





**His Highness Shaikh Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa**Late Amir of Bahrain



**His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa** The King of the Kingdom of Bahrain



His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa The Crown Prince, Prime Minister and Deputy Supreme Commander

# **RECOGNITION**



Best Islamic Bank in Bahrain Award at EMEA Finance Awards 2021



The Next 100 Global Awards 2020 - Best Digital Banking App (KFH Jazeel Banking) Global Banking & Finance Review



The Next 100 Global Awards 2020 - Best Islamic Retail Bank Global Banking & Finance Review

2020



Abdulhakeem Y. Alkhayyat, CEO, Kuwait 👋 Finance House Bahrain B.S.C. (c) - Banking **CEO** of the Year Bahrain Global Banking & Finance Review





KFH Jazeel Banking **Best Digital Bank Bahrain** Global Banking & Finance Review 2020



KFH Jazeel Banking Best Digital Islamic Bank Bahrain Global Banking & Finance Review 2020





KFH Jazeel Banking **Most Innovative Retail Banking App Middle East** 

Global Banking & Finance Review



KFH Jazeel Banking **Most Innovative Retail Banking** App in Bahrain Global Banking & Finance Review





J.P. Morgan STP Award Global Banking & Finance Review 2020



Best Islamic bank in **Bahrain by EMEA Finance** Global Banking & Finance Review





'Critics' Choice Best Prize-linked Islamic Retail Investment Product Global Banking & Finance Review 2017



**Outstanding Performance for Credit Cards Issued in Bahrain** Global Banking & Finance Review 2017

2016





**Best Wealth Management Bank in the Middle East** Global Banking & Finance Review



**Best Corporate Bank** in the Middle East Global Banking & Finance Review



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# ADDING VALUE THROUGH VALUES



KFH-Bahrain is a wholly-owned subsidiary of KFH-Kuwait that manages its operations in the GCC, Asia, and Europe through over 480 branches. The Group offers services to clients in Kuwait, Bahrain, Turkey, Malaysia and Manheim in Germany.

## **VISION**

To lead the development of Islamic financial services by becoming the most trusted, sustainable, socially responsible, and Sharia compliant bank in the region.

## **MISSION**

To deliver superior innovation and customer service excellence while preserving and enhancing the interests of all our stakeholders.

# THREE YEAR HIGHLIGHTS

### **TOTAL ASSETS**

**BD MILLION** 



### **CUSTOMER DEPOSITS**

**BD MILLION** 



### **OPERATING INCOME**

**BD MILLION** 



#### **NET INCOME**

**BD MILLION** 



# KEY FINANCIAL RATIOS

The Stage 3 non-performing facilities ratio reduced to 0.79% percent for the year ended 2021 compared to 0.88% percent in 2020. The improvement was achieved with a customer-centric approach, and by working out a 'win-win', sustainable solution for both the customer and KFH-Bahrain.

### **RETURN ON EQUITY**

YEAR ENDED



#### **RETURN ON ASSETS**

YEAR ENDED



### **CAPITAL ADEQUACY**

YEAR ENDED



### **NET STABLE FUNDING**

YEAR ENDED



### LIQUIDITY COVERAGE

YEAR ENDED



### **NON PERFORMING FACILITIES**

YEAR ENDED





# Praise be to Allah Almighty, and Prayers and Peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), his Family and Companions.

On behalf of the Board of Directors (the "Board"), it gives me great pleasure to present the 2021 Annual Report of Kuwait Finance House – Bahrain (the "Bank").

Throughout 2021, the Bank remained focused on economic recovery, both at a Bank level and within the wider context of supporting the Kingdom of Bahrain in rebuilding its economy in the wake of the global pandemic.

At the national level, the Kingdom outlined a Financial Services Sector Development Strategy for 2022-2026 aimed at ensuring continued economic growth and strengthening the Kingdom of Bahrain's financial position, in line with the goals of the country's Economic Vision 2030. The Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") recognizes the financial services sector as the largest non-oil contributor to the GDP with great potential to help develop the national economy, create quality employment opportunities, and attract foreign direct investments.

The Kingdom has also demonstrated a strong willingness to embrace the latest technologies and to promote a future-proof financial services sector by establishing a world-class regulatory framework alongside market leading digital infrastructure. The swift uptake of digital banking services, that was observed nationwide over 2020 and 2021, was in no doubt facilitated by the visionary approach of the Kingdom to embrace technological innovation. Throughout the year, the Bank reflected this trend by focusing on delivering more value to its customers through enhanced digital offering, whilst also continuing to innovate and deliver outstanding products and services.

Despite the challenges faced through unfavorable economic conditions, we are delighted to report an excellent financial performance for the year ended 31st December 2021,

underscoring the Bank's solid market position, financial standing and prudent risk management approach.

Our net profit for the year increased by 51 percent, from BHD 15.2 million in 2020 to BHD 23.0 million. This was mainly due to the Bank's high-quality asset portfolio, which have been showing steady growth year-on-year, continuous improvement in net financing margins, as well as continuous rationalization of operating costs of the Bank; all these factors have contributed to a Return on average equity of 13 percent for the year ended 31st December 2021, significantly higher than last year's 8.9 percent and is one of the best among all peer banks in the Kingdom.

The increase in the Bank's operating income is attributable to growth in the financing and sukuk portfolios. In 2021, the financing portfolio of the Bank reached BHD 1.1 billion, an increase of 5 percent from the previous year, while the Bank continued to grow its holding in the Bahrain sovereign sukuk and recorded a sizeable 9.3 percent increase year-on-year in its overall sukuk portfolio, achieving a 19.3 percent share of the Bank's balance sheet and supporting the Bank's profitability and liquidity profile amid the challenging environment posed by the pandemic. The rise in the Bank's sovereign sukuk holding, along with the continuation of asset financing exposure related to GREs, are illustrations of the Bank's keenness to participate in the Kingdom's sovereign and institutional fund raising. Meanwhile, customer deposits reached BHD 1.43 billion, representing a 12 percent increase as compared to the end of 2020.

Whilst leveraging the KFH Group network, the Bank continues to develop its regional and international institutional relationships to manage assets and liabilities in different currencies. At the same time, the Bank promotes cost-efficiency and the profitable investment of excess liquidity.

By proactively adopting and robustly implementing risk-based actions, pre and post the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank has improved its asset quality. The improvement was achieved with a customer-centric approach, and by finding sustainable solutions which work for both the customer and the Bank. The Bank's Financing Monitoring Task Force performed a dynamic and comprehensive impact assessment of the financing portfolio and, based on these assessments, proactive remedial action plans were pursued and effected where required. An important financial performance ratio measuring the Bank's quality of assets is stage 3 non-performing assets. This ratio was reduced during 2021 to a historic low level of 0.79 percent, the best amongst any of its peers in Bahrain.

Over the years, the Bank has been a key partner in the Kingdom's efforts to strengthen the economy through infrastructure and development projects, particularly social housing initiatives. The Bank also rolled out initiatives to support local businesses and stimulate the national economy by offering special promotions, vendor discounts, and SME support programs.

Throughout 2021, our retail banking team focused on improving customer experience and launching new services. The Bank's retail banking portfolio grew 8.8 percent in 2021. Gross financing income generated was BHD 15.6 million, representing a 21.8 percent increase from 2020, while total retail liabilities grew by 10 percent.

Our Corporate & SME Banking department worked very closely with our clients during the year, providing support, feedback and advice on funding needs and requirements. The Bank endorsed a proactive approach to realign installments with clients' repayment capabilities. The department achieved total revenues of BHD 28.4 million with a total portfolio size of BHD 475 million. With COVID-19 pandemic in mind, any disbursement

made during the year was made carefully and with adequate risk assessment mindful of protecting our asset quality. Of the new deals booked during the year, the sovereign sector contributed 49 percent and the remaining was distributed amongst other sectors.

Our Wealth Management and Private Banking departments played an active role in servicing its high-net-worth investor base and continued to add to the unique suite of products and services catering to clients' returns expectations, liquidity needs, and risk profiles as we continue to build an international standard Shari'a-compliant wealth management platform. The Bank's assets under management on behalf of our clients grew by 19% during the year with a high level of investment volumes. Furthermore, the department launched the second series of its Shari'a-compliant Securitization Program which were assetbacked securities through a pool of social housing mortgage deals. This was well received by the market as it provided an opportunity for our clients to diversify their portfolio allocation strategies and enhance their risk-adjusted returns by having exposure to a wider group of assets. The Private Banking department continued to grow its customer base during 2021 by offering tailored and personalized services. During the year, total deposits and the private finance portfolio grew by 7.8% and 7.7% respectively.

Our focus on FinTech is in line with the Kingdom's Economic Vision 2030 and we aim to strategically leverage the power of technology to deliver an exceptional user experience through personalized, end-to-end, and fully automated services which are fast, secure, efficient and above all easy to access and use.

The quality of our human capital is instrumental to delivering our vision and in leading our organizational success. The Bank prioritizes the welfare of its employees, achieving high levels of employee engagement and enablement, in line with our commitment to being an employer of choice in the financial services industry.

Furthermore, the Bank continues to place the highest priority on investing in the development of local talent and supporting Bahrain's long-term growth, in line with Bahrain's Economic Vision 2030. We take pride in having a highly efficient, productive,

and resilient workforce which is comprised of 90 percent Bahraini nationals. An important element of our sustainable development plans entails preparing the leaders of the future and ensuring the ongoing development of young local talent. This is achieved through internship, mentorship, innovation and educational partnership opportunities that we offer to graduates and students.

The Bank continues to ensure that its corporate governance environment adheres to regulatory requirements and industry best practices. Key functions such as Audit, Risk, and Compliance, saw the implementation and further enhancement of our digital solutions.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is deeply rooted in our culture and goes hand in hand with socio-economic development. Through our CSR strategy, the Bank provides practical and financial support to initiatives that contribute to the Kingdom's prosperity and enhanced quality of life for its people. The strategy is in line with the Bank's ethical values and is built around the pillars of Islamic banking, which aims to develop economies and communities. During the most difficult times of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank's focus was strategically directed towards the most affected sectors. The Bank's CSR program supported its clients and non-clients alike.

The Bank continued to play a prominent role in community development, with a comprehensive Corporate Social Responsibility Program that supports education, health, sports, cultural initiatives, social events and other sponsorships. In addition, we sponsored and participated in prominent banking-related events that promoted the development of the financial sector and helped drive economic progress.

During 2021, the Bank, in coordination with KFH Group, participated in Al Garemeen Program through the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Waqf in the Kingdom, to relieve those in debt and incapable of repaying their debts to third parties. The total contributed amount for this program was around BHD 5 million, which has so far brought joy and relieved the burdens of so many and is expected to help around 1,000 families and individuals.

We are deeply thankful to our respected stakeholders for their continued support, trust, and loyalty, and to our board members, management and staff for their continued dedication and professionalism.

I am also pleased to recognize the excellent work of our Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board, comprised of the well-respected scholars Shaikh Dr. Sayed Mohammed Al-Tabatabee (Chairman), Shaikh Dr. Mubarak Jazaa Al-Harbi (Vice Chairman), and Shaikh Dr. Anwar Shuaib Abdulsalam (Member), who continue to work tirelessly to ensure the Bank's products and services adhere to Islamic principles.

On behalf of the board and management, I extend our gratitude and appreciation to His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa and His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister for the great support we continue to receive in the Kingdom of Bahrain. I would also like to extend my appreciation to the Central Bank of Bahrain and His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Rasheed Al Maraj for their valuable support and direction, and to the various ministries of the Government of Bahrain.

May Allah grant everyone the best in this Life and the Hereafter. May the peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you.

#### Hamad Abdulmohsen AlMarzouq

Chairman



# MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO'S STATEMENT

# Praise be to Allah Almighty, and Prayers and Peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), his Family and Companions...

#### **Managing Director and CEO Message**

2021 was another extraordinary year, as the effects of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continued to be felt by the global economy. For the Bank, the year was a stress test which demonstrated our resilience, future-readiness, and agility as we continued to deliver superior services for our customers and create value for our stakeholders.

We also continued to support the Kingdom of Bahrain's initiatives through financing key infrastructure and development projects, which are aimed at driving economic growth and building sustainable communities. Throughout the year, the Bank sponsored numerous thought-leadership conferences in the Islamic banking, digital banking, and compliance fields, along with fulfilling ongoing commitments in the areas of youth, education, sports, and environment.

#### **Seamless Customer Experience**

KFH-Bahrain's retail division remained focused on anticipating clients' needs, delivering innovative products and services, and making our services convenient and accessible to all. One of our priorities is our digital banking offering, which continued to see an uptick in consumer engagement in 2021.

Our award-winning flagship digital platform, KFH Jazeel Banking (KFH Jazeel), which allows customers to open bank accounts, apply for financing, conduct payments and transfers, and subscribe to our entire suite of market-leading services, continued to receive key updates which add even more value for our customers. In line with Bahrain's Open Banking Framework (BOBF) mandate, KFH Jazeel was upgraded to onboard customers and provide Account Information Service Provider (AISP) and Payment Initiation Service Provider (PISP) services as mandated by the CBB. Additional debit card services were also launched to provide customers a seamless experience and classify KFH-Bahrain as the preferred bank in the market.

Throughout the years, the Bank has been one of the Kingdom of Bahrain's strongest partners in financing key infrastructure and development projects. In 2021, we were the largest provider of social housing finance, with BD120 million deployed to build almost 3,000 housing units in Diyar Al Muharraq. In addition, the Bank facilitated the handover of the last phase of the government's Deerat Al Oyoun

project at Diyar Al Muharraq, fast tracking customers' Mazaya Program financing applications to achieve a major milestone for the handover of social housing units.

Our yearly campaign was launched to promote our investment savings account "Libshara", with a new set of prizes that emphasized rewarding our customers for their loyalty and relationship with the Bank. For customers of the Kingdoms' social housing scheme "Mazaya", the Bank also relaunched its popular 'Installments on Us' promotional campaign in which we reward our customers who completed their social housing finance deals through the Bank by giving them the chance to be eligible for entering a draw and win cash prizes worth one year of installments.

#### **Driving Business Growth Through Enhanced Services**

Our Corporate & SME Banking line also saw increased digitalization to facilitate faster and more efficient delivery of services. To better serve our clients, we launched phases II and III of the Corporate Banking versions of our KFH Jazeel app to enhance the client interface and overall customer experience. The updated app now allows bulk transfers to facilitate salary transfers or issue payments to multiple beneficiaries simultaneously. The national Fawateer service provided by Benefit has been fully integrated with KFH Jazeel Corporate, and companies can request the issuance of a credit card, bank statements, and make credit card payments through the app. It makes it simpler than ever to do business in the region, offering seamless and borderless banking for all GCC nationals.

We have also made our Shari'a compliant "Cash Line" product accessible to additional customers and fine-tuned it to better serve the needs of corporate client and their short-term liquidity requirements. The Bank also succeeded in financing renewable energy transactions, whereby solar energy technology is used to reduce conventional power generation consumption. This is in line with the Bank's objectives towards preserving the environment and promoting sustainability, which is one of the three pillars of the Kingdom of Bahrain's Economic Vision 2030.

#### **Digitalizing Wealth Management**

Our Wealth Management department continues to grow its portfolio year-on-year achieving an overall growth of 29% during 2021. The department manages a diversified portfolio worth BHD 655 million comprising products such as Sukuk, restricted investment accounts, asset-backed securities, Islamic margin finance, Lombard finance facilities, and deposits. The growth in assets-under-management

was mainly driven by clients' non-discretionary Sukuk portfolio and an overall investment volume of BHD 191 million during 2021.

With the ever-increasing importance of digitalization, the KFHB Wealth App and web portal were launched during the year. This created a personalized journey for our valued wealth management clients, enabling them to virtually manage all their accounts on a single platform. Key features include viewing portfolio composition and segmentation, investor reports, placing buy/sell orders, zakat calculator, personal banking services, and more.

#### **Automation for Greater Efficiency**

The Bank's Information Technology efforts for the year focused on automating key processes, leading to more efficient use of resources and increased productivity. During this year, the Bank commissioned the RPA (Robotic Process Automation) system that improved productivity and process efficiency. The system has been implemented to automate major time-consuming processes and led to time reduction of more than 30 days thereby enabling instant compliance with CBB requirements.

The Bank implemented two new products, namely Securitization and Cash Line Services that extended the product range offered to customers. A modern Visa Base-II file processing system was also launched, which eliminates manual processing of various transactions.

The Bank implemented Merchant Category Code (MCC) which categorizes a transaction based on the nature of business. Along with the account aggregator, this will enable customers to analyze their expenditures, and is a move towards efficient open banking implementation.

Additionally, the Bank managed to complete all the regulatory projects as required by CBB which included E-Cheque services, a WPS (Wage Protection System), BCTS OnUs (Bank Cheques Truncation System), CRS (Common Reporting System), and SWIFT.

The Bank has also undertaken automation initiatives to achieve paperless and fast processing of the customer deals through full digitization.

# Nurturing A Resilient Workforce and Sustaining a Diverse Leadership Bench

Our commitment to attract, retain, develop and grow our people is one of our strategic priorities. We are dedicated to growing talent from within and ensuring the availability and readiness of a diverse leadership bench ready to occupy senior positions, and this is achieved through effective and thorough succession planning. We have successfully filled 100 percent of all leadership positions that have arisen in the past 5 years through our internal talent pool.

Our compensation framework complies with the sound remuneration practices and regulations of the CBB, and is structured to reward employee contributions and their performance with the aim to attract and retain talent.

Diversity, inclusion, and equitable opportunities in the workplace are within our core values. By the end of 2021, women represented 31 percent of our total workforce, holding an equal percentage of total middle and senior management positions. We continue to ensure that no gender gaps exist in terms of pay, benefits, and development opportunities.

We are also committed to developing local talent to create tomorrow's industry leaders. We have partnered with renowned local training institutions and international business schools over the past years with the aim of continuously enhancing the critical skills and competencies of our workforce to not only excel in today's workplace but also to be prepared for the demands of the jobs of the future.

#### **Risk and Capital Management**

The Bank has reduced its risk profile in terms of the risk weighted assets to total assets ratio, from 56% to 41%. This has helped to improve the capital adequacy ratio from 21.8% to 28.9%, in line with the strategic objectives of the Bank to optimize the capital. The Bank also reduced the concentration risk in its credit portfolio. The Bank was able to achieve and maintain a Stage 3 ratio of 0.79% in 2021 which validates its proactive approach.

The Bank has also taken substantial steps towards strengthening its Cybersecurity and Business Continuity Management (BCM) Framework. In 2021, the Bank fulfilled the newly-published CBB requirements for cyber security and complied with the NIST Cyber Security Framework. We successfully renewed external audit certifications which were awarded previously, namely ISO 27001:2013 (Information Security Management System) and ISO 22301:2012 (Business Continuity Management System). The BCM team is currently playing a lead role in the Bank's management of staff and operations during the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic disruptions.

### An Engaged Member of the Community

One of the Bank's key initiatives for 2021 was participating in the Al Garemeen Program established by Bahrain's Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Waqf to assist those who are unable to pay off their debts.

In the area of banking and enhancing awareness amongst all stakeholders, the Bank sponsored the 2021 FinTech Series as title sponsor, the 16th AAOIFI – IsDB Conference 2021, the Bahrain Association of Banks' initiative to raise awareness about avoiding fraud, hacking, and phishing scams, which were especially on the rise during the pandemic, the Bahrain Institute of Banking and Finance ("BIBF"), and the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB).

Also, the Bank extended banking services to all members of society through accelerated digitalization plans to elevate all internal and external processes and procedural requirements, which helped thousands of elderly and special needs citizens and residents to access KFH-Bahrain's services hassle-free.

KFH-Bahrain continues to support education, health, sports, cultural, as well as social and other initiatives. In 2021, the Bank continued its sponsorship and commitment towards the Crown Prince's International Scholarship Program (CPISP) as part of its support for the educational sector in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Besides this, the Bank sponsored the construction of the main auditorium in the new state-of-the-art premises of the BIBF.

KFH-Bahrain supported the Isa bin Salman Education Charitable Trust's 7th annual batch of scholarships in 2021 for Bahraini youth. This endowment is based on the vision of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, to provide young Bahrainis with the opportunity to complete their university education and to engage in various scientific and academic fields with the aim of better serving the kingdom and contributing to its progress and development.

Our belief in the boundless potential of young students and our commitment to the principles of market-based economics and entrepreneurship led us to maintain our partnership with Injaz Al Bahrain, a non-profit organization which aims to empower young students to participate in economic activities, and prepares them for future business success. The Bank also sponsored the 23rd Edition of Bahrain Bourse's TradeQuest Program, which aims to develop investment skills among high school and university students.

Moreover, in the health sector, KFH-Bahrain supported the newly established state-of-the-art Mohammed Bin Khalifa Bin Salman Al Khalifa Specialist Cardiac Centre, which was awarded four years of accreditation from the Australian Council on Healthcare Standards International (ACHSI). The Bank is also one of the main contributors to the new headquarter of the Bahrain Diabetes Society.

In addition to our many sponsorships in the area of sports, our support for the Bahrain Handball Federation's historic participation in the Tokyo Olympic Games stands out. The Bank is also proud to have sponsored the Bahrain Paralympic Committee initiative in hosting the Asian Youth Para Games 2021 in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

In 2021 Bank transferred the ownership of cultural properties in the Kingdom to an endowment structure that would preserve it under the Shaikh Ebrahim Bin Mohammed Al-Khalifa Center for Culture and Research.

The Bank is also committed to achieving several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals related to environmental protection, social and economic development, education and healthcare. KFH-Bahrain was a proud sponsor of the National Initiative for Agricultural Development's "Forever Green" initiatives. Additionally, KFH-Bahrain has continued to manage its mega real estate developments whilst conscious of its environmental responsibilities, adding more beaches and seafronts whilst applying state-of-the-art methods to enhance marine life and habitat. The Bank also ensured that all developments advance the creation of value-based communities with safety, security, energy saving, leisure, health, communication, education, and sense of community at the heart of the infrastructure.

Finally, the Bank aided community initiatives through initiatives such as its sponsorship of the Royal Humanitarian Foundation and various health and cultural events.

Our achievements would not have been possible without the support of the Kingdom's senior leadership, the guidance of our Board of Directors, the active involvement of our stakeholders, and the outstanding dedication and hard work of our team. I would like to thank you all and I look forward to celebrating new milestones in 2022.

May Allah grant us success,

Abdulhakeem Yaqoob Alkhayyat

Managing Director and CEO

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Hamad AbdulMohsen AlMarzouq

Chairman



Mohammed Nasser Al Fouzan

Vice Chairman



Abdulwahab Issa Al-Rushood

Board Member



**Shadi Ahmed Zahran**Board Member



**Abdullah A. Al-Marzouq**Board Member



**Khalid Mohamed Alsaad**Board Member



**Youssif Abdullah Taqi**Board Member



**Abdulhakeem Yaqoob Alkhayyat**Managing Director & CEO

# FATWA AND SHARI'A SUPERVISORY BOARD



Sheikh Dr. Sayyid Mohammad Al-Sayyid Abdul Razzaq Al-Tabtaba'e

Chairman



Sheikh Dr. Mubarak Jazaa Al-Harbi

Vice Chairman



Sheikh Dr. Anwar Shuaib Abdulsalam

Member

# **EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT**



Abdulhakeem Yaqoob Alkhayyat

Managing Director & CEO



Yousif Al-Hammadi

Executive Manager
Financial Control & Administration



Mohammed F. Hamad

Executive Manager

Operations, IT & Corporate

Communications



**Lilian Le Falher**Executive Manager
Treasury and Capital Markets



Ahmad Saeed
Executive Manager
Investments & Real Estate
Projects Management



**Isa Al Duwaishan**Executive Manager
Internal Shari'a Audit



Amit Yashpal

Executive Manager
Risk Management



Raed Ajawi
Executive Manager
Internal Audit



Executive Manager
Corporate & SME Banking

# SENIOR MANAGEMENT



**Hamed Mashal**Head of Retail Banking



**Rashid Alkhan**Head of Wealth Management



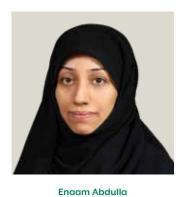
**Abdulrahman Abdulla**Head of Shariah Advisory



**Alya Al Shakhoori**Head of Anti-Financial Crimes



**Sara Zainalabedin**Head of Human Resources



Head of Compliance



**Iris Rose Edwards**Head of Legal

# RETAIL BANKING



KFH-Bahrain provides a broad range of retail banking services that combine innovative products with exceptional customer care. The agility of our products and financing facilities caters to the changing long-term needs of customers, taking into account local market characteristics. Our growth is driven by a determination to continuously improve our service quality, while delivering superior Shari'a compliant products at favorable commercial terms.

# DIGITIZATION OF SERVICES INCREASING CUSTOMER CONVENIENCE AND ENHANCING OVERALL SERVICE QUALITY

We constantly enhance our technology and services to provide a greater level of digitization across the range of our banking services with the primary objective of increasing customer convenience and improving the overall service quality being offered.

The development of our flagship KFH Jazeel Banking continues to evolve with the constant fast-evolving digital era. As a digital banking platform, we have implemented new technology that allows all KFH Bahrain customers to access the features in the lazeel Banking application even without a Jazeel bank account, in addition to the integration of the national eKYC check eliminating video calls for new account openings. New updates rolled out during the year provided first-of-its-kind features in Bahrain including features allowing customers to apply for real estate and auto finance, the addition of salaried credit card applications and debit and credit card services (card activation, pin code generation, card re-issuance). During the year, KFH Jazeel Banking received four prestigious awards from Global Banking & Finance for the year 2020. Best Digital Bank in Bahrain 2020, , Most Innovative Retail Banking App Middle East 2020 & Most Innovative Retail Banking App Bahrain 2020, and The Next 100 Global Awards 2020 for the Best Digital Banking App.

In addition to our new products, we remain committed to building on our more established offerings. Well into its ninth successful year, our Libshara Investment Savings account continues to enhance its selection of valuable prizes. For the 2020-2021 Libshara program, account holders stood the chance to win two mega prizes of \$500,000 each, ten grand prizes of \$100,000, and 1,000 cash prizes over 12 months, including our special "Eid" segments conducted.

Our Wakala Investment Account is an innovative offering, designed according to Islamic Shari'a principles where the Bank invests client funds in its general portfolio on behalf of the client, at no charge, for a pre-promised anticipated profit rate, which is shared on a monthly basis. The Wakala Investment Account opening and post-opening management processes have also been digitized and introduced in KFH Jazeel Banking App, therefore allowing customers to instantly open this account at their own convenience without the need to visit any branch.

As part of the Wakala Profit Sharing Investment Accounts family, the bank continues to witness success in its newly introduced long-term Flexible Wakala Account named "Wakala Flexi", which provides all the benefits of the standard Wakala account with the additional flexibility allowing customers to withdraw up to 20% of their investment amount without canceling the investment account.

The launch of "Walaa Baytik", the Bank's loyalty rewards program for prepaid and credit card holders rewards clients with loyalty points when utilizing their cards, which can be redeemed for attractive and highly-demanded products and services, such as

air-miles and cash-back. Moreover, clients can also travel the world with a host of benefits offered by our Signature, Gold and Classic Credit Cards, including access to over 1,000 airport VIP lounges worldwide exclusive to signature cardholders. Additionally, cardholders can avail of attractive discounts from our retail partners and service providers.

Our newly added Visa Platinum "SmartPay" credit card provides cardholders with a flexible credit solution by offering them a reliable way to manage their credit card payments in an easy payment plan ranging from 1 to 36 months. On the other hand, our Platinum "WorldPay" card offers our clients a global prepaid solution for international currencies without worrying about the extra mark-up fees and withdrawal charges, making it a free and secure payment companion with a host of rewards and benefits that make this card the preferred option for any international trips.

Our array of financial products cater to all customer needs and aspirations, whether it is owning a dream home through our flexible real estate finance solutions or purchasing a new car with our auto murabaha product. Our award winning "Tamweely" personal finance, a first of its kind carefully studied Shari'a compliant Tawarruq facility, enables our clients to address all their other needs at their convenience by applying through the Jazeel Banking application or visiting any one of our branches. Structured as an international commodity murabaha (the commodity in this case being palm oil purchased from the Malaysia Bourse through an international brokerage partner), Tamweely allows our clients to experience every step of the Tawarruq process in real time.

The Mazaya Programme is the Bank's flagship real estate financing production structured as a social housing finance scheme in partnership with the Ministry of Housing. It provides the approved program participants the opportunity to own their dream homes through a real estate finance facility partly subsidized by the Government of Bahrain. This program, which is in line with the Bank's commitment to social responsibility, enables us to assist the Government in meeting the growing housing demands of the country and continues to witness significant success.

KFH-Bahrain's retail branches are strategically located for customer convenience and enable us to serve our clients throughout the Kingdom. In addition, every branch includes state of- the-art instant cash and cheque deposit ATMs to further enhance the customer experience. Our ATM network is continuously upgraded with new customized features and locations, such as the ability for our customers to activate their debit cards directly on ATM machines without the need to visit our branches as well as the feature allowing customers to withdraw cash without using their cards through a simple verification process on the ATM machine directly.





PRIVATE & PERSONALISED BANKING



# PRIVATE BANKING

At Private Banking, we work to make the banking needs and objectives of our clients our first priority. Delivered by a dedicated team of highly experienced relationship managers, KFH-Bahrain Private Banking proudly offers its clients Shari'a compliant and personalized banking services.

At Private Banking, our number one priority is to keep the client satisfied at all times. We enable that by capitalizing on the full range of the Bank's resources and tailored services to meet the needs of our high net-worth client base with ease and flexibility while ensuring that we maintain transparency in all our offerings and preserve the values of Islamic Banking. In addition to a full range of products and services, the advantages of the Private Banking relationship extends to a host of distinguished features that ensures the needs of our Private clients come first in today's fast-paced world. Private Banking clients are offered a range of service enhancements and personalized care, which includes several premium benefits and privileges. Our clients also benefit from our flexible financing options to help them meet their financial objectives and commitments in a timely and efficient manner.



# **WEALTH MANAGEMENT**

# During 2021, KFH-Bahrain's Wealth Management continued to grow its assets-under-management generating both scale and track record with its high-net-worth client base.

We continue to add to the unique suite of products and services across all major asset classes, catering to our valued clients' risk apetite and liquidity needs.

With a clear understanding of evolving market requirements, the department provides objective investment advisory services and best in class portfolio management services by offering products across all major asset classes. These include strategic investment management solutions that deliver results aimed at exceeding clients' expectations.

Strategic asset allocation, diversification, and a disciplined approach are crucial to preserve and grow clients' wealth. Over the past 6 years, the department has successfully developed a unique suite of products and services that are in line with clients' return expectations, liquidity needs, and risk profiles. The department has also developed innovative solutions for clients, giving them access to short-term financing against their portfolio without interrupting their asset allocation and long-term investment strategy.

With the ever-increasing importance of digitalization, the KFHB Wealth App and web portal were launched during the year creating a personalized journey for our valued wealth management clients and enabling them to manage virtually all their assets on a single platform. Key features include viewing portfolio composition and segmentation, investor reports, placing buy/sell orders, zakah calculator, and personal banking services.

The Wealth Management department provides a one-stop shop for clients enabling them to benefit from investment diversification. The products include Sukuk, Asset-back Securities (securitization program), Islamic Margin Finance, Restricted Investment Accounts (RIA), Lombard Finance, and banking services. In addition, the department collaborates with the Bank's partner, KFH Capital, to give investors access to unique investment opportunities such as income generating Real Estate, and other alternative investments.



# CORPORATE & SME BANKING

Despite a challenging year across business sectors which were impacted by the global pandemic, KFH–Bahrain continued to collaborate and cooperate with all stakeholders to support the Corporate & SME entities working in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Such collaboration, including rendering financing facilities, working with current clients in reassessing their current requirements and business needs in light of the new market developments and change in consumer behavior has led the Bank to introduce new products that cater these needs and further enhance the processes through developing state-of-the-art automated solutions.

During 2021, the Corporate & SME Banking department focused on business continuity, availability of customer services and preserving asset quality of the portfolio. This was attainable through adapting agile approach that has proven to efficiently perform in highly volatile & dynamic market conditions characterized by high level of uncertainty, making the best use of the available resources as and where needed.

Furthermore, the department continued to develop the Bank's business by targeting strong credit profile clients while maintaining KFH-Bahrain's traditional philosophy in developing long term mutually beneficial business relationships.

Given the persistent challenges facing the local and global economy that affected various industries, the department had successfully achieved all set milestones in an evidently efficient and effective manner.

KFH-Bahrain has achieved advanced milestones in its strategic direction towards FinTech and Digitalization. Hence, the Bank continues to develop the Corporate Online Banking platform which provides a secure extensive true digital corporate banking experience to its clients.

# TREASURY & CAPITAL MARKETS

# Recording a growing trend over a number of years, KFH-Bahrain' sukuk portfolio reached a contribution of 19.3% to the Bank's total assets in 2021.

KFH-Bahrain's Treasury & Capital Markets Department continued to pay close attention to sovereign sukuk for which a substantial 16.8% rise year-on-year of holding size was posted in 2021, confirming the appetite for this asset class seen as supporting the Bank both in terms of profitability and liquidity coverage ratio. Such an engagement in the country's sovereign funding is emphasized further by the Department's existing participation in syndicated financing for the account of some Bahrain GREs.

The Department continued to operate a diversified institutional and sovereign relationship network. In charge of supervising the Bank's ALM, the Treasury & Financial Institution function not only provided for KFH-Bahrain's operations but also supported it in terms of net stable funding ratio through the management of liabilities,

with optimization set as an objective. Additionally, the Department continued to support investee companies by arranging as well as advising on financing options.

Finally, KFH-Bahrain kept on maintaining a strong Group-wide communication line in the field of Treasury, as underlined by the Group Treasurers Committee Meeting – involving Kuwait, Malaysia and Turkey – as well as the Bank's cooperation in terms of funding with its Parent KFH Kuwait.

# **INVESTMENTS**

# THE BANK CONTINUED TO FOCUS ON VALUE-CREATION THROUGH REALIZATION OF ITS INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO WITH THE AIM TO RE-DEPLOY THE REALIZATION INTO CORE BANKING.



The Bank has continued to manage, advise and supervise its owned investments and certain real estate projects on behalf of the Group and assisted the portfolio companies in successfully concluding a diverse range of deals. During the year, the Bank has re-strategized its owned and managed portfolio for accelerated but controlled exits. Despite the challenges faced due to COVID-19, the Bank continued to focus on realization of the portfolio assets.

In line with its strategy to redeploy funds into core banking and strengthen the Bank's balance sheet, KFH-Bahrain endeavored to exit its non-core investments wherever possible, which resulted in a reduction of the Bank's direct real estate exposure and optimized the Bank's capital structure, enabling it to focus on growing its core banking activities.

The assets acquired as a result of financing settlements are managed until a suitable exit opportunity is identified with efforts to meet any stipulated timeframe.

Majority of the owned and managed assets are in the Kingdom with some property assets located in Amman, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

# **RISK MANAGEMENT GROUP**



### KFH-Bahrain's Approach to Risk Management

The Board of Directors (BoD) manage risk by setting a comprehensive limit structure that aligns business and risk strategies to achieve targeted risk-adjusted returns. The Board Risk Committee (BRC) meets regularly to oversee the implementation of the BoD's approved risk management strategies, policies, procedures, risk profile and risk appetite. Through the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), the Bank's senior management develops and implements appropriate risk management and business processes to monitor and manage risks within the BoD-approved risk management framework.

Risk Management Group dedicates considerable efforts into gathering, monitoring and enhancing data into the Bank's systems to produce timely and meaningful snapshots of the Bank's risk profile in order to support the ALCO, the BRC and the BoD to take sound business and operating decisions by optimizing risk and return, while meeting regulatory requirements.

Risk Management Group believes that a robust, holistic and comprehensively implemented framework is necessary to safeguard our stakeholders' interests and to achieve tangible results. The Bank takes a prudent approach to risk management commensurate with the size and complexity of the Bank. Risk Management

Group pursues strategies that build long-term shareholder value, while optimizing economic capital and meeting regulatory requirements. The Bank's risk management framework facilitates Risk Management Group to proactively manage risks throughout the life cycle of a financial transaction across the Bank's entire portfolio.

The Bank encourages, cultivates and disseminates a culture of risk management across its business, control, and support units. Business units are the first line of control and are the front line operators of risk management strategies, policies, procedures and practices. Support and control units are the second line of control for the risks that are taken by business units within the Bank's risk appetite. Risk Management Group provides various tools and an appropriate framework for business and support units to manage risks within their respective areas. The audit function is responsible for independently assessing and evaluating controls and the departments' adherence to the Bank's BoD-approved risk management strategies, policies and procedures.

Sophisticated and prudent risk models are periodically developed and refined to evaluate risks taken by the Bank and to project the impact of these risks on the Bank's business and operational goals. Tools such as rating systems, stress test models and frameworks, the Internal Capital Adequacy and Assessment Program (ICAAP) and others are essential in identifying, measuring and managing risk across the Bank's portfolio. In addition, the Bank uses models for Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP) and risk-adjusted performance measurement tools, including Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RA-ROC), as vital elements for optimizing risk-adjusted returns.

Risk Management Group continues to focus on improving internal credit processes, enforcing stricter risk and credit eligibility requirements, diversifying the Bank's financing and credit portfolios, implementing innovative initiatives to align our clients' interests with the Bank's, ensuring closer and more regular monitoring of clients by business units and others. Risk Management Group's philosophy towards remedial management is to work closely with clients to reach a mutually beneficial outcome.

Preservation of asset quality has been the top priority during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this context, the Risk Management Group established a temporary COVID-19 related policy framework, in line with the concessions granted by the Central Bank of Bahrain. The Bank has also undertaken a comprehensive project to implement an industry leading Early warning indicator system, to proactively manage the asset quality. The Bank has one of the lowest Non Performing Financing to Total Credit Portfolio (Stage 3 Ratio) at 0.79% in 2021.

In addition, Risk Management Group includes vital control areas of the Bank including Anti-Financial Crimes, Information Security (IS) and Business Continuity Management (BCM) in line with best market practices and to ensure consolidated risk measurement and control. The Bank has completed a Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) mandated independent review of the Bank's risk management function to assess adherence to the CBB Rulebook, in addition to a comprehensive internal and external validation exercise of the Bank's IFRS 9 methodology.

The Bank has implemented the CBB's Cybersecurity Risk Management requirements and comply with National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Cybersecurity Standards. The Bank's digital transformation initiatives necessitated enhancing its internal processes and controls to increase resilience and improve security. Accordingly, employee's knowledge, preparedness and training are seen as the best measure to ward off any potential cyber security threats. As a result, Risk Management Group has implemented fully automated training programs on information/cyber security.

Moreover, a full review process was conducted to improve the existing BCM program and to ensure alignment with the CBB and other international best practices. The Bank continuously assesses the readiness of its Business Continuity site, including the capability of employees to work remotely efficiently and effectively.

# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

At KFH-Bahrain, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and socio-economic development go hand in hand. Through its CSR strategy, the Bank provides practical and financial support to initiatives that contribute to the Kingdom's prosperity and enhance quality of life for its people.

The strategy is in line with the Bank's ethical values and is built around the pillars of Islamic banking and finance, sporting, and community. During 2021, the global economy was slowly recovering after the COVID-19 pandemic, which reflected on the national economy accordingly. Therefore, as part of the Bank's CSR strategy, the sponsorships were directed towards the sectors that needed the most due to the pandemic. The Bank always shows its support to deserving causes, including charities, educational and cultural initiatives, and social events. In addition, it sponsored and participated in prominent banking-related events that promote the development of the financial sector and helped drive economic progress.

#### Some of our CSR activities during the year include:

### **Supporting Islamic Banking and Finance**

- Sponsored 2021 FinTech Series
- Sponsored the 16th AAOIFI IsDB Conference 2021

# Developing Tomorrow's Sporting Champions

- Sponsored His Majesty the King's Cup and Nasser Bin Hamad
   Premier League for the 2021-2022 Season
- Sponsored the Bahrain Royal Equestrian & Endurance Federation
- · Sponsored the Bahrain Volleyball Association
- Sponsored the Bahrain Volleyball Team in the Volleyball Men's U21 World Championship
- Sponsored the Bahrain Paralympic Committee
- Sponsored Al Najma Club for the Asian Handball Tournament 2021
- Sponsored Bahrain Handball Federation for the Olympic Games in Tokyo
- Sponsored Bahrain 2021 Asian Youth Paralympic Games

# Promoting Health, Education and Leadership

- Sponsored the Crown Prince's International Scholarship Program (CPISP)
- Sponsored Injaz Al Bahrain
- Sponsored the Mohammed Bin Khalifa Bin Salman Al Khalifa Specialist Cardiac Centre
- · Sponsored BIBF's Main Auditorium

- Sponsored Shaikha Hessa Girl's School
- · Sponsored the Library Renovation of Pakistan Urdu School
- · Sponsored University of Bahrain
- · Sponsored Bahrain Bourse TradeQuest
- Sponsored Bahrain Bayan School
- · Sponsored London Breast Care Center

### **Community Support**

- KFH Group participated in Al Garemeen Program through the Ministry of Justice, Islamic Affairs and Waqf
- · Sponsored the Isa bin Salman Education Charitable Trust
- Sponsored the Shaikh Ebrahim Bin Mohammed Al-Khalifa Center for Culture and Research
- Sponsored Afnan Al Zayani's Ramadhan program for young Bahraini entrepreneurs
- Sponsored the Royal Humanitarian Foundation
- Sponsored Dr. Mustafa Al Sayed's Publications
- Sponsored Bahrain Association of Banks' Fraud awareness campaign
- Sponsored Shaikh Isa bin Rashid bin Abdulla Al Khalifa Book Publication
- Sponsored the Ramadan Program "Health Suits Me"
- Sponsored the Holy Quran Custody Society
- Sponsored the Bahrain Internal Audit Association
- Sponsored the Ministry of Information Affairs
- Sponsored the National Initiative for Agricultural Development's "Forever Green"
- Sponsored Khaled Bin Hamad Award for Youth Novelists
- Sponsored the Think Pink Awareness campaign

# Fatwa & Shari'a Supervisory Board Report

In the Name of Allah Most Gracious Most Merciful Praise be to Allah, Almighty, and Prayers and Peace be upon Prophet Mohammed, his family and Companions

To: The Shareholders of Kuwait Finance House-Bahrain Al Salam Alaikum Wa Rahmatu Allah Wa Barakatuh

In compliance with the letter of appointment, we are required to submit the following report:

We have supervised the products and contracts relating the transactions and applications introduced by Kuwait Finance House – Bahrain (the Bank) during the period ended 31st Dec 2021. We have performed our supervision to form an opinion as to whether the Bank has complied with the Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'a, as well as Fatwas, rulings and guidelines issued by us, Shari'a related policies and procedures of the Bank, AAOIFI Shari'a Standards, relevant rulings of the Centralized Shari'a Supervisory Board (CSSB), the Shari'a Governance (SG Module), resolutions and directives issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB).

### **Responsibility of Management**

The Bank management is responsible for ensuring that the Bank conducts its business in accordance with the Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'a. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion based on our review of the operations of the Bank and preparing a report for you.

### Scope of work of the Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board

Through the periodic reports provided by the head of Internal Shari'a Audit Department and the head of Shari'a Advisory Department, The Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board (The Board) confirmed that the Bank did not violate the Provisions, Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'a. The reports contained the results of reviewed, approved contracts and agreements and the results of the Bank operations reviewed on a random sample selection in accordance to the annual audit plan for the Internal Shari'a Audit Department which was approved by The Board including the field visits, supervision of the workflow from Shari'a viewpoint and implementation of Fatwa and decisions issued by us.

We planned and performed our supervision to obtain all the information and explanations, which we considered necessary to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the Bank did not violate the Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'a.

### In our opinion

- 1. The contracts, transactions, and dealings entered into by the Bank during the year ended 31st December 2021 that we have reviewed are in compliance with the Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'a.
- 2. The allocation of profits and charging of losses relating to investment accounts conform to the basis that had been approved by us in accordance with the Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'a.
- 3. All earnings that have been realized from sources or by means of prohibited by the Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'a have been set aside in an independent account and being disposed of to charitable causes;
- 4. The calculation of Zakat is in compliance with the Rules and Principles of Islamic Shari'a; and
- 5. The Bank has committed to the Shari'a Principles, Fatawa and Directions given by us.

The Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board approved the report based on the periodic reports provided by the Internal Shari'a Audit and Shari'a Advisory Departments.

The Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board would raise the sincere thanks and appreciation to the senior management, the departments and the staff of Kuwait Finance House - Bahrain for their cooperation and commitment to the Board's decisions and guidelines, and asks Allah Almighty to bring them success and Rashad.

We pray to Allah Almighty to guide us to the righteous path.

Sh. Dr. Sayyed Mohammad Al-Sayyed Abdul Razzaq Al-Tabtaba'e Chairman

Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board

Sh. Dr. Mubarak Jazaa Jazaa Al-Harbi Vice Chairman Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board

Sh. Dr. Anwar Shuaib Abdulsalam Member Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board

# CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# Independent Auditors' Report

to the Shareholders of Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)

## **Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

## **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c) "the Bank" and its subsidiaries (together "the Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 and the related consolidated statements of income, cash flows, changes in owners' equity and changes in off-balance sheet equity of investment account holders for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated results of the operations, its cash flows, changes in owners' equity and changes in off-balance sheet equity of investment account holders for the year then ended in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ["AAOIFI"] as modified by the Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") ("FAS issued by AAOIFI as modified by CBB").

In our opinion, the Bank has also complied with the Islamic Shari'a Principles and Rules as determined by the Shari'a Supervisory Board of the Bank during the year under audit.

## **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards for Islamic Financial Institutions (ASIFI) issued by AAOIFI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the AAOIFI's Code of Ethics for Accountants and Auditors of Islamic Financial Institutions, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with this Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

## Other information included in the Group's 2021 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Annual Report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. Prior to the date of this auditors' report, we obtained the draft Directors report which forms part of the annual report, and the remaining sections of the annual report are expected to be made available to us after that date.

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

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

## Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Bank's undertaking to operate in accordance with Islamic Shari'ah Rules and Principles are the responsibility of the Bank's Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with FAS issued by AAOIFI as modified by CBB and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

# **Independent Auditors' Report**

to the Shareholders of Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)

## Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ASIFI issued by AAOIFI, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

## **Report on Other Regulatory Requirements**

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) Rule Book (Volume 2), we report that:

- a) the Bank has maintained proper accounting records and the consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith;
- b) the financial information contained in the draft Report of the Board of Directors obtained as at the audit report date is consistent with the consolidated financial statements;
- c) we are not aware of any violations of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, the Central Bank of Bahrain and Financial Institutions Law, the CBB Rule Book (Volume 2 and applicable provisions of Volume 6) and CBB directives or the terms of the Bank's memorandum and articles of association during the year ended 31 December 2021 that might have had a material adverse effect on the business of the Bank or on its consolidated financial position; and
- d) satisfactory explanations and information have been provided to us by management in response to all our requests.

The partner incharge of the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Kazim Merchant.

Ernst + Young

Partner's registration no. 244 24 February 2022 Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

# At 31 December 2021

ASSETS  Cosh and bolances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain 7 Due from banks 8 Financing contracts 9 9 Investments in equity 10 Investments in equity 10 Investments in associate 12 Receivables and other assets 14 Premises, equipment and right of use assets 15 Pablic Investment in associate 15 Pablic Investment ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND OWNERS' EQUITY 10 FINVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND EQU		2020
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Investments in equity 10 Investments in sukuk 11 Investment in associate 12 Receivables and other assets 14 Receivables and individuals 15 Receivables 15 Receivables 16 Receivables 16 Receivables 17 Receivables 17 Receivables 17 Receivables 18 Receivables 18 Receivables 18 Receivables 18 Receivables 19 Receiv	98,015	123,590
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Investment in associate 12 Receivables and other assets 14 Premises, equipment and right of use assets TOTAL ASSETS  LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND OWNERS' EQUITY LIABILITIES Customers' current accounts Due to banks 15 Due to banks 15 Due to non-banks Outer liabilities 17 TOTAL LIABILITIES  EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Banks Non-banks and individuals 18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY  Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Foir value through equity reserve 19 Retained earnings 19 Retained earnings 19 Retained earnings 19 Non-controlling shareholders	7,071	6,861
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TOTAL ASSETS  LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND OWNERS' EQUITY  LIABILITIES  Customers' current accounts  Due to boanks  Other liabilities  17  TOTAL LIABILITIES  EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Bonks  Non-banks and individuals  18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY  Startlary of Investment ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY  Equity aftributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital  19  Statutory reserve  19  Proposed dividend  19  Retained earnings  19  Non-controlling shareholders	4,272	3,703
LIABILITIES  Customers' current accounts  Due to banks 15  Due to non-banks  Other liabilities 17  TOTAL LIABILITIES  EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Banks  Non-banks and individuals 18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY  Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital 19  Stotutory reserve 19  Foir value through equity reserve 19  Proposed dividend 19  Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders	1,839,282	1,755,664
Customers' current accounts  Due to banks 15  Due to non-banks Other liabilities 17  TOTAL LIABILITIES  EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Banks Non-banks and individuals 18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY  Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19 Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders		
Due to banks 15 Due to non-banks Other liabilities 17 TOTAL LIABILITIES  EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Banks Non-banks and individuals 18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders		
Due to non-banks Other liabilities 17  TOTAL LIABILITIES  EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Banks Non-banks and individuals 18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders	137,769	133,114
Other liabilities 17  TOTAL LIABILITIES  EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Banks  Non-banks and individuals 18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY  Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders	4,433	108,798
EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Banks  Non-banks and individuals  18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY  Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital  19  Statutory reserve  19  Foir value through equity reserve  19  Proposed dividend  19  Retained earnings  19  Non-controlling shareholders	348,455	364,048
EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  Banks  Non-banks and individuals  18  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders	19, 063	16,298
Banks Non-banks and individuals  TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY  OWNERS' EQUITY Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders	509,720	622,258
OWNERS' EQUITY  Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders	201,051 944,433	182,948 783,229
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent  Share capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19  Non-controlling shareholders	1,145,484	966,177
Shore capital 19 Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19 Non-controlling shareholders		
Statutory reserve 19 Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19 Non-controlling shareholders		
Fair value through equity reserve 19 Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19 Non-controlling shareholders	132,519	132,519
Proposed dividend 19 Retained earnings 19 Non-controlling shareholders	27,942	25,640
Retained earnings 19 Non-controlling shareholders	1,850	1,018
Non-controlling shareholders	21,767	-
	-	311
	184,078	159,488
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	-	7,741
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT	184,078	167,229
HOLDERS AND OWNERS' EQUITY	1,839,282	1,755,664
OFF-BALANCE SHEET		
EQUITY OF RESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS	136,710	136.710
ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT 16  CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS 21	660,739 59,224	685,247 75,649

Hamad Abdulmohsen AlMarzouq Chairman of the Board of Directors **Abdulhakeem Yaqoub Alkhayyat**Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 41 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

## **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME**

# For the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	BD 000	BD 000
Income from financing contracts	23	60,214	58,045
Income from investments	24	1,399	2,065
Income from sukuk		13,961	14,855
Income from due from banks		966	1,476
Share of loss from associate		(271)	(463)
OPERATING INCOME		76,269	75,978
Return on equity of investment account holders (wakala)		(16,032)	(18,045)
Return on equity of investment account holders (mudaraba) before Group's share as mudarib		(10,191)	(12,381)
Group's share as mudarib	18	8,649	10,346
Return on equity of investment account holders (mudaraba) after Group's share as mudarib		(1,542)	(2,035)
Profit on due to banks and non-banks	28	(9,824)	(15,038)
NET OPERATING INCOME		48,871	40,860
Staff costs		12,681	11,933
Depreciation and amortisation		1,690	1,493
Allowance for impairment and credit losses - net	26	1,807	1,633
Other expenses	27	9,666	10,564
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		25,844	25,623
NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		23,027	15,237
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Parent		23,020	15,246
Non-controlling shareholders		7	(9)
		23,027	15,237

Hamad Abdulmohsen AlMarzouq Chairman of the Board of Directors Abdulhakeem Yaqoub Alkhayyat Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 41 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

# For the year ended 31 December 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	BD 000	BD 000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year		23,027	15,237
Adjustments for:			
Share of loss from associate		271	463
Sukuk premium amortisation		1,455	1,501
Net loss (gain) on sale of investments	24	424	(359)
Foreign exchange gain	24	(530)	(413)
Depreciation and amortisation		1,690	1,493
Allowance for impairment and credit losses – net (excluding recovery from written off accounts)	26	1,856	6,166
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		28,193	24,088
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Mandatory reserve with Central Bank of Bahrain		(4,494)	2,966
Due from banks		(220)	454
Financing contracts		(54,580)	(137,084)
Receivables and other assets		19,821	18,502
Customers' current accounts		4,655	4,856
Due to banks		(104,365)	7,015
Due to non-banks		(15,593)	141,083
Other liabilities		4,068	(1,003)
Cash (used in) from operations		(122,515)	60,877
Financial support from government		-	1,460
Net cash flows (used in) from operating activities		(122,515)	62,337
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Disposal of investments - net			3,452
Purchase of sukuk - net		(31,756)	(54,813)
Purchase of premises and equipment - net		(1,135)	(463)
Proceeds from disposal of a subsidiary		-	4,760
Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of NCI		(528)	-
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities		(33,419)	(47,064)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net movement in equity of investment account holders		179,307	(42,192)
Payments of obligation in relation to right-of-use assets		(1,312)	-
Net cash flows from (used) in financing activities		177,995	(42,192)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		22,061	(26,919)
Cash and cash equivalents at I January		155,774	182,693
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	29	177,835	155,774

# **CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY**

# For the year ended 31 December 2021

		Equity	attributable to sha	reholders of the F	Parent			
	Share capital BD 000	Statutory reserve BD 000	Fair value through equity reserve BD 000	Retained earnings BD 000	Proposed dividend BD 000	Total BD 000	Non- controlling shareholders BD 000	Total owners' equity BD 000
Balance at 1 January 2021	132.519	25.640	1.018	311		159.488	7.741	167,229
Net income for the year	132,319	23,040	1,010	23,020		23,020	7,741	23,027
Other comprehensive income for the year (note 20)			832	23,020		832		832
Total comprehensive income for the year	_		832	23.020		23.852	7	23,859
Proposed dividend (note 19)			- 032	(21,767)	21,767	23,032		23,033
Transfer to statutory reserve		2.302		(2,302)	21,707			
Gain on acquisition of non-controlling shareholders (note 12)		2,302		738		738		738
Net movement in share of non-controlling shareholders				- 750		- 730	(7,748)	(7,748)
Balance at 31 December 2021	132,519	27,942	1,850	-	21,767	184,078	-	184,078
Balance at 1 January 2020	132,519	24,115	324	3,587	22,517	183,062	10,597	193,659
Net income for the year	-	-	-	15,246	-	15,246	(9)	15,237
Other comprehensive income for the year (note 20)	-	-	694	-	-	694	-	694
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	694	15,246	-	15,940	(9)	15,931
Dividend payout	-	-	-	-	(22,517)	(22,517)	-	(22,517)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	1,525	-	(1,525)	-	-	-	-
Recognition of modification loss net of government grant (notes 2,19, & 40)	-	-	-	(16,997)	-	(16,997)	-	(16,997)
Net movement in share of non-controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,847)	(2,847)
Balance At 31 December 2020	132,519	25,640	1,018	311	-	159,488	7,741	167,229

# CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OFF-BALANCE SHEET EQUITY OF RESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Balance at 1 January 2021 BD 000	Additional investments BD 000	Gross income BD 000	Mudarib share BD 000	Withdrawals / distributions BD 000	Balance at 31 December 2021 BD 000
Investment in Murabaha	136,710	96,035	9,105	(1,833)	(103,307)	136,710
	Balance at					Balance at
	1 January	Additional	Gross	Mudarib	Withdrawals /	31 December
	2020	investments	income	share	distributions	2020
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Investment in Murabaha	135,145	98,470	9,963	(1,887)	(104,981)	136,710

## At 31 December 2021

#### 1 CORPORATE INFORMATION AND ACTIVITIES

Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c) (the «Bank») is a closed joint stock company incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain on 22 January 2002 under the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law No. 2001/21 and is registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce under commercial registration (CR) number 48128. The Bank is regulated and supervised by the Central Bank of Bahrain (the "CBB") and has an Islamic retail banking license. The Bank operates under Islamic principles and in accordance with all the relevant regulatory guidelines for Islamic banks issued by the CBB. The address of the Bank's registered office is World Trade Centre, road number 365, Building number 1B, Block 316, P.O. Box 2066, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Bank offers a full range of Islamic banking services and products. The activities of the Bank include accepting Shari'a compliant money placements / deposits, managing Shari'a compliant profit sharing investment accounts, offering Shari'a compliant financial contracts, dealing in Shari'a compliant financial instruments as principal / agent, managing Shari'a compliant financial instruments and other activities permitted under the CBB's Regulated Islamic Banking Services as defined in the licensing framework.

The Bank is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kuwait Finance House K.S.C.P. (the "Ultimate Parent"), a public company incorporated in the State of Kuwait and listed at the Kuwait Stock Exchange. The Ultimate Parent is regulated and supervised by the Central Bank of Kuwait. The Bank's Shari'a Supervisory Board is entrusted to ensure the Group's adherence to Shari'a rules and principles in its transactions and activities.

The Bank and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") operate in the Kingdom of Bahrain and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The activities of the Bank's key subsidiaries are mentioned in note 5.

The Bank has nine branches (2020: nine), all operating in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

#### Impact of COVID19-

The outbreak of coronavirus ("COVID19-") pandemic across the globe has caused disruption to business and economic activities and uncertainties in the global economic environment. The fiscal and monetary authorities have announced several stimulus packages to the Bank's customers. The Bank has considered potential impacts of the current market volatility in the determination of the reported amounts of the Bank's financial and non-financial assets and the reported amounts represent management's best assessment based on current observable information. Markets, however, remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors passed on 9 February 2022.

#### **2 BASIS OF PREPARATION**

## 2.1 Accounting convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for investments in equity that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars ("BD") being the functional currency of the Bank and the reporting currency of the Group. All the values are rounded off to the nearest BD thousand, unless otherwise indicated.

#### 2.2 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with applicable rules and regulations issued by the CBB including the CBB circulars on regulatory concessionary measures in response to COVID19-. These rules and regulations, in particular CBB circular OG/2020/226 dated 21 June 2020 and related CBB communications, required the adoption of all Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation of Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") with two exceptions which are set out below. In accordance with the AAOIFI framework, for matters not covered by FAS, the Group uses the requirements of the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") so far as those requirements do not contravene with Shari'ah requirements. This framework is referred to as "FAS issued by AAOIFI".

## At 31 December 2021

#### 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

#### 2.2 Statement of compliance (continued)

The two exceptions mentioned above are as follows:

- (a) recognition of modification losses on financial assets arising from payment holidays provided to customers impacted by COVID19-without charging additional profits, in equity instead of profit or loss as required by FAS issued by AAOIFI. Any other modification gain or loss on financial assets are recognised in accordance with the requirements of FAS issued by AAOIFI; and
- (b) recognition of financial assistance received from the government and / or regulators in response to its COVID19- support measures that meets the government grant requirement, in equity instead of profit or loss. This will only be to the extent of any modification loss recorded in equity as a result of (a) above, and the balance amount to be recognised in profit or loss. Any other financial assistance is recognised in accordance with the relevant requirements of FAS issued by AAOIFI. Please refer to note 19 for further details.

FAS issued by AAOIFI along with the two exceptions is referred to as "FAS issued by AAOIFI as modified by the CBB".

#### 2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 31 December each year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Bank, using consistent accounting policies.

All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. Control is achieved where the Group 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, if any, are included in the consolidated statement of income from the date of acquisition or up to the date of disposal, as appropriate. A change in the Group's ownership of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Share of non-controlling shareholders represents the portion of net income and net assets not held by the Group and are presented separately in the consolidated statement of income and within owners' equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent. Transactions with the non-controlling shareholders are handled in the same way as transactions with external parties.

#### **3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES**

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. The most significant uses of judgments and estimates are as follows:

#### 3.1 Going concern

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

#### 3.2 Fair value of unquoted equity securities

Fair value is determined for each investment individually in accordance with the valuation policies set out in note 4.23 and note 33. Where the fair values of the Group's unquoted equity securities cannot be derived from an active market, they are derived using a variety of valuation techniques. Judgment by management is required to establish fair values through the use of appropriate valuation models, consideration of comparable assets, discount rates and the assumptions used to forecast cash flows.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

#### 3.3 Impairment of financing contracts

In determining impairment on financing contracts, judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows as well as an assessment of whether credit risk on the financial contract has increased significantly since initial recognition or the default has occured and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of allowance for impairment and expected credit losses ("ECL").

#### 3.4 Impairment of investments at fair value through equity

The Group treats investments carried at fair value through equity as impaired when there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost or where other objective evidence of impairment exists. The determination of what is 'significant' or 'prolonged' requires judgment. The Group evaluates factors, such as the historical share price volatility for comparable quoted equities and future cash flows and the discount factors for comparable unquoted equities.

#### 3.5 Estimation of net realisable value ("NRV") for land and development cost including repossessed assets

Land and development cost including repossessed assets are carried at the lower of their carrying value and expected fair value less costs to sell (i.e. net realisable value). The fair value is determined by independent real estate valuation experts based on appropriate valuation methods taking into consideration local market conditions existing at the reporting date.

#### 3.6 Liquidity

The Group manages its liquidity through consideration of the maturity profile of its assets, liabilities and equity of investment account holders which is set out in the maturity profile in note 34 and liquidity risk disclosures in note 35.3. This requires judgment when determining the maturity of assets and liabilities with no specific maturities.

#### **4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below:

#### 4.1 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations

## FAS 32 ljarah

This standard supersedes FAS 8 "Ijarah and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek". FAS 32 sets out the principles for the classification, recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Ijarah type transactions including their different forms entered into by an institution, in both the capacities of lessor and lessee. This standard is effective beginning 1 January 2021.

Under this standard, an institution in its capacity either as lessor or lessee shall classify each of its Ijarah into a) operating Ijarah b) Ijara Muntahia Biltamleek with expected transfer of ownership after the end of the Ijarah term – either through sale or gift; and c) Ijarah Muntahia Biltamleek with gradual transfer – with gradual transfer of ownership during the Ijarah term.

The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of "low-value" assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of the lease, a lessee will recognize an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset) and a net ljarah liability, duly comprising of a) gross ljarah liability and b) deferred ljarah cost (shown as contra-liability). Further, the net ljarah liability should be netted-off against the advance rental payments made prior to the commencement of lease term.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.1 Adoption of new and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

#### FAS 32 Ijarah (continued)

The Group has adopted FAS 32 effective from 1 January 2021 (modified retrospective) and the application of this standard mainly impacts the accounting for leased premises in which the Group operates. The accounting policies of the Group upon adoption of FAS 32 are as follows:

#### a) Right-of-use asset

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, and adjustment for any effect of Ijarah modification or reassessment. The cost of right-of-use assets represents the fair value of total consideration paid/payable and includes initial direct costs and any dismantling or decommissioning costs. The Group amortises the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful economic life of the right-of use assets which coincides with the end of the ljarah term using a systematic basis that is reflective of the pattern of utilization of benefits from the right-of-use asset. Right-of-use asset is also subject to impairment in line with FAS 30 requirements. The carrying value of right-of-use asset is recognised under "Premises, equipment and right-of-use assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position. At the beginning of the year, the Bank recognised right of use asset with an amount of BD 2.0 million.

#### b) Ijarah liability

At the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use), the Group recognises Ijarah liability measured at the fair value of total rentals payable for Ijarah term. After the commencement date, the amount of Ijarah liability is increased to reflect return on the Ijarah liability – by way of amortisation of deferred Ijarah cost and reduced to reflect the Ijarah rentals paid. In addition, the carrying amount of Ijarah liability is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the Ijarah term or change in the in-substance fixed lease payments. The carrying value of Ijarah liability is recognised under "Other liabilities" in the consolidated statement of financial position. At the beginning of the year, the Bank recognised Ijarah Liability with an amount of BD 2.0 million.

#### FAS 34 Financial Reporting for Sukuk -holders

This standard prescribes the accounting principles and reporting requirements for underlying assets of a sukuk instrument. It requires the originator to prepare or cause to prepare financing reports as needed under this standard. This standard is effective from the financial periods beginning 1 January 2021.

The Board of Directors concluded that this accounting standard does not have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have any sukuk issued.

#### **FAS 35 Risk Reserves**

This standard defines the accounting and financial reporting principles for risk reserves to be in line with global best practices for accounting and risk management. This standard complements FAS 30 "Impairment, Credit Losses and Onerous Commitments". Both standards FAS 35 & FAS 30 together supersede the earlier FAS 11 "Provisions and Reserves". This standard was effective beginning 1 January 2021, with early adoption is permitted.

The Board of Directors concluded that this accounting standard does not have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements as the Bank does not maintain risk reserves covered by the standard.

#### 4.2 New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

#### FAS I General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements (Revised 2021)

AAOIFI issued FAS 1 "General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements "revised in 2021". The revised FAS 1 supersedes the earlier FAS 1 "General Presentation and Disclosures in the Financial Statements of Islamic Banks and Financial Instituitions". It withdraws FAS 16 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Foreign Operations". However, the provisions relating to foreign operations are saved till the time these are covered by a new standard. The revised FAS 1 also withdraws FAS 22 "Segment Reporting". This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with early adoption permitted.

The Group's management is currently assessing the impact of the above standard on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.2 New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

#### FAS 38 Wa'ad, Khiyar and Tahawwut

AAOIFI issued FAS 38 "Wa'ad, Khiyar and Tahawwut" in 2020. The objective of this standard is to prescribe the accounting and reporting principles for recognition, measurement and disclosures in relation to Shari'ah compliant Wa'ad (promise), Khiyar (option) and Tahawwut (hedging) arrangements for Islamic financial institutions (the institutions). This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022 with early adoption permitted.

The Group's management is currently assessing the impact of the above standard on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

#### FAS 39 Financial Reporting for Zakah

AAOIFI issued FAS 39 "Financial Reporting for Zakah" in 2020. The objective of the standard is to establish principles of financial reporting related to Zakah attributable to different stakeholders in the Islamic Bank. This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 with early adoption permitted.

The Group's management is currently assessing the impact of the above standard on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

#### FAS 40 Financial Reporting for Islamic Finance Windows

AAOIFI revised FAS 40 "Financial Reporting fot Islamic Finance Windows" in 2021. The objective of this standard is to establish financial reporting requirements for islamic financial services offered by conventional financial instituitions (in form of Islamic finance windows). This standard shall be effective for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 with early adoption permitted.

The Board of Directors does not expect the above accounting standard to have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

#### 4.3 Financial assets and impairment

#### a) Financial assets

Financial assets consist of cash balances with banks and the Central Bank of Bahrain, Due from banks, Investment in equity, Investment in sukuk, Murabaha (net of deferred profits), Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek, Receivables and other assets, financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Balances relating to these contracts are stated net of ECL.

#### b) Impairment assessment

### Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies three-stage approach to measure ECL on financial assets carried at amortised cost. Assets migrate through the following three stages based on the change in credit quality since initial recognition.

#### Stage 1: Twelve months ECL

For exposures where there has not been a Significant Increase in Credit Risk ("SICR"), since initial recognition, a portion of the lifetime ECL associated with the probability of default events occurring within next twelve months is recognised.

Twelve-month ECL (Stage I) is the portion of ECL that results from probable default events on a financial contract within twelve months after the reporting date.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.3 Financial assets and impairment (continued)

#### b) Impairment assessment (continued)

#### Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired

For credit exposures where there has been a SICR since initial recognition but that are not credit impaired, a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Lifetime ECL (Stage 2) is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and is determined based on the difference between the present value of all cash shortfalls. The cash shortfall is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group and the present value of the recoverable amount, for financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date.

#### Stage 3: Lifetime ECL - credit impaired

Financial contracts are assessed as credit impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset have occurred.

For Stage 3 financial contracts, the allowance for credit-impairment are determined based on the difference between the net carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the financial contract.

#### Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event; and
- probability that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a provision account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

Financing contracts together with the associated provisions are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and 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 in the consolidated statement of income.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective profit rate. If a financial asset has a variable profit rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective profit 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 of obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable...

#### Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the following variables.

- Probability of Default (PD);
- Loss Given Default (LGD); and
- Exposure At Default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed models and other historical data. These are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described below.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.3 Financial assets and impairment (continued)

#### b) Impairment assessment (continued)

#### Probability of default

Credit risk grades are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Group collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures. The Group employs statistical models for analysing the data collected and generate estimates of PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors, across various geographies in which the Bank has taken exposures. For most exposures, the key macro-economic indicators include gross domestic product (GDP) growth, real interest rates, oil prices and equity prices.

#### Incorporation of forward - looking information

The Group employs statistical models to incorporate macro-economic factors on historical default rates. In case none of the macro-economic parameters are statistically significant or the results of forecasted PDs are significantly deviated from the present forecast for the economic conditions, quantitative PD overlay is used by the management after analyzing the portfolio.

Incorporating forward-looking information increases the level of judgment as to how changes in these macroeconomic factors will affect the ECL applicable to the stage 1 and stage 2 exposures which are considered as performing (Stage 3 are the exposures under default category). The methodologies and assumptions involved, including any forecasts of future economic conditions, are reviewed periodically.

#### Loss Given Default

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Group estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties and collaterals held, based on historical data using both internal and external factors including hair cuts.

#### Exposure At Default

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amounts allowed under the contract including amortisation. EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For financing commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD is converted to consolidated statement of financial position equivalents. EAD is estimated using the outstanding exposure adjusted by Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF") times undrawn portion of the facilities. In case of financial guarantee, EAD is estimated as CCF times the committed amount. The outstanding exposure is equivalent to the principal outstanding. The undrawn portion refers to the portion of the unutilized credit limit.

#### Significant Increase in Credit Risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial contracts has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment including forward-looking information.

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary on a portfolio level and include quantitative and qualitative factors, including days past due and risk rating.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.3 Financial assets and impairment (continued)

#### b) Impairment assessment (continued)

#### Renegotiated financial assets

The contractual terms of a financing may be modified for a number of reasons including changing market conditions, and other factors not related to the current or potential credit deterioration of a customer.

The Group considers renegotiated financing to customers due to financial difficulties as one of the reasons for determining the significant increase in credit risk. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and documenting the agreement of new conditions for providing finance. Management continuously reviews renegotiated facilities to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

#### **Backward transition**

FAS 30 staging model is of symmetrical nature as exposures may migrate from lifetime ECL measurement (Stage 2 and Stage 3) to 12 month ECL measurement (Stage 1). Once such indicators are no longer triggered, movement back to Stage 1 or Stage 2 are subject to certain criteria such as cooling off period, SICR indicators and payment history, where applicable.

#### Write-offs

Financing contracts are written-off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

#### Presentation of allowance for impairment and expected credit losses in the consolidated statement of financial position

Allowance for impairment and expected credit losses are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost, as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets; and
- financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally as a provision in other liabilities.

## 4.4 Foreign currency translation

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

## (i) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency using the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the consolidated statement of income with the exception of all monetary items that provide an effective protection for a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)

#### (i) Transactions and balances (continued)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial recognition. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses on non-monetary items classified as "fair value through statement of income" are taken to the consolidated statement of income and for items classified as "fair value through equity" such differences are taken to other comprehensive income. Any goodwill arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operations and translated at closing rate.

#### (ii) Group companies

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of subsidiaries are translated into the Group's presentation currency (Bahraini Dinars) at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date, and their statements of income are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign subsidiary, the cumulative amount recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign subsidiary is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

#### 4.5 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

#### Date of recognition

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Initial and subsequent measurement of financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose and the management's intention for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus transaction costs, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through statement of income.

#### (i) Due from banks

Murabahas are international commodity murabaha transactions. The Bank arranges a murabaha transaction by buying a commodity (which represents the object of the murabaha) and then resells this commodity to the beneficiary murabeh (after computing a profit margin). The sale price (cost plus the profit margin) is paid either lump sum at maturity or in installments by the murabeh over the agreed period.

Murabaha with banks are stated net of deferred profits and provision for expected losses, if any. Wakala with banks are stated at cost less provision for expected losses, if any.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.5 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

#### (ii) Financing contracts

#### (a) Murabaha

Murabaha represents the sale of goods at cost plus an agreed profit. Murabaha are stated net of deferred profits, any amounts written off and provision for expected losses, if any. Promise made in the murabaha to the purchase orderer is not obligatory upon the customer.

#### (b) Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek

ljarah Muntahia Bittamleek mainly comprise of land and buildings and certain other assets. ljarah Muntahia Bittamleek is a lease whereby the legal title of the leased asset passes to the lessee at the end of the ijarah (lease term), provided that all ijarah installments are settled.

Assets under Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek are initially recognised at cost and subsequently depreciated at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over its useful life to its residual value.

#### (iii) Investments

The Bank accounts for the investments in accordance with the FAS 33 - Investment in sukuk, shares and similar instruments that was adopted from 1 January 2020.

This standard aims at setting out principles for the classification, recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of investment in Sukuk, shares and other similar instruments of investments made by Islamic financial institution. The standard defines the key types of instruments of Shari'ah compliant investments and the primary accounting treatments commensurate to the characteristic and business model of institution under which the investments are made, managed and held. For the purpose of this standard, each investment is to be categorized as one of the below investment categories depending on its nature:

- Monetary Debt-type instrument;
- Non-monetary Debt-type instrument;
- Equity-type instrument; and
- Other investment instruments.

#### Classification

Unless the irrevocable initial recognition choices provided below are exercised, the Group shall classify investments subject to this standard as subsequently measured at either (i) amortised cost, (ii) fair value through equity or (iii) fair value through income statement, on the basis of both the Group's business model for managing investments and the expected cash flow characteristics of the investment in line with the nature of the underlying Islamic contracts.

Investment in a monetary debt-type instrument, as it reflects a debt at the back-end, shall be initially classified and measured at cost, till the time the transaction at the back-end is executed, and at amortised cost thereafter.

Investment in equity-type instrument is carried as investment at fair value through income statement unless the Group make an irrevocable classification choice at initial recognition to classify this as investment at fair value through equity. An investment held for trading purposes shall always fall in fair value through income statement classification.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.5 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

#### (iii) Investments (continued)

#### Recognition and Initial measurement

All investment shall be initially recognized at their value plus transaction costs except for investments at fair value through income statement. Transaction costs relating to investments at fair value through income statement are charged to the consolidated statement of income when incurred. A regular way purchase of investments shall be recognized upon the transfer of control to investor.

#### Subsequent measurement

#### a) Investments at amortised cost

Investments carried at amortised cost shall be re-measured as such using the effective profit rate method. All gains or losses arising from the amortization process and those arising from de-recognition or impairment of the investment, are recognized in the consolidated statement of income. Investment carried at amortised cost shall be tested for impairment at each reporting period in accordance with FAS 30 "Impairment, credit losses and onerous commitments".

#### b) Investments at fair value through income statement

Investment carried at fair value through income statement shall be re-measured at fair value at end of each reporting period. The resultant remeasurement gain or loss, if any, being the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value shall be recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

#### c) Investments at fair value through equity

Investment carried at fair value through equity shall be re-measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resultant remeasurement gain or loss, if any, being the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value shall be directly recognized in equity under "fair value through equity reserve". Investment carried at fair value through equity shall be tested for impairment at each reporting period in accordance with FAS 30 "Impairment, credit losses and onerous commitments".

#### Reclassification

When, and only when, the Group changes its business model for managing investments, it shall reclassify all affected financial assets prospectively from the reclassification date. In case of reclassification, the Group shall not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or returns/ profits.

Except for investments in equity instruments and managed funds, all financial assets held by the Group are classified as investments in a monetary debt-type instruments and accordingly classified at amortised cost. With regard to the investments, the Group opted to make an irrevocable classification choice to classify them as investment at fair value through equity. Investment in managed funds is classified as investments at fair value through the statement of income.

#### (iv) Equity of investment account holders

Equity of investment account holders is invested in cash, balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain, due from banks, sukuk and financing contracts. No priority is granted to any party for the purpose of distribution of profits. According to the terms of acceptance of the investment account holders' funds, 100% of these funds are invested after deductions of mandatory reserve and sufficient operational cash requirements.

Equity of investment account holders is carried at fair value of consideration received less amounts settled. Expenses are allocated to equity of investment accounts in proportion of average equity of investment account holders to average assets.

Income is allocated proportionately between equity of investment account holders and owners equity on the basis of the average balances outstanding during the year and share of the funds invested.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.5 Financial instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

#### (v) Wakala

The Bank accounts for Wakala liabilities in accordance with the FAS 31 - Investment agency (Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar) that was adopted from 1 January 2021. The standard requires the principal to evaluate the nature of the investment as either a) a pass-through investment or b) wakala venture.

In case of a pass-through investment approach, the principal shall initially recognize the assets underlying the wakala arrangement in its books of accounts applying the initial recognition principles as applicable in line with respective FAS. The principal may opt to apply the wakala venture approach if, and only if, the investment agency contract meets any of the conditions described below:

- The instrument is transferable; or
- The investment is made in a single asset (or pool of assets) where such asset(s) are subject to frequent changes throughout the term of the contract i.e. there are routine changes or replacements over the term of arrangement (unless it constitutes a business) at the discretion of the agent; or
- The role of the agent is not limited whereby the agent performs day-to-day asset management function and, where applicable, is also responsible for replacement of assets or recoveries against them.

In case of wakala venture approach, an investment shall be accounted for in the books of the investor applying the "equity method of accounting"; where the investment shall be recognized initially at cost and subsequently shall be measured at the end of the financial period at carrying amount and shall be adjusted to include the investor's share in profit or loss of the wakala venture.

From the agent perspective, the standard requires that at inception of the transaction the agent shall recognize an agency arrangement under off-balance sheet approach since the agent does not control the related assets / business. However, there are exceptions to off-balance sheet approach where by virtue of additional considerations attached to the instrument based on investment agency may mandate the same to be accounted for as on-balance sheet. An agent may maintain multi-level investment arrangements. Under such arrangement, the Group is reinvesting Wakala funds into a secondary contract. Such secondary contracts shall be accounted for in line with the requirements of respective FAS in the books of the agent.

From the principal perspective, the Group uses Wakala venture approach instead of pass-through approach given the difficulties for the principal to identify in which assets the funds are invested in, and hence, the investment is accounted for applying the equity method of accounting.

The Group provides funds to other financial institutions under this Wakala venture arrangement where the Group is acting as principal. Those Wakala funds are mainly invested in money market placements. Below are the key terms of the Wakala agreements

- The Muwakkil "Principal / Investor" appointed the Wakil "Agent" to invest its funds in the Wakil's treasury pool.
- The Muwakkil as principal shall bear all the risks associated with the acts of the Wakil as an agent, except those risks resulting from the Wakil's misconduct.
- The Muwakkil will not be entitled to withdraw its funds with the Wakil before the agreed maturity.
- The Wakil agreed to act as an agent of the Muwakkil on restricted limited agency, and the Wakil shall not have any authority to represent or bind the Muwakil, or purport to do so.
- The Wakil shall be entitled to the agency fees specified in the Wakil Offer in respect of each Investment Transaction.
- The Wakil is a trustee to the Wakala investment and shall safeguard and protect the wakala investment.
- The Wakil shall not utilize the Wakala amount for any other purpose, except as permitted by the Muwakkil.
- Upon the completion of the term for each wakala transaction, the Wakil will return the respective amount to the Muwakkil along with the profit.

From agent perspective, a multi-level investment arrangement is maintained, whereby the Group invests funds under the investment agency into unrestricted investment arrangements, under a separate contract and accounted for accordingly based on the relevant accounting standard. Refer to note 13 for detailed disclosures with relation to Wakala Funds.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.6 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

#### (i) Financial assets

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; or
- the Group retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them 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: (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset.

#### (ii) Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

#### 4.7 Impairment of financial assets

#### (i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

The Group applies three-stage approach to measure ECL on financial assets carried at amortised cost as required by FAS 30 with ECL model explained above.

#### (ii) Investments at fair value through equity

For investments at fair value through equity, the Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

In the case of equity investments classified as "fair value through equity", objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised is removed from fair value through equity reserve and recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the consolidated statement of income; increases in their fair value subsequent to impairment are recognised directly in equity.

#### 4.8 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are only offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable or religious right to set off the recognised amounts and the Group intends to either settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

## At 31 December 2021

## 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.9 Recognition of income and expense

#### (i) Income recognition

#### (a) Murabaha

Where the income is quantifiable and contractually determined at the commencement of the contract, income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis over the period of the contract based on the principal amounts outstanding. Accrual of income is suspended when the Group believes that the recovery of these amounts may be doubtful.

#### (b) Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek

ljarah income is recognised on a time-apportioned basis, net of depreciation, over the lease term. Accrual of income is suspended when the Group believes that the recovery of these amounts may be doubtful.

#### (c) Dividends

Dividends from investments in equity securities are recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

#### (d) Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income is recognised when earned.

#### (e) Revenue from sale of real estate

Revenue on sale of real estate is recognised when all of the following conditions are met:

- A sale is consummated and contracts are signed;
- The buyer's investment, as of the date of financial statements, is adequate (%25 and above) to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property; and
- The Group has transferred to the buyer the risks and rewards of ownership in a transaction that is in substance a sale and does not have a substantial continuing involvement with the property.

Where property is under development and agreement has been reached to sell such property when construction is complete, the Group considers whether the contract comprises:

- contract to construct a property; or
- contract for the sale of a completed property.

Where a contract is determined to be a construction contract, revenue is recognised using the percentage of completion method as construction progresses. The percentage of work completed is measured based on the costs incurred up until the end of the reporting period as a proportion of total costs expected to be incurred.

Where the contract is judged to be for the sale of a completed property, revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the property are transferred to the buyer.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.9 Recognition of income and expense (continued)

#### (i) Income recognition (continued)

(f) Service income

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the services are rendered..

#### (g) Group's share as a mudarib

The Group's share as a mudarib for managing the equity of investment account holders is accrued based on the terms and conditions of the related mudaraba agreements whereas, for off balance sheet equity of investment account holders, mudarib share is recognised when distributed.

#### (ii) Expense recognition

#### (a) Profit on due to banks and non-banks.

Profit on these is accrued on a time-apportioned basis over the period of the contract based on the principal amounts outstanding.

#### (b) Return on equity of investment account holders

Return on equity of investment account holders is based on the income generated from jointly financed assets after deducting mudarib share (in case of mudara contracts) and is accrued based on the terms and conditions of the underlying mudaraba or wakala agreement. Investors' share of income represents income generated from assets financed by investment account holders net of allocated operating expenses. The Group's share of profit is deducted from the investors' share of income before distribution to investors.

#### 4.10 Investment in associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

Investment in associate is accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in the associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognises the amount in the consolidated statement of income.

The consolidated statement of income reflects the share of the results of operations of the associate. Where there has been an income or expense recognised in the other comprehensive income of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any such income or expense, when applicable, in other comprehensive income. Gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of Group's stake in the associate.

The reporting dates of the associates and the Group are identical and their accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances. In case of any difference in the associates' accounting policies, their results are adjusted to bring them in line with the Group accounting policies.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Group measures and recognises any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the remaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated statement of income.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.11 Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value, if any.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to write down the cost of premises and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Premises	20
Hardware, software and equipment	3 - 7
Motor vehicles and office furniture	5 - 7

An item of premises and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in the year the asset is derecognised.

#### 4.12 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed for subsequent increase in its recoverable amount in future periods.

#### 4.13 Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Group provides financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value in "other liabilities" being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the unamortised premium and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recognised in the consolidated statement of income under "provisions". The premium received is recognised in the consolidated statement of income on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

## 4.14 Provisions

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

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.15 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). CODM is a person or group that allocates resources to and assesses the performance of the operating segments of the entity. The Group has determined the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer as its CODM.

#### 4.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash and balances with banks and the Central Bank of Bahrain (excluding mandatory reserve) and due from banks with original maturity of 90 days or less.

## 4.17 Employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for leaving indemnity payable under the Bahrain Labor Law applicable to non-Bahraini employees' accumulated periods of service at the reporting date.

Bahraini employees of the Group are covered by contributions made to the Social Insurance Organisation ("SIO") as a percentage of the employees' salaries. The Group's obligations are limited to these contributions, which are expensed when due. For Bahrainis with basic salaries above a certain threshold, the Bank recognises leaving indemnity in line with the requirements of Bahrain Labour Law.

#### 4.18 Off-balance sheet equity of investment account holders

Off-balance sheet equity of investment account holders represents funds received by the Bank on the basis of mudaraba to be invested in specified products as directed by the investment account holders. The assets funded by these funds are managed in a fiduciary capacity by the Bank for which the Bank earns mudarib share which is disclosed as part of "income from financing contracts". These assets are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position as the Group does not have the right to use or dispose them except within the conditions laid down in the underlying mudaraba contract. Off-balance sheet equity of investment account holders is included in a seperate statement in the consolidated financial statements of the Bank.

#### 4.19 Earnings prohibited by Shari'a

The Group is committed to avoid recognising any income generated from non-Islamic sources. Accordingly, all non-Islamic income is transferred to charity.

#### 4.20 Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. For individually significant amounts this estimation is performed on an individual basis. Amounts which are not individually significant, but which are old or obsolete, are assessed collectively and an allowance applied according to the inventory type and the degree of ageing or obsolescence, based on historical selling prices.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.21 Assets classified as held for sale

The Group classifies assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the plan, expected within one year from the date of the classification.

Premises and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Results from discontinued operations are presented as a single amount in the consolidated statement of income.

Assets which ceases to be classified as held for sale are consolidated on a line by line basis. Prior period balances are re-presented.

#### 4.22 Repossessed assets

Repossessed assets are real estate assets acquired in settlement of financing contracts with customers. These assets are carried at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and reported within "receivables and other assets" in the consolidated statement of financial position.

#### 4.23 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs. Observable data used along with the Group's approach to determining fair values of financial instruments and quantitative disclosure are disclosed in note 33.

#### 4.24 Taxation

There is no tax on corporate income in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Taxation on overseas operations is provided for in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the respective countries in which the Group operates and is included in the accompanying consolidated statement of income under "other operating expenses".

## At 31 December 2021

#### 4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### 4.25 Zakah

In accordance with the instructions of the Shari'a Supervisory Board of the Bank, payment of Zakah is the responsibility of the shareholders of the Bank. Accordingly, no Zakah has been charged to these consolidated financial statements.

#### 4.26 Cross currency swap

Cross currency swap ("Islamic derivative financial instruments") are used to mitigate foreign currency risk. They are initially recognised and subsequently measured in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value. The fair value of these instruments include unrealized gains or losses from marking to market the instruments using prevailing market rates or internal pricing models. The instrument with positive market value (unrealised gain) is included in other assets and the instrument with negative market value (unrealised loss) is included in other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. Any gain or loss arising from changes in the fair value of this instrument is taken directly to the consolidated statement of income.

#### 4.27 Provision for onerous contract or commitment to acquire an asset

The Group will recognize provision when the Group is obligated to acquire an asset under a future commitment or contracts permissible to be entered in the future, and it is expected that the obligation under the contract or commitment is higher than the economic benefits expected to flow through acquisition of such asset. In such situation, the Group will create a provision on this account reflecting the expected losses arising on such transaction.

#### **5 LIST OF KEY SUBSIDIARIES**

Key subsidiaries, all of which have 31 December as their year end, are listed below.

Subsidiary	Year of	Country of	Ownership %	
	incorporation	incorporation	2021	2020
Kuwait Finance House - Jordan The company and its subsidiaries are engaged in real estate related activities.	2007	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	100.00	100.00
Ishbiliya Village W.L.L.  The principal activity of the company is to invest in and develop real estate projects and consequently buying, selling and marketing of such properties.	2005	Kingdom of Bahrain	100.00	100.00

## At 31 December 2021

#### **6 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY MEASUREMENT BASIS**

The Group's financial instruments have been classified in accordance with their measurement basis as follows:

	Fair value through statement of income	Fair value through equity	Amortised cost	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
At 31 December 2021				
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	•	-	113,407	113,407
Due from banks	-	-	98,015	98,015
Financing contracts	-	-	1,057,975	1,057,975
Investments in equity	-	7,071	-	7,071
Investment in sukuk	-	-	355,042	355,042
Receivables and other assets	<u> </u>	-	148,921	148,921
	-	7,071	1,773,360	1,780,431
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS				
Customers' current accounts	<u>-</u>	-	137,769	137,769
Due to banks	-	-	4,433	4,433
Due to non-banks	-	-	348,455	348,455
Other liabilities	157	-	17,011	17,168
Equity of investment account holders	-	-	1,145,484	1,145,484
	157	-	1,653,152	1,653,309
At 3I December 2020				
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	-	-	61,277	61,277
Due from banks	-	-	123,590	123,590
Financing contracts	-	-	1,005,228	1,005,228
Investments in equity		6,861	=	6,861
Investment in sukuk	-	-	324,739	324,739
Receivables and other assets	-	-	160,481	160,481
		6,861	1,675,315	1,682,176
		,		, ,
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS				
Customers' current accounts	-	-	133,114	133,114
Due to banks	-	-	108,798	108,798
Due to non-banks	-	=	364,048	364,048
Other liabilities	162	-	14,411	14,573
Other liabilities  Equity of investment account holders		-		14,573 966,177

## At 31 December 2021

#### 7 CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS AND CENTRAL BANK OF BAHRAIN

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Cash		10,903	11,357
Balances with banks		10,231	7,939
Balance with CBB		58,686	12,888
CBB mandatory reserve	7.1	33,588	29,094
		113,408	61,278
Less: allowance for impairment and credit losses		(1)	(1)
		113,407	61,277

<sup>7.1</sup> This mandatory reserve is not available for use in the Group's day to day operations.

## **8 DUE FROM BANKS**

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Murabaha	45,784	42,779
Wakala	52,681	81,041
	98,465	123,820
Less: allowance for impairment and credit losses	(450)	(230)
	98,015	123,590

<sup>8.1</sup> Under the above wakala arrangement, the agent pays the Bank a profit, when realised, equivelent to the expected profit rate stated in the respective wakala offer and anything beyond this rate goes to the agent as an incentive.

## 9 FINANCING CONTRACTS

The table below shows the financing contracts by stage and type of facility:

		31 December 2021		
	ljarah Muntahia Murabaha Bittamleek		Total	
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	
Stage 1: 12-month ECL	436,946	482,259	919,205	
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	18,374	126,197	144,571	
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	11,323	3,278	14,601	
	466,643	611,734	1,078,377	
Less: allowance for impairment and credit losses	(12,053)	(8,349)	(20,402)	
	454,590	603,385	1,057,975	

<sup>8.2</sup> Due from banks carry profit rates ranging from 0.15% to 1.20% per annum (2020: 0.10% to 1.20% per annum).

## At 31 December 2021

## 9 FINANCING CONTRACTS (continued)

		31 December 2020				
	Murabaha	ljarah Muntahia Murabaha Bittamleek			•	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000			
Stage 1: 12-month ECL	403,143	489,791	892,934			
Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	26,679	89,119	115,798			
Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	11,350	4,046	15,396			
	441,172	582,956	1,024,128			
Less: allowance for impairment and credit losses	(9,775)	(9,125)	(18,900)			
	431,397	573,831	1,005,228			

The murabaha balances included above are presented net of deferred profits amounting to BD 44,700 thousand (2020: BD 38,913 thousand).

The table below shows the days past due for the financing contracts. The amounts presented are gross of allowances for impairment and expected credit losses.

		31 December 2021		
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Not past due	913,481	141,809	554	1,055,844
1 to 89 days past due	5,724	2,762	17	8,503
90 days or more past due	-	-	14,030	14,030
	919,205	144,571	14,601	1,078,377
Less: allowance for impairment and credit losses	(13,248)	(4,358)	(2,796)	(20,402)
	905,957	140,213	11,805	1,057,975

		31 December 2020		
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Not past due	877,770	112,356	553	990,679
1 to 89 days past due	15,164	3,442	÷	18,606
90 days or more past due	-	-	14,843	14,843
	892,934	115,798	15,396	1,024,128
Less: allowance for impairment and credit losses	(6,799)	(9,957)	(2,144)	(18,900)
	886,135	105,841	13,252	1,005,228

## At 31 December 2021

- transferred to Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired

Net remeasurement of loss allowance

Amounts written off during the year

Balance at 31 December 2020

Allowance for impairment and credit losses

## 9 FINANCING CONTRACTS (continued)

The movement in allowance for impairment and credit losses on financing contracts during the year is as follows:

	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD 000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD 000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD 000	Total BD 000
Balance at 1 January 2021	6,799	9,957	2,144	18,900
- transferred to Stage 1: 12-month ECL	7,468	(7,096)	(372)	-
- transferred to Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(115)	115	-	-
- transferred to Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(1)	(2)	3	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(903)	1,384	1,144	1,625
Allowance for impairment and credit losses	6,449	(5,599)	775	1,625
Amounts written off during the year			(123)	(123)
Balance At 31 December 2021	13,248	4,358	2,796	20,402
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Balance at 1 January 2020	1,655	9,736	7,222	18,613
- transferred to Stage 1: 12-month ECL	141	(73)	(68)	-
- transferred to Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(14)	1,071	(1,057)	-

(1)

5,018

5,144

6,799

(8)

(769)

9,957

221

698

(418)

2,144

(4,660)

4,947

4,947

(4,660)

18,900

9.1 The movement in deferred profit from murabaha contracts during the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Deferred profit at the beginning of the year	38,913	36,196
Murabaha Sales revenue during the year	1,117,569	744,855
Murabaha Cost of Sales	1,049,500	721,696
	68,069	23,159
Deferred profit collected during the year	(19,470)	(15,779)
Deferred profit settled during the year	(42,812)	(4,663)
Deferred profit at the end of the year	44,700	38,913

9.2 Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek mainly comprise of land and building. The breakup of the balance is as follows:

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
ljarah Muntahia Bittamleek - cost	682,522	657,890
Less: accumulated depreciation	(83,764)	(83,222)
ljarah Muntahia Bittamleek- net assets	598,758	574,668
ljarah Muntahia Bittamleek- receivables	12,976	8,288
	611,734	582,956
Less: allowance for impairment	(8,349)	(9,125)
	603,385	573,831

## At 31 December 2021

#### 9 FINANCING CONTRACTS (continued)

- 9.3 During the year, the Bank did not take possession of any new properties while during 2020, properties amounting to BD 18,874 thousand were repossessed as part of financing settlement. These were classified as repossessed assets in the receivables and other assets.
- 9.4 During the year, the Bank entered into a securitisation arrangement as a result of which the Bank derecognised BD 4,650 thousand of its financing portfolio (2020: BD 5,350 thousand). The Bank continues to manage such portfolio for a fee which is being recognised in the consolidated statement of income. As at 31 December 2021, financing portfolio outstanding under the securitisation program being managed by the Bank amounted to BD 10,000 thousand (31 December 2020: BD 5,350 thousand).

### 10 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Fair value through equity investments		
Quoted equity securities - cost	334	384
Unquoted equity securities - cost	4,887	5,459
	5,221	5,843
Fair value changes	1,850	1,018
	7,071	6,861

The movement of investments carried at fair value through equity during the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
At I January	6,861	4,396
Additions	-	3,104
Capital repayments during the year	(622)	(1,333)
Fair value changes	832	694
At 31 December	7,071	6,861

The industry and geographic composition of the Group's investment portfolio is as shown in the table below. All of these investments are in the Middle East.

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Banking and financial services	4,206	3,746
Others	2,865	3,115
	7,071	6,861

## At 31 December 2021

#### 11 INVESTMENT IN SUKUK

Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
1000	25 000	
Quoted sukuk		
Government	210,903	199,904
Unquoted sukuk		
Government	140,344	103,801
Others	3,798	21,039
	355,045	324,744
Less: allowance for impairment and credit losses	(3)	(5)
11.1	355,042	324,739

<sup>11.1</sup> Fair value of investments in sukuk as at 31 December 2021 amounted to BD 363,861 thousand (2020: BD 332,210 thousand).

#### 12 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

During the year, the Group divested its investment in its associate in exchange for acquiring remaining stake (non-controlling share) in some of its subsidiaries (primarily holding real estate assets). As a result, an amount of BD 451 thousand was recognised in the consolidated statement of income (accounting loss being the difference of fair value and carrying value of investment in associate). Also, a gain of BD 738 thousand (net of BD 528 thousand being the transaction cost) was recorded in equity as a result of acquiring the non-controlling share.

#### 13 FUNDS UNDER WAKALA ARRANGEMENT

The Group has the below Wakala funds which are received from different fund providers and are reinvested by the Group in it's capacity as Wakeel under multi-level investment arrangements into unrestricted investment accounts with the Group. Under those Wakala agreements, the Group agrees a target rate with the fund providers and any rate beyond that is considered as incentive fee for the Group. Currently, all the below Wakala arrangements are reinvested and maintained under Unrestricted Investment Accounts. All expenses incurred with relation to Wakala funds are borne by the fund providers. The Group does not charge mudarib fee on these funds.

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Banks	105,866	87,773
Parent - subordinated wakala	95,185	95,175
Individuals	637,440	473,213
	838,491	656,161

The movement of Wakala funds during the year is as follows:

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
At I January	656,161	731,062
Additions during the year	379,984	309,612
Income during the year	36,080	40,509
Less: expenses charged during the year	(10,883)	(10,805)
Less: incentive fee	(9,165)	(11,659)
Distributions to wakala holders	(16,032)	(18,045)
Withdrawals	(181,622)	(366,468)
At 31 December	838,491	656,161

<sup>11.2</sup> All sukuk investments are classified as debt-type instruments.

## At 31 December 2021

#### 14 RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Land and development cost	19,710	25,007
Fees receivable	490	517
Project expenses receivable	83	83
Profit receivable	248	282
Repossessed assets	31,806	34,974
Trade receivables of subsidiaries	753	893
Prepaid expenses	1,403	1,410
Receivables relating to disposal of investments 14.2	144,905	152,579
Receivables from corporate customers	1,761	3,269
Other assets	2,801	4,767
Gross receivables and other assets	203,960	223,781
Allowance for impairment and credit losses	(460)	(404)
[4,]	203,500	223,377

14.1 The movement in allowance for impairment and credit losses on receivables and other assets is as follows:

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
At I January		404	589
Charge for the year	26	56	540
Settlements / write-offs			(725)
At 31 December		460	404

<sup>14.2</sup> This represents a receivable of BD 144,905 thousand (2020: BD 152,579 thousand) due from a related party. This receivable is expected to be settled through the realisation of underlying assets and dividend payouts from the Bank. The Ultimate Parent has also provided a letter of guarantee for settlement of the receivable.

#### 15 DUE TO BANKS

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Murabaha payables	3,770	108,410
Current accounts	663	388
	4,433	108,798

## At 31 December 2021

#### **16 ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT**

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Investment entities	16.1	533,649	578,265
Sukuk		117,090	101,632
Securitised financing	9.4	10,000	5,350
		660,739	685,247

<sup>16.1</sup> These represents entities being managed under an asset management agreement with a related party. Management fee in this regard is included in the fee income in note 24.

#### 17 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
Note	BD 000	BD 000
December in well-that the control of	2 407	2067
Pay orders issued but not presented	2,493	2,967
Payable on account of financing contracts	1,016	1,038
Staff related accruals	4,015	3,354
Trade payables of subsidiaries	104	184
Obligation on account of right to use assets	1,060	-
Fixed assets related payables	1,751	1,724
Unearned fees	1,895	1,725
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	6,729	5,306
	19,063	16,298

## 17.1 The breakup of the balance is as follows:

	2021
	BD 000
Gross obligation	1,088
Less: deferred cost	(28)
	1,060

In respect of obligation on account of right to use assets, BD 88 thousand are due within one year, BD 808 thousand are due in one to five years and the remaining over five years.

## At 31 December 2021

## 18 EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - NON-BANKS AND INDIVIDUALS

The mudarib share on investment accounts ranges from 30% to 85% (2020: 30% to 85%) depending on the investment period and in the case of saving accounts, where there is no restriction on cash withdrawal, the mudarib share ranges from 85% to 95% (2020: 85% to 95%). No mudarib share is charged on the equity of unrestricted investment account holders (URIA) collected as per the wakala arrangement with customers in accordance with the multi-level arrangement. The following table includes the funds received from the Non- Banks and individuals under the wakala arrangement and does not include URIA balances received from Banks under this arrangement. The rate of return to investment account holders, as at 31 December 2021 and 2020, for various types of investment accounts, denominated in BD and USD, is as follows:

	2021	2020
	Rate of return	Rate of return
Investment accounts (mudaraba and wakala) - denominated in BD	%	%
Saving accounts	0.16	0.20
VIP saving accounts	0.48	0.61
Saving call accounts	2.00	2.50
One month investment accounts	1.00 - 1.30	1.20 - 1.64
Three months investment accounts	1.50 - 1.90	1.90 - 2.04
Six months investment accounts	1.60 - 2.10	2.10 - 2.45
Nine months investment accounts	1.90 - 2.30	2.20 - 2.50
One year investment accounts	2.20 - 2.60	2.50 - 2.86
Two year investment accounts	2.50 - 2.90	2.90 - 3.10
Three year investment accounts	2.80 - 3.00	3.10 - 3.20
Five year investment accounts	3.00 - 3.10	3.20 - 3.30

	2021	2020
	Rate of return	Rate of return
Investment accounts (mudaraba and wakala) - denominated in USD	%	%
Saving accounts	0.16	0.20
VIP saving accounts	0.32	0.41
Saving call accounts	1.00	1.50
One month investment accounts	0.70 - 0.95	0.70 - 1.23
Three months investment accounts	1.00 - 1.27	1.00 - 1.64
Six months investment accounts	1.20 - 1.59	1.20 - 2.04
Nine months investment accounts	1.30	1.30
One year investment accounts	1.50 - 1.91	1.50 - 2.45

## 18.1 Investment accounts by type

	Rate of return	Rate of return
Investment accounts (mudaraba and wakala) - denominated in BD		
Saving accounts	448,985	380,876
VIPsaving accounts	20,568	16,637
One month investment accounts	27,190	42,731
Three months investment accounts	77,779	52,024
Six months investment accounts	58,344	50,644
Nine months investment accounts	1,808	1,378
One year investment accounts	265,410	201,262
Two year investment accounts	25,340	21,357
Three year investment accounts	13,064	11,443
Five year investment accounts	5,945	4,877
	944,433	783,229

## At 31 December 2021

#### 19 SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

## **Share Capital**

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Authorised:		
3,500,000 thousand (2020 : 3,500,000 thousand) ordinary shares of BD 0.1 each	350,000	350,000
Issued and fully paid up:		
As at the beginning and end of the year 1,325,187 thousand (2020: 1,325,187 thousand) ordinary shares of BD 0.1 each	132,519	132,519

## Nature and purpose of reserves

#### **Statutory reserve**

As required by Bahrain Commercial Companies Law ("BCCL") and the Bank's articles of association, 10% of the net income for the year has been transferred to the statutory reserve. However, as allowed under BCCL the Bank may resolve to discontinue such annual transfers when the reserve totals 50% of paid up share capital. The reserve is not distributable except in such circumstances as stipulated in the BCCL with the CBB approval.

#### Fair value through equity reserve

Unrealised gains and losses resulting from investments carried at fair value through equity, if not determined to be impaired is recorded in the fair value through equity reserve and is not available for distribution. Upon disposal of related assets, the related cumulative gains or losses are transferred to profit or loss.

#### **Retained earnings**

Retained earnings is the cumulative amount of annual earnings not paid out as dividends. During 2020, an amount of BD 16,997 thousand representing modification loss amounting to BD 18,457 thousand net off government grant amounting to BD 1,460 thousand was adjusted to the retained earnings.

## **Proposed dividend**

Proposed dividend is shown seperately within equity till it is approved by the Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors of the Bank have proposed a dividend of BD 21,767 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: BD Nil).

# At 31 December 2021

### 20 TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Net income for the year	23,027	15,237
Other comprehensive income		
Fair value adjustments against fair value through equity investments	832	694
Total comprehensive income for the year	23,859	15,931
Attributable to:		
Shareholders of the Parent	23,852	15,940
Non-controlling shareholders	7	(9)
	23,859	15,931

### 21 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Contingent liabilities		
Letters of credit	2,805	5,096
Guarantees	8,243	7,754
	11,048	12,850
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit (original term to maturity of one year or less)	46,926	62,799
Securitisation related commitment 212	1,250	-
	59,224	75,649

- 21.1 The Group is carrying an allowance for impairment and credit losses of BD 34 thousand (2020: BD 77 thousand) against the contingent liabilities and commitments which is classified in other liabilities.
- 21.2 As a market maker for the securitization arrangement (see note 9.4), the Bank is committed to buy back up to BD 1,250 thousand of the securitized assets from the investors who would like to redeem their certificates, in case the Bank is not able to find the other investors to replace them.

# At 31 December 2021

#### 22 CROSS CURRENCY SWAP

During 2020, the Bank entered into cross currency swap with the Parent ("Islamic derivative financial instruments") to mitigate foreign currency risk. Cross currency swap is based on Wa'ad (promise) structure between two parties to buy a specified Shari'a compliant commodity at an agreed price on the relevant date in future. It is a conditional promise to purchase a commodity through unilateral purchase undertaking. For cross currency swaps, fixed or floating payments as well as notional amounts are exchanged in different currencies.

The table below shows the positive and negative fair value of these instruments, which are equivalent to their market values, together with the notional amounts. The notional amount is the amount of currency swap instruments' underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of this instrument is measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the period end and are not indicative of the credit risk.

	Currency Swap		
Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount	
BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	
	157	189,505	
-	162	195,537	

In respect of cross currency swaps, the notional amount represents the gross cash flows. However, the amounts may be settled net. The following table shows the net cash flows:

		31 December 2021			
	Notional amount				More than 12 months
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	
Cash inflows	189,505	-	189,505	-	
Cash outflows	(189,505)	-	(189,505)	-	
	-	-	-	-	
		31 December	2020		
	Notional	Within	3 to 12	More than	
	amount	3 months	months	12 months	
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	
Cash inflows	195,537	-	195,537	=	
Cash outflows	(195,537)	-	(195,537)	-	
	-	-	-	-	

#### 23 INCOME FROM FINANCING CONTRACTS

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Murabaha		23,667	23,585
ljarah Muntahia Bittamleek	23.1	33,808	32,092
	23.2	57,475	55,677
Mudarib share from off balance sheet equity of investment account holders		1,833	1,887
Fees and commission income		906	481
Income from financing contracts		60,214	58,045

# At 31 December 2021

### 23 INCOME FROM FINANCING CONTRACTS (continued)

- 23.1 This rent revenue is presented net of depreciation on Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek assets amounting to BD 17,121 thousand (2020: BD 21,069 thousand)..
- 23.2 This is including net income recovered of BD 54 thousand during the year (2020: BD 2,493 thousand) previously suspended on account of regulatory requirements.

#### **24 INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS**

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Net (loss) gain on sale of investments	24.1	(424)	359
Fee income		1,291	1,238
Foreign exchange		530	413
Other income		2	55
		1,399	2,065

24.1 During the year, a loss on sale of an associate of BD 451 thousand was recorded. Refer note 12 for details.

#### 25 INCOME AND EXPENSE RELATING TO FINANCING CONTRACTS AND SUKUK

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Income from financing contracts - Murabaha and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	23	57,475	55,677
Income from sukuk		13,961	14,855
Income from due from banks		966	1,476
		72,402	72,008
Less: Profit on due to banks and non-banks	28	9,824	15,038
Less: Return on equity of investment account holders (wakala)		16,032	18,045
Less: Return on equity of investment account holders (mudaraba)		1,542	2,035
		27,398	35,118
		45,004	36,890

# At 31 December 2021

### 26 ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT AND CREDIT LOSSES - NET

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain			(1)
Due from banks		220	(454)
Financing contracts	9	1,625	4,947
Investments in sukuk		(2)	(10)
Investment in associate			1,109
Receivables and other assets	14.1	56	540
Financing commitments and financial guarantees		(43)	35
Recoveries from written-off accounts		(49)	(4,533)
		1,807	1,633

### **27 OTHER EXPENSES**

	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Business development	1,851	1,932
Technology and communication	3,684	3,715
Legal, consulting and outsourcing	549	795
Premises - rentals and maintenance	1,128	2,021
Administration, selling and others	2,454	2,101
	9,666	10,564

### 28 PROFIT ON DUE TO BANKS AND NON-BANKS

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Due to banks	443	4,981
Due to non-banks	9,381	10,057
	9,824	15,038

### 29 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows comprise of the following amounts:

	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Cash	10,903	11,357
Balances with banks	10,231	7,939
Balances with CBB excluding mandatory reserve	58,686	12,888
Due from banks with original maturity of ninety days or less	98,015	123,590
	177,835	155,774

# At 31 December 2021

### **30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES**

Related parties represent associated companies, the parent and its major shareholders, directors and key management personnel of the Bank, the Bank's Shari'a Supervisory Board and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Transactions with related parties arise from the ordinary course of business. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management. Outstanding balances at the year end, excluding financing contracts, are unsecured.

The balances with related parties included in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	managen		Other related parties	Total
Note	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
	1,473	-	64	1,537
	-	1,058	13,128	14,186
	-	-	3,798	3,798
	-	-	490	490
14.2	-	-	144,905	144,905
	533	-	97	630
	-	495	4,565	5,060
	185,971	2,768	14,403	203,142
	-	-	109	109
	-	-	422	422
	-	-	136,710	136,710
	-	575	-	575
	-	-	533,649	533,649
		Note BD 000  1,473  14.2 185,971	Note BD 000 BD 000  1,473 1,058 1,058 14.2 533 495 185,971 2,768	Note   BD 000   BD 000   BD 000

The balances with related parties included in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2020 are as follows:

			Directors and key	Other related	
		Parent	management personnel	parties	Total
	Note	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Balances with Banks		24	=	20	44
Due from banks		66,003	-	-	66,003
Financing contracts		=	2,651	20,814	23,465
Investment in sukuk		-	-	21,039	21,039
Fees receivable		-	-	517	517
Receivables and other assets	14.2	-	-	152,579	152,579
Due to banks		249	=	105	354
Due to non-banks		=	=	754	754
Customers' current accounts		-	714	7,071	7,785
Equity of investment account holders		136,720	2,875	23,582	163,177
Letters of credit		=	=	2,227	2,227
Commitments to extend credit		-	-	442	442
Off balance sheet equity of restricted investment account holders					
- Funds extended to related parties		-	-	136,710	136,710
- Funds received from related parties		-	675	3,200	3,875
Assets under management		-	-	583,615	583,615

# At 31 December 2021

### **30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)**

The income and expenses in respect of related parties included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 are as follows:

	Parent	Directors and key management personnel	Other related parties	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Income from due from banks	5	-	-	5
Income from financing contracts	-	31	1,924	1,955
Income from sukuk	-	-	558	558
Fee income	-	-	699	699
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	42	42
Profit on due to non-banks	-	-	21	21
Profit on equity investment account holders	2,388	48	172	2,608
Staff costs	-	4,331	-	4,331
Other expenses	-	-	1,499	1,499
Mudarib share of off-balance sheet equity of restricted investment account holders	-	-	1,833	1,833

The income and expenses in respect of related parties included in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 are as follows:

	Parent	Directors and key management personnel	Other related parties	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Income from due from banks	30	-	=	30
Income from financing contracts	-	64	1,605	1,669
Income from sukuk	-	=	1,271	1,271
Fee income	=	=	713	713
Allowance for credit losses	-	11	30	41
Profit on due to non-banks	=	=	48	48
Profit on equity investment account holders	3,775	52	1,622	5,449
Staff costs Staff costs	-	4,738	-	4,738
Other expenses	-	=	1,331	1,331
Mudarib share of off-balance sheet equity of restricted investment account holders	-	-	1,887	1,887

Compensation of key management personnel, included in the consolidated statement of income, is as follows:

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Short term employee benefits	4,098	4,517
Long term employee benefits	233	221

Director's remuneration and attendance fee for the year ended 31 December 2021 amounted to BD 179 thousand and BD 113 thousand respectively (2020: BD 189 thousand and BD 115 thousand respectively).

# At 31 December 2021

### 31 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND NET OPERATING INCOME BY OWNERSHIP

The table below shows the distribution of assets between owners' equity finance and joint finance with investment account holders:

			Jointly Financed			
	Owners' equity- financed	Investment Owners' equity account holders		Total	Grand Total	
31 December 2021	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	-	53,887	59,520	113,407	113,407	
Due from banks	-	24,656	73,359	98,015	98,015	
Financing contracts	56,280	251,978	749,717	1,001,695	1,057,975	
Investments in equity	7,071	-	-	-	7,071	
Investments in sukuk	3,798	88,356	262,888	351,244	355,042	
Receivables and other assets	203,500	-		-	203,500	
Premises, equipment and right-of-use assets	4,272	-	-	-	4,272	
	274,921	418,877	1,145,484	1,564,361	1,839,282	

	_				
	Owners' equity- financed	Owners' equity	Investment account holders	Total	Grand Total
31 December 2020	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	-	6,916	54,361	61,277	61,277
Due from banks	=	41,672	81,918	123,590	123,590
Financing contracts	56,863	319,767	628,598	948,365	1,005,228
Investments in equity	6,861	=	÷	-	6,861
Investments in sukuk	21,039	102,400	201,300	303,700	324,739
Investment in associate	6,889	=	=	-	6,889
Receivables and other assets	223,377	=	=	-	223,377
Premises, equipment and right-of-use assets	3,703	-	-	-	3,703
	318,732	470,755	966,177	1,436,932	1,755,664

# At 31 December 2021

### 31 DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AND NET OPERATING INCOME BY OWNERSHIP (continued)

The table below shows the distribution of operating income and operating expenses between owners' equity finance and joint finance with investment account holders:

	_		Jointly Financed			
	Owners' equity- financed	Owners' equity	Investment account holders	Total	Grand Total	
31 December 2021	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	
Income from financing contracts	4,135	15,936	40,143	56,079	60,214	
Income from investments	1,399	-	-	-	1,399	
Income from sukuk	614	3,792	9,555	13,347	13,961	
Income from due from banks	-	275	691	966	966	
Share of loss from associate	(271)	-	-	-	(271)	
OPERATING INCOME	5,877	20,003	50,389	70,392	76,269	
OPERATING EXPENSES	1,571	8,868	15,405	24,273	25,844	

	Owners' equity- financed	Owners' equity	Investment account holders	Total	Grand Total
31 December 2020	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Income from financing contracts	4,256	9,434	44,355	53,789	58,045
Income from investments	2,065	=	=	=	2,065
Income from sukuk	1,267	2,382	11,206	13,588	14,855
Income from due from banks	-	258	1,218	1,476	1,476
Share of loss from associate	(463)	-	-	-	(463)
OPERATING INCOME	7,125	12,074	56,779	68,853	75,978
OPERATING EXPENSES	3,641	6,362	15,620	21,982	25,623

The above amounts are excluding the impact of profits paid on due to Banks, non-Banks and return on equity of investment account holders.

### **32 SEGMENT INFORMATION**

Corporate banking	Principally engaged in Shari'a compliant profit sharing investment arrangements, providing Shari'a compliant financing contracts and other facilities to corporate customers.
Retail and private banking	Principally engaged in Shari'a compliant profit sharing investment arrangements, providing Shari'a compliant financing contracts and other facilities to retail and private banking customers.
Investments	Principally engaged in investment banking activities including private equity, managed funds and other investment management activities.

Principally engaged in liquidity management, Shari'a compliant financing contracts to treasury customers, investment

in Sukuk, investment accounts from non-bank customers and other international banking relationships.

Treasury

## At 31 December 2021

#### 32 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Management monitors the operating results of its segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on segment profits (as reported in internal management reports) which are measured using the same measurement principles as are used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

The following table presents segment wise operating income, net income, total assets and total liabilities and equity of investment account holders of the Group for the year ended and as at 31 December 2021:

	Corporate banking	Retail & Private Banking	Investment	Treasury	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Operating income	28,446	26,764	1,645	19,414	76,269
Net income for the year	8,970	8,854	940	4,263	23,027
Segment assets	457,930	503,760	207,687	669,904	1,839,282
Segment liabilities and equity of investment account holders	45,732	1,218,180	190	391,102	1,655,204

The following table shows the distribution of the Group's operating income and total assets by geographical segments, based on the location in which the transactions and assets are recorded, for the year ended and as At 31 December 2021:

	Kingdom of Bahrain	Other countries	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Operating income	74,199	2,070	76,269
Segment assets	1,674,633	164,649	1,839,282

The following table presents segment wise operating income, net income, total assets and total liabilities and equity of investment account holders of the Group for the year ended and as at 31 December 2020:

	Corporate banking	Retail & Private Banking	Investment	Treasury	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Operating income	28,239	23,482	3,215	21,042	75,978
Net income for the year	7,200	6,975	995	67	15,237
Segment assets	443,043	473,656	235,496	603,469	1,755,664
Segment liabilities and equity of investment account holders	26,129	1,067,705	359	494,242	1,588,435

The following table shows the distribution of the Group's operating income and total assets by geographical segments, based on the location in which the transactions and assets are recorded, for the year ended and as at 31 December 2020:

	Kingdom of Bahrain	Other countries	Total
Operating income	73,920	2,058	75,978
Segment assets	1,457,100	298,564	1,755,664

# At 31 December 2021

#### 33 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the value representing the estimate of the amount of cash or cash equivalents that would be received for an asset sold or the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid for a liability extinguished or transferred in an orderly transaction between a willing buyer and a willing seller at the measurement date.

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, the fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying values except for the investments in sukuk for which fair value is disclosed in note 11.

#### Financial instruments recorded at fair value

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of instruments by valuation technique:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

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

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2021	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Investments at fair value through equity				
Quoted equity securities	2,423	-	-	2,423
Unquoted equity securities	-	-	4,648	4,648
	2,423	-	4,648	7,071
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
3l December 2020	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Investments at fair value through equity				
Quoted equity securities	1,390	-	-	1,390
Unquoted equity securities	-	-	5,471	5,471
	1,390	-	5,471	6,861

During the year ended 31 December 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

# At 31 December 2021

### 33 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table shows a reconciliation of the opening and closing amount of Level 3 financial assets which are recorded at fair value.

	Unquoted equity securities	Unquoted equity securities
	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Balance at I January	5,471	3,690
Impairment	-	=
Additions	-	3,104
Capital repayments during the year	(622)	(1,333)
Fair value changes	(201)	10
Balance at 31 December	4,648	5,471

#### Valuation techniques and assumptions

The fair value of quoted equity securities is derived from quoted market prices in active market. Investments in unquoted securities are fair valued by reference to valuations by independent real estate valuation experts (when significant proportion of the net assets of the investee comprise of real estate assets) or certain other valuation techniques for private equity investments. The determination of the fair value of such assets is based on local market conditions existing at the reporting date.

### Impact on fair value of Level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value of changes to key assumptions

	Carrying amount 2021 BD 000	Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumption 2021 BD 000	Carrying amount 2020 BD 000	Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumption 2020 BD 000
Investments at fair value through equity Unquoted equity securities	4,648	465	5,471	547
	4,648	465	5,471	547

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

For equities, the Group adjusted the price earning ratio by increasing and decreasing the price earning ratio by ten percent, which is considered by the Group to be within a range of reasonably possible alternatives based on the price earning ratios of companies with similar industry and risk profiles.

# At 31 December 2021

# 34 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS

The table below shows an analysis of assets, liabilities and equity of investment account holders analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled. Group's contractual undiscounted repayment obligations are disclosed in note 35.3 "Risk Management - Liquidity Risk and Funding Management".

		Up to one year			Over one year					
	No Maturity	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Subtotal upto 12 months	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Subtotal Over 1 year	Total	
	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	
Assets	-									
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	-	40,930	913	41,843	13,222	9,217	49,125	71,564	113,407	
Due from banks	-	98,015	-	98,015	-	-	-	-	98,015	
Financing contracts	=	208,710	150,969	359,679	271,527	231,578	195,191	698,296	1,057,975	
Investments in equity	7,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,071	
Investments in sukuk	=	58,988	15,613	74,601	247,953	32,488	-	280,441	355,042	
Receivables and other assets	=	54,431	495	54,926	148,532	42	-	148,574	203,500	
Premises, equipment and right of use assets	4,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,272	
Total	11,343	461,074	167,990	629,064	681,234	273,325	244,316	1,198,875	1,839,282	
Liabilities and equity of investment account holders										
Customers' current accounts	=	7,219	648	7,867	43,301	43,301	43,300	129,902	137,769	
Due to banks	=	4,433	-	4,433	-	-	-	-	4,433	
Due to non-banks	=	8,633	11,739	20,372	224,533	51,775	51,775	328,083	348,455	
Other liabilities	=	10,456	4,425	14,881	4,182	-	-	4,182	19,063	
Equity of investment account holders	=	220,164	12,867	233,031	304,153	304,150	304,150	912,453	1,145,484	
Total	-	250,905	29,679	280,584	576,169	399,226	399,225	1,374,620	1,655,204	
Net	11,343	210,169	138,311	348,480	105,065	(125,901)	(154,909)	(175,745)	184,078	

# At 31 December 2021

# 34 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS (continued)

	_	Up to one year			Over one year				
	No Maturity	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	Subtotal upto 12 months	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Subtotal Over 1 year	Total
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Assets									
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	-	17,064	765	17,829	12,112	7,622	23,714	43,448	61,277
Due from banks	-	123,590	-	123,590	-	-	=	-	123,590
Financing contracts	=	204,907	141,964	346,871	324,449	166,584	167,324	658,357	1,005,228
Investments in equity	6,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,861
Investment in sukuk	=	28,322	61,260	89,582	205,536	29,621	-	235,157	324,739
Investment in associate	6,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,889
Receivables and other assets	=	38,631	695	39,326	184,051	-	-	184,051	223,377
Premises and equipment	3,703	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,703
Total	17,453	412,514	204,684	617,198	726,148	203,827	191,038	1,121,013	1,755,664
Liabilities and equity of investment account holders									
Customers' current accounts	=	7,162	=	7,162	41,984	41,984	41,984	125,952	133,114
Due to banks	=	108,798	=	108,798	=	=	=	=	108,798
Due to non-banks	-	8,785	754	9,539	251,515	51,498	51,496	354,509	364,048
Other liabilities	-	9,374	4,080	13,454	2,844	-	-	2,844	16,298
Equity of investment account holders	-	64,026	150,357	214,383	250,600	250,597	250,597	751,794	966,177
Total	-	198,145	155,191	353,336	546,943	344,079	344,077	1,235,099	1,588,435
Net	17,453	214,369	49,493	263,862	179,205	(140,252)	(153,039)	(114,086)	167,229

# At 31 December 2021

#### **35 RISK MANAGEMENT**

#### 35.1 Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring of material risks. The Group manages its exposure to risks within the approved risk limits. The process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each business unit within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to its responsibilities. The Group is mainly exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, profit rate risk and market risk, the latter being subdivided into trading and non-trading risks. The Group is also subject to prepayment risk and operating risk.

The independent risk control process does not include business risks such as changes in the environment, technology and industry. These are monitored through the Group's strategic planning process.

#### Risk management structure

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate independent bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

#### **Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, policies and risk appetite of the Bank.

### **Audit & Compliance Committee (ACC)**

The ACC is a Board appointed committee which is comprised of two independent directors and an executive director. The Chairman of the Committee is also an independent director. For audit related matters, the committee assists the Board of Directors in carrying out its responsibilities with respect to assessing the quality and integrity of financial reporting, the audit thereof and the soundness of the internal controls of the Bank. For compliance related matters, the committee assists the Board of Directors in the assessment of compliance with law, regulations and other requirements imposed on the Bank from time to time. The committee also overseas and manages the compliance and anti-financial crime requirements of the Bank and legal related matters.

### **Board Risk Committee (BRC)**

The Board Risk Committee is a Board appointed committee which is comprised of three independent directors and one executive director. The Chairman of the Committee is also an independent director. The committee is a reviewing and recommending body appointed by the Board of Directors to assist the Board in discharging its oversight duties relating to:

- Recommendation of the risk charter of the bank to the Board, highlighting the key risks from identified business strategies, the risk appetite, the risk governance models including strategies, policies, processes, roles and responsibilities relating to various departments and various levels of risk management within the Bank; and
- Establishing appropriate policies and procedures to mitigate the applicable risks on the overall operations of the Bank.

### **Corporate Governance Committee**

The Corporate Governance Committee is a Board appointed committee which is comprised of three independent directors including the Chairman. The committee is a reviewing and recommending body appointed by the Board of Directors to assist the Board in discharging its oversight duties relating to:

- Establishing appropriate Corporate Governance structures, delegation of authority and reporting protocols; and
- Ensure potential measure and improvements in corporate governance are implemented.

# At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 35.1 Introduction (continued)

#### **Internal Control Systems**

The Board is responsible for approving and reviewing the effectiveness of the Bank's system of internal control, for the purpose of ensuring effective and efficient operations, quality of internal and external reporting, internal control, and compliance with laws and regulations. Senior Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining the system of internal control designed to manage the risk of failure to achieve the Bank's objectives. The system of internal control can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against the risk of material loss.

The effectiveness of the internal control system is reviewed by the Board and the Audit & Compliance Committee, which also receives review reports undertaken by the Bank's Internal Audit, Compliance and Anti Financial Crime departments. The Audit & Compliance Committee reviews the management letters issued by the external auditors and holds periodic meetings with them to discuss various matters including existing and potential internal control issues.

The regulatory non-compliances, if any, resulting in financial penalties are disclosed in the Annual Public Disclosures of the Bank. The Bank always enhances its internal control environment to avoid recurrence of similar penalties.

### Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) / Risk Management Committee (RMC)

ALCO / RMC is a senior management committee responsible for maintaining oversight of the Bank's risk profile and governance aspects. It helps the Board Risk Committee in establishing the risk policies and strategies and monitors the risk appetite in terms of risk limits and reports. It also controls the risks by appropriate actions. ALCO / RMC establishes policy and objectives for the asset and liability management of the Bank in terms of structure, distribution, risk and return and its impact on profitability. It also monitors the cash flow, cost and yield profiles and tenor of assets and liabilities and evaluates both from profit rate sensitivity and liquidity points of view, makes corrective adjustments based upon perceived trends and market conditions and monitors liquidity, foreign exchange exposures and positions.

### Shari'a Supervisory Board

The Bank's Shari'a Supervisory Board is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the Bank's adherence to Shari'a rules and principles in its transactions and activities.

#### **Provisioning Committee (PC)**

The PC is a senior management committee responsible for ensuring adequate provisions and profit suspensions against all the past due and impaired exposures of the Bank. It reviews past due details and approve the resulting provisioning and profit suspension amounts submitted by the respective departments in line with the approved Provisions & Impairment Policy of the Bank. The PC also reviews credit classification and reclassification requests submitted by Business Units and recommends the provisions and profit suspensions to the Audit & Compliance Committee and Board of Directors for final approval.

#### Risk management department

The Risk Management Department is responsible for implementing and maintaining risk related procedures to ensure an independent control process. It also helps the ALCO / RMC in establishing risk strategies, policies and limits, across the Bank. The department is also responsible for the independent control of risks, including monitoring the risk of exposures against limits and the assessment of risks of new products and structured transactions. This department also ensures the complete capture of the risks in risk measurement and reporting systems and performs stress tests on the various portfolios of the Bank.

### Treasury department

The treasury department is responsible for managing the Bank's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. It is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank.

# At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 35.1 Introduction (continued)

#### Internal audit

Independent, objective activity that reviews the effectiveness of risk management, internal control environment and governance processes. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with the management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit & Compliance Committe.

#### Compliance department

The compliance department is responsible for managing all the compliance related matters or issues with the external parties and regulators. A compliance framework is in place to ensure appropriate adherence to applicable laws and regulations. Updates on compliance matters or issues are reported to the Audit and Compliance Committee on a quarterly basis.

#### Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Group identifies, measures, controls and monitors its material risks on a periodic basis. The Bank has established relevant risk limit structures to quantify its risk appetite. The Bank conducts stress testing under various scenarios for its material portfolios using statistical methods to assess the impact of such scenarios on its portfolio and regulatory capital.

Established risk limits reflect the business strategy and market environment in which the Bank operates as well as the level of risk that the Bank is willing to accept. In addition, the Bank monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposures across its material risk types and activities.

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyse, control and identify risks at an early stage. This information is presented and explained to the Board of Directors, the Board Risk Committee and senior management. The report includes aggregate credit exposures, concentration limits, investment limits, foreign exchange exposures, profit rate limits, liquidity gaps and ratios and changes in Group's risk profile. On a periodic basis, detailed reporting of industry, customer and geographic risks takes place. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for impairment and credit losses on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors receives the risk management report once in a quarter or when needed which is designed to provide all the necessary information to assess and conclude on the risks of the Group.

As part of the Risk Management's reporting framework, tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information. Periodic briefing is given to the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and all other relevant members of the Bank on the utilisation of market limits, proprietary investments and liquidity and any other risk developments.

### 35.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Group will incur a loss because its customers, clients or counterparties fail to discharge their contractual obligations. The Bank manages and controls its credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and for geographical and industry concentrations, and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits.

The Bank has established a credit quality review process to provide early identification of possible changes in the creditworthiness of counterparties, including regular collateral revisions. Counterparty limits are established with the use of a credit risk classification system, which assigns each counterparty a risk rating. Risk ratings for corporate customers are subject to revision at the time of renewal of the corporate facility. The credit quality review process allows the Bank to assess the potential loss as a result of the risks to which it is exposed and take corrective action.

The Bank recognises loss allowance which is based on a forward-looking ECL model. ECL would be measured taking into account the projected cash flows, Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure At Default (EAD). The amount of ECL recognised as a loss allowance or provision depends on the extent of credit deterioration since initial recognition.

## At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 35.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### Credit-related commitments risk

The Bank makes available to its customers guarantees which may require that the Bank makes payments on their behalf. Such payments are collected from customers based on the terms of the letter of credit. They expose the Bank to risks similar to financing contracts and these are mitigated by the same control processes and policies.

#### Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking collateral

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

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

The maximum credit exposure to any client or counterparty as of 31 December 2021 was BD 438,774 thousand (2020: BD 290,045 thousand).

### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

The table below shows the maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the consolidated statement of financial position. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements.

	Gross	Gross
	maximum	maximum
	exposure	exposure
	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
		40.000
Balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	102,504	49,920
Due from banks	98,015	123,590
Financing contracts	1,057,975	1,005,228
Investment in sukuk	355,042	324,739
Receivables and other assets	148,921	160,481
Total	1,762,457	1,663,958
Contingent liabilities and commitments	59,224	75,649
Total credit risk exposure	1,821,681	1,739,607

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

# At 31 December 2021

## **35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

### 35.2 Credit risk (continued)

### Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

The Group financial assets having credit risk, before taking into account any collateral held can be analysed by the following geographical regions:

	Bahrain 2021 BD 000	Other GCC countries 2021 BD 000	North America and Other countries 2021 BD 000	Total 2021 BD 000
Delay and with leavely and Control Day to 4 Delay in				
Balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	92,286	3,767	6,451	102,504
Due from banks	95,225	2,036	754	98,015
Financing contracts	1,041,029	16,946	-	1,057,975
Investment in sukuk	355,042	-	-	355,042
Receivables and other assets	2,585	146,336	-	148,921
Contingent liabilities and commitments	59,224	-	-	59,224
Total	1,645,391	169,085	7,205	1,821,681
	Bahrain 2020 BD 000	Other GCC countries 2020 BD 000	North America and Other countries 2020 BD 000	Total 2020 BD 000
Balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	41,993	1,469	6,458	49,920
Due from banks	22,813	98,506	2,271	123,590
Financing contracts	980,871	24,357	-	1,005,228
Investment in sukuk	324,739	-	=	324,739
Receivables and other assets	6,369	154,112	-	160,481
Contingent liabilities and commitments	75,649	-	-	75,649
Total	1.452.434	278 444	8 729	1739 607

# At 31 December 2021

## **35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

### 35.2 Credit risk (continued)

### Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

An industry sector analysis of the Group's financial assets having credit risk, before taking into account collateral held or other credit enhancements, is as follows:

	Trading and manufacturing 2021 BD 000	Banking and financial institutions 2021 BD 000	Construction and real estate 2021 BD 000	Others 2021 BD 000	Total 2021 BD 000
Balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	-	102,504	-	-	102,504
Due from banks	-	98,015	-	-	98,015
Financing contracts	120,612	3,734	541,940	391,689	1,057,975
Investment in sukuk	-	351,247	3,795	-	355,042
Receivables and other assets	-	145,421	2,297	1,203	148,921
Contingent liabilities and commitments	5,993	-	6,799	46,432	59,224
Total	126,605	700,921	554,831	439,324	1,821,681
	Trading and manufacturing 2020 BD 000	Banking and financial institutions 2020 BD 000	Construction and real estate 2020 BD 000	Others 2020 BD 000	Total 2020 BD 000
Balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	-	49,920	-	E	49,920
Due from banks	=	123,590	=	=	123,590
Financing contracts	117,428	1,119	465,689	420,992	1,005,228
Investment in sukuk	-	303,705	21,034	-	324,739
Receivables and other assets	-	155,973	4,508	-	160,481
Contingent liabilities and commitments	5,022	2,227	10,951	57,449	75,649
Total	122,450	636,534	502,182	478,441	1,739,607

# At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 35.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### Collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

The main types of collateral obtained by the Bank are as follows:

- For commercial financing, lien over investment accounts, charges over real estate properties, inventory, trade receivables and unlisted equities; and
- For retail and consumer financing, lien over investment accounts, and mortgages over the related assets.

The Bank also obtains personal guarantees from company owners for commercial financing obtained. Management requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained periodically during its review of the allowance for expected credit losses.

The Bank closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the Bank will take possession of the collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Financial assets that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

		Allowance for		
		impairment		Fair Value of
	Gross Exposures	and credit losses	Carrying Amount	Collateral Held
	2021	2021	2021	2021
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Murabaha	11,323	2,311	9,012	52,985
ljarah Muntahia Bittamleek	3,278	485	2,793	9,143
Total	14,601	2,796	11,805	62,128
	Gross Exposures 2020 BD 000	Allowance for impairment and credit losses 2020 BD 000	Carrying Amount 2020 BD 000	Fair Value of Collateral Held 2020 BD 000
Murabaha	11,350	1,355	9,995	52,965
ljorah Muntahia Bittamleek	4,046	789		
<u>. · ·                                   </u>			3,257	9,059
Total	15,396	2,144	13,252	62,024

# At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 35.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### Individually assessed provisions

The Group performs assessment of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) using qualitative and quantitative information appropriate for each individually significant financing contract on an individual basis. Individual assessment is important for large material exposures, as these are managed individually and incorporate obligor and facility specific information. Items considered when determining provision amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficulty has arisen, projected receipts and the expected dividend payout should bankruptcy ensue, the availability of other financial support, the realisable value of collateral, and the timing of the expected cash flows. The ECL is evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.

#### Collectively assessed provisions

ECLs are assessed collectively for financing contracts in case of small, very immaterial portfolios. Provisions are evaluated on each reporting date with each portfolio subjected to a separate review. Collective assessment would enable application of standardized rules to specific portfolios for assessing SICR.

The collective assessment takes account of impairment that is likely to be present in the portfolio even though there is not yet objective evidence of the impairment in an individual assessment. Impairment losses are estimated by taking into consideration of the following information: historical losses on the portfolio, current economic conditions, the approximate delay between the time a loss is likely to have been incurred and the time it will be identified as requiring an individually assessed impairment provision, and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired. Management is responsible for deciding the length of this period which can extend for as long as one year. The impairment provision is then reviewed as a part of the credit management framework to ensure alignment with the Group's overall policy.

Financial guarantees and letters of credit are assessed and provision made in a similar manner as for financing contracts.

### 35.3 Liquidity risk and funding management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To limit this risk, management arranges diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure additional funding if required.

The Group maintains a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The Group also has committed lines of credit that it can access to meet liquidity needs. In addition, the Bank maintains a mandatory reserve with the Central Bank of Bahrain equal to 3% of customer deposits denominated in Bahrain Dinars, excluding deposits from resident subsidiaries. The liquidity position is assessed and managed under a variety of scenarios, giving due consideration to stress factors relating to both the market in general and specifically to the Bank. The most important of these is to maintain limits on the ratio of high quality liquid assets ("HQLA") to customer deposits. HQLA comprise of cash, balances with Central Bank of Bahrain, investment in quoted securities and liquid sukuk in line with the Liquidity Risk Module of the CBB. Customer deposits comprise of customers' current accounts, unrestricted investment accounts and due to non-banks. The ratios during the year were as follows:

HQLA to Customer Deposits Ratio	2021	2020
	%	%
31 December	35.59%	28.48%
During the year:		
Average	30.25%	31.41%
Highest	35.59%	34.16%
Lowest	27.36%	28.48%

# At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 35.3 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

#### Analysis of financial liabilities and equity of investment account holders by remaining contractual maturities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities and equity of investment account holders at 31 December 2021 and 2020 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. Maturity analysis of assets, liabilities and equity of investment account holders by expected maturities is disclosed in Note 34. Repayments which are subject to notice are treated as if notice were to be given immediately. However, the Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Group could be required to pay and the table does not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
At 31 December 2021					
Due to banks	663	3,771	-	-	4,434
Due to non-banks	-	159,248	177,783	14,354	351,385
Customers' current accounts	137,769	-	-	-	137,769
Other liabilities	-	10,435	4,426	4,202	19,063
Equity of investment account holders	469,731	399,625	253,425	29,783	1,152,564
Total undiscounted financial liabilities 2021	608,163	573,079	435,634	48,339	1,665,215
		<del></del>			
	On	Less than	3 to 12	1 to	
	demand	3 months	months	5 years	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
At 31 December 2020					
Due to banks	388	108,829	-	-	109,217
Due to non-banks	-	75,401	198,827	96,456	370,684
Customers' current accounts	133,114	-	-	-	133,114
Other liabilities	-	9,369	4,081	2,848	16,298
Equity of investment account holders	397,512	353,571	190,587	31,327	972,997
Total undiscounted financial liabilities 2020	531.014	547.170	393.495	130.631	1.602.310

### Contingent liabilities and commitments

These include commitments to enter into contracts which are designed to meet the requirements of the Group's customers. Commitments represent contractual commitments under murabaha and ijarah muntahia bittamleek contracts. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates, or other termination clauses. Since commitments may expire without being exercised, the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash flow requirements.

Letters of credit and guarantees (including standby letters of credit) commit the Bank to make payments on behalf of customers contingent upon the failure of the customer to perform under the terms of the contract.

## At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 35.3 Liquidity risk and funding management (continued)

### Contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

The table below shows the contractual expiry by maturity of the Group's credit commitments and contingent items.

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
At 31 December 2021					
Letters of credit	230	-	59	2,516	2,805
Guarantees	6,478	-	275	1,490	8,243
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	-	5,220	16,489	25,217	46,926
Securitisation related commitment	1250	-	-	-	1,250
Total	6,708	5,220	16,823	29,223	59,224
	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
At 3I December 2020					
Letters of credit	4,806	114	-	176	5,096
Guarantees	7,754	-	-	-	7,754
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	-	1,421	33,315	28,063	62,799
Total	12,560	1,535	33,315	28,239	75,649

#### 35.4 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as profit rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices. The Group manages and monitors the positions using sensitivity analysis.

### Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in profit rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Bank measures the profit rate risk by measuring and managing the repricing gaps. It also performs sensitivity analysis.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to reasonably possible change in profit rates, with all other variables held constant of the Group's consolidated statement of income. The sensitivity of the consolidated statement of income is the effect of the assumed changes in profit rates on the consolidated net income for the year, based on the non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held as at the reporting date.

# At 31 December 2021

## **35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**

### 35.4 Market risk (continued)

### Profit rate risk (continued)

The effect of decrease in basis points is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increase shown.

			Effect on
		Change	net income
		in basis	for the
	2021	points	year
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
ASSETS			
Due from banks	98,015	+25	245
Financing contracts	888,557	+25	2,221
Investment in sukuk	355,042	+25	888
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS			
Due to banks	4,433	+25	(11)
Due to non-banks	348,455	+25	(871)
Equity of investment account holders	1,145,484	+25	(2,864)
Total			(392)
			Effect on
			net
		Change in basis	income for the
	2020	points	year
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
ASSETS			
Due from banks	123,590	+25	309
Financing contracts	836,291	+25	2,091
Investment in sukuk	324,739	+25	812
IIIVESIIIIEII III SUKUK	324,735	*25	OIZ
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS			
Due to banks	108,798	+25	(272)
Due to non-banks	364,048	+25	(910)
Equity of investment account holders	966,177	+25	(2,415)
Total			(385)
-	<del></del>		

### **Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Bank has established Value at Risk limit for foreign currency exposures. This limit is monitored on a regular basis by the risk management department and reported to the ALCO/RMC.

# At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 35.4 Market risk (continued)

### Currency risk (continued)

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

	Equivalent long (short) 2021 BD 000	Equivalent long (short) 2020 BD 000
Currency		
GBP	49	(1,012)
KWD	963	2,533
EUR	(79)	(997)

The table below indicates the currencies to which the Group had significant exposure at 31 December on all its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rate against the Bahraini Dinar, with all other variables held constant, on the consolidated statement of income.

The effect of decreases in currency rate is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increases shown.

	Change in currency rate	Effect on profit 2021	Change in currency rate	Effect on profit 2020
	%	BD 000	%	BD 000
GBP	+20	10	+20	(202)
KWD	+20	193	+20	507
EUR	+20	(16)	+20	(199)
Total		187		106

The effect on profit as a result of a change in currency rates due to a reasonably possible change (i.e. +20%) in the value of net exposures, with all other variables held constant, is given above.

#### **Equity price risk**

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities decrease as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.

The effect on income and equity (as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments) due to a reasonably possible change (i.e. +10%) in the value of individual investments, with all other variables held constant, is nil and BD 707 thousand (2020: nil and BD 686 thousand) respectively, except in cases where impairment loss occured which will result in decrease being taken to the consolidated statement of income.

The effect of decrease in the value of individual investments is expected to be equal and opposite to the effect of the increase shown.

# At 31 December 2021

### 35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### 35.5 Prepayment risk

Prepayment risk is the risk that the Group will incur a financial loss because its customers and counterparties repay or request repayment earlier than expected. The Group is not exposed to any significant prepayment risk.

### 35.6 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems failure, human error, fraud or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or lead to financial loss. The Group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but mitigate the same through a control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks. The Bank has implemented Risk Controls and Self Assessment process (RCSA) whereby each of the units identifies risks in processes, key risk indicators and implemented controls. The key risk indicator values and actual incidents to the operational risk unit are reported to senior management for action. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education and assessment processes, including the use of internal audit.

#### **36 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The Group maintains an actively managed capital base to cover risks inherent in the business. The adequacy of the Group's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision ("BIS rules/ratios") and adopted by the Central Bank of Bahrain in supervising the Group. The Bank has also implemented the Internal Capital Adequacy and Assessment Plan (ICAAP) as per the CBB guidelines based on Pillar II recommendations of the Basel Committee. The Bank had identified the capital requirement for future three years based on the Bank's projected financials and the risk charges required for its significant risks including credit risk, market risk, profit rate risk, liquidity risk, investments risks and operational risks. The Board of Directors, on an annual basis, review and approve the ICAAP plan for both normal and stress conditions.

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 healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholders' value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

# At 31 December 2021

# **36 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)**

#### Regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets

The regulatory capital and risk-weighted assets have been calculated in accordance with Basel III as adopted by the CBB.

		2021	2020
	Note	BD 000	BD 000
Common equity Tier I capital	36.1	200,444	175,631
Tier 2 capital	36.2	17,001	38,567
Total capital		217,445	214,198
Credit risk-weighted assets		606,043	823,366
Market risk-weighted assets		122,363	23,580
Operational risk-weighted assets		24,218	136,539
Total risk weighted assets		752,624	983,485
Capital adequacy ratio		28.9%	21.8%
Minimum requirement		12.5%	12.5%

- **36.1** Common equity Tier I capital comprises of share capital, share premium, general reserve, statutory reserve and retained earnings, less unrealised loss arising from fair valuing equities.
- **36.2** Tier 2 capital comprises of subordinated wakala payable under unrestricted investment account holder, provisions against stage 1 and stage 2 exposures and asset revaluation reserves. Certain adjustments are made to AAOIFI-based results and reserves, as prescribed by the Central Bank of Bahrain.

#### 37 EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PROHIBITED BY SHARI'A

The Group did not receive any significant income or incur significant expenses which were prohibited by the Shari'a.

#### **38 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

The Bank discharges its social responsibilities through donations to charitable causes and organisations approved by Shari'a Supervisory Board.

#### **39 COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

Certain of the prior year figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year. Such reclassification does not affect previously reported net income or owners' equity.

# At 31 December 2021

#### **40 THE EFFECTS OF COVID 19 PANDEMIC:**

As a regulatory response to the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic, the CBB has issued various relaxation measures from time to contain the financial repercussions of COVID-19. These mainly include, several deferral programs for eligible customers both with and without additional profit, reduced limits of Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("LCR") and Net Stable Funding Ratio "NSFR" for all locally incorporated banks, cash reserve ratio for retail banks, cap on merchant fees, adjustments to cooling off period for transferring exposures from Stage 3 to Stage 2, relaxation concerning days past due for ECL staging criteria, and relaxation on Loan-to-value ("LTV") ratio for residential finances.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, significant judgments were made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were impacted by the potential impacts of the economic volatility in determination of the reported amounts of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and reported amounts are considered to represent management's best assessment based on available or observable information. The ECL methodology has largely remained unchanged from 2020, which included the changes to factor the COVID-19 impacts. Markets however remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information

In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group uses its internal credit risk grading system, external risk ratings, delinquency status of accounts, expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience. The Group may also determine that an exposure has undergone a Significant Increase in Credit Risk ("SICR") based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such, and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

The Group continues to closely monitor the situation to ensure operational resilience and continuity of its operations. The Bank has activated its business continuity planning and other risk management practices to manage the potential impact of the business disruption due to COVID-19 outbreak, on its operations and financial performance.

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# At 31 December 2021

## 41 NSFR REQUIREMENTS AND CALCULATION METHODOLOGY

The Net Stable Funding Ratio ('NSFR') is calculated in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Management Module guidelines, issued by the CBB and is effective from 2019. The minimum NSFR ratio as per CBB is 80%. The Group's consolidated NSFR ratio as of 31 December 2021 is 114.37%.

The NSFR (as a percentage) must be calculated as follows:

	Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)			31 December	31 December	
	No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	2021 Total weighted value BD 000	2020 Total weighted value BD 000
Item	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000		
Available Stable Funding (ASF):						
Capital:						
Regulatory Capital	201,075	-	9,426	9,002	210,077	214,390
Other Capital Instruments	=	-	=	-	-	65,975
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:						
Stable deposits	=	-	-	-	-	-
Less stable deposits	=	593,530	99,397	30,749	654,383	605,870
Wholesale funding:						
Other wholesale funding	-	619,750	262,872	10,368	289,761	280,927
Other liabilities:						
All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	29,024	=	2	2	7,741
Total ASF	201,075	1,242,304	371,695	50,121	1,154,223	1,174,903
Required Stable Funding (RSF):						
Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	399,768	109,331	-	-	17,764	15,566
Performing financing and sukuk/securities:						
Performing financing to financial institutions secured by non-level I HQLA and unsecured performing financing to financial institutions	-	58,051	-	÷	8,708	19,764
Performing financing to non-financial corporate clients, financing to retail and small business customers, and financing to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	162,018	45,828	500,460	529,314	519,165
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% as per the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio guidelines	-	-	-	144,135	93,688	105,064
Performing residential mortgages, of which:						
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio Guidelines	-	-	-	211,129	137,234	119,998
Securities/sukuk that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange- traded equities	-	-	-	3,798	3,229	17,753
Other assets:						
All other assets not included in the above categories	218,212	-	-	-	218,212	246,463
Off Balance sheet items	20,664	-	-	-	1,033	1,680
Total RSF	638,643	329,400	45,828	859,522	1,009,182	1,045,453
NSFR (%)			:		114.37%	112.38%

