

Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

31 DECEMBER 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER 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 restricted 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 restricted 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'ah Principles and Rules as determined by the Shari'ah 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 misstatement, of this other information, we are required to report the fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF KUWAIT FINANCE HOUSE (BAHRAIN) B.S.C. (c) (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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 assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
KUWAIT FINANCE HOUSE (BAHRAIN) B.S.C. (c) (continued)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

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

- 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF
KUWAIT FINANCE HOUSE (BAHRAIN) B.S.C. (c) (continued)**

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.




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

Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	7	113,407	61,277
Due from banks	8	98,015	123,590
Financing contracts	9	1,057,975	1,005,228
Investments in equity	10	7,071	6,861
Investments in sukuk	11	355,042	324,739
Investment in associate	12	-	6,889
Receivables and other assets	14	203,500	223,377
Premises, equipment and right of use assets		4,272	3,703
TOTAL ASSETS		1,839,282	1,755,664
LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND OWNERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Customers' current accounts		137,769	133,114
Due to banks	15	4,433	108,798
Due to non-banks		348,455	364,048
Other liabilities	17	19,063	16,298
TOTAL LIABILITIES		509,720	622,258
EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY			
Banks		201,051	182,948
Non-banks and individuals	18	944,433	783,229
TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - QUASI EQUITY		1,145,484	966,177
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent			
Share capital	19	132,519	132,519
Statutory reserve	19	27,942	25,640
Fair value through equity reserve	19	1,850	1,018
Proposed dividend	19	21,767	-
Retained earnings	19	-	311
		184,078	159,488
Non-controlling shareholders		-	7,741
		184,078	167,229
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS AND OWNERS' EQUITY		1,839,282	1,755,664
OFF-BALANCE SHEET			
EQUITY OF RESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS			
ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT	16	660,739	685,247
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS	21	59,224	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.

Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 BD 000	2020 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.

Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)
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 investment in 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 1 January	155,774	182,693
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	29 177,835	155,774

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

Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Parent							Non - controlling shareholders BD 000	Total owners' equity BD 000
	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			
Balance at 1 January 2021	132,519	25,640	1,018	311	-	159,488	7,741	167,229	
Net income for the year	-	-	-	23,020	-	23,020	7	23,027	
Other comprehensive income for the year (note 20)	-	-	832	-	-	832	-	832	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	832	23,020	-	23,852	7	23,859	
Proposed dividend (note 19)	-	-	-	(21,767)	21,767	-	-	-	
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	2,302	-	(2,302)	-	-	-	-	
Gain on acquisition of non-controlling shareholders (note 12)	-	-	-	738	-	738	-	738	
Net movement in share of non-controlling shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	-	(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 and 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	

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

Kuwait Finance House (Bahrain) B.S.C. (c)

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

For the year ended 31 December 2021

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

The attached notes 1 to 40 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

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. 21/2001 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 financing 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 COVID-19

The outbreak of coronavirus ("COVID-19") 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.

At 31 December 2021

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

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 COVID-19. These rules and regulations, in particular CBB circular OG/226/2020 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".

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 COVID-19 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 COVID-19 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 interest 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:

At 31 December 2021

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

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.

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 occurred 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 Ijarah

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.

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 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 Ijarah liability, duly comprising of a) gross Ijarah liability and b) deferred Ijarah cost (shown as contra-liability). Further, the net Ijarah liability should be netted-off against the advance rental payments made prior to the commencement of lease term.

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 Ijarah 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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

FAS 1 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 Institutions". 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.

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 for Islamic Finance Windows" in 2021. The objective of this standard is to establish financial reporting requirements for Islamic financial services offered by conventional financial institutions (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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.3 Financial contracts and impairment (continued)

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 1) is the portion of ECL that results from probable default events on a financial contract within twelve months after the reporting date.

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.

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.3 Financial contracts and impairment (continued)

b) Impairment assessment (continued)

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired (continued)

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.

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 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, 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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.3 Financial contracts and impairment (continued)

b) Impairment assessment (continued)

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.

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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4 Foreign currency translation (continued)

(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.

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

Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek mainly comprise of land and buildings and certain other assets. Ijarah 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.

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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

(iii) Investments (continued)

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 re-measurement 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 account holders 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 Muwakkil, 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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

(v) Wakala (continued)

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.

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

Ijarah 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.

(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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.9 Recognition of income and expense (continued)

(ii) Expense recognition

(a) Profit on due to banks, financial institutions and customers' murabaha accounts

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.

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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**4.11 Premises and equipment (continued)**

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:

	<i>Years</i>
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.

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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.17 Employees' end of service benefits

Provision is made for leaving indemnity payable under the Bahraini 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 separate 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.

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.

At 31 December 2021

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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".

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 this instrument includes unrealized gain or loss from marking to market the instrument 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.

At 31 December 2021

5 LIST OF KEY SUBSIDIARIES

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

<i>Subsidiary</i>	<i>Year of incorporation</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Ownership %</i>	
			<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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:

At 31 December 2021	<i>Fair value through statement of income BD 000</i>	<i>Fair value through equity BD 000</i>	<i>Amortised cost BD 000</i>	<i>Total BD 000</i>
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	-	-	148,921	148,921
	-	7,071	1,773,360	1,780,431
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS				
Customers' current accounts	-	-	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 31 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
Equity of investment account holders	-	-	966,177	966,177
	162	-	1,586,548	1,586,710

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2021

7 CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS AND CENTRAL BANK OF BAHRAIN

	<i>Note</i>	2021 BD 000	<i>2020</i> <i>BD 000</i>
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 expected credit losses		(1)	(1)
		113,407	61,277

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

8 DUE FROM BANKS

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

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

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

9 FINANCING CONTRACTS

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

	31 December 2021		
	<i>Ijarah</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Murabaha</i>	<i>Muntahia</i> <i>Bittamleek</i>	
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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 expected credit losses	(12,053)	(8,349)	(20,402)
	454,590	603,385	1,057,975

At 31 December 2021

9 FINANCING CONTRACTS (continued)

	31 December 2020		
	<i>Murabaha</i>	<i>Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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 expected 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			
	<i>Stage 1: 12- month ECL</i>	<i>Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired</i>	<i>Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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 expected credit losses	(13,248)	(4,358)	(2,796)	(20,402)
	905,957	140,213	11,805	1,057,975

	31 December 2020			
	<i>Stage 1: 12- month ECL</i>	<i>Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired</i>	<i>Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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 expected credit losses	(6,799)	(9,957)	(2,144)	(18,900)
	886,135	105,841	13,252	1,005,228

At 31 December 2021

9 FINANCING CONTRACTS (continued)

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

	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 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 expected 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)	-
- transferred to Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(1)	(8)	9	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	5,018	(769)	698	4,947
Allowance for impairment and expected credit losses	5,144	221	(418)	4,947
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(4,660)	(4,660)
Balance at 31 December 2020	6,799	9,957	2,144	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

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At 31 December 2021

9 FINANCING CONTRACTS (continued)

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

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 1 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

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At 31 December 2021

10 INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY (continued)

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.

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

11 INVESTMENTS IN SUKUK

	<i>Note</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
		<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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 expected credit losses		(3)	(5)
	11.1	355,042	324,739

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

11.2 All sukuk investments are classified as debt-type instruments.

12 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

During the year, the Group divested its investment in its associate in exchange for acquiring remaining stake (non-controlling interest) 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 interest.

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 its 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 Account. All expenses incurred with relation to Wakala funds are borne by the fund providers. The Group does not charge mudarib fee on these funds.

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2021

13 FUNDS UNDER WAKALA ARRANGEMENT (continued)

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

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
At 1 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

14 RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
	<i>Notes</i>	
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
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 expected credit losses	14.1	(460)
	203,500	223,377

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

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
	<i>Note</i>	
At 1 January	404	589
Charge for the year	26	56
Settlements / write-offs	-	(725)
At 31 December	460	404

14.2 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2021

15 DUE TO BANKS

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

16 ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT

		2021	2020
	<i>Note</i>	BD 000	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

16.1 These represent 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
	<i>Note</i>	BD 000	BD 000
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	17.1	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.

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:

At 31 December 2021

18 EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNT HOLDERS - NON-BANKS AND INDIVIDUALS (continued)

	2021	2020
	Rate of	Rate of
	return	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	Rate of
	return	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

	2021	2020
	BD 000	BD 000
Saving accounts	448,985	380,876
VIP saving 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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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:		
<i>As at the beginning and end of the year</i>		
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 separately 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).

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2021

21 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	<i>Note</i>	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	21.2	1,250	-
		59,224	75,649

21.1 The Group is carrying an allowance for impairment and expected 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.

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.

	<i>Currency Swap</i>		
	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Notional</i>
	<i>fair value</i>	<i>fair value</i>	<i>amount</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
31 December 2021	-	157	189,505
31 December 2020	-	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	Within	3 to 12	More than
	amount	3 months	months	12 months
	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000	BD 000
Cash inflows	189,505	-	189,505	-
Cash outflows	(189,505)	-	(189,505)	-
	-	-	-	-

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22 CROSS CURRENCY SWAP (continued)

	31 December 2020			
	<i>Notional amount</i>	<i>Within 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>More than 12 months</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
Cash inflows	195,537	-	195,537	-
Cash outflows	(195,537)	-	(195,537)	-
	-	-	-	-

23 INCOME FROM FINANCING CONTRACTS

	<i>Notes</i>	2021 <i>BD 000</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>BD 000</i>
Murabaha		23,667	23,585
Ijarah 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

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

	<i>Notes</i>	2021 <i>BD 000</i>	<i>2020</i> <i>BD 000</i>
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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2021

25 INCOME AND EXPENSE RELATING TO FINANCING CONTRACTS AND SUKUK

	Notes	2021 BD 000	2020 BD 000
Income from financing contracts - Murabaha and Ijarah			
Muntahia Bittamleek contracts	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

26 ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT AND CREDIT LOSSES - NET

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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	2020
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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
	<hr/> 177,835 <hr/>	<hr/> 155,774 <hr/>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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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:

		<i>Parent</i>	<i>Directors and key management personnel</i>	<i>Other related parties</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Note	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
Balances with Banks		1,473	-	64	1,537
Financing contracts *		-	1,058	13,128	14,186
Investment in sukuk		-	-	3,798	3,798
Fees receivable		-	-	490	490
Receivables and other assets	14.2	-	-	144,905	144,905
Due to banks		533	-	97	630
Customers' current accounts		-	495	4,565	5,060
Equity of investment account holders		185,971	2,768	14,403	203,142
Letters of credit		-	-	109	109
Commitments to extend credit		-	-	422	422
Off balance sheet equity of restricted investment account holders					
- Funds extended to related parties		-	-	136,710	136,710
- Funds received from related parties		-	575	-	575
Assets under management		-	-	533,649	533,649

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

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

	Note	Parent BD 000	Directors and key management personnel BD 000	Other related parties BD 000	Total 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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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:

	<i>Parent</i>	<i>Directors and key management personnel</i>	<i>Other related parties</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
Income from due from banks	5	-	-	5
Income from financing contracts	-	31	1,924	1,955
Income from investment in 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:

	<i>Parent</i>	<i>Directors and key management personnel</i>	<i>Other related parties</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
Income from due from banks	30	-	-	30
Income from financing contracts	-	64	1,605	1,669
Income from investment in 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	-	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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

At 31 December 2021

30 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

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

	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
Short term employee benefits	4,098	4,517
Long term employee benefits	233	221

Directors' 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).

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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:

31 December 2021	<i>Jointly Financed</i>				<i>Grand Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>
	<i>Owners' equity-financed</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Owners' equity</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Investment account holders</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>	
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

31 December 2020	<i>Jointly Financed</i>				<i>Grand Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>
	<i>Owners' equity-financed</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Owners' equity</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Investment account holders</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>	
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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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:

31 December 2021	<i>Jointly Financed</i>				<i>Grand Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>
	<i>Owners' equity-financed</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Owners' equity</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Investment account holders</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>	
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

31 December 2020	<i>Jointly Financed</i>				<i>Grand Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>
	<i>Owners' equity-financed</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Owners' equity</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Investment account holders</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>	
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.

At 31 December 2021

32 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into the following segments.

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.
Treasury	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.

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 profit (as reported in internal management reports) which is 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:

	<i>Corporate banking BD 000</i>	<i>Retail & Private Banking BD 000</i>	<i>Investment BD 000</i>	<i>Treasury BD 000</i>	<i>Total BD 000</i>
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:

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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32 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

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:

	<i>Corporate banking BD 000</i>	<i>Retail and private banking BD 000</i>	<i>Investments BD 000</i>	<i>Treasury BD 000</i>	<i>Total BD 000</i>
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:

	<i>Kingdom of Bahrain BD 000</i>	<i>Other countries BD 000</i>	<i>Total BD 000</i>
Operating income	73,920	2,058	75,978
Segment assets	1,457,100	298,564	1,755,664

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:

31 December 2021	Level 1 BD 000	Level 2 BD 000	Level 3 BD 000	Total 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

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At 31 December 2021

33 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

31 December 2020	<i>Level 1</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Level 2</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Level 3</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>BD 000</i>
Investments at fair value through equity				
Quoted equity securities	1,390	-	-	1,390
Unquoted equity securities	-	-	5,471	5,471
	<u>1,390</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,471</u>	<u>6,861</u>

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.

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

	<i>Unquoted equity securities</i> <i>2021</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Unquoted equity securities</i> <i>2020</i> <i>BD 000</i>
Balance at 1 January	5,471	3,690
Impairment	-	-
Additions	-	3,104
Capital repayments during the year	(622)	(1,333)
Fair value changes	(251)	10
Balance at 31 December	<u>4,598</u>	<u>5,471</u>

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

	<i>Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumption</i> <i>2021</i> <i>BD 000</i>	<i>Effect of reasonably possible alternative assumption</i> <i>2020</i> <i>BD 000</i>
Investments at fair value through equity		
Unquoted equity securities	4,648	547
	<u>4,648</u>	<u>547</u>

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'.

	<i>Up to one year</i>			<i>Over one year</i>			<i>Subtotal Over 1 year 2021 BD 000</i>	<i>Total 2021 BD 000</i>	
	<i>No Maturity 2021 BD 000</i>	<i>Up to 3 months 2021 BD 000</i>	<i>3 to 12 months 2021 BD 000</i>	<i>Subtotal upto 12 months 2021 BD 000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years 2021 BD 000</i>	<i>5 to 10 years 2021 BD 000</i>			<i>Over 10 years 2021 BD 000</i>
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

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

	<i>Upto one year</i>				<i>Over one year</i>			<i>Subtotal Over 1 year 2020</i>	<i>Total 2020</i>
	<i>No Maturity 2020</i>	<i>Up to 3 months 2020</i>	<i>3 to 12 months 2020</i>	<i>Subtotal upto 12 months 2020</i>	<i>1 to 5 years 2020</i>	<i>5 to 10 years 2020</i>	<i>Over 10 years 2020</i>		
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>		
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	-	-	-	-	6,861
Investments in sukuk	-	28,322	61,260	89,582	205,536	29,621	-	235,157	324,739
Investment in associate	6,889	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	3,703
Total	17,453	412,514	204,684	630,948	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		214,369	49,493	277,612	179,205	(140,252)	(153,039)	(114,086)	167,229

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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 oversees 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.

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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.

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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 Committee.

Compliance department

The compliance department is responsible for managing all the compliance related issues with the external parties and regulators.

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 general allowance for impairment and expected 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 impairment 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.

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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 maximum exposure 2021 BD 000	Gross maximum exposure 2020 BD 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
Investments 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.

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35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**35.2 Credit risk (continued)****Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk**

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

	<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Other GCC countries</i>	<i>North America and Other countries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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
Investments 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

	<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Other GCC countries</i>	<i>North America and Other countries</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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
Investments 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	1,739,607

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:

	<i>Trading and manufacturing</i>	<i>Banking and financial institutions</i>	<i>Construction and real estate</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
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
Investments 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

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35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**35.2 Credit risk (continued)****Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)**

	<i>Trading and manufacturing</i>	<i>Banking and financial institutions</i>	<i>Construction and real estate</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
Balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain	-	49,920	-	-	49,920
Due from banks	-	123,590	-	-	123,590
Financing contracts	117,428	1,119	465,689	420,992	1,005,228
Investments 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

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 monitors the market value of collateral, 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 impairment and 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:

	<i>Gross Exposures</i>	<i>Allowance for impairment and expected credit losses</i>	<i>Carrying Amount</i>	<i>Fair Value of Collateral Held</i>
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
Murabaha	11,323	2,311	9,012	52,985
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	3,278	485	2,793	9,143
Total	14,601	2,796	11,805	62,128

	<i>Gross Exposures</i>	<i>Allowance for impairment and expected credit losses</i>	<i>Carrying Amount</i>	<i>Fair Value of Collateral Held</i>
	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2021</i>
	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>	<i>BD 000</i>
Murabaha	11,350	1,355	9,995	52,965
Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek	4,046	789	3,257	9,059
Total	15,396	2,144	13,252	62,024

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35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**35.2 Credit risk (continued)****Individually assessed provisions**

The Group performs assessment of 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 murabaha due to non-banks. The ratios during the year were as follows:

	2021	2020
	%	%
31 December	34.71%	28.48%
During the year:		
Average	30.17%	31.41%
Highest	34.71%	34.16%
Lowest	27.36%	28.48%

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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.

	<i>On demand BD 000</i>	<i>Less than 3 months BD 000</i>	<i>3 to 12 months BD 000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years BD 000</i>	<i>Total BD 000</i>
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	-	8,540	4,426	4,202	17,168
Equity of investment account holders	469,731	399,625	253,425	29,783	1,152,564
Total undiscounted financial liabilities 2021	608,163	571,184	435,634	48,339	1,663,320
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	-	7,644	4,081	2,848	14,573
Equity of investment account holders	397,512	353,571	190,587	31,327	972,997
Total undiscounted financial liabilities 2020	531,014	545,445	393,495	130,631	1,600,585

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.

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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.

	<i>On demand BD 000</i>	<i>Less 3 months BD 000</i>	<i>3 to 12 months BD 000</i>	<i>1 to 5 years BD 000</i>	<i>Total BD 000</i>
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
At 31 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.

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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.

	2021	Change	Effect on
	BD 000	in basis	net
		points	income
			for the
			year
			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)

	2020	Change	Effect on
	BD 000	in basis	net
		points	income
			for the
			year
			BD 000
ASSETS			
Due from banks	123,590	+25	309
Financing contracts	836,291	+25	2,091
Investments in sukuk	324,739	+25	812
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY 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)

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)	Equivalent long (short)
	2021	2020
	BD 000	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 occurred 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.

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.

At 31 December 2021

35 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**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.

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.

	Note	2021 <i>BD 000</i>	2020 <i>BD 000</i>
Common equity Tier 1 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 1 capital comprises of share capital, share premium, general reserve, statutory reserve and retained earnings, less unrealised loss arising from fair valuing equities.

At 31 December 2021

36 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

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.

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 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 mortgages.

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.

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 100%. However, based on the regulatory directive issued by the CBB in response to its COVID-19 measures, the minimum NSFR reduced to 80%. The Group's consolidated NSFR ratio as of 31 December 2021 is 112.98%.

The NSFR (as a percentage) is calculated as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)</i>				<i>Reviewed</i>	<i>Audited</i>
	<i>No specified maturity</i>	<i>Less than 9 months</i>	<i>More than 9 months and less than one year</i>	<i>Over one year</i>	<i>31 December 2021</i>	<i>31 December 2020</i>
					<i>BD 000s</i>	<i>BD 000s</i>
					<i>Total weighted value</i>	<i>Total weighted value</i>
Available Stable Funding (ASF):						
Capital:						
Regulatory Capital	201,122	-	9,426	9,002	210,123	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	-	-	-	7,741
Total ASF	201,122	1,242,304	371,695	50,119	1,154,267	1,174,903
Required Stable Funding (RSF):						
Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	399,768	96,872	-	-	17,764	15,566
Performing financing and sukuk/securities:						
Performing financing to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 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	230,717	-	-	-	230,717	246,463
Off Balance sheet items	20,664	-	-	-	1,033	1,680
Total RSF	651,149	316,941	45,828	859,522	1,021,687	1,045,453
NSFR (%)					112.98%	112.38%