,534	399 154	2,718	2,632,406

An aged analysis of Loans and advances which are past due but not impaired is given below

	RETAIL 2011 \$000	CORPORATE 2011 \$000	RETAIL 2010 \$000	CORPORATE 2010 \$000
Less than 30 days	241	3 021	734	9,173
Between 30 days and 60 days	3,625	481	16,824	536
Between 60 days and 90 days	6 977	16,553	5,297	18 595
Greater than 90 days	6,495	4 787	7,393	7,856
	17,338	24,842	30,248	36,160
Collateral	29,535	43,900	49,119	66 704

The collateral comprises residential properties

Gross and net exposures to individually impaired Loans and advances can be analysed as follows

	GROSS 2011 \$000	NET 2011 \$000	GROSS 2010 \$000	NET 2010 \$000
Retail	3 136	1 497	0	0
Corporate	26,320	6 808	19,159	5,518
	29,456	8,305	19 159	5 518
Collateral		10,732		17 934

The collateral held against individually impaired loans comprises commercial and residential properties

A specific provision of \$21,151,000 (2010 \$13 641,000) was held against these impaired loans and advances. No individually impaired Loans were restructured during the year. Interest income includes \$49 000 (2010 \$NIL) on impaired Loans and advances.

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

Exposures are analysed by geography as follows

2011	EUROPE (excl UK) \$000	GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL \$000	UNITED KINGDOM \$000	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \$000	OTHER \$000	TOTAL \$000
Loans and advances to banks	535,645	80,000	508,920	5,569	464	1,130,598
Derivative financial instruments	5,805	5,760	19,128	0	0	30,693
Loans and advances to customers						
Retail	162,145	122,467	485,324	6,383	183,934	960,253
Corporate	435,263	21,212	238,743	69	111,832	807,119
Investment securities						
Available-for-sale	111,356	94,986	168,557	13,278	62,305	450,483
Contingent liabilities	5,323	8,577	2,082	0	75	16,057
Commitments	49,864	15,431	71,308	9	13,985	150,597
	1,305,401	348,433	1,494,062	25,308	372,595	3,545,799
2010	EUROPE (excl UK) \$000	GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL \$000	UNITED KINGDOM \$000	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \$000	OTHER \$000	TOTAL \$000
Loans and advances to banks	53,334	20,281	373,798	56,928	595	504,936
Derivative financial instruments	8,493	3,083	17,640	0	0	29,216
Loans and advances to customers						
Retail	98,915	116,635	427,177	4,192	143,150	790,069
Corporate	376,064	31,931	259,107	750	103,034	770,886
Investment securities						
Available-for-sale	107,128	206,625	199,566	14,006	55,234	582,559
Contingent liabilities	7,896	8,890	934	0	75	17,795
Commitments	62,161	13,885	192,233	8	415	268,702
	713,991	401,330	1,470,455	75,884	302,503	2,964,163

Exposures are analysed by industry as follows

2011	FINANCE \$000	MANU- FACTURING \$000	PERSONAL \$000	REAL ESTATE \$000	OTHER \$000	TOTAL \$000
Loans and advances to banks	1,130,598	0	0	0	0	1,130,598
Derivative financial instruments	28,580	0	73	0	2,040	30,693
Loans and advances to customers						
Retail	0	0	668,571	291,256	426	960,253
Corporate	8,880	84,745	12,244	668,146	33,104	807,119
Investment securities						
Available-for-sale	193,151	67,622	0	9,798	179,911	450,482
Contingent liabilities	540	4,989	552	431	9,546	16,058
Commitments	10,504	53,887	24,957	51,497	9,751	150,596
	1,372,253	211,243	706,397	1,021,128	234,778	3,545,799

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

2010	FINANCE \$000	MANU- FACTURING \$000	PERSONAL \$000	REAL ESTATE \$000	OTHER \$000	TOTAL \$000
Loans and advances to banks	504,936	0	0	0	0	504,936
Derivative financial instruments	27,636	0	7	0	1,573	29,216
Loans and advances to customers						
Retail	0	0	589,304	200,327	438	790,069
Corporate	19,132	123,800	11,489	549,988	66,477	770,886
Investment securities						
Available-for-sale	270,248	57,401	0	19,849	235,081	582,559
Contingent liabilities	541	7,318	698	432	8,806	17,795
Commitments	8,804	56,628	15,987	160,586	26,697	268,702
	831,297	245,147	617,485	931,182	339,052	2,964,163

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity is managed by the Asset and Liability Committee which ensures the ability of the Group to meet the demands of customers for additional borrowing and to replace existing deposits as they mature. The mismatch of liabilities to assets as a percentage of total deposits is within that required by the UK Financial Services Authority under its Liquidity Guidelines and is monitored daily. A maturity ladder analyzing the inward and outward cash-flow is produced daily to ensure compliance with internal policy and regulatory guidelines.

Liquidity policy covers all currencies. It specifies the means of monitoring volatility of deposit base and diversification of funding.

Procedures in the event of extreme market conditions are also included as well as responsibilities for reporting and approving reports and limits.

The undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities at the reporting date of both derivative and non-derivative financial instruments are as follows:

2011	Within 1 month \$000	Within 3 months \$000	After 3 months but within 1 year \$000	After 1 year but within 5 years \$000	After 5 years \$000	Total \$000	Per Balance Sheet \$000
Deposits from banks	50,002	0	952	0	0	50,954	50,684
Customer deposits	1,732,651	827,178	317,466	16,545	0	2,893,840	2,883,800
Other borrowed funds	20	39	178	7,017	11,048	18,302	16,918
Syndicated loan	75	150	150,338	0	0	150,563	150,000
Total liabilities	1,782,748	827,367	468,934	23,562	11,048	3,113,659	3,101,402
Derivatives - inflows	(8,885)	(8,292)	(13,712)	(20,907)	(2,374)	(54,170)	
Derivatives - outflows	1,544	1,802	11,765	39,906	3,248	58,265	
Total	1,775,407	820,877	466,987	42,561	11,922	3,117,754	

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

2010	Within 1 month \$000	Within 3 months \$000	After 3 months but within 1 year \$000	After 1 year but within 5 years \$000	After 5 years \$000	Total \$000	Per Balance Sheet \$000
Deposits from banks	107,045	235,533	1,000	907	0	344,485	343,310
Customer deposits	1,153,282	423,139	329,586	11,314	0	1,917,321	1,912,390
Other borrowed funds	23	47	3,305	5,565	12,614	21,554	20,048
Syndicated loan	75	150	675	151,800	0	152,700	150,000
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,260,425</b>	<b>658,869</b>	<b>334,566</b>	<b>169,586</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>2,436,060</b>	<b>2,425,748</b>
Derivatives - inflows	(2,880)	(7,566)	(8,414)	(47,014)	(6,966)	(72,840)	
Derivatives - outflows	1,738	5,496	15,856	46,246	6,281	75,617	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,259,283</b>	<b>656,799</b>	<b>342,008</b>	<b>168,818</b>	<b>11,929</b>	<b>2,438,837</b>	

The liability maturities disclosed in the table are contractual. The majority of the deposits by customers are expected to be rolled over rather than repaid on the contractual maturity date. Consequently, the Group assesses the likelihood of repayment of these liabilities when assessing its liquidity.

### Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk that deficiencies in information systems or internal controls result in unexpected business, financial and operating losses. The identification and control of these risks is managed by the Board of Directors. The Bank's Risk Management Department carries out a regular review of all operational areas to ensure operational risks are being properly controlled and reported to the Operational Risk Committee. Contingency plans are in place to achieve business continuity in the event of serious disruptions to business operations.

### Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of potential financial loss that may arise from adverse changes in the value of financial instruments or portfolio of financial instruments due to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or other prices and volatilities. This risk arises from asset-liability mismatches, changes that occur in the yield curve, foreign exchange rates and changes in volatilities/implied volatilities in the market value of derivatives. The Group classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading portfolios. Given the Group's low risk strategy, aggregate market risk levels are considered low. The Group utilizes Value-at-Risk (VaR) models to assist in estimating potential losses that may arise from adverse market movements in addition to non-quantitative risk management techniques. The market risk for the trading portfolio is managed and monitored on a VaR methodology which reflects the inter-dependency between risk variables. Non-trading portfolios are managed and monitored using stop loss limits and other sensitivity analyses.

Currency risk is the risk that the functional currency value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group continually monitors its currency risk position and has systems and controls in place that are able to calculate its foreign currency exposures. ALCO has set limits for each currency and exposures are measured against these on a daily basis. Any currency risk arising from the Group's commercial banking and lending activities in the banking book is transferred to and managed within the limits of the trading book.

The Group had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December

	Long / (Short) 2011 \$000	Long / (Short) 2010 \$000
Bahraini Dinar	(5,150)	(4,555)
Euro	31	468
Great Britain Pound	(2,554)	(3,522)
Kuwait Dinar	(233)	293
Omani Riyal	183	82
Other	757	1,037



## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of financial instruments or the future profitability of the Group. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk within its Treasury operations which is monitored utilising VaR techniques as detailed in the VaR section below. Additionally the Group is exposed to interest rate risk in its non-trading book due to mismatches between the repricing dates of assets and liabilities. The net exposure is measured daily in terms of the number of equivalent futures contracts in each currency required to hedge the risk. This risk is monitored within agreed limits and the exposures at the end of the year in total and by individual currency were minimal.

The total interest rate mismatch including the effect of interest rate contracts used for hedging purposes as at the year end is stated in the table below.

2011	Effective Interest Rate %	Within 3 months \$000	After 3 months but within 6 months \$000	After 6 months but within 1 year \$000	After 1 year but within 5 years \$000	After 5 years \$000	Non- interest bearing funds \$000	Total \$000
<b>Assets</b>								
Loans and advances to banks (including cash)	0.3	1,132,460	0	0	0	0	0	1,132,460
Loans and advances to customers	3.5	1,677,182	37,233	8,083	32,492	8,990	3,392	1,767,372
Investment securities	4.5	16,550	0	5,690	295,679	99,576	32,987	450,482
		<b>2,826,192</b>	<b>37,233</b>	<b>13,773</b>	<b>328,171</b>	<b>108,566</b>	<b>36,379</b>	<b>3,350,314</b>
Non-interest earning other assets		0	0	0	0	0	69,247	69,247
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,826,192</b>	<b>37,233</b>	<b>13,773</b>	<b>328,171</b>	<b>108,566</b>	<b>105,626</b>	<b>3,419,561</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Deposits from banks	1.0	49,732	0	952	0	0	0	50,684
Customer deposits	1.0	2,555,708	177,516	137,655	12,921	0	0	2,883,800
Other borrowed funds	1.6	16,918	0	0	0	0	0	16,918
Medium term debt	0.6	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
		<b>2,772,358</b>	<b>177,516</b>	<b>138,607</b>	<b>12,921</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,101,402</b>
Non-interest bearing other liabilities		0	0	0	0	0	57,378	57,378
Equity shareholders' funds		0	0	0	0	0	260,781	260,781
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,772,358</b>	<b>177,516</b>	<b>138,607</b>	<b>12,921</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>318,159</b>	<b>3,419,561</b>
<b>Total assets less total liabilities</b>		<b>53,834</b>	<b>(140,283)</b>	<b>(124,834)</b>	<b>315,250</b>	<b>108,566</b>	<b>(212,533)</b>	<b>0</b>
Off balance sheet items affecting interest rate sensitivity		445,239	(7,324)	(1,655)	(327,494)	(108,766)	0	0
<b>Interest rate sensitivity gap</b>		<b>499,073</b>	<b>(147,607)</b>	<b>(126,489)</b>	<b>(12,244)</b>	<b>(200)</b>	<b>(212,533)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap</b>		<b>499,073</b>	<b>351,466</b>	<b>224,977</b>	<b>212,733</b>	<b>212,533</b>	<b>0</b>	

All derivative instruments held by the Group the effect of which is to alter the interest bases of the portfolio of assets and liabilities are reflected in the above table. Short-term debtors and creditors are included in the above table as non-interest bearing items.

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

2010	Effective Interest Rate %	Within 3 months \$000	After 3 months but within 6 months \$000	After 6 months but within 1 year \$000	After 1 year but within 5 years \$000	After 5 years \$000	Non- interest bearing funds \$000	Total \$000
<b>Assets</b>								
Loans and advances to banks (including cash)	0.4	506,731	0	0	0	0	0	506,731
Loans and advances to customers	3.2	1,471,837	32,917	15,079	24,734	1,778	14,610	1,560,955
Investment securities	4.8	3,299	9,652	9,906	392,829	141,075	25,797	582,558
		1,981,867	42,569	24,985	417,563	142,853	40,407	2,650,244
Non-interest earning other assets		0	0	0	0	0	68,009	68,009
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,981,867</b>	<b>42,569</b>	<b>24,985</b>	<b>417,563</b>	<b>142,853</b>	<b>108,416</b>	<b>2,718,253</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Deposits from banks	0.8	341,403	0	1,000	907	0	0	343,310
Customer deposits	0.7	1,575,104	132,985	192,987	11,314	0	0	1,912,390
Other borrowed funds	1.4	20,048	0	0	0	0	0	20,048
Medium term debt	0.6	150,000	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
		2,086,555	132,985	193,987	12,221	0	0	2,425,748
Non-interest bearing other liabilities		0	0	0	0	0	52,890	52,890
Equity shareholders' funds		0	0	0	0	0	239,615	239,615
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,086,555</b>	<b>132,985</b>	<b>193,987</b>	<b>12,221</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>292,505</b>	<b>2,718,253</b>
<b>Total assets less total liabilities</b>		<b>(104,688)</b>	<b>(90,416)</b>	<b>(169,002)</b>	<b>405,342</b>	<b>142,853</b>	<b>(184,089)</b>	<b>(2,718,253)</b>
Off balance sheet items affecting interest rate sensitivity		496,147	23,830	(16,375)	(364,655)	(138,947)	0	0
<b>Interest rate sensitivity gap</b>		<b>391,459</b>	<b>(66,586)</b>	<b>(185,377)</b>	<b>40,687</b>	<b>3,906</b>	<b>(184,089)</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap</b>		<b>391,459</b>	<b>324,873</b>	<b>139,496</b>	<b>180,183</b>	<b>184,089</b>	<b>0</b>	

All derivative instruments held by the Group, the effect of which is to alter the interest bases of the portfolio of assets and liabilities, are reflected in the above table. Short-term debtors and creditors are included in the above table as non-interest bearing items.

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

### VaR

The Group's exposure to market risk is monitored using the VaR methodology of estimating potential losses

VaR is a technique which estimates the potential losses that could occur on risk positions taken due to movements in market rates and prices over a specified time horizon and to a given level of confidence. VaR is calculated on an historical simulation basis, using one-day movements in market rates and prices at a 99% confidence level and taking into account the actual correlations observed historically between different markets and rates. The one-day movement in market prices is calculated by reference to market data from a 100 trading day history. VaR should be viewed in the context of the limitations of the methodology used.

These include:

- The use of a one-day holding period assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged in one day; this does not fully capture the market risk arising from times of illiquidity, when one-day liquidation or hedging may not be possible.
- The use of a 99% confidence measure does not take account of any losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence.
- The use of historical data as a proxy for estimating future events may not include all potential events, particularly those that are extreme in nature.
- Correlations in the future may change from those correlations observed in the past.
- VaR is calculated at the close of business with intra-day exposures not being subject to intra-day VaR calculations.

The key VaR positions for the Group are as follows:

		Foreign exchange \$000	Interest rate \$000	Effects of covariance \$000	Total \$000
<b>At 31 December 2011</b>		27	0	(1)	26
<b>At 31 December 2010</b>		24	10	0	34
<b>Average daily</b>					
	<b>2011</b>	22	3	(1)	24
	<b>2010</b>	8	36	(2)	42
<b>Minimum</b>					
	<b>2011</b>	8	0	0	8
	<b>2010</b>	3	2	0	5
<b>Maximum</b>					
	<b>2011</b>	103	2	0	105
	<b>2010</b>	1	221	(2)	220

The Group is therefore confident within a 99% confidence interval that, given the risks as at 31 December 2011, it will not incur a one-day loss on its trading book of more than \$26,000 (2010: \$34,000) based on the VaR model used.

Daily VaR is independently checked against board-approved VaR limits. Furthermore, the Group's exposure to interest rate risk is measured daily against limits by currency on a detailed maturity ladder in futures position equivalents. Risk is further controlled by an extensive program of stress and scenario testing, performed monthly, which calculates the profits and losses which would result from a variety of projected interest and exchange rate shifts. The VaR, futures equivalents and stress/scenario reports are presented to and discussed with the senior management of the Group at monthly Asset and Liability Committee meetings to ensure knowledge and understanding of the Group's positions, strategies and resultant risks remain current among all relevant staff.

### Fair values of derivatives

The Group uses forward and futures derivative contracts as part of its asset and liability management process to hedge underlying on-balance sheet positions. The Group also uses derivative contracts for taking proprietary positions in interest and exchange rate markets. The use of derivatives is controlled through the Group's Risk department, which is an independent area of the Group. The Risk department is responsible for ensuring that all interest and exchange rate risk is undertaken within the policy guidelines set by the Board and the Asset and Liability Committee. Market values are determined using either quoted market prices or discounted future cash flows based on market yield curves.

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

	Within 1 year \$000	After 1 year but within 5 years \$000	After 5 years \$000	Total \$000
Contract or underlying principal amount by maturity				
Exchange rate contracts held for trading purposes				
2011	457,493	0	0	457,493
2010	428,128	100,000	0	528,128
Exchange rate contracts held for hedging purposes				
2011	150,000	0	0	150,000
2010	0	150,000	0	150,000
Interest rate contracts held for trading purposes				
2011	0	0	25,849	25,849
2010	0	0	26,607	26,607
Interest rate contracts held for hedging purposes				
2011	32,818	413,739	70,708	517,265
2010	77,152	396,324	161,232	634,708
Equity based contracts held for hedging purposes				
2011	6,016	41,965	0	47,981
2010	14,939	35,596	0	50,535
Replacement costs by maturity				
Exchange rate contracts				
2011	17,759	6,442	0	24,201
2010	10,008	6,420	0	16,428
Interest rate contracts				
2011	310	1,912	3,983	6,205
2010	698	3,004	4,528	8,230
Equity based contracts				
2011	158	129	0	287
2010	4,351	207	0	4,558
	Positive values 2011 \$000	Positive values 2010 \$000	Negative values 2011 \$000	Negative values 2010 \$000
Fair values				
Exchange rate contracts held for trading purposes	17,759	10,008	(138)	(3,588)
Exchange rate contracts held for hedging purposes	6,442	6,420	0	0
Interest rate contracts held for trading purposes	1,363	958	(2,008)	(1,633)
Interest rate contracts held for hedging purposes	4,842	7,272	(31,088)	(22,063)
	30,406	24,658	(33,234)	(27,284)
Equity based contracts held for hedging purposes	287	4,558	(287)	(4,558)
Negative values included with host contract within customer deposits				
	30,693	29,216	(33,521)	(31,842)
			2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Credit risk weighted amount				
Exchange rate contracts				
- for trading purposes			4,021	4,000
- for hedging purposes			2,788	2,784
Interest rate contracts				
- for trading purposes			324	264
- for hedging purposes			1,941	2,542
Equity based contracts				
- for hedging purposes			801	1,660

## 25 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK EXPOSURE AND MANAGEMENT (continued)

The replacement costs of derivatives can be analysed as follows

	Financial institutions		Non-financial institutions	
	2011 \$000	2010 \$000	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Exchange rate contracts				
- for trading purposes	17,680	9,706	79	302
- for hedging purposes	6,442	6,420	0	0
Interest rate contracts				
- for trading purposes	1,363	958	0	0
- for hedging purposes	2,802	5,698	2,040	1,573
Equity based contracts				
- for hedging purposes	287	4,558	0	0

	OECD		Non- OECD	
	2011 \$000	2010 \$000	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Exchange rate contracts				
- for trading purposes	11,999	6,960	5,760	3,049
- for hedging purposes	6,442	6,420	0	0
Interest rate contracts				
- for trading purposes	1,363	958	0	0
- for hedging purposes	2,802	7,237	0	35
Equity based contracts				
- for hedging purposes	287	4,558	0	0

Gain and losses on financial instruments

Trading income is analysed as follows

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Treasury	(12)	25
Foreign exchange	973	909
	961	934

Treasury profits derive from interest rate futures, options, FRAs and swaps

Foreign exchange profits derive from spot and forward foreign exchange contracts

Net losses on financial instruments held for hedging purposes and losses on the underlying hedged risk were \$11,326,000 (2010 \$10,127,000). These derived from interest rate and equity based contracts

Profit on sale of available-for-sale investments and related hedging instruments is detailed in note 4 and provisions against available-for-sale investments are detailed in note 10. These include gains of \$Nil (2010 \$Nil) which have been recycled from Other Reserves. Unrealised gains and losses are included in Other reserves (note 22)

Fair values of other financial instruments

**Trading Book**

The Group's trading book comprises derivatives. All amounts are included in the balance sheet at fair value

**Non Trading Book**

The fair values of listed and publicly traded securities held for non-trading book purposes (comprising debt securities and fund investments) are disclosed under the relevant balance sheet note

The fair values of other non-trading book balances approximate to their carrying value in the balance sheet where a liquid and active market exists

The fair value of financial liabilities is not materially different to their balance sheet value

## 26 ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The ultimate holding company of the Bank is Ahli United Bank B S C , which is incorporated in Bahrain and is the smallest and largest group of which the Bank is a member and for which group accounts are prepared. Copies of the group accounts are available from Ahli United Bank B S C at PO Box 2424, Manama Kingdom of Bahrain

## 27 MANAGED FUNDS

Funds managed or administered on behalf of customers and to which the Bank does not have legal title are not included in the Bank's balance sheet

The value of all such funds managed by the Group at 31 December 2011 was \$1,587,000,000 (2010 \$1,566,000,000)

## 28 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

(i) Defined benefits pension plan

The Bank operates a funded defined benefits scheme for its employees who joined prior to 1 March 2001. The assets of the pension scheme are held independently of the Group's assets in a separate trustee administered fund. As from 31 March 2010 the scheme was closed with respect to future accruals. This cessation has been treated as a curtailment event as disclosed below.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are as follows

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Present value of scheme's obligations	146,134	145,396
Fair value of plan assets	(132,174)	(127,300)
Unrecognised net actuarial losses	13,960 (31,968)	18,096 (31,140)
Asset in the balance sheet	(18,008)	(13,044)

The assets of the scheme were as follows

GROUP AND BANK	2011 Value \$000	2010 Value \$000
Equities	92,522	90,383
Bonds	19,826	19,095
Cash	18,504	17,822
Other	1,322	0
Total market value of assets	132,174	127,300

The charge recognised in the income statement is as follows

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Current service cost	79	318
Interest cost	8,341	8,309
Expected return on plan assets	(8,793)	(7,868)
Net actuarial losses recognised in the year	1,434	2,367
Losses/(gains) on curtailment	0	(431)
	1,061	2,695

The actual returns on plan assets were \$2,865,000 (2010: \$13,480,000)

### Principal Actuarial Assumptions

	2011	2010
Expected investment return	6.0% p.a.	6.8% p.a.
Future rate of salary progression	n/a	n/a
Future pension increases	3.0% p.a.	3.4% p.a.
Discount rate	5.2% p.a.	5.6% p.a.
Pre-retirement mortality	AC00	AC00
Post-retirement mortality	S1NA_LU09MC(03)FL1	S1NA_LU09MC(03)FL1

The overall expected rate of return on plan assets is determined based on best estimates of the fair value of the plan assets over the period of the plan.

## 28 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS (continued)

The movement in the fair value of plan assets during the year is as follows

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
At 1 January	127,300	112,561
Exchange rate adjustments	(483)	(3,307)
	126,817	109,254
Expected return on plan assets	8,793	7,868
Actuarial gains	(5,927)	5,613
Contributions paid into the plan	6,250	7,449
Benefits paid	(3,759)	(2,884)
At 31 December	132,174	127,300

The movement in the present value of the scheme's obligations during the year is as follows

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
At 1 January	145,396	148,900
Exchange rate adjustments	(361)	(4,378)
	145,035	144,522
Employer's part of current Service Cost	79	318
Interest cost	8,341	8,309
Actuarial losses / (gains)	(3,562)	(4,438)
Benefits paid	(3,759)	(2,884)
Curtailments and settlements	0	(431)
At 31 December	146,134	145,396

The movement in the asset recognised in the Group balance sheet during the year is as follows

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
At 1 January	(13,044)	(8,544)
Exchange rate adjustments	225	254
	(12,819)	(8,290)
Total expenses as above	1,061	2,695
Contributions by the Group	(6,250)	(7,449)
At 31 December	(18,008)	(13,044)

The expected contribution to the plan to be paid in the year ending 31 December 2012 is US\$6.0 million

GROUP AND BANK	2011 \$000	2010 \$000	2009 \$000	2008 \$000	2007 \$000
Present value of scheme's obligations	146,134	145,396	148,900	107,147	158,447
Fair value of plan assets	(132,174)	(127,300)	(112,561)	(82,023)	(133,978)
Deficit at the reporting date	13,960	18,096	36,339	25,124	24,469

### (ii) Defined contributions plan

The Bank also operates a defined contribution plan, the costs of which are recognised in the period to which they relate. The contribution during the year amounted to \$485,000 (2010: \$377,000).

## 29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On occasions the Bank carries on normal banking business with related parties, including directors. This is all conducted on ordinary commercial terms. Transactions with related parties and balances outstanding as at 31 December were:

GROUP AND BANK						
	Notes	Parent undertaking	Fellow Subsidiaries	Fellow Associates	Directors & senior management	Other
2011		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Interest income	3	175	0	0	86	0
Interest expense	3	(63)	(226)	(1)	0	(8,985)
Loans and advances to banks	8	29,151	351	60	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	9	0	10,000	0	6,379	0
Deposits from banks	16	(38)	(11,956)	(26,678)	0	0
Customer deposits	17	0	(2)	(2,502)	(1,127)	1,494,906
Other borrowed funds		0	0	0	0	10,674

	Notes	Parent undertaking	Fellow Subsidiaries	Fellow Associates	Directors & senior management	Other
2010		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Interest income	3	488	0	0	86	(4,142)
Interest expense	3	(471)	(146)	0	0	0
Loans and advances to banks	8	9,939	3,439	5,000	0	0
Loans and advances to customers	9	0	0	0	6,350	0
Deposits from banks	16	(38)	(147,504)	0	0	0
Customer deposits	17	0	0	(492)	(1,562)	825,081
Other borrowed funds		0	0	0	0	10,686

Key management and personnel remuneration	2011	2010
Short term employee benefits	1,415	921
Post employment benefits	55	41
	1,470	962

Details of directors' remuneration are set out in note 6.

There are no provisions or impairment on the related party balances.



### ADDITIONAL PILLAR III DISCLOSURES - Unaudited

The major risks associated with the Bank's and Group's businesses, together with key risk management objectives and policies are detailed in note 25 to the Financial Statements

There are no restrictions to the movement of capital between the legal entities within the statutory accounting group and there are no material differences between the statutory accounting group and the unconsolidated basis on which the Bank reports to the Financial Services Authority (FSA)

#### Capital resources

The called up share capital of the Bank is fully paid. Principal terms of the dated subordinated debt are detailed in note 20 to the Financial Statements

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Core tier 1 capital		
Called up share capital	200,080	200,080
Share premium account	128	128
Profit and loss account	67,700	14,252
	267,908	214,460
Upper tier 2 capital		
Collective provision (restricted)	21,410	19,740
	21,410	19,740
Lower tier 2 capital		
Dated subordinated debt (amortised)	14,072	15,660
	14,072	15,660
Deductions from total capital	(1,824)	(3,305)
	(1,824)	(3,305)
Net available capital	301,566	246,555

#### Capital requirements

The Bank monitors the adequacy of its capital to support current activities at least monthly against limits which are the equivalent to an additional 4% over the capital requirement imposed on the Bank by the FSA. When the actual ratio is close to this limit the capital requirement is calculated on a daily basis. Additionally detailed capital adequacy calculations are carried out as part of the budget process with frequently updated forecasts being produced throughout the year. Detailed analysis is carried out in order to assess the impact on capital resource requirements of all new products.

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Credit risk capital requirement (Standardised approach)		
Central governments or central banks	1,259	435
Institutions	6,036	7,238
Corporates	29,559	35,680
Secured on real estate property	36,040	47,969
Secured on commercial real estate property	21,915	0
Past due items	1,386	817
Items belonging to regulatory high risk categories	5,899	7,357
Short term claims on institutions and corporates	20,194	10,685
Other items	3,021	3,104
	125,309	113,263
Market risk capital requirement (Standardised approach)		
Interest rate PRR	1,517	3,344
Foreign currency PRR	662	664
Counterparty risk capital component	571	564
	2,750	4,572
Operational risk capital requirement (Basic indicator approach)	9,536	9,069
	9,536	9,069
Total capital requirement	137,595	126,904

The Bank calculates its credit risk weighted exposure amounts in accordance with the standardised approach. The Bank uses external credit assessments provided by Moody's to determine the risk weight of rated counterparties in certain standardised credit risk exposure classes. The external rating is mapped to the prescribed quality assessment scale that in turn produces standard risk weightings. The standardised credit risk exposure classes for which such external ratings are used are Central governments or central banks, Institutions, Corporates and Short term claims on institutions and corporates.

### ADDITIONAL PILLAR III DISCLOSURES (continued) - Unaudited

Exposure values, both before and after credit risk mitigation (CRM), for each credit quality step prescribed by the FSA are as follows

2011	Credit Quality Step	Risk Weight %	Exposure \$000	Exposure (after CRM) \$000
Central governments or central banks	1 3 Unrated	0 50 100	57,811 13,124 9,178	57,811 13,124 9,178
			80,113	80,113
Institutions	1 2 3 5	20 50 50 100	61,445 98,907 11,708 7,857	61,445 98,907 11,708 7,857
			179,917	179,917
Corporates	1 2 3 4 5 6 6 Unrated	20 50 100 100 150 50 150 100	28,837 31,880 123,098 22,889 4,341 1,629 13,125 209,910	28,837 31,880 123,098 22,889 4,341 1,629 13,125 174,755
			435,709	400,554
Short term claims on institutions and corporates				
Institutions	1 2 3 Unrated	20 20 20 20	892,140 208,059 29,154 67	892,140 208,059 29,154 67
Corporates	Unrated	100	26,541	26,541
			1,155,961	1,155,961
2010	Credit Quality Step	Risk Weight %	Exposure \$000	Exposure (after CRM) \$000
Central governments or central banks	1 2 Unrated	0 20 100	70,936 16,391 2,164	0 16,391 2,164
			89,491	18,555
Institutions	1 2 3	20 50 50	127,805 92,189 37,653	127,805 92,189 37,653
			257,647	257,647
Corporates	1 2 3 4 5 Unrated	20 50 100 100 150 100	19,913 97,517 130,524 4,167 19,375 275,799	19,913 97,517 130,524 4,167 19,375 224,375
			547,295	495,871
Short term claims on institutions and corporates				
Institutions	1 2 Unrated	20 20 100	487,709 15,540 10,007	487,709 15,540 10,007
Corporates	Unrated	100	22,735	22,694
			535,991	535,950

### ADDITIONAL PILLAR III DISCLOSURES (continued) - Unaudited

#### Counterparty credit risk

The gross positive fair value of derivative contracts is detailed in note 25 to the Financial Statements. No advantage is taken of netting agreements or collateral agreements. The Group has not entered into any contracts whereby it would be required to provide additional collateral given a downgrade in its credit rating.

The measures for exposures values of derivative financial instruments under the Counterparty Credit Risk mark-to-market method are as follows:

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Exchange rate contracts		
- for trading purposes	25,726	33,189
- for hedging purposes	7,942	13,920
Interest rate contracts		
- for trading purposes	1,363	918
- for hedging purposes	2,802	5,698
Equity based contracts		
- for hedging purposes	4,005	8,302

The amounts after credit risk weighting are included in note 25 to the Financial Statements.

#### Credit risk

Details regarding the Bank's methodology in assigning credit limits and securing collateral are detailed in note 25 to the Financial Statements.

The bank rarely makes use of on- and off-balance sheet netting and where this is utilised detailed analysis is carried out in order to ensure that the relevant FSA criteria have been met.

Total exposures (before credit risk mitigation) by exposure class and by maturity together with average amounts for the year are as follows:

2011	Within 3 months \$000	After 3 months but within 1 year \$000	After 1 year but within 5 years \$000	After 5 years \$000	TOTAL \$000	AVERAGE \$000
Loans and advances to banks	1 130 598	0	0	0	1,130,598	1 044,758
Derivative financial instruments	7,921	16 748	2,041	3,983	30,693	20,698
Loans and advances to customers	48 016	114 532	606,744	998 080	1,767,372	1 774 499
Investment securities Available-for-sale	16 548	5 690	321,025	107 219	450,482	524 335
Contingent liabilities	1,145	13 610	855	447	16,057	17 222
Commitments	9,560	72 829	57,307	10 901	150,597	203,874
	1 213,788	223 409	987,972	1 120,630	3,545,799	3 585,386
2010	Within 3 months \$000	After 3 months but within 1 year \$000	After 1 year but within 5 years \$000	After 5 years \$000	TOTAL \$000	AVERAGE \$000
Loans and advances to banks	504,936	0	0	0	504,936	473,796
Derivative financial instruments	7,639	7 418	9,632	4,527	29,216	28,428
Loans and advances to customers	84,417	89 551	573,950	813,037	1,560,955	1 424,786
Investment securities Available-for-sale	3,300	19,558	401 689	15,802	582 559	512,462
Contingent liabilities	998	8,568	7 768	461	17,795	14,006
Commitments	18,402	147,050	90 389	12,861	268,702	238 087
	619 692	272,145	1 083,428	988 898	2,964,163	2 691 565

The above exposures are analysed by geography and industry in note 25 to the Financial Statements.

The total exposure value covered by eligible financial collateral, by exposure class is:

	2011 \$000	2010 \$000
Loans and advances to customers	35,005	51,142
Contingent liabilities	150	282
	35,155	51,424

The eligible financial collateral is principally cash.

### ADDITIONAL PILLAR III DISCLOSURES (continued) - Unaudited

Details of impaired exposure together with related provisions and past due (but not impaired) exposures analysed by geography are

2011	GROSS IMPAIRED \$000	SPECIFIC PROVISIONS \$000	NET IMPAIRED \$000	PROVISION CHARGE/ (CREDIT) \$000	PAST DUE \$000
Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	0	0	0	(6,006)	4,787
United Kingdom	29,379	(21,151)	8,228	7,053	5,149
United States of America	77	0	77	0	1,346
	29,456	(21,151)	8,305	1,047	11,282

2010	GROSS IMPAIRED \$000	SPECIFIC PROVISIONS \$000	NET IMPAIRED \$000	PROVISION CHARGE/ (CREDIT) \$000	PAST DUE \$000
Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	0	0	0	(6,051)	7,414
Gulf Cooperation Council	0	0	0	0	910
United Kingdom	19,069	(13,641)	5,428	3,365	5,953
United States of America	90	0	90	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	971
	19,159	(13,641)	5,518	(2,686)	15,248

Details of impaired exposure together with related provisions and past due (but not impaired) exposures analysed by industry are

2011	GROSS IMPAIRED \$000	SPECIFIC PROVISIONS \$000	NET IMPAIRED \$000	PROVISION CHARGE \$000	PAST DUE \$000
Manufacturing	6,377	(5,345)	1,032	(977)	0
Personal	0	0	0	11	259
Real Estate	23,002	(15,806)	7,196	2,013	11,022
Other	77	0	77	0	0
	29,456	(21,151)	8,305	1,047	11,281

2010	GROSS IMPAIRED \$000	SPECIFIC PROVISIONS \$000	NET IMPAIRED \$000	PROVISION CHARGE \$000	PAST DUE \$000
Manufacturing	0	0	0	(9,153)	0
Personal	0	0	0	(100)	7,877
Real Estate	19,159	(13,641)	5,518	6,567	7,371
Other	0	0	0	0	0
	19,159	(13,641)	5,518	(2,686)	15,248

Only those loans which have been past due for more than 90 days are treated as past due for the purposes of calculating the Bank's minimum capital requirements and in the tables above. Identification and treatment of impaired loans together with the methods adopted for determining provisions, is detailed in note 1 to the Financial Statements.

#### Operational Risk

The Bank has adopted the Basic Indicator approach for operational risk. Under this approach, the regulatory capital requirement for operational risk is calculated by applying a co-efficient of 15 per cent to the average gross income for the preceding three financial years.

#### Exposure to interest rate risk in the non-trading book

Details of the nature of this risk and of its measurement by the Bank are included in note 25 to the Financial Statements.

#### Remuneration

The Bank's compensation policy is incorporated in the parent company's Group HR policy which is reviewed by the Group Compensation Committee on an annual basis

The total variable amount available is determined firstly by assessing the Bank's profitability compared to budget. The employee's variable remuneration is based on the results of the annual performance appraisal process. The process assesses the financial and non financial attributes of the employees awarding grades which result in a formula driven bonus. The resulting awards are then subject to a moderation review by senior management before being presented to the Compensation Committee for further revision and approval.

The table below shows the fixed and variable remuneration for code staff based on bonus payments paid during 2011

	Fixed \$000	Variable \$000	Total \$000	Number of Code Staff
Private banking & Wealth Management	2,703	636	3,339	15
Corporate Banking	1,845	375	2,220	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Senior Management</b>	<b>4,548</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>26</b>