

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C. ("BBK B.S.C." or "the Bank") and its subsidiaries (together "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the consolidated statements of profit or loss, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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 its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as modified by the Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Kingdom of Bahrain, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C. (continued)**

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

Key audit matters (continued)

Expected credit loss on loans and advances	
Key audit matter	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
<p>The process for estimating Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") on credit risk associated with loans and advances in accordance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") is a significant and complex area.</p> <p>IFRS 9 requires use of the ECL model for the purposes of calculating loss allowances. The key areas of judgement applied by the management in the determination of the ECL include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining whether the risk of default on a customer has increased significantly, specifically as a result of regulatory payment holidays due to COVID-19 provided by the Group; • Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL, including the changes in forward-looking macroeconomic variables; and • The effects of COVID-19 pandemic impacting the management's determination of ECL as it required the application of a significant level of judgment and estimation uncertainty, which may materially change the estimates of ECL for Stage 1 and Stage 2 in future periods. <p>Due to the complexity of the requirements under IFRS 9, the significance of judgments and estimations applied in the ECL calculations, in addition to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Group's exposure to loans and advances, which account for 41% of the Group's total assets, the audit of ECL for loans and advances is a key area of focus.</p>	<p>Our approach included testing the controls associated with the relevant processes for estimating the ECL and performing substantive procedures on such estimates.</p> <p>With the involvement of our internal specialists, our key audit procedures focused on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained an understanding of the design and tested the operating effectiveness of relevant controls over the ECL model, including approvals for any changes to the model, ongoing monitoring / validation, model governance and mathematical accuracy. We have also tested the completeness and accuracy of the data used in the measurement of the ECL. • We assessed and evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Group's IFRS 9 based ECL policy including the Group's determination of the significant increase in credit risk and its' impact on the staging criteria with the requirements of IFRS 9 and regulatory guidelines issued in relation to COVID-19; ○ the basis of determination of the management overlays considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic against the requirements of the Group's ECL policy; and ○ the key management assumptions related to the determination of the future macroeconomic scenarios including forward-looking information and assigning probability weights.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C. (continued)**

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

Key audit matters (continued)

Expected credit loss on loans and advances (continued)	
Key audit matter	How the key audit matter was addressed in the audit
<p>As at 31 December 2021, the Group's gross loans and advances amounted to BD 1,698.5 million and the related ECL amounted to BD 91.3 million, comprising BD 31.1 million of ECL against Stage 1 and 2 exposures and BD 60.2 million against exposures classified under Stage 3.</p> <p>Refer to the summary of significant accounting policies, estimates and judgments applied in the measurement of the ECL, disclosures of loans and advances and credit quality in notes 3, 7 and 33 to the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We reviewed a sample of credit files and performed procedures to assess: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ timely identification of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk and evaluated the staging keeping in view the effects of COVID-19; ○ the process of collateral valuation; and ○ the ECL recalculation. • We considered the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in relation to ECL on loans and advances as per the applicable financial reporting standards.

Other information included in the Group's 2021 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2021 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 auditor's report, we obtained the Board of Directors' report, which will form 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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of the auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C. (continued)

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

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS as modified by the 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 ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.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 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 and Compliance 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 and Compliance 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and Volume 1 of the Central Bank of Bahrain Rule Book, 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 report of the Board of Directors' 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 1 and applicable provisions of Volume 6) and CBB directives, regulations and associated resolutions, rules and procedures of the Bahrain Bourse 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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
BANK OF BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT B.S.C. (continued)**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

- d) satisfactory explanations and information have been provided to us by Management in response to all our requests.

The partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Essa Al-Jowder.



Partner's registration no. 45
23 February 2022
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2021

		<i>All figures in BD millions</i>	
	Notes	2021	2020
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with central banks	4	284.8	256.5
Treasury bills	5	279.2	487.8
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	6	337.5	318.9
Loans and advances to customers	7	1,607.2	1,555.8
Investment securities	8	985.8	957.3
Interest receivable, derivative and other assets	9	78.5	83.1
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	10	65.0	65.5
Premises and equipment	11	34.7	35.5
TOTAL ASSETS		3,672.7	3,760.4
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions		254.9	330.3
Borrowings under repurchase agreement		383.2	399.2
Term borrowings	12	245.1	188.5
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	13	2,125.6	2,167.4
Interest payable, derivative and other liabilities	14	118.7	160.5
Total liabilities		3,127.5	3,245.9
Equity			
Share capital	15	149.8	136.2
Treasury stock	15	(5.0)	(5.2)
Share premium	15	105.6	105.6
Statutory reserve	15	72.1	66.8
General reserve	15	64.2	61.6
Cumulative changes in fair values	16	(7.9)	(11.4)
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(12.2)	(12.8)
Retained earnings		129.3	125.6
Proposed appropriations	17	46.9	45.4
Attributable to the owners of the Bank		542.8	511.8
Non-controlling interests		2.4	2.7
Total equity		545.2	514.5
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		3,672.7	3,760.4

Murad Ali Murad

Chairman

Abdulla bin Khalifa bin Salman
Al-Khalifa

Deputy Chairman

Dr. AbdulRahman Saif

Group Chief Executive

The attached notes 1 to 49 form part of these consolidated financial statements

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	<i>All figures in BD millions</i>	
		2021	2,020.0
Interest and similar income	18a	118.4	137.7
Interest and similar expense	18b	(35.8)	(56.9)
Net interest and similar income		82.6	80.8
Fee and commission income - net	19	15.9	19.6
Investment and other income	20	17.1	18.3
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		115.6	118.7
Staff costs		(36.3)	(35.1)
Other operating expenses		(24.5)	(25.6)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		(60.8)	(60.7)
Net provisions and credit losses	21	(2.9)	(5.6)
NET OPERATING INCOME		51.9	52.4
Share of profit / (loss) from associated companies and joint ventures	10	1.7	(0.1)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR BEFORE TAX		53.6	52.3
Tax (expense) / write-back	22	(0.1)	0.3
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		53.5	52.6
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Bank		53.1	52.0
Non-controlling interests		0.4	0.6
		53.5	52.6
Basic and diluted earnings per share (BD)	23	0.036	0.035

Murad Ali Murad
Chairman

Abdulla bin Khalifa bin Salman
Al-Khalifa
Deputy Chairman

Dr. AbdulRahman Saif
Group Chief Executive

The attached notes 1 to 49 form part of these consolidated financial statements

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	All figures in BD millions	
		2021	2020
Net profit for the year		53.5	52.6
Other comprehensive income / (loss):			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
Net change in fair value of equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		8.7	0.8
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>			
<i>Movement in translation reserve:</i>			
Foreign currency translation adjustments		0.6	(0.6)
<i>Movement in hedging reserve:</i>			
Effective portion of changes in fair value	16	0.5	(0.7)
<i>Movement in fair value reserve:</i>			
Net change in fair value	16	0.3	(19.2)
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	16	(3.7)	(3.4)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		6.4	(23.1)
Total comprehensive income for the year		59.9	29.5
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Bank		59.5	28.9
Non-controlling interests		0.4	0.6
		59.9	29.5

The attached notes 1 to 49 form part of these consolidated financial statements

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the year ended 31 December 2021

All figures in BD millions

		<i>Attributable to the owners of the Bank</i>											
		<i>Share</i>	<i>Treasury</i>	<i>Share</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Foreign</i>	<i>Retained</i>	<i>Proposed</i>		<i>Non-</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Notes</i>		<i>capital</i>	<i>stock</i>	<i>premium</i>	<i>reserve</i>	<i>reserve</i>	<i>changes in</i>	<i>currency</i>	<i>earnings</i>	<i>appropriations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>controlling</i>	<i>equity</i>
							<i>fair values</i>	<i>translation</i>				<i>interests</i>	
		129.7	(5.2)	105.6	61.6	54.1	11.2	(12.2)	144.6	54.5	543.9	3.1	547.0
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	-	52.0	0.6	52.6
		-	-	-	-	-	(22.6)	(0.6)	0.1	-	(23.1)	-	(23.1)
		-	-	-	-	-	(22.6)	(0.6)	52.1	-	28.9	0.6	29.5
	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4	-	0.4
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20.9)	-	(20.9)	-	(20.9)
	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20.9)	-	(20.9)
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38.5)	(38.5)	(0.1)	(38.6)
	17	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.5)	-	-	-
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.0)	(2.0)	-	(2.0)
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.0)	(2.0)	-	(2.0)
	15	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	-	(5.2)	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	(7.5)	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.9)	(0.9)
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(45.4)	45.4	-	-	-
		136.2	(5.2)	105.6	66.8	61.6	(11.4)	(12.8)	125.6	45.4	511.8	2.7	514.5
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.1	-	53.1	0.4	53.5
		-	-	-	-	-	3.5	0.6	2.3	-	6.4	-	6.4
		-	-	-	-	-	3.5	0.6	55.4	-	59.5	0.4	59.9
	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	0.5
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27.0)	(27.0)	0.2	(26.8)
	17	13.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13.6)	-	-	-
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.2)	(2.2)	-	(2.2)
	15	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
	15	-	-	-	5.3	-	-	-	(5.3)	-	-	-	-
	15	-	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	(2.6)	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.9)	(0.9)
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46.9)	46.9	-	-	-
		149.8	(5.0)	105.6	72.1	64.2	(7.9)	(12.2)	129.3	46.9	542.8	2.4	545.2

The attached notes 1 to 49 form part of these consolidated financial statements

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2021

		<i>All figures in BD millions</i>	
	<i>Notes</i>	2021	2020
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit for the year before tax		53.6	52.3
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation	11	7.0	7.1
Net provisions and credit losses	21	2.9	5.6
Share of (profit) / loss from associated companies and joint ventures	10	(1.7)	0.1
Investment (income) / loss		(1.0)	0.2
Realised gains on sale of investment securities	20	(3.6)	(3.5)
Accrual on term borrowings		10.4	12.9
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		67.6	74.7
(Increase) / decrease in operating assets			
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks		(2.5)	37.5
Treasury bills having original maturity of ninety days or more		208.6	(3.4)
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions		5.0	22.6
Loans and advances to customers		(54.0)	92.1
Interest receivable, derivative and other assets		5.0	(7.4)
Increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities			
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions		(75.4)	(32.8)
Borrowings under repurchase agreements		(16.0)	85.8
Customers' current, savings and other deposits		(41.8)	(2.1)
Interest payable, derivative and other liabilities		(52.2)	3.0
Income tax paid		(0.1)	(0.1)
Net cash flows from operating activities		44.2	269.9
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of investment securities		(370.5)	(538.2)
Proceeds from redemption / sale of investment securities		350.3	437.6
Net investment in associated companies and joint ventures	10	0.4	3.0
Dividends received from associated companies and joint ventures	10	1.0	3.1
Purchase of premises and equipment		(6.2)	(7.5)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(25.0)	(102.0)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment of dividends and other appropriations	17	(29.2)	(40.5)
Repayment of term borrowings	12	-	(144.5)
Additional term borrowings	12	56.6	-
Movement in treasury stock	15	0.2	-
Movement in share-based payments	42	0.5	0.4
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities		28.1	(184.6)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		47.3	(16.7)
Foreign currency translation adjustments - net		1.9	(2.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		517.7	536.8
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	25	566.9	517.7
Additional cash flow information:			
Interest received		118.7	138.3
Interest paid		31.5	65.7

The attached notes 1 to 49 form part of these consolidated financial statements

1 ACTIVITIES

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C. ("BBK" or "the Bank"), a public shareholding company, was incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain by an Amiri Decree in March 1971 and registered with the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism ("MOICT") under Commercial Registration ("CR") number 1234 dated 16 March 1971. The Bank operates in the Kingdom of Bahrain under a conventional retail banking license under Volume 1 issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") and its shares are listed at Bahrain Bourse.

The Bank is engaged in commercial banking activities through its branches in the Kingdom of Bahrain, State of Kuwait and Republic of India. It also engages in credit card operations and business process outsourcing services through its subsidiaries. The Bank's registered office is at 43 Government Avenue, P.O. Box 597, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Bank on 23 February 2022.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Framework and basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with applicable rules and regulations issued by the CBB, including 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, required the adoption of all International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), except for:

- (a) recognition of modification losses on financial assets arising from payment holidays provided to customers impacted by COVID-19 without charging additional interest, directly in equity instead of profit or loss as required by IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"). Any other modification gain or loss on financial assets are recognised in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9; 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, directly in equity, instead of profit or loss. This is only 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, if any, is recognised in accordance with the requirements of IAS 20 - Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance ("IAS 20").

The above framework for basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statements is hereinafter referred to as "IFRS as modified by CBB".

For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, the financial information of the Bank's subsidiaries has been adjusted to align with the above framework.

2.2 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS as modified by the CBB and in conformity with the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and the CBB and Financial Institutions Law, the CBB Rule Book and CBB directives, regulations and associated resolutions, rules and procedures of the Bahrain Bourse and the terms of the Bank's memorandum and articles of association.

2.3 Accounting convention

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, investment securities at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), trading investments and financial assets designated at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), that have been measured at fair value. The carrying values of recognised assets and liabilities that are hedged items in fair value hedges, and are otherwise carried at cost, are adjusted to record changes in fair values attributable to risks that are being hedged.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in Bahraini Dinars (BD), which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Group. Furthermore, all values are rounded-off to the nearest millions, unless where otherwise indicated.

31 December 2021

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)**2.4 Basis of consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (the "Group"). The year end of the Bank and all of its subsidiaries is 31 December. The Bank has following principal subsidiaries:

Held directly by the Bank	Ownership		Country of incorporation	Activity
	2021	2020		
CrediMax B.S.C. (c)	100%	100%	Kingdom of	Credit card operations
Invita Company B.S.C. (c)	100%	100%	Kingdom of Bahrain	Business process outsourcing services

The following are the subsidiaries held indirectly through the principal subsidiaries of the Bank:

Held indirectly by the Bank	Effective ownership		Subsidiary held through	Country of incorporation	Activity
	2021	2020			
Global Payment Services W.L.L.	70%	70%	CrediMax B.S.C. (c)	Kingdom of Bahrain	Cards processing and backup services
Invita Kuwait K.S.C.C.*	40%	60%	Invita Company B.S.C. (c)	State of Kuwait	Business processing and outsourcing services
Invita Claims Management Company B.S.C.	70%	70%	Invita Company B.S.C. (c)	Kingdom of Bahrain	Third party administrators services

*Effective 1 January 2021, the Group divested 20% shareholding in its subsidiary, Invita Kuwait K.S.C.C. thereby reducing its holding to 40%. Refer note 10.

During 2020, the Bank and Ithmaar Holding B.S.C. ("Ithmaar Holding") executed a memorandum of understanding to streamline the formal process of the potential acquisition by the Bank of certain assets belonging, directly or indirectly, to Ithmaar Holding. Phase one of the due diligence started in January 2021, and was completed by June 2021. Subsequently, the two parties engaged in negotiations for determining the assets to be acquired and the terms of acquisition. After considerate thought, the Bank and Ithmaar Holding decided to halt further negotiations. Although both parties were interested in finalising this promising transaction, they could not agree on terms favorable to both institutions to continue with negotiations.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.4 Basis of consolidation (continued)

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed-off during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity;
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received;
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained;
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognised in OCI to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.5 Accounting for modified financing assets and government grants

During the year ended 31 December 2020, based on a regulatory directive issued by the CBB (refer note 2.1) as concessionary measures to mitigate the impact of COVID-19, and similar directive issued by the Central Bank of Kuwait, the one-off modification losses amounting to BD 24.5 million arising from the 6-month payment holidays provided to financing customers without charging additional interest had been recognised directly in equity. The modification loss was calculated as the difference between the net present value of the modified cash flows calculated using the original effective interest rate and the carrying value of the financial assets as of the date of modification. The Group provided payment holidays on financing exposures amounting to BD 789.8 million as part of its support to impacted customers.

Further, as per the regulatory directive, financial assistance amounting to BD 3.6 million (representing specified reimbursement of a portion of staff costs and waiver of fees, levies and utility charges) received from the governments and / or regulators during the year ended 31 December 2020, in response to its COVID-19 support measures, had been recognised directly in equity.

The net debit of above two adjustments amounting to BD 20.9 million to the Group's consolidated statement of changes in equity includes one-off modification losses of BD 3.5 million and financial assistance from government amounting to BD 0.4 million, as a result of equity accounting of the Group's investment in an associated company.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Standards and amendments effective for the year

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the previous year, except for the adoption of the following new standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021:

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Standards effective for the year (continued)

(a) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform: Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, including the replacement of some Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rates (referred to as 'IBOR reform'). The Group has exposures to IBORs on its financial instruments that will be reformed as part of this market-wide initiative. The Group is in the process of amending or preparing to amend contractual terms in response to IBOR reform. The Group anticipates that IBOR reform will have significant operational, risk management and accounting impacts across all of its business lines.

IBORs, such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), used to play a critical role in global financial markets, serving as reference rates for derivatives, loans and securities, and as parameters in the valuation of financial instruments. Uncertainty surrounding the integrity of IBOR rates has in recent years, led regulators, central banks and market participants to work towards a transition to alternative Risk-Free Benchmark Reference Rates ("RFRs") and market-led working groups in respective jurisdictions have recommended alternative risk-free reference rates, which are gradually being adopted.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2 amendments have become effective from 1 January 2021, which address issues that might affect financial reporting as a result of the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the effects of changes to contractual cash flows or hedging relationships arising from the replacement of an interest rate benchmark with an alternative benchmark rate. The amendments provide practical relief from certain requirements in IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 relating to changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets, financial liabilities and lease liabilities and hedge accounting. The Group has adopted the requirements of 'Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2 Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16' (IBOR reform Phase 2), which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with earlier adoption permitted.

The amendments require an entity to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial asset or financial liability that is required by interest rate benchmark reform by updating the effective interest rate of the financial asset or financial liability. In addition, it provides certain exceptions to hedge accounting requirements.

The majority of LIBOR and other IBORs are discontinued after 31 December 2021 and replaced with certain Alternative Benchmark Rates, with the exception of certain USD LIBOR rates where cessation is delayed until 30 June 2023.

IBOR reform Phase 2 provides temporary reliefs that allow the Group's hedging relationships to continue upon the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an RFR. The reliefs require the Group to amend hedge designations and hedge documentation. This includes redefining the hedged risk to reference an RFR, redefining the description of the hedging instrument and / or the hedged item to reference the RFR and amending the method for assessing hedge effectiveness. Updates to the hedging documentation must be made by the end of the reporting period in which a replacement takes place. For the retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness, the Group may elect on a hedge by hedge basis to reset the cumulative fair value change to zero. The Group may designate an interest rate as a non-contractually specified, hedged risk component of changes in the fair value or cash flows of a hedged item, provided the interest rate risk component is separately identifiable, e.g., it is an established benchmark that is widely used in the market to price loans and derivatives. For hedges of groups of items, the Group is required to transfer to subgroups those instruments that reference RFRs. Any hedging relationships that prior to application of IBOR reform Phase 2, have been discontinued solely due to IBOR reform and meet the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting when IBOR reform Phase 2 is applied, must be reinstated upon initial application. Refer to note 36 for further details.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.1 Standards effective for the year (continued)

(b) Amendments to IFRS 16 COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2020

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16). The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a COVID-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification. The amendment was intended to apply until 30 June 2021, but as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is continuing, on 31 March 2021, the IASB extended the period of application of the practical expedient to 30 June 2022. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

3.2 New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

New and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's consolidated financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

(a) IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17), a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Once effective, IFRS 17 will replace IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (IFRS 4) that was issued in 2005. IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e., life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. IFRS 17 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with comparative figures required. Early application is permitted, provided the entity also applies IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on or before the date it first applies IFRS 17. The Group expects that the new standard will result in changes to the accounting policies for insurance contract liabilities of the Group and is likely to have an impact on the consolidated financial performance and total equity together with presentation and disclosure. Such assessment is still being made by management.

(b) Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to IAS 8

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8, in which it introduces a definition of 'accounting estimates'. The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. Also, they clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted as long as this fact is disclosed. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

(c) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement.
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right.
- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument, would the terms of a liability not impact its classification.

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3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.2 New standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (continued)

(c) Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current - Amendments to IAS 1 (continued)

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted. The Group is not expected to be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

(d) Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts: — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets to specify which costs an entity needs to include when assessing whether a contract is onerous or loss-making. The amendments apply a 'directly related cost approach'. The costs that relate directly to a contract to provide goods or services include both incremental costs (e.g., the costs of direct labour and materials) and an allocation of costs directly related to contract activities (e.g., depreciation of equipment used to fulfil the contract as well as costs of contract management and supervision). General and administrative costs do not relate directly to a contract and are excluded unless they are explicitly chargeable to the counterparty under the contract. Since the amendments apply prospectively to transactions or other events that occur on or after 1 January 2022, the Group will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

(e) Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

In May 2020, the IASB issued Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use, which prohibits entities from deducting from the cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E), any proceeds of the sale of items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the costs of producing those items, in profit or loss. These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted. The Group is not expected to be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

(f) Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework

In May 2020, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations - Reference to the Conceptual Framework. The amendments are intended to replace a reference to a previous version of the IASB's Conceptual Framework (the 1989 Framework) with a reference to the current version issued in March 2018 (the Conceptual Framework) without significantly changing its requirements. The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (IAS 37) or IFRIC 21 Levies (IFRIC 21), if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. Since the amendments apply prospectively to transactions or other events that occur on or after 1 January 2022, the Group will not be affected by these amendments on the date of transition.

(g) Annual improvements 2018-2020 cycle

These improvements include:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – Fees in the '10 per cent' Test for Derecognition of Financial Liabilities;
- IAS 41 Agriculture – Taxation in Fair Value Measurements; and
- Illustrative Examples accompanying IFRS 16 Leases – Lease Incentives.

These improvements are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted. The Group is not expected to be affected by these amendments on the date of initial application.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities

i. Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

ii. Classification

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as at amortised cost, FVTOCI or FVTPL. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is measured at FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets designation at fair value through profit or loss

The Group designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because the assets were managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.

Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular, whether management’s strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, realising cash flows through the sale of the assets and holding it for liquidity purposes;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Group’s stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

ii. Classification (continued)

Business model assessment (continued)

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition, which may change over the life of the financial asset. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Group considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial liabilities, other than financial guarantees and loan commitments, as measured at amortised cost.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Group evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial asset (in whole or in part) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership or (b) when it has neither transferred or retained substantially all the risks and rewards and when it no longer has control over the financial asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

iii. Derecognition (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Derecognition of financial instruments in the context of IBOR reform

The Group derecognises financial assets and financial liabilities if there has been a substantial modification of their terms and conditions. In the context of IBOR reform, many financial instruments have already been amended or will be amended during 2022 as they transition from IBORs to RFRs. In addition to the interest rate of a financial instrument changing, there may be other changes made to the terms of the financial instrument at the time of transition.

For financial instruments measured at amortised cost, the Group first applies the practical expedient as described in note 3.3 (ad), to reflect the change in the referenced interest rate from an IBOR to a RFR. Second, for any changes not covered by the practical expedient, the Group applies judgement to assess whether the changes are substantial and if they are, the financial instrument is derecognised and a new financial instrument is recognised. If the changes are not substantial, the Group adjusts the gross carrying amount of the financial instrument by the present value of the changes not covered by the practical expedient, discounted using the revised EIR.

(b) Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions

These are stated at cost, adjusted for effective fair value hedges (if any), less any amounts written-off and related expected credit losses.

(c) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method, and adjusted for effective fair value hedges (if any) and net of interest suspended, expected credit losses and any amounts written-off.

(d) Investment securities

The investment securities includes:

- Debt investment securities measured at amortised cost; these are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method;
- Debt and equity investment securities mandatorily measured at FVTPL or designated as at FVTPL; these are carried at fair value with changes recognised immediately in profit or loss;
- Debt securities measured at FVTOCI; and
- Equity investment securities designated as at FVTOCI.

For debt securities measured at FVTOCI, gains and losses are recognised in OCI, except for the following, which are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost:

- Interest revenue using the effective interest rate method;
- Expected Credit Loss (ECL) allowances and reversals; and
- Foreign exchange gains and losses.

When debt security measured at FVTOCI is impaired or derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from statement of changes in equity to statement of profit or loss.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Investment securities (continued)

The Group elects to present in OCI changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity instruments. The election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Gains and losses on such equity instruments are never reclassified to profit or loss, and no impairment is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss, unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment, in which case they are recognised in OCI. Cumulative gains and losses recognised in OCI are transferred to retained earnings on disposal of the investment.

(e) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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 best economic interest. The fair value of financial instruments that are quoted in an active market is determined by reference to market bid priced respectively at the close of business on the statement of financial position date.

In case of unquoted investments, the Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets or liabilities and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(f) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments;
- Loans and advances at amortised cost;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Loan commitments issued.

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3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

(g) Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. It is measured as follows:

- i) Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive);
- ii) Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- iii) Undrawn loan commitments and letter of credit: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive; and
- iv) Financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Group expects to recover.

The determination of the IFRS 9 provision results from a two-step approach:

As step 1, the facilities will have to be allocated to one of the three impairment stages by determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether the facility has been credit impaired.

As step 2, the expected credit loss is calculated i.e., 12-month expected loss for all facilities in Stage 1 and lifetime expected credit loss for all facilities in Stage 2. The facilities in Stage 3 are covered by specific provisions.

Refer to note 33 for further details.

(h) Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVTOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

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;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt, other than that of the home country sovereign (i.e. Bahrain), is credit-impaired, the Group considers the following factors:

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields; or
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.

The exposure to the home country sovereign i.e. Bahrain is considered to be low risk and fully recoverable. Refer to note 33 for further details.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Presentation of allowances for ECL in the statement of financial position

Allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of such assets;
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts as a provision;
- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Group has identified the ECL on the loan commitment / off-balance sheet component separately from those on the drawn component, the Group presents a loss allowance for drawn components. The amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Loss allowance for undrawn components is presented as a provision in other liabilities; and
- For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of such assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve as a provision.

(j) Write-off

Loans and debt securities 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.

(k) Renegotiated loans

Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and the agreement of new loan conditions. Once the terms have been renegotiated, any ECL is measured using the original effective interest rate as calculated before the modification of terms and the loan is no longer considered past due. Management continuously reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur. Refer to note 33.3 (e) and note 34 for further details.

(l) Term borrowings

Financial instruments or their components issued by the Group, which are not designated at fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss, are classified as liabilities under 'term borrowings', where the substance of the contractual arrangement results in the Group having an obligation either to deliver cash or another financial asset to the holder, or to satisfy the obligation other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of own equity shares.

After initial measurement, term borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on the issue and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.

(m) Investment in associated companies and joint ventures

The Group's investments in its associate and joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised at cost.

Subsequently, the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. It is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(m) Investment in associated companies and joint ventures (continued)

The considerations made in determining significant influence or joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries.

The statement of profit or loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate or joint venture.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of an associate and a joint venture is charged to the statement of profit or loss outside operating profit and represents profit or loss after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate or joint ventures.

The financial statements of the associate or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in associates or joint ventures. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate or joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognises the loss in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(n) Premises and equipment

All items of premises and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of all premises and equipment, other than freehold land which is deemed to have an indefinite life. The estimated useful lives of the assets for the calculation of depreciation are as follows:

- Properties and buildings	4 to 35 years
- Furniture and equipment	3 to 5 years
- Motor vehicles	4 years

(o) Collateral pending sale

The Group occasionally acquires real estate in settlement of certain loans and advances to customers. Such real estate is stated at the lower of the carrying value of the related facility and the current fair value of the collateral acquired, assessed on an individual basis. If the current fair value for any individual asset is lower, a provision is created. Gains or losses on disposal, and unrealised losses on revaluation, are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(p) Deposits

These are carried at amortised cost, less amounts repaid.

(q) Repurchase and resale agreements

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are not derecognised from the consolidated statement of financial position as the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The corresponding cash received is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset with a corresponding obligation to return it, including accrued interest as a liability reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan to the Group. The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest expense and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate. When the counterparty has the right to sell or repledge the securities, the Group reclassifies those securities in its consolidated statement of financial position, as appropriate.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Repurchase and resale agreements (continued)

Conversely, securities purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position. The consideration paid, including accrued interest, is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, reflecting the transaction's economic substance as a loan by the Group. The difference between the purchase and resale prices is recorded as interest income and is accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest rate. If securities purchased under agreement to resell are subsequently sold to third parties, the obligation to return the securities is recorded as a short sale and measured at fair value with any gains or losses included in 'net interest or similar income'.

(r) Taxation

There is no tax on corporate income in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Taxation on foreign operations is provided in accordance with the fiscal regulations of the respective countries in which the Group operates.

In India, the Bank makes provision for income tax after considering both current and deferred taxes. The tax effect of timing differences between the book profit and taxable profits are reflected through Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) / Deferred Tax Liability (DTL). Current tax is determined in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 and rules framed there under after considering the contested past adjustments on a prudent basis based on management estimates.

(s) Employees' end of service benefits

Costs relating to employees' end of service benefits are accrued in accordance with actuarial and other valuations as required by regulations applicable in each jurisdiction where the Group operates.

(t) Share-based payment transactions

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, the Group measures the services received and the corresponding increase in equity at the fair value of the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The fair value of those equity instruments is measured at grant date. The fair value so calculated at the grant date is recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of profit or loss over the vesting period, with a corresponding credit to retained earnings. When an employee leaves the Group during the vesting period, the shares granted stand forfeited and any amount recognised in respect of these forfeited shares is reversed through the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(u) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) and the costs to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

(v) Treasury stock

Treasury stock is deducted from equity and is stated at consideration paid. No gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of own equity instruments.

(w) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represents the portion of profit or loss and net assets in the subsidiaries not attributable to the Bank's equity shareholders. Any change in Group's ownership interest in the subsidiary that does not result in a loss of control is accounted for as an equity transaction.

(x) Proposed dividends

Proposed dividends are included as part of equity and only recognised as liabilities when approved by the shareholders. The payment of a dividend also requires the prior approval of the CBB.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(y) Financial guarantees

In the ordinary course of business, the Group gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. All such guarantees are treated as memorandum liabilities and are disclosed as part of contingent liabilities. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value, in 'interest payable, derivative and other liabilities', being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amortised 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 taken to the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The premium received is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

(z) Derivatives

The Group enters into derivative instruments including futures, forwards, swaps, and options in the foreign exchange and capital markets. Derivatives are stated at fair value. Derivatives with positive market values are included in 'interest receivable, derivative and other assets' and derivatives with negative market values are included in 'interest payable, derivative and other liabilities' in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Certain derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through the consolidated statement of profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

(aa) Hedge accounting

The Group makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate and foreign currency risks. In order to manage particular risks, the Group applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet the specified criteria.

Hedge accounting model introduced under IFRS 9 is designed to better align hedge accounting with risk management activities; permit a greater variety of hedging instruments and risks eligible for hedge accounting; and removed rule based thresholds for testing hedge effectiveness by bringing principle based criteria. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is no longer required and current accounting treatments of fair value, cashflow and net investment hedge accounting have been retained.

IFRS 9 provides an accounting choice to continue to apply IAS 39 hedge accounting rules until the IASB finalizes its macro hedge accounting project. The Group has adopted IFRS 9 hedge accounting and has determined that all hedge relationships that were designated as effective hedging relationships under IAS 39 would continue to qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9.

At inception of the hedging relationship, the management undertakes a formal designation and documentation. This includes the Group's risk management objective underlying, the hedging relationship and how that fits within the overall risk management strategy. The documentation also includes an identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the entity will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements. IFRS 9 also requires documentation of the hedge ratio and potential sources of ineffectiveness.

A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- there is 'an economic relationship' between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not 'dominate the value changes' that result from that economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of hedged item that the entity actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the entity actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(aa) Hedge accounting (continued)

The Group performs a hedge effectiveness assessment in a similar manner as at the inception of the hedging relationship and subsequently on every reporting period.

Classification of hedge accounting

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

i) Fair value hedges

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

Hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Differences in timing of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments;
- Different interest rate curves applied to discount the hedged items and hedging instruments; or
- Derivatives used as hedging instruments having a non-nil fair value at the time of designation.

ii) Cash flow hedges

In relation to cash flow hedges which meet the conditions for hedge accounting, the portion of any gain or loss on the hedging instrument, that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised initially in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the ineffective portion is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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

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

Discontinuation of hedges

A hedging relationship is discontinued in its entirety when as a whole it ceases to meet the qualifying criteria of the hedging relationship. Voluntary discontinuation when the qualifying criteria are met is prohibited. In the event of discontinuation, any subsequent changes in fair value of the hedging instrument are recognized in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. For effective fair value hedges of financial instruments with fixed maturities any adjustment arising from hedge accounting is amortised over the remaining term to maturity. For effective cash flow hedges, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity remains in equity until the hedged transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is transferred to the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

IBOR reform phase 1 and 2 impact on hedge accounting

The Group applies temporary reliefs to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform during the year before the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an ARR. A hedging relationship is affected if IBOR reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument.

IBOR reform phase 1 requires that for hedging relationships affected by IBOR reform, the Group must assume that for the purpose of assessing expected future hedge effectiveness, the interest rate is not altered as a result of IBOR reform.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(aa) Hedge accounting (continued)

IBOR reform phase 1 and 2 impact on hedge accounting (continued)

The Group has adopted IBOR reform phase 2 on its effective date for 1 January 2021. IBOR reform phase 2 provides temporary reliefs that allow the Group's hedging relationships to continue upon the replacement of an existing interest rate benchmark with an ARR. The reliefs require the Group to amend the hedge designations and hedge documentation and are set out in note 3.1 (a)

Under one of the reliefs under IBOR reform phase 2, the Group may elect for individual ARRs designated as hedging the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item for changes due to a non-contractually specified component of interest rate risk, to be deemed as meeting the IFRS 9 requirement to be separately identifiable. For each ARR to which the relief has been applied, the Group judges that both the volume and market liquidity of financial instruments that reference the ARR and are priced using the ARR will increase during the 24- month period with the result that the hedged ARR risk component will become separately identifiable in the change in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item.

(ab) Fiduciary assets

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Group and are, accordingly, not included in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ac) Offsetting

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 right to set off the recognised amounts and the Group intends to settle on a net basis.

(ad) Recognition of income and expenses

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Interest income and loan commitment fees, which are considered an integral part of the effective yield of a financial asset, are recognised using the effective yield method unless collectability is in doubt. The recognition of interest income is suspended when loans become non-performing i.e. are classified under Stage 3 (when overdue by ninety days or more). Notional interest is recognised on impaired loans and other financial assets based on the rate used to discount future cash flows to their net present value based on the original effective interest rate.

Interest expense is recognised using the effective yield method, which is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a short period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for provision of services. The performance obligations, as well as the timing of their satisfaction, are identified, and determined, at the inception of the contract. The Group's revenue contracts do not include multiple performance obligations. When the Group provides a service to its customers, consideration is invoiced and generally due immediately upon satisfaction of a service provided at a point in time or at the end of the contract period for a service provided over time. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ad) Recognition of income and expenses (continued)

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees. Fees and commissions that are linked to certain performance obligations are recognised after fulfilling those obligations.

Performance obligations satisfied over time include asset management and other services, where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs.

The fee and commission linked to performance obligation include fees earned for the provision of asset management services, which include portfolio diversification and rebalancing, typically over defined periods. These services represent a single performance obligation comprised of a series of distinct services which are substantially the same, being provided continuously over the contract period. Asset management fees consist of management and performance fees that are considered variable consideration.

The Group recognises dividend income when the right to receive payment is established.

Where the Group enters into an interest rate swap to change interest from fixed to floating (or vice versa), the amount of interest income or expense is adjusted by the net interest on the swap until the hedges are effective.

The Group adopted IBOR reform Phase 2 from its effective date, which allows as a practical expedient for changes to the basis for determining contractual cash flows to be treated as changes to a floating rate of interest, provided certain conditions are met. The conditions include that the change is necessary as a direct consequence of IBOR reform and that the transition takes place on an economically equivalent basis.

(ae) Foreign currencies

(i) Transactions and balances

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date. All differences arising on non-trading activities are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide an effective hedge against a net investment in a foreign operation. These differences are taken directly to equity until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

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 transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. 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 and overseas branches are translated into the Group's presentation currency at the rate of exchange as at the statement of financial position date, and their statements of profit or loss are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken directly to a separate component of equity through the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign entity, the deferred cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(af) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and balances with central banks (excluding mandatory reserve deposits), treasury bills, deposits and due from banks and other financial institutions having original maturities of ninety days or less. These cash and cash equivalent are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(ag) Leases - Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

a) Right of use assets

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 assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Group is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. Right of use assets are subject to impairment. The carrying value of right-of-use assets are recognised under premises and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position.

b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, in this case BIBOR. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset and is recognised under other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

(ah) Government grants

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. Refer to note 2.1 and 2.5 for additional details.

When the Group receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at nominal amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life of the asset, based on the pattern of consumption of the benefits of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

3.4 Significant accounting judgment and estimates

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has exercised judgment and estimates in determining the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements. The most significant uses of judgment and estimates were as follows:

i) 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 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Significant accounting judgment and estimates (continued)

ii) Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, these are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data is not available, judgment is applied to establish fair values.

These judgment include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as volatility for longer dated derivatives and discount rates, prepayment rates and default rate assumptions for asset backed securities.

iii) Business model

In making an assessment of whether a business model's objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Group considers at which level of its business activities such assessment should be made. Generally, a business model is a matter of fact which can be evidenced by the way business is managed and the information provided to management. In determining whether its business model for managing financial assets is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, the Group considers:

- Management's stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- Management's evaluation of the performance of the portfolio and liquidity requirements in the current market conditions; and
- Management's strategy in terms of earning contractual interest revenues or generating capital gains.

iv) Measurement of ECL

Assessment of whether credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and incorporation of forward-looking information in the measurement of ECL.

The measurement of the ECL for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions, credit behavior (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses), estimation of the amount and timing of the future cash flows and collateral values. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculation are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. A number of significant judgments are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Internal credit rating model, which assigns PDs to the individual ratings;
- The Group calculates PiT PD estimates under three scenarios, a best case, base case and worst case. An appropriate probability weighted ECL is then calculated by assigning probabilities, based on current market conditions, to each scenario;
- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs;
- Selection and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL; and
- Determining relevant period of exposure with respect to the revolving facilities and facilities undergoing restructuring at the time of the reporting date.

Refer to note 33.3 for further details.

3 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Significant accounting judgment and estimates (continued)

v) Impact of COVID-19

COVID-19 pandemic has spread across various geographies globally, causing disruption to business and economic activities. COVID-19 has brought about uncertainties in the global economic environment. The fiscal and monetary authorities, both domestic and international, have announced various support measures across the globe to counter possible adverse implications. In addition, the Group's operations are mainly based in economies that are relatively more dependent on the price of crude oil and natural gas.

Central banks across the world have stepped in with measures to protect the stability of the global economy with a wide range of measures from easing of interest rates, to asset purchase programme besides infusing significant liquidity into the economy.

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 interest, 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 current economic volatility in determination of the reported amounts of the Group's financial and non-financial assets and these are considered to represent management's best assessment based on available or observable information. Markets however remain volatile and the recorded amounts remain sensitive to market fluctuations.

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the Group's determination of allowance for credit losses and required the application of heightened judgment. Measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic have sharply curtailed economic activity in many countries, resulting in unprecedented declines in GDP and a substantial increase in unemployment starting in the spring of 2020. Significant fiscal and monetary policy stimulus, as well as bank-led deferral programs have generally supported lower defaults during the year. However, a resurgence of virus spread and re-imposition of containment measures to varying degrees in some regions, along with the tapering off of certain elements of fiscal support, has raised further uncertainty with regards to the timing and extent of recovery. As there is uncertainty as to how containment and support measures will evolve and the inputs used are inherently subject to change, which may materially change the Group's estimate of Stage 1 and Stage 2 allowance for credit losses in future periods.

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 judgment 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.

Refer to note 33.3 for further details.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

All figures in BD millions

4 CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS

	2021	2020
Cash in hand and vaults	23.4	20.3
Current accounts and placements with central banks	207.4	184.7
Mandatory reserve deposits with central banks	54.0	51.5
	284.8	256.5

Mandatory reserve deposits are not available for use in the Group's day-to-day operations.

5 TREASURY BILLS

These are short-term treasury bills issued by the Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain, which are carried at amortised cost amounting to BD 279.2 million (31 December 2020: BD 487.8 million). At 31 December 2021, treasury bills issued by Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain includes short-term Islamic Sukuk amounting to BD 9.3 million (31 December 2020: BD 41.2 million).

6 DEPOSITS AND AMOUNTS DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2021	2020
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	264.9	187.9
Nostro and other amounts due from banks	72.8	131.2
Less: Expected credit losses	(0.2)	(0.2)
	337.5	318.9

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

<u>At 31 December 2021</u>	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total
<i>At amortised cost:</i>				
Commercial loans and overdrafts	673.2	274.4	79.5	1,027.1
Consumer loans	651.7	10.7	9.0	671.4
	1,324.9	285.1	88.5	1,698.5
Less: Expected credit losses	(4.7)	(26.4)	(60.2)	(91.3)
	1,320.2	258.7	28.3	1,607.2
<u>At 31 December 2020</u>	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit- impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit- impaired	Total
<i>At amortised cost:</i>				
Commercial loans and overdrafts	639.1	301.2	94.0	1,034.3
Consumer loans	592.0	12.5	9.4	613.9
	1,231.1	313.7	103.4	1,648.2
Less: Expected credit losses	(6.3)	(22.8)	(63.3)	(92.4)
	1,224.8	290.9	40.1	1,555.8

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired loans is as follows:

	2021			Total
	Up to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 89 days	
Commercial loans and overdrafts	69.8	11.1	4.3	85.2
Consumer loans	15.0	2.5	11.2	28.7
	84.8	13.6	15.5	113.9
	2020			
	Up to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 89 days	Total
Commercial loans and overdrafts	9.4	-	0.4	9.8
Consumer loans	14.3	4.6	12.8	31.7
	23.7	4.6	13.2	41.5

None of the above past due loans are considered to be credit impaired.

The distribution of loans and advances by geographic region and industry sector is as follows:

	2021	2020
<i>Geographic region:</i>		
Gulf Co-operation Council countries	1,412.8	1,373.8
Asia	99.1	97.3
Europe	69.8	32.4
Others	25.5	52.3
	1,607.2	1,555.8
<i>Industry sector:</i>		
Individuals	588.6	530.5
Trading and manufacturing	489.9	477.5
Construction and real estate	281.0	266.7
Banks and other financial institutions	117.5	140.9
Government and public sector	7.3	14.9
Others	122.9	125.3
	1,607.2	1,555.8

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

Movements in allowances for ECL on loans and advances are as follows:

i) Commercial loans and overdrafts

	2021			Total
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
Balance at 1 January	2.9	21.3	56.2	80.4
Transferred to 12 month ECL	1.7	(1.7)	-	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(3.0)	3.2	(0.2)	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	(0.1)	0.1	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1.6	1.2	2.8	5.6
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(6.9)	(6.9)
Re-allocated during the year	-	-	(0.7)	(0.7)
Foreign exchange and other movements	0.5	(0.4)	1.5	1.6
Balance at 31 December	3.7	23.5	52.8	80.0
	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	Total
Balance at 1 January	3.2	19.0	69.0	91.2
Transferred to 12 month ECL	0.8	(0.8)	-	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(1.2)	1.2	-	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	(1.1)	1.1	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	0.6	1.4	5.8	7.8
Amounts written-off during the year	-	-	(17.5)	(17.5)
Foreign exchange and other movements	(0.5)	1.6	(2.2)	(1.1)
Balance at 31 December	2.9	21.3	56.2	80.4

ii) Consumer loans

	2021			Total
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
Balance at 1 January	3.4	1.5	7.1	12.0
Transferred to 12 month ECL	0.4	(0.4)	-	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	-	0.1	(0.1)	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(0.2)	(0.4)	0.6	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	(2.6)	2.1	0.6	0.1
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(1.5)	(1.5)
Re-allocated during the year	-	-	0.7	0.7
Balance at 31 December	1.0	2.9	7.4	11.3

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7 LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (continued)

	2020			Total
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
Balance at 1 January	1.7	2.6	7.8	12.1
Transferred to 12 month ECL	0.6	(0.6)	-	-
Transferred to lifetime ECL credit-impaired	-	(0.2)	0.2	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1.1	(0.3)	1.1	1.9
Amounts written-off during the year	-	-	(2.0)	(2.0)
Balance at 31 December	3.4	1.5	7.1	12.0

The fair value of the collateral consisting of cash, securities and real estate that the Group holds relating to loans individually determined to be credit impaired at 31 December 2021 amounts to BD 50.2 million (31 December 2020: BD 71.8 million).

At 31 December 2021, gross loans and advances include Islamic financing facilities provided by the Group to corporates amounting to BD 77.7 million (31 December 2020: BD 89.4 million). These mainly consists of Murabaha and Ijarah financing facilities.

At 31 December 2021, interest in suspense for past due loans that are credit impaired was BD 28.5 million (31 December 2020: BD 24.1 million).

The contractual amount outstanding on financial assets that have been written-off by the Group as at 31 December 2021 and that were still subject to enforcement activity was BD 90.8 million (2020: BD 91.6 million).

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount by stage is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1 January 2021	1,231.1	313.7	103.4	1,648.2
New assets originated	480.7	43.3	-	524.0
Payments and assets derecognised	(392.5)	(64.0)	(1.7)	(458.2)
Transfers to Stage 1	50.9	(44.9)	(6.0)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(36.1)	36.9	(0.8)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(0.9)	(1.1)	2.0	-
Amounts written-off during the year	-	-	(8.4)	(8.4)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(8.3)	1.2	-	(7.1)
At 31 December 2021	1,324.9	285.1	88.5	1,698.5
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1 January 2020	1,367.1	302.8	104.3	1,774.2
New assets originated	471.8	122.4	-	594.2
Payments and assets derecognised	(597.5)	(103.4)	(1.5)	(702.4)
Transfers to Stage 1	36.2	(36.0)	(0.2)	0.0
Transfers to Stage 2	(33.0)	33.5	(0.5)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(6.9)	(9.5)	16.4	-
Amounts written-off during the year	-	-	(15.7)	(15.7)
Foreign exchange adjustments	(6.6)	3.9	0.6	(2.1)
At 31 December 2020	1,231.1	313.7	103.4	1,648.2

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8 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

31 December 2021	<i>FVTPL</i>	<i>FVTOCI *</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
Quoted investments:				
Government bonds	-	389.9	36.4	426.3
Other bonds	-	286.3	-	286.3
Equities	-	45.5	-	45.5
	-	721.7	36.4	758.1
Unquoted investments:				
Government bonds	-	-	192.0	192.0
Other bonds	-	7.1	-	7.1
Equities	-	27.9	-	27.9
Managed funds	1.3	-	-	1.3
	1.3	35.0	192.0	228.3
	1.3	756.7	228.4	986.4
Less: Expected credit losses	-	(0.6)	-	(0.6)
	1.3	756.1	228.4	985.8
31 December 2020				
	<i>FVTPL</i>	<i>FVTOCI *</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
Quoted investments:				
Government bonds	-	375.1	14.4	389.5
Other bonds	-	350.9	-	350.9
Equities	-	43.3	-	43.3
	-	769.3	14.4	783.7
Unquoted investments:				
Government bonds	-	-	146.6	146.6
Equities	-	27.0	-	27.0
Managed funds	0.7	-	-	0.7
	0.7	27.0	146.6	174.3
	0.7	796.3	161.0	958.0
Less: Expected credit losses	-	(0.7)	-	(0.7)
	0.7	795.6	161.0	957.3

* At 31 December 2021, investment securities include government and other bonds of BD 480.5 million (31 December 2020: BD 534.4 million), which are pledged against the borrowings under repurchase agreements.

At 31 December 2021, investment securities include long-term Islamic Sukuk amounting to BD 84.2 million (31 December 2020: BD 94.7 million) and Islamic equity amounting to BD Nil (31 December 2020: BD 1.2 million).

8 INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

Movements in allowances for ECL on investment securities (government and other bonds at FVTOCI or amortised cost) were as follows:

	2021			Total*
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
Balance at 1 January	0.2	0.5	-	0.7
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	0.1	(0.2)	-	(0.1)
Balance at 31 December	0.3	0.3	-	0.6

	2020			Total*
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
Balance at 1 January	0.2	0.3	-	0.5
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	-	0.2	-	0.2
Balance at 31 December	0.2	0.5	-	0.7

The loss allowance of the FVTOCI is not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position because the carrying amount of debt investment securities at FVTOCI is at their fair value.

* This includes ECL on government and other bonds measured at amortised cost of BD 0.005 million (31 December 2020: BD 0.005 million).

9 INTEREST RECEIVABLE, DERIVATIVE AND OTHER ASSETS

	2021	2020
Interest receivable	18.8	19.1
Accounts receivable*	24.8	29.7
Collateral pending sale**	15.0	12.6
Prepaid expenses	2.3	2.3
Deferred tax asset (note 22)	1.4	1.6
Positive fair value of derivatives (note 28)	3.8	2.7
Other assets	12.4	15.1
	78.5	83.1

* This includes a fully provided receivable balance of BD 6.2 million (2020: BD 6.2 million) pertaining to payment made by the Group on an invoked financial guarantee.

** During the year ended 31 December 2021, an impairment charge of BD 0.4 million (2020: BD Nil) was recorded against collateral pending sale, which were acquired on settlement of loans and advances. Refer note 21.

10 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND JOINT VENTURES

The Group has a 23.03% (2020: 23.03%) equity interest in Bahrain Commercial Facilities Company B.S.C. ("BCFC"), incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain, which is engaged in consumer financing, insurance, dealing in real estate and automobiles.

The Group has a 22.00% (2020: 22.00%) shareholding in The Benefit Company B.S.C. (c) incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain, which is engaged in ancillary services to provide payment systems and other related financial services for the benefit of commercial banks and their customers in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

The Group has a 40.00% (2020: 40.00%) stake in BBK Geojit securities K.S.C., a jointly controlled company incorporated in the State of Kuwait.

The Group has a 24.27% (2020: 24.27%) stake in Bahrain Liquidity Fund, an investment vehicle established in the Kingdom of Bahrain to enhance liquidity in the market and to close the valuation gap between securities listed on Bahrain Bourse and their regional peers.

The Group has a 50.00% (2020: 50.00%) stake in Aegila Capital Management Limited, a joint venture company incorporated in the United Kingdom which is engaged in capital market advisory services for alternative investments with particular focus in the real estate.

The Group has a 49.96% (2020: 49.96%) stake in Magnum Partners Holding Limited, a joint venture company incorporated in Jersey to indirectly acquire real estate investment in Netherlands.

The Group has a 24.99% (2020: 24.99%) stake in Evoque Holdings Jersey Limited, a joint venture company incorporated in Jersey to indirectly acquire real estate investment in Germany.

The Group has a 45.00% (2020: 45.00%) stake in LSE Jersey Holdings Limited Partnership, a joint venture partnership registered in Jersey to facilitate the indirect real estate investment in the United Kingdom.

The Group has a 40.00% (2020: 60.00%) stake in Invita Kuwait K.S.C.C., incorporated in Kuwait and engaged in business processing and outsourcing services. Refer to note 2.4.

	2021	2020
<i>Carrying amount of investment in associated companies and joint ventures</i>		
At 1 January	65.5	70.6
Additional contribution and acquisitions	-	0.1
Share of profit / (loss) for the year	1.7	(0.1)
Dividends received	(1.0)	(3.1)
Change in unrealised fair values - associated companies (note 16)	0.5	(0.7)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.8)	1.8
Capital distribution	(0.9)	-
Other equity movements	-	(3.1)
At 31 December	65.0	65.5

10 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND JOINT VENTURES (continued)

The following table illustrates the summarised most recent available financial information of the Group's interest in its non-material associated companies and joint ventures:

	2021	2020
<i>Financial position related information</i>		
Total assets	75.8	76.0
Total liabilities	49.0	48.7
<i>Profit or loss related information</i>		
Revenue	7.1	3.7
Net profit / (loss) for the year	1.8	(1.3)
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year	1.8	(2.5)

Investment in associated companies and joint ventures includes the Group's investment in BCFC, which is considered to be a material associate. The following table illustrates the summarised financial information of the Group's investment in BCFC:

	2021	2020
Net interest income	20.0	24.6
Gross profit on automotive sales	5.9	4.3
Other operating income	8.0	7.5
Total operating income	33.9	36.4
Operating expenses	(17.7)	(19.1)
Other operating expenses	(12.0)	(13.2)
Adjusted profit for the year	4.2	4.1
Group's share of adjusted profit for the year	1.0	0.9
	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash and balances with banks	33.7	9.2
Loans and advances to customers	235.0	286.6
Inventories	14.6	22.5
Other assets	44.4	50.5
Total assets	327.7	368.8
Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	20.6	25.2
Bank term loans	175.0	209.6
Total liabilities	195.6	234.8
Donation reserve	(0.3)	(0.5)
Adjusted equity	131.8	133.5
Proportion of the Group's ownership	23.03%	23.03%
Group's share of adjusted equity	30.4	30.7

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10 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND JOINT VENTURES (continued)

The figures reported above for BCFC are based on 30 September 2021 reviewed financial statements adjusted for expected performance for the last quarter ended 31 December 2021 (31 December 2020: same).

The market value of the Bank's investment in BCFC based on the price quoted in the Bahrain Bourse at 31 December 2021 was BD 23.3 million (31 December 2020: BD 24.0 million).

11 PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT

	<i>Freehold land</i>	<i>Properties and buildings</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment</i>	<i>Right-of- use assets</i>	<i>Capital work in progress</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost	8.8	29.7	57.8	11.5	0.1	107.9
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(19.6)	(48.0)	(5.6)	-	(73.2)
Net book value at 31 December 2021	8.8	10.1	9.8	5.9	0.1	34.7
	<i>Freehold land</i>	<i>Properties and buildings</i>	<i>Furniture and equipment</i>	<i>Right-of-use assets</i>	<i>Capital work in progress</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost	8.8	28.7	54.4	11.1	0.2	103.2
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	(18.2)	(44.9)	(4.6)	-	(67.7)
Net book value at 31 December 2020	8.8	10.5	9.5	6.5	0.2	35.5

The depreciation charge for the year amounted to BD 7.0 million (2020: BD 7.1 million).

12 TERM BORROWINGS

The term borrowings were obtained for general financing purposes and comprised:

<i>Rate of interest</i>	<i>Maturity</i>	<i>Carrying amount</i>	
		2021	2020
5.50%	2024	188.5	188.5
1.87% (floating)	2023	56.6	-
		245.1	188.5

13 CUSTOMERS' CURRENT, SAVINGS AND OTHER DEPOSITS

	2021	2020
Term deposits	653.8	719.7
Savings accounts	809.6	784.5
Current accounts	540.6	568.9
Other deposit accounts	121.6	94.3
	2,125.6	2,167.4

14 INTEREST PAYABLE, DERIVATIVE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2021	2020
Interest payable	19.5	15.2
Accrued expenses	29.9	38.4
Negative fair value of derivatives (note 28)	28.6	57.9
Accounts payable	27.1	31.7
Lease liability	6.1	6.5
ECL on financial contracts and commitments (note 29)	3.9	4.1
Other liabilities	3.6	6.7
	118.7	160.5

15 EQUITY

	2021	2020
(i) Share capital		
<i>Authorised</i>		
1,500,000,000 shares (2020: 1,500,000,000 shares) of BD 0.100 each	150.0	150.0
<i>Issued and fully paid</i>		
1,497,909,965 shares (2020: 1,361,736,332 shares) of BD 0.100 each	149.8	136.2

Movement of ordinary share capital was as follows:

	<i>Number of shares</i>	
	2021	2020
Shares at 1 January	1,361,736,332	1,296,891,745
Add: Issuance of stock dividend	136,173,633	64,844,587
Shares at 31 December	1,497,909,965	1,361,736,332

(ii) Treasury stock

Treasury stock represents the Bank's purchase of its own shares. At the end of the year, the Bank held 12,174,813 (2020: 12,073,869) of its own shares.

	2021	2020
Consideration paid	(5.0)	(5.2)

(iii) Share premium

The share premium arising on issue of ordinary shares is not distributable except in such circumstances as stipulated in the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law (BCCL) and following the approval of the CBB.

(iv) Employee Performance Share Plan

The Group has an Employee Performance Share Plan (EPSP) under which shares are granted to certain eligible employees (refer to note 42).

(v) Unclaimed dividends

Following a regulatory directive issued by Bahrain Bourse per resolution no (3) of 2020, all the unclaimed dividends were transferred to a designated Bahrain Clear account held with CBB. Prior to this directive and as per the Group's policy and procedures, any unclaimed dividends outstanding for more than 10 years were transferred to equity, however were available to the respective shareholders for any future claims. During the year, no amount was transferred to equity as unclaimed dividends (2020: same). The Group paid BD 0.022 million (2020: BD 0.221 million) to its shareholders from the reserve account in the equity.

15 EQUITY (continued)**(vi) Statutory reserve**

The statutory reserve has been created in accordance with the BCCL. The Bank transfers 10% of its annual profits to its statutory reserve till such time as the reserve equals 50% of the issued share capital of the Bank. During the year, the Bank transferred BD 5.3 million to statutory reserve (2020: BD 5.2 million). The reserve is not available for distribution, except in circumstances as stipulated in the BCCL and following the approval from the CBB.

(vii) General reserve

The general reserve has been built up in accordance with the provisions of the Bank's articles of association and underlines the shareholders' commitment to enhance the strong equity base of the Bank. During the year, the Bank transferred BD 2.6 million to general reserve (2020: BD 7.5 million). The general reserve is distributable subject to the approval from the CBB and the Annual General Assembly of the Shareholders.

16 CUMULATIVE CHANGES IN FAIR VALUES

	2021	2020
Fair value through other comprehensive income		
At 1 January	(10.2)	11.7
Transferred to retained earnings on sale / write-off of equity securities	(2.3)	(0.1)
Transferred to profit or loss on sale of investment securities (debt)	(3.6)	(3.6)
Transferred to profit or loss on impairment (debt)	(0.1)	0.2
Fair value changes on investment securities carried at FVTOCI	9.0	(18.4)
At 31 December	(7.2)	(10.2)
Cash flow hedges		
At 1 January	(1.2)	(0.5)
Change in unrealised fair values - associated companies (note 10)	0.5	(0.7)
At 31 December	(0.7)	(1.2)
	(7.9)	(11.4)

17 PROPOSED APPROPRIATIONS

	2021	2020
Cash dividend	29.7	27.0
Stock dividend	15.0	13.6
Transfer to general reserve [note 15 (vii)]	-	2.6
Donations	2.2	2.2
	46.9	45.4

The Board of Directors proposed cash dividend of BD 0.020 per share, net of treasury stock as of 31 December 2021 and a stock dividend of BD 0.010 per share (2020: cash dividends of BD 0.020 per share, net of treasury stock as of 31 December 2020 and a stock dividend of BD 0.010 per share). Further, a transfer of 0% (2020: 5%) of the Group's annual profit to general reserve amounting to BD Nil (2020: BD 2.6 million) was proposed by the Board of Directors.

During the year, the Bank paid cash dividend of BD 0.020 per share, net of treasury stock and a stock dividend of BD 0.010 per share pertaining to 2020 (2020: BD 0.030 per share, net of treasury stock and a stock dividend of BD 0.005 per share pertaining to 2019).

The above appropriations will be submitted for approval at the forthcoming Annual General Assembly of the Shareholders. The payment of the final cash dividend is subject to the approval of the CBB.

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18 NET INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2021	2020
a) INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME		
<i>At amortised cost:</i>		
Loans and advances to customers	75.6	84.4
Investment securities	5.5	3.6
Treasury bills	7.5	13.1
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	4.0	8.2
<i>At FVTOCI:</i>		
Investment securities	25.8	28.4
	<u>118.4</u>	<u>137.7</u>
	2021	2020
b) INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSE		
<i>On financial liabilities carried at amortised cost:</i>		
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	(18.3)	(26.1)
Customers' deposits	(17.5)	(30.8)
	<u>(35.8)</u>	<u>(56.9)</u>
NET INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME	<u>82.6</u>	<u>80.8</u>

19 FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME - NET

	2021	2020
Fee and commission income	38.5	35.8
Fee and commission expense	(22.6)	(16.2)
	<u>15.9</u>	<u>19.6</u>

Included in fee and commission income is a loss of BD 0.04 million (2020: gain of BD 0.03 million) relating to trust and other fiduciary activities.

20 INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME

	2021	2020
Dividend income	2.6	2.6
Gain on foreign exchange	6.5	5.3
Realised gains on investment securities	3.6	3.5
Income from commercial activities *	4.1	5.3
Other income	0.3	1.6
	<u>17.1</u>	<u>18.3</u>

* This represents income arising from non-financial business process outsourcing services provided by a Bank's subsidiary.

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21 NET PROVISIONS AND CREDIT LOSSES

	2021	2020
Loans and advances to customers (note 7)	5.6	9.7
Recoveries from fully provided loans and advances written-off in previous years	(2.8)	(1.7)
Investment securities (note 8)	(0.1)	0.2
Off-balance sheet exposures	(0.2)	(2.6)
Collateral pending sale	0.4	-
	2.9	5.6

22 TAXATION

	2021	2020
Consolidated statement of financial position		
Deferred tax asset (note 9)	1.4	1.6
Consolidated statement of profit or loss		
Deferred tax (expense) / write-back on foreign operations	(0.1)	0.3

Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid in respect of taxable income of the Group's operations in India for the year, in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted by Parliament of India. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for the future tax consequences of timing differences being the difference between the taxable income and the accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent period. Deferred tax assets on account of timing differences are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The Group's tax expense includes all direct taxes that are accrued on taxable profits of entities to the authorities in the respective countries of incorporation, in accordance with the tax laws prevailing in those jurisdictions. Consequently, it is not practical to provide a reconciliation between the accounting and taxable profits together with the details of effective tax rates. Effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2021 is 43.68 % (2020: 43.68%).

23 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Bank by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

	2021	2020
Profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Bank for basic and diluted earnings per share computation	53.1	52.0
Adjusted net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Bank	53.1	52.0
Weighted average number of shares, net of treasury stock, outstanding during the year	1,485,527,406	1,486,125,600
Basic and diluted earnings per share (BD)	0.036	0.035

24 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into four major business segments:

Retail banking	Principally handling individual customers' deposits and providing consumer finance type loans, overdrafts, credit facilities and funds transfer facilities, credit cards and foreign exchange.
Corporate banking	Principally handling loans and other credit facilities, deposit and current accounts for corporate and institutional customers in Bahrain.
International banking	Principally handling loans and other credit facilities, deposit and current accounts for international corporate and institutional customers. This also covers the operations of the overseas units.
Investment and treasury activities	Principally providing money market, trading and treasury services as well as the management of the Group's funding operations. Investment activities involve handling investments in local and international markets, investment advisory services and funds management.
Other activities	Other activities include business process outsourcing services.

These segments are the basis on which the Group reports its information to the chief operating decision maker. Transactions between segments are generally recorded at estimated market rates on an arm's length basis. Interest is charged / credited to business segments based on a transfer pricing rate, which approximates the marginal cost of funds on a matched funded basis.

24 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Segment information for the year ended 31 December 2021 was as follows:

	<i>Retail banking</i>	<i>Corporate banking</i>	<i>International banking</i>	<i>Investment and treasury activities</i>	<i>Other activities</i>	<i>Total</i>
Interest income	34.7	27.1	17.7	38.9	-	118.4
Interest expense	(3.6)	(4.6)	(9.7)	(17.9)	-	(35.8)
Internal fund transfer price	(3.2)	(4.0)	2.6	(9.1)	13.7	-
Net interest and similar income	27.9	18.5	10.6	11.9	13.7	82.6
Other operating income	10.6	2.7	4.0	10.8	4.9	33.0
Operating income before results from associated companies and joint ventures	38.5	21.2	14.6	22.7	18.6	115.6
Net provisions and credit losses	0.6	(3.9)	0.7	0.1	(0.4)	(2.9)
Segment result	10.7	1.7	4.1	17.1	18.2	51.8
Share of (loss) / profit from associated companies and joint ventures	-	-	-	0.6	1.1	1.7
Net profit for the year						53.5
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests						(0.4)
Net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Bank						53.1
Segment assets	747.5	624.1	699.4	1,415.3	72.6	3,558.9
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	-	-	-	19.9	45.1	65.0
Common assets	-	-	-	-	-	48.8
Total assets						3,672.7
Segment liabilities	1,062.4	725.1	647.5	616.0	8.0	3,059.0
Common liabilities						68.5
Total liabilities						3,127.5

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24 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

Segment information for the year ended 31 December 2020 was as follows:

	<i>Retail banking</i>	<i>Corporate banking</i>	<i>International banking</i>	<i>Investment and treasury activities</i>	<i>Other activities</i>	<i>Total</i>
Interest income	33.1	31.6	25.6	46.8	0.6	137.7
Interest expense	(5.0)	(11.3)	(15.6)	(25.0)	-	(56.9)
Internal fund transfer price	(1.1)	(0.8)	2.3	(14.2)	13.8	-
Net interest and similar income	27.0	19.5	12.3	7.6	14.4	80.8
Other operating income	12.4	4.5	4.6	9.7	6.7	37.9
Operating income before results from associated companies and joint ventures	39.4	24.0	16.9	17.3	21.1	118.7
Net provisions and credit losses	(0.4)	(5.3)	0.3	(0.2)	-	(5.6)
Segment result	12.4	3.9	5.0	11.3	20.1	52.7
Share of (loss) / profit from associated companies and joint ventures	-	-	-	(0.4)	0.3	(0.1)
Net profit for the year						52.6
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests						(0.6)
Net profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Bank						52.0
Segment assets	683.8	621.7	785.3	1,497.3	57.7	3,645.8
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	-	-	-	21.4	44.1	65.5
Common assets						49.1
Total assets						3,760.4
Segment liabilities	1,053.3	699.5	677.9	702.1	6.8	3,139.6
Common liabilities						106.3
Total liabilities						3,245.9

24 OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)**Geographic information**

The Group operates in two geographic markets: Domestic (Bahrain), Others (Middle East / Africa, Europe, North America and Asia). The following tables show the distribution of the Group's revenue and non-current assets by geographical segment, allocated based on the location in which the assets and liabilities are located.

	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2021			
Net interest and similar income	75.3	7.3	82.6
Share of profit / (loss) from associated companies and joint ventures	-	1.7	1.7
Other operating income	29.7	3.3	33.0
	105.0	12.3	117.3
Non-current assets*	88.8	25.9	114.7

Geographic information (continued)

	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2020			
Net interest and similar income	72.5	8.3	80.8
Share of profit / (loss) from associated companies and joint ventures	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Other operating income	34.4	3.5	37.9
	106.9	11.7	118.6
Non-current assets*	87.2	26.4	113.6

* Non-current assets represent investments in associated companies and joint ventures, collateral pending sale, and premises and equipment.

25 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows included the following as at 31 December:

	2021	2020
Cash in hand and vaults (note 4)	23.4	20.3
Current accounts and placements with central banks (note 4)	207.4	184.7
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions having original maturities of ninety days or less	336.1	312.7
	566.9	517.7

26 RELATED PARTY BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent major shareholders, associated companies and joint ventures, directors and key management personnel of the Group and entities controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by such parties. Pricing policies and terms of these transactions are approved by the Group's management. All the loans and advances to related parties are performing and subject to ECL allowances.

Amounts outstanding as of the statement of financial position date in respect of transactions entered into with related parties were as follows:

	<i>Major shareholders</i>	<i>Associated companies and joint ventures</i>	<i>Directors and key management personnel</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2021				
Loans and advances to customers	-	9.7	2.0	11.7
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	-	65.0	-	65.0
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	161.2	1.4	8.7	171.3
31 December 2020				
Loans and advances to customers	-	26.9	1.9	28.8
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	-	65.5	-	65.5
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	185.4	0.8	8.5	194.7

The income and expense in respect of related parties included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss were as follows:

	<i>Major shareholders</i>	<i>Associated companies and joint ventures</i>	<i>Directors and key management personnel</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2021				
Interest income	-	0.7	-	0.7
Interest expense	2.4	-	0.1	2.5
Share of profit from associated companies and joint ventures	-	1.7	-	1.7
31 December 2020				
Interest income	-	1.0	-	1.0
Interest expense	5.2	-	0.1	5.3
Share of loss from associated companies and joint ventures	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)

Compensation for key management, including executive officers, comprises the following:

	2021	2020
Short-term employee benefits	10.5	10.3
Long-term employee benefits	1.3	0.7
	11.8	11.0

For key management personnel interest in the employee share incentive scheme, refer to note 42.

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27 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The maturity profile of the assets and liabilities given below has been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date, except in the case of customer deposits. The liquidity profile of customer deposits has been determined on the basis of the effective maturities indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

	<i>Within 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 6 months</i>	<i>6 to 12 months</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 10 years</i>	<i>10 to 20 years</i>	<i>More than 20 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2021										
Assets										
Cash and balances with central banks	230.8	-	-	-	230.8	-	-	-	54.0	284.8
Treasury bills	16.9	61.7	92.0	108.6	279.2	-	-	-	-	279.2
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	323.0	13.1	-	1.4	337.5	-	-	-	-	337.5
Loans and advances to customers	215.3	127.2	63.1	96.4	502.0	668.3	336.6	48.4	51.9	1,607.2
Investment securities	24.9	17.4	32.7	8.6	83.6	328.6	340.5	111.9	121.2	985.8
Interest receivable, derivative and other assets	63.4	-	-	-	63.4	15.1	-	-	-	78.5
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0	65.0
Premises and equipment	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	28.3	1.1	3.2	1.5	34.7
Total assets	874.3	219.5	188.0	215.3	1,497.1	1,040.3	678.2	163.5	293.6	3,672.7
Liabilities										
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	181.8	48.1	9.6	11.3	250.8	4.1	-	-	-	254.9
Borrowings under repurchase agreement	-	-	80.8	75.6	156.4	226.8	-	-	-	383.2
Term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	245.1	-	-	-	245.1
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	296.0	49.2	46.2	11.7	403.1	0.1	-	-	1,722.4	2,125.6
Interest payable, derivative and other liabilities	112.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	113.4	2.2	0.9	2.2	-	118.7
Total liabilities	590.6	97.4	136.8	98.9	923.7	478.3	0.9	2.2	1,722.4	3,127.5
Net liquidity gap	283.7	122.1	51.2	116.4	573.4	562.0	677.3	161.3	(1,428.8)	545.2
Cumulative liquidity gap	283.7	405.8	457.0	573.4		1,135.4	1,812.7	1,974.0	545.2	

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27 MATURITY ANALYSIS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	<i>Within 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 6 months</i>	<i>6 to 12 months</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 10 years</i>	<i>10 to 20 years</i>	<i>More than 20 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>31 December 2020</i>										
Assets										
Cash and balances with central banks	205.0	-	-	-	205.0	-	-	-	51.5	256.5
Treasury bills	74.6	164.5	135.7	113.0	487.8	-	-	-	-	487.8
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	306.7	5.7	6.0	0.5	318.9	-	-	-	-	318.9
Loans and advances to customers	208.7	106.2	124.6	102.2	541.7	610.6	323.3	30.3	49.9	1,555.8
Investment securities	31.7	23.7	37.6	15.8	108.8	304.2	333.1	94.7	116.5	957.3
Interest receivable, derivative and other assets	70.5	-	-	-	70.5	12.6	-	-	-	83.1
Investments in associated companies and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.5	65.5
Premises and equipment	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	29.1	0.9	3.7	1.5	35.5
Total assets	897.2	300.1	304.0	231.7	1,733.0	956.5	657.3	128.7	284.9	3,760.4
Liabilities										
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	225.4	89.9	9.0	1.9	326.2	4.1	-	-	-	330.3
Borrowings under repurchase agreement	20.9	-	78.7	95.4	195.0	204.2	-	-	-	399.2
Term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	188.5	-	-	-	188.5
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	291.8	54.1	44.0	22.4	412.3	0.5	-	-	1,754.6	2,167.4
Interest payable, derivative and other liabilities	154.3	-	0.1	0.2	154.6	2.6	0.6	2.7	-	160.5
Total liabilities	692.4	144.0	131.8	119.9	1,088.1	399.9	0.6	2.7	1,754.6	3,245.9
Net liquidity gap	204.8	156.1	172.2	111.8	644.9	556.6	656.7	126.0	(1,469.7)	514.5
Cumulative liquidity gap	204.8	360.9	533.1	644.9		1,201.5	1,858.2	1,984.2	514.5	

28 DERIVATIVES

A derivative financial instrument is a financial contract between two parties where payments are dependent upon movements in the price of one or more underlying financial instrument, reference rate or index. In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into various types of transactions that involve derivative financial instruments. The use of derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Group enters into derivative contracts for the purpose of reducing risks from potential movements in foreign exchange rates and interest rates inherent in the Group's non-trading assets and liabilities. The Group also enters into derivative contracts for the purpose of trading.

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments together with their notional amounts. The notional amount is the amount of a derivative's underlying asset, reference rate or index and is the basis upon which changes in the value of derivatives are measured. The notional amounts indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at year end but are neither indicative of the market risk nor credit risk.

	<i>Positive fair value</i>	<i>Negative fair value</i>	<i>Notional amount</i>
31 December 2021			
<i>Derivatives held for trading:</i>			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	0.4	0.4	196.3
<i>Derivatives held as fair value hedges:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	3.4	28.2	582.9
	3.8	28.6	779.2
	<i>Positive fair value</i>	<i>Negative fair value</i>	<i>Notional amount</i>
31 December 2020			
<i>Derivatives held for trading:</i>			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2.6	0.7	256.8
<i>Derivatives held as fair value hedges:</i>			
Interest rate swaps	0.1	57.2	525.7
	2.7	57.9	782.5

Derivative product types

Forwards and futures are contractual agreements to either buy or sell a specified currency, commodity or financial instrument at a specific price and date in the future. Forwards are customised contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Foreign currency and interest rate futures are transacted in standardised amounts on regulated exchanges and are subject to daily cash margin requirements. Forward rate agreements are effectively tailor-made interest rate futures which fix a forward rate of interest on a notional amount, for an agreed period of time starting on a specified future date.

Swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange interest or foreign currency differentials based on a specific notional amount. For interest rate swaps, counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating rate interest payments based on a notional value in a single currency. For currency swaps, fixed or floating interest payments and notional amounts are exchanged in different currencies.

Options are contractual agreements that convey the right, but not the obligation, to either buy or sell a specific amount of a commodity or financial instrument at a fixed price, either at a fixed future date or at any time within a specified period. The Group does not engage in the writing of options.

28 DERIVATIVES (continued)***Derivatives held or issued for trading purposes***

Most of the Group's derivative trading activities relate to back-to-back customer deals. In addition, the Group takes certain foreign exchange positions with the expectation of profiting from favorable movements in prices, rates or indices.

Derivatives held or issued for hedging purposes

The Group has put in place systems for the measurement and management of risk. Part of the risk management process involves managing the Group's exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates (currency risk) and interest rates through asset and liability management activities. It is the Group's policy to reduce its exposure to currency and interest rate risks to acceptable levels as determined by the Board of Directors. For strategies adopted to manage interest rate and currency risk, please refer notes 36 and 37 respectively.

As part of its asset and liability management, the Group uses derivatives for hedging currency and interest rate movements. This is achieved by hedging specific financial instruments, forecasted transactions as well as strategic hedging against consolidated statement of financial position exposures. In all such cases, the objective of the hedging relationship, details of the hedged item and hedging instrument are documented and the transactions are accounted for as fair value or cash flow hedges, as the case may be.

Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges are used by the Group to protect it against changes in the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities due to movements in exchange rates and interest rates. The financial instruments hedged for interest rate risk include loans, fair value through other comprehensive income debt securities, debt issued and other borrowed funds. The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps to hedge against specifically identified currency risks, and interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk.

In these hedge relationships, the main sources of ineffectiveness is the maturity mis-matches or the hedging instruments. The hedged instruments are subject to different counterparty risks, resulting in a change to hedge effectiveness measurement elements.

The Group held the following interest rate swaps as hedging instruments in fair value hedges of interest risk:

	<i>Less than 1 month</i>	<i>1 to 3 months</i>	<i>3 months to 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>
<i>Interest rate risk</i>					
<i>Hedge of investment securities</i>					
31 December 2021					
Nominal amount	1.9	-	14.9	170.6	395.5
Average fixed interest rate	5%	-	6%	5%	6%
31 December 2020					
Nominal amount	-	5.7	16.8	198.1	305.1
Average fixed interest rate	0%	5%	4%	5%	6%

The line item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the positive fair value of derivatives included is "Interest receivable, derivative and other assets". Refer to note 9.

28 DERIVATIVES (continued)**Fair value hedges (continued)**

The amounts relating to items designated as hedged items were as follows:

	2021		2020	
	Carrying amount	Fair value adjustments*	Carrying amount	Fair value adjustments*
Bonds (Investment securities)	619.0	20.7	573.9	51.4

* Represents accumulated fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Group recognised a net gain of BD 34.7 million (2020: net gain of BD 33.4 million), representing the gain on the hedging instruments. The total loss on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk amounted to BD 34.5 million (2020: loss of BD 33.7 million).

Fair value hedges of interest rate risk

The IBOR reform phase 2 amendments address issues arising during IBOR reform, including specifying when the 'phase 1' amendments will cease to apply, when hedge designations and documentation should be updated, and when hedges of the Alternative Benchmark Rate or Alternative Reference Rate (ARR) as the hedged risk are permitted.

The 'phase 1' amendments provided temporary relief from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform. The reliefs had the effect that IBOR reform should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate prior to contracts being amended. However, any hedge ineffectiveness continued to be recorded in the statement of profit or loss. Furthermore, the amendments set out triggers for when the reliefs would end, which included the uncertainty arising from IBOR reform no longer being present.

The Group hedges interest rate risk only to the extent of benchmark interest rates because the changes in fair value of a fixed-rate note or loan are significantly influenced by changes in the benchmark interest rate. Hedge accounting is applied where economic hedging relationships meet the hedge accounting criteria.

By using derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates, the Group also exposes itself to credit risk of the derivative counterparty, which is not offset by the hedged item.

In these hedging relationships, the main sources of ineffectiveness are the effect of the counterparty and the Group's own credit risk on the fair value of the interest rate swap, which is not reflected in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the change in interest rate; and differences in maturities of the interest rate swap and the loans or the notes.

There were no other sources of ineffectiveness in these hedging relationships.

The effective portion of fair value gains on derivatives held in qualifying fair value hedging relationships and the hedging gain or loss on the hedged items are included in other investment income.

Cash flow hedges

At 31 December 2021 and 2020, the Group did not hold any instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates and foreign currency.

The line item in the consolidated statement of financial position where the negative fair value of derivatives included is "Interest payable, derivative and other liabilities". Refer to note 14.

29 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES***Credit-related commitments***

Credit-related commitments include commitments to extend credit, standby letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances which are designed to meet the requirements of the Group's customers.

Commitments to extend credit represent the unused portions of contractual commitments to make loans and revolving credits, principally in the form of loans and advances, guarantees and letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss, which cannot readily be quantified, is expected to be considerably less than the total unused commitment as most of the commitments to extend credit are contingent upon the customer maintaining specific credit standards. Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates of less than one year or other termination clauses. Since commitments may expire without being drawn upon, the total contracted amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Letters of credit, guarantees (including standby letters of credit) and acceptances commit the Group to make payments on behalf of customers contingent upon certain conditions. Standby letters of credit, which are included under guarantees, would have market risk if issued or extended at a fixed rate of interest. However, these contracts are primarily made at a floating rate.

31 December 2021	<i>On demand</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Contingencies:</i>						
Letters of credit	3.4	11.5	15.3	-	-	30.2
Guarantees	164.0	-	-	-	-	164.0
						<u>194.2</u>
<i>Commitments:</i>						
Undrawn loan commitments	170.1	-	-	-	-	170.1
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	-	149.9	46.4	-	-	196.3
Interest Rate Swap	-	1.9	14.9	170.6	395.4	582.8
						<u>949.2</u>
						<u><u>1,143.4</u></u>
31 December 2020	<i>On demand</i>	<i>Less than 3 months</i>	<i>3 to 12 months</i>	<i>1 to 5 years</i>	<i>More than 5 years</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Contingencies:</i>						
Letters of credit	2.5	20.1	13.0	-	-	35.6
Guarantees	177.3	-	-	-	-	177.3
						<u>212.9</u>
<i>Commitments:</i>						
Undrawn loan commitments	181.5	-	-	-	-	181.5
Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts	-	162.5	94.3	-	-	256.8
Interest Rate Swap	-	5.7	16.8	198.1	305.2	525.8
						<u>964.1</u>
						<u><u>1,177.0</u></u>

The Group does not expect all its commitments to be drawn before the expiry of the commitment.

29 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (continued)

Exposure (after applying credit conversion factor) and ECL by stage was as follows:

	2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit commitments and contingencies	210.0	19.0	14.6	243.6
ECL allowances (note 14)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(3.3)	(3.9)
	2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Credit commitments and contingencies	178.7	18.4	15.4	212.5
ECL allowances (note 14)	(0.5)	(0.2)	(3.4)	(4.1)

A reconciliation of changes in gross carrying amount for credit commitments and contingencies by stage is as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1 January 2021	312.3	66.6	15.5	394.4
New exposures	148.2	15.2	-	163.4
Exposures matured / lapsed	(162.4)	(29.1)	(3.8)	(195.3)
Transfers to Stage 1	13.6	(13.6)	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(20.1)	20.2	(0.1)	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(3.0)	-	3.0	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	2.0	(0.3)	0.1	1.8
At 31 December 2021	290.6	59.0	14.7	364.3
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1 January 2020	291.9	89.1	22.0	403.0
New exposures	163.9	11.8	-	175.7
Exposures matured / lapsed	(132.4)	(45.6)	(0.5)	(178.5)
Transfers to Stage 1	68.2	(52.1)	(16.1)	-
Transfers to Stage 2	(66.4)	66.4	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	(11.3)	-	11.3	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(1.6)	(3.0)	(1.2)	(5.8)
At 31 December 2020	312.3	66.6	15.5	394.4

30 RISK MANAGEMENT

The activities of the Group entails risk taking on a regular basis through its businesses. Risk management involves the identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing of risks on a continuous basis. Efficient and timely management of risks in the Group's activities is critical for the financial soundness and profitability of the Group. The objective of risk management is to increase shareholders' value and achieve a return on equity that is commensurate with the risks assumed. To achieve this objective, the Group employs leading risk management practices with an aim to manage the overall risk profile of the Group in the most efficient and effective way.

Risk is measured, monitored and reported according to principles and policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities in terms of overseeing management and control of risk and risk frameworks. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is head of Risk and Credit Management Division (RCMD). CRO reports to Board Risk Committee, ensuring segregation of duties and management oversight from the business originating units – a fundamental principle of risk management process.

30 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Whilst the Board approves and periodically reviews risk management policies and strategies based on the recommendations of the Board Risk Committee, the management establishes procedures to implement the policies and strategies. The Risk Management Committee (RMC), the Country Risk Committee (CRC) and Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALMC), comprising Executive and Senior Management, are high level management committees responsible for the overall management of the risk profile of the Group. RMC discusses important risk related issues, policies, procedures and reviews implementation of its decisions. ALMC reviews issues relating to the statement of financial position at a micro level and also reviews issues relating to asset-liability mismatches, interest rate risks and liquidity. The CRC reviews country risk, business strategies and macro-economic conditions with reference to the countries identified for doing business. The Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) manages the overall operational risk of the Group by instituting CBB guidelines and Basel standards and carrying out required oversight.

RCMD of the Group maintains a high standard of risk management by means of applying available techniques and methodology. The control environment is, among other things, based on the principle of segregation of duties and independence. RCMD is responsible for looking into risk characteristics inherent in new and existing products, activities, countries, regions, industries and making necessary recommendations to the appropriate authorities. It is also responsible for introducing and amending risk policies, procedures and exposure limits to mitigate these risks with approval from Board Risk Committee and Board or the Risk Management Committee, as applicable. RCMD in collaboration with Financial Control Division, prepares the Risk Appetite and the ICAAP document for the Bank. The ICAAP document assesses the Pillar 2 risks at length and prescribes the required level of capital buffer for the Bank. RCMD is also responsible for ensuring adherence to regulatory and statutory requirements related to risk management such as introducing use of IFRS 9 guidelines, ICAAP etc. in the Bank. Group Internal Audit Department makes an independent assessment of the processes regarding risk and capital management in accordance with the annual audit plan duly approved by the Board, Audit and Compliance Committee.

The various risks to which the Group is exposed to and how the Group manages them is discussed in the notes below.

31 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and thereby cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Credit risk in derivative financial instruments arises from potential counterparty default on contractual obligations and it is limited to the positive fair value in favor of the Group.

The business activities of the Group entail risk of loss due to failure of clients, customers or counterparties, including sovereigns, to fully honor their obligations including the whole and timely payment of principal, interest, collateral and other receivables. The failure thereby causes the Group to incur a financial loss.

The Group's credit risk management objectives are to:

- maintain a framework of controls to oversee credit risk;
- identify, assess and measure credit risk clearly and accurately across the Group and within each separate business, from the level of individual facilities up to the total portfolio;
- control and plan credit risk taking in line with the Board of Directors expectations and avoiding undesirable concentrations; and
- monitor credit risk and adherence to agreed controls.

A concentration of credit risk exists when a number of counterparties or customers are engaged in similar activities or geographies, and have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic and other conditions. The Group constantly reviews its concentration in a number of areas including, for example, geography, maturity and industry. Policy limits and operating limits are used to maintain concentrations at appropriate levels, which are aligned with the businesses' stated risk appetite. Limits are typically based on the nature of the lending and the amount of the underwriting criteria. Diversification, to reduce concentration risk, is achieved through setting maximum exposure limits to individual counterparties exposures. Excesses are reported to the appropriate authority as set by the Credit Risk Policy.

31 CREDIT RISK (continued)

The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures continuously, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties, diversifying lending activities to avoid undue concentrations of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or businesses, and by obtaining security wherever necessary and appropriate. In addition to monitoring credit limits, the Group manages credit exposures by entering into netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties in appropriate circumstances, and limiting the duration of exposures.

The Group has well defined policies and procedures for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk in all of the Group's activities, at the level of individual credit as well as at a portfolio level. Credit limits are approved after a thorough assessment of the creditworthiness of the borrower or counterparty, including the purpose and structure of the credit, and its source of repayment. Credit proposals are reviewed by the Designated Credit and Investment Officers in RCMD before approval of the appropriate approving authority is obtained. The Group has a tiered approval authority level matrix depending on the extent of risk, comprising individuals with proven credit and investment credentials, Management Credit Committee and Board Committees. An Executive Committee, consisting of Board of Directors, reviews and approves larger credits. All larger credits in excess of the approval authority of the Executive Committee are approved by the Board of Directors. The RCMD processes credit applications and ensures that the provisions of credit risk policies are complied with. The RCMD generates regular reports on credit risk exposures, performs credit rating reviews and monitors credit limits. The Designated Credit Officer / Designated Investment Officer in RCMD is one of the signatories in the credit / investment approval chain and provides independent view on credit and investment proposals.

Day-to-day monitoring of individual borrower or counterparty exposure is the responsibility of the respective business unit. The Group's Credit Administration Unit, a part of the RCMD, ensures that credit facilities are released after appropriate approval and against proper documentation. It also monitors excesses over limits, past dues, expired credits and escalates exceptions if any, for corrective action.

Counterparty credit limits are established for all customers after careful assessment of their creditworthiness and approval (as per the levels of authority prescribed in the policy). These are also subject to large credit exposure limit criteria of the CBB and the local regulators in overseas locations.

The credit growth, quality and portfolio composition are monitored continuously to maximize the risk adjusted return, reduce the level of incidence of impairment and accretion of marginal credits. The Group monitors concentration risk by establishing limits for maximum exposure to individual borrower or counterparty, country, bank and industry. Such limits are also stipulated for certain products. These limits are approved after detailed analysis and are reviewed and monitored regularly.

The table below shows the gross maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the statement of financial position and for commitments and contingent liabilities. The maximum exposure is shown gross, before the effect of mitigation through the use of master netting and collateral agreements, but after provision for credit losses, where applicable.

	2021	2020
Balances with central banks	261.4	236.2
Treasury bills	279.2	487.8
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	337.5	318.9
Loans and advances to customers	1,607.2	1,555.8
Investment securities	911.1	886.3
Interest receivable, derivative and other assets	59.8	66.6
Total	3,456.2	3,551.6
Contingent liabilities	194.2	212.9
Commitments	949.2	964.1
Total credit related commitments	1,143.4	1,177.0
Total credit risk exposure	4,599.6	4,728.6

32 CONCENTRATION RISK

The distribution of assets, liabilities and credit commitments and contingencies by geographic region and industry sector was as follows:

	2021			2020		
	Assets	Liabilities	Credit commitments and contingencies	Assets	Liabilities	Credit commitments and contingencies
<i>Geographic region:</i>						
Gulf Co-operation Council countries	3,096.6	2,622.5	695.1	3,098.8	2,675.5	610.2
North America	92.9	9.1	1.1	152.3	21.9	0.5
Europe	208.6	303.3	367.3	194.6	338.6	461.1
Asia	220.8	175.9	78.2	231.6	191.9	101.8
Others	53.8	16.7	1.7	83.1	18.0	3.4
	3,672.7	3,127.5	1,143.4	3,760.4	3,245.9	1,177.0
<i>Industry sector:</i>						
Trading and manufacturing	600.2	115.9	169.7	626.1	175.1	219.4
Banks and other financial institutions	689.8	880.6	791.0	700.7	942.4	801.3
Construction and real estate	317.7	72.0	106.4	304.9	66.5	115.4
Government and public sector	1,168.8	389.1	3.6	1,275.0	369.5	-
Individuals	588.6	1,228.1	0.5	530.5	1,201.2	0.5
Others	307.6	441.8	72.2	323.2	491.2	40.4
	3,672.7	3,127.5	1,143.4	3,760.4	3,245.9	1,177.0

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The credit quality of financial assets is managed by the Group using internal and external credit risk ratings.

The Group follows an internal rating mechanism for grading relationships under loans and advances.

The Group utilises a scale ranging from 1 to 10 for credit relationships, with 1 to 8 denoting performing grades and 9 and 10 as non-performing grades, in line with Basel III guidelines. Grades 1 to 3 represent high grade (undoubted through to good credit risk), 4 to 6 represent standard grade (satisfactory through to adequate credit risk) and 7 to 8 represent sub-standard grade (satisfactory through to high credit risk).

The Group's rating method comprises 19 rating levels for debt instruments. The master scale maps the external credit ratings of rating agencies for debt instruments in to high, standard, substandard and past due or individually impaired. Grades 1 to 7 represent high grade (AAA to A-), 8 to 16 represent standard grade (BBB+ to B-) and 17 to 19 represent sub-standard grade (CCC+ to CCC-).

The Group endeavors continuously to improve upon the internal credit risk rating methodologies and credit risk management policies and practices to reflect the true underlying credit risk of the portfolio and the credit culture in the Group.

All lending relationships are reviewed at least once a year and more frequently in the case of non-performing assets.

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)**33.1 Credit quality analysis**

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTOCI debt investments. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed, respectively.

	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1: 12 - month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
Loans and advances to customers				
Commercial loans and overdrafts at amortised cost				
High (Grade 1 to 3)	193.5	3.8	-	197.3
Standard (Grade 4 to 6)	475.1	120.3	-	595.4
Substandard (Grade 7 to 8)	4.6	150.3	-	154.9
Non-performing (Grade 9 to 10)	-	-	79.5	79.5
	673.2	274.4	79.5	1,027.1
Expected credit losses	(3.7)	(23.5)	(52.8)	(80.0)
Net carrying amount	669.5	250.9	26.7	947.1
31 December 2020				
	Stage 1: 12 - month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	Total
Loans and advances to customers				
Commercial loans and overdrafts at amortised cost				
High (Grade 1 to 3)	176.1	3.0	-	179.1
Standard (Grade 4 to 6)	458.4	170.6	-	629.0
Substandard (Grade 7 to 8)	4.6	127.6	-	132.2
Non-performing (Grade 9 to 10)	-	-	94.0	94.0
	639.1	301.2	94.0	1,034.3
Expected credit losses	(2.9)	(21.3)	(56.2)	(80.4)
Net carrying amount	636.2	279.9	37.8	953.9

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

33.1 Credit quality analysis (continued)

	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1: 12 - month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
Loans and advances to customers				
<i>Consumer loans at amortised cost</i>				
High (Grade 1 to 3)	648.7	-	-	648.7
Standard (Grade 4 to 6)	3.0	1.4	-	4.4
Substandard (Grade 7 to 8)	-	9.3	-	9.3
Non-performing (Grade 9 to 10)	-	-	9.0	9.0
	651.7	10.7	9.0	671.4
Expected credit losses	(1.0)	(2.9)	(7.4)	(11.3)
Net carrying amount	650.7	7.8	1.6	660.1
	31 December 2020			
	Stage 1: 12 - month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	Total
<i>Loans and advances to customers</i>				
<i>Consumer loans at amortised cost</i>				
High (Grade 1 to 3)	587.0	-	-	587.0
Standard (Grade 4 to 6)	5.0	3.4	-	8.4
Substandard (Grade 7 to 8)	-	9.1	-	9.1
Non-performing (Grade 9 to 10)	-	-	9.4	9.4
	592.0	12.5	9.4	613.9
Expected credit losses	(3.4)	(1.5)	(7.1)	(12.0)
Net carrying amount	588.6	11.0	2.3	601.9

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

33.1 Credit quality analysis (continued)

	31 December 2021			Total
	Stage 1: 12 - month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
Debt investment securities at FVTOCI				
High (AAA to A-)	123.3	-	-	123.3
Standard (BBB+ to B-) *	480.7	79.3	-	560.0
	604.0	79.3	-	683.3
Expected credit losses	(0.3)	(0.3)	-	(0.6)
Net carrying amount	603.7	79.0	-	682.7
Debt investment securities at amortised cost				
High (AAA to A-)	85.8	-	-	85.8
Standard (BBB+ to B-) *	421.7	0.1	-	421.8
	507.5	0.1	-	507.6
Expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	507.5	0.1	-	507.6
Loan commitments and financial guarantees				
High (Grade 1 to 3)	67.9	0.3	-	68.2
Standard (Grade 4 to 6)	222.8	27.5	-	250.3
Substandard (Grade 7 to 8)	0.1	31.1	-	31.2
Non-performing (Grade 9 to 10)	-	-	14.6	14.6
	290.8	58.9	14.6	364.3
Expected credit losses	(0.4)	(0.2)	(3.3)	(3.9)
Net carrying amount	290.4	58.7	11.3	360.4

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)**33.1 Credit quality analysis (continued)**

	31 December 2020			Total
	Stage 1: 12 - month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit - impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit - impaired	
<i>Debt investment securities at FVTOCI</i>				
High (AAA to A-)	161.9	-	-	161.9
Standard (BBB+ to B-) *	485.8	78.3	-	564.1
	647.7	78.3	-	726.0
Expected credit losses	(0.2)	(0.5)	-	(0.7)
Net carrying amount	647.5	77.8	-	725.3
<i>Debt investment securities at amortised cost</i>				
High (AAA to A-)	75.7	-	-	75.7
Standard (BBB+ to B-) *	573.1	0.1	-	573.2
	648.8	0.1	-	648.9
Expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Net carrying amount	648.8	0.1	-	648.9
<i>Loan commitments and financial guarantees</i>				
High (Grade 1 to 3)	91.9	1.6	-	93.5
Standard (Grade 4 to 6)	215.3	34.4	-	249.7
Substandard (Grade 7 to 8)	5.1	30.7	-	35.8
Non-performing (Grade 9 to 10)	-	-	15.4	15.4
	312.3	66.7	15.4	394.4
Expected credit losses	(0.5)	(0.2)	(3.4)	(4.1)
Net carrying amount	311.8	66.5	12.0	390.3

* Standard grade includes unrated investments amounting to BD 4.9 million (2020: BD 5.1 million).

33.2 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 are as follows:

- For commercial lending, charges over real estate properties and bank guarantees;
- For retail lending, mortgages over residential properties;
- Cash collaterals such as bank deposits; and
- Marketable securities.

The Group also obtains guarantees from parent companies for loans to their subsidiaries.

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

It is the Group's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Group does not occupy repossessed properties for business use.

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)**33.2 Collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)**

The Group holds collateral and other credit enhancements against certain of its credit exposures. The following table sets out the principal types of collateral held against different types of financial assets.

	2021	2020
Derivative assets held for risk management	33.6	40.2
Loans and advances:		
- Cash	60.6	76.2
- Secured by real estate	738.5	765.7
- Financial Instruments	10.7	7.4
- Others*	23.5	25.7

* Others include assignments of right, bank guarantees, general documents, insurance policies, offering letters, promissory notes, term loan agreements and tugs and ships.

33.3 Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment**(a) Significant increase in credit risk**

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.

(b) Credit risk grades

The Group allocates each borrower to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgment. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower. Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates. Each borrower is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Borrowers are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in a borrower being moved to a different credit risk grade.

(c) Generating the term structure of Probability of Default (PD)

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 analysed by credit risk grading for Corporate and days-past-due for Retail portfolio. The Group employs statistical models to analyse 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 Group has taken exposures.

(d) Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

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 judgment and, where possible, relevant historical experience. The Group may also determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk 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. As a backstop, the Group considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. However, as part of CBB relaxations amidst COVID-19, the regulatory criterion of 74 DPD is applied.

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)

33.3 Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)

(d) Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly (continued)

The Group monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

- The criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- The criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due; and
- There is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month PD (Stage 1) and lifetime PD (Stage 2).

(e) Renegotiated / Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be derecognised and the renegotiated loan recognised as a new loan at fair value. Where possible, the Group seeks to restructure loans rather than to take possession of collateral, if available. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and documenting the agreement of new loan conditions. Management continuously reviews renegotiated loans to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

The accounts which are restructured due to credit reasons in the past twelve months will be classified under Stage 2. The twelve month period is sufficient to test the adequacy of the cash flows and to test satisfactory performance under the revised terms of restructuring.

(f) Definition of default and cure

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments. Objective evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired may include a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, indications that it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other significant financial reorganisation, the disappearance of an active market, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the Group. Financial assets are written-off after all restructuring and collection activities have taken place and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any security is held); and
- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation to the Group.

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances. The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Group for regulatory capital purposes.

A financial instrument is considered as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least twelve consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

(g) Incorporation of forward-looking information

The Group employs statistical models to incorporate macro-economic factors on historical default rates. In case none of the above macroeconomic parameters are statistically significant or the results of forecasted PD's are significantly deviated from the present forecast of the economic conditions, qualitative PD overlays shall be used by management after analysing the portfolio as per the diagnostic tool.

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)**33.3 Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)****(g) Incorporation of forward-looking information (continued)**

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 the default category). The methodologies and assumptions involved, including any forecasts of future economic conditions, are reviewed periodically. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group's different geographies to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

(h) Measurement of ECL

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- i) Probability of default (PD);
- ii) Loss given default (LGD); and
- iii) Exposure at default (EAD).

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

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. Market data is used to derive the PD for banks and sovereign counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating PDs are estimated considering the residual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

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. The LGD models consider the forecasted collateral value and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset.

LGD estimations are estimations of:

- 1- Cure Rate:** Defined as the ratio of accounts which have fallen to default and have managed to move backward to the performing accounts.
- 2- Recovery Rate:** Defined as the ratio of liquidation value to market value of the underlying collateral at the time of default would also account for expected recovery rate from a general claim on the individual's assets for the unsecured portion of the exposure.
- 3- Discounting Rate:** Defined as the opportunity cost of the recovery value not being realized on the day of default adjusted for-time value.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortisation. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

The contractual life have been considered as maturity for ECL computation for the assets with fixed maturity whereas, for revolving and overdraft loans a maturity of 3 years (Stage 2) and 1 year (Stage 1) shall be considered based upon the stage under which asset lies.

Where modelling of a parameter is carried out on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics and counterparty type that include:

- i) Credit risk gradings;
- ii) Product type; and
- iii) Geographic location of the borrower.

The groupings are subject to regular review to ensure that exposures within a particular group remain appropriately homogeneous.

33 CREDIT QUALITY PER CLASS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (continued)**33.3 Inputs, assumptions and techniques used for estimating impairment (continued)****(h) Measurement of ECL (continued)**

For portfolios in respect of which the Group has limited historical data, external benchmark information is used to supplement the internally available data. The portfolios for which external benchmark information represents a significant input into measurement of ECL are banks and financial institutions, sovereign and investment securities (debt instruments).

(i) Assessment and calculation of ECL during COVID-19

The measurement of ECL is a complex calculation that involves a large number of interrelated inputs and assumptions and the allowance is not sensitive to any one single factor alone. The key drivers of changes in ECL mainly include the following:

- Changes in the credit quality of the borrower or instrument, primarily reflected in changes in internal / external risk ratings;
- Changes in forward-looking macroeconomic conditions, specifically the macroeconomic variables to which the models are calibrated, which are those most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant BBK portfolio as well as overall Bahrain credit portfolio;
- Changes to the value of the underlying collateral held impacting the Loss Given Default;
- Changes in scenario design and the weights assigned to each scenario; and
- Transfers between stages, which can be triggered by changes in the credit quality of the borrower or instrument or any restructuring of the exposures.

Being cognizant of the fact that the economic environment remains uncertain and future impairment changes may be subject to further volatility (including from changes to macroeconomic forecasts) depending on the longevity of the COVID-19 pandemic and related containment measures, as well as the longer term effectiveness of support measures from central banks, government and other institutions, the Group has updated the PD methodology to be able to effectively capture the situation of support measures amidst changed macro factors. The Group has also considered the adequacy of the ECL estimates vis-à-vis potential requirements in future based on internal stress testing analysis.

The models used by the Group have been constructed and calibrated using historical trends and correlation as well as forward looking economic scenarios. The Group uses Asset Correlation using Modified Formulae to determine the PDs. In view of the severity of the current macro-economic projections and the added complexity caused by the various support schemes and regulatory guidance across the main regions in which the Group operates, the Group has significantly updated the PD methodology to be able to effectively capture the situation of support measures amidst changed macro factors realities in the modelled ECL itself.

The following table outlines the impact of multiple scenarios on the ECL (Stage 1 and Stage 2) used by the Group as compared to the ECL that would have resulted from applying more liberal / conservative weighting to the base case or worst case scenarios:

	Scenario mix used by the Group (15:70:15)	Scenario 1 (10:60:30)	Scenario 2 (10:50:40)
31 December 2021			
Loans and advances to customers	31.1	33.1	34.1
Investment securities	0.6	0.5	0.5
Off-balance sheet exposures	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Scenario mix used by the Group (10:60:30)	Scenario 1 (15:70:15)	Scenario 2 (10:50:40)
31 December 2020			
Loans and advances to customers	29.1	26.1	29.6
Investment securities	0.7	0.7	0.7
Off-balance sheet exposures	0.7	0.6	0.7

34 CARRYING AMOUNT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS WHOSE TERMS HAVE BEEN RENEGOTIATED

The Group sometimes makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans as a response to the borrower's financial difficulties, rather than taking possession or to otherwise enforce collection of collateral. The Group considers a loan forborne when such concessions or modifications are provided as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Group would not have agreed to them if the borrower had been financially healthy.

The table below shows the carrying amount for financial assets by class that were restructured during the year and had no significant impact on ECL.

	2021	2020
Loans and advances to customers		
Commercial loans	17.8	43.0
Consumer loans	1.5	3.1
	19.3	46.1

35 MARKET RISK

Market risk is defined as the risk of potential loss that may arise from adverse changes in the value of a financial instrument or portfolio of financial instruments due to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity, commodity prices and derivatives. This risk arises from asset - liability mismatches, changes that occur in the yield curve, foreign exchange rates and changes in volatilities / implied volatilities in the market value of derivatives.

The Group has clearly defined policies for conducting investments (including trading investments) and foreign exchange business which stipulates limits for these activities. Investments are made strictly in accordance with investment acceptance criteria. The Group does not undertake any commodity trading activities. For management of market risk arising from movement in interest rates, refer to note 36.

The Group uses an internal Value-at-Risk (VaR) model for measuring general market risk in the trading book of the Group and all foreign exchange positions. The internal model was approved by the Central Bank of Bahrain. VaR is calculated using a 99% confidence level for a 10 day holding period. This implies a 1% possibility of the loss exceeding the VaR amount calculated by the model. As at 31 December 2021, VaR calculated based on the above parameters was BD 0.4 million (2020: BD 0.2 million).

The Bank's Risk Management Department conducts back testing in accordance with the Market Risk Capital Adequacy Regulations issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain to ensure that the VaR model and assumptions used for computing VaR numbers are reliable. Back testing of 1 day VaR as per actual profit and loss (comparing 1 day VaR with the average actual daily profit and loss) and also hypothetical back testing (comparing 1 day VaR with derived profit and loss of static positions) is carried out on a daily basis as stipulated in the Central Bank of Bahrain Rule book. The objective is to ensure that the assumptions used for computing VaR are reasonable and provide a VaR number that is a good indicator of possible losses in trading positions. During the year, the back testing produced satisfactory results.

The Group also conducts stress testing to identify events or influences that could greatly impact material trading positions taken by the Group. As per the CBB requirements, validation of the internal model is conducted by the Internal Audit Department of the Bank as well as by an external consultant.

36 INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the exposure of the Group's financial condition to adverse movements of interest rates. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off statement of financial position instruments that mature or re-price in a given period. Excessive interest rate risk can pose a significant threat to the Group's earnings and capital base. Accordingly, an effective risk management process that maintains interest rate risk within prudent levels is essential to the safety and soundness of the Group.

36 INTEREST RATE RISK

It is the Group's policy to keep its assets and liabilities mismatches at stable and acceptable levels to maintain a steady net interest income. The Group monitors interest rate risk based on gap/ duration limits. The Group also uses 'what if' scenarios for projecting net interest income and economic value of equity of the Group. The Group uses derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps, and foreign exchange agreements to manage interest rate risk. Whilst day to day management of interest rate risk is responsibility of the Head of Treasury, ALMC also reviews the interest rate risk reports periodically.

Managing interest rate benchmark reform and associated risks

The Group established a cross-functional IBOR Committee to manage its transition to alternative rates. The objectives of the IBOR Committee include evaluating the extent to which loans advanced, loan commitments and liabilities reference IBOR cash flows, whether such contracts need to be amended as a result of IBOR reform and how to manage communication about IBOR reform with counterparties. The IBOR Committee collaborates with other business and support functions as needed.

The main risks to which the Group is exposed as a result of IBOR reform are operational. For example, the renegotiation of loan contracts through bilateral negotiation with customers, updating of contractual terms, updating of systems that use IBOR rates and forward curves and revision of operational controls related to the reform. Financial risk is predominantly limited to interest rate risk.

The Group has continued to amend existing agreements of loans and advances, including loan commitments throughout 2020 and 2021. These amendments are made to incorporate a fallback provision stating that the existing US dollar LIBOR benchmark rate will be replaced with an Alternative Reference Rate respectively when LIBOR ceases to exist. The IBOR Committee is in the process of establishing policies for amending the interbank offered rates on its existing floating-rate loan portfolio and loan commitments indexed to IBORs that will be replaced as part of IBOR reform in other parts of the Group. Loans and advances to corporates will be amended in bilateral negotiations with the counterparties, where applicable.

The Group monitors the progress of transition from IBORs to new benchmark rates by reviewing the total amounts of contracts that have yet to transition to an alternative benchmark rate and the amounts of such contracts that include an appropriate fallback clause. The Group considers that a contract is not yet transitioned to an alternative benchmark rate when interest under the contract is indexed to a benchmark rate that is still subject to IBOR reform, even if it includes a fallback clause that deals with the cessation of the existing IBOR (referred to as an 'unreformed contract').

The following table discloses details of all of the financial instruments that the Group holds at 31 December 2021 and will be maturing after 30 June 2023 for certain US LIBOR settings and are required to transition to ARR benchmark:

	Non- derivative financial assets	Non- derivative financial liabilities	Derivatives (Notional Amount)
US LIBOR tenors ceasing 30 June 2023	273.3	191.6	542.2

Sensitivity analysis

Based on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, an increase of 200 basis points in interest rates, with all variables held constant, will result in an increase in the net interest income, for the following 12 months, by approximately BD 18.6 million (2020: increase by BD 16.6 million). However, further downward movement of interest rates by 200 basis points might not be a practical assumption in the current environment, given the current low levels of interest rates, and hence capping the downward movement of interest rates at 0%, the negative impact on the net interest income for the following 12 months is approximately BD 9.2 million (2020: BD 12.7 million).

36 INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)**Sensitivity analysis (continued)**

	Rate Shock Forecasting (+200 bps)		Rate Shock Forecasting (-200 bps)		
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Bahraini Dinars	14.9	15.2	Bahraini Dinars	9.1	12.1
US Dollar	3.1	0.7	US Dollar	-	-
Kuwaiti Dinars	1.6	0.6	Kuwaiti Dinars	0.7	0.3
Others	(1.0)	0.1	Others	(0.6)	0.3
Total	18.6	16.6	Total	9.2	12.7

An increase of 200 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, will result in a negative impact on capital of approximately 9.5% amounting to BD 52.7 million (2020: 8.2% amounting to BD 43.0 million). Similarly, a decrease of 200 basis point in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, will result in a positive impact on capital of approximately 9.5% amounting to BD 52.7 million (2020: 8.2% amounting to BD 43.0 million).

The table below provides an analysis of the Group's interest rate risk exposure:

	2021				
	Up to three months	Over three months up to one year	Over one year	Rate insensitive	Total
Treasury bills	78.6	200.6	-	-	279.2
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	266.2	1.4	-	69.9	337.5
Loans and advances to customers	822.5	173.3	570.2	41.2	1,607.2
Investment securities	53.7	41.2	783.5	107.4	985.8
	1,221.0	416.5	1,353.7	218.5	3,209.7
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	200.4	20.9	4.1	29.5	254.9
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	262.9	87.6	32.7	-	383.2
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	492.7	269.3	29.5	1,334.1	2,125.6
Term borrowings	56.6	-	188.5	-	245.1
	1,012.6	377.8	254.8	1,363.6	3,008.8
On balance sheet gap	208.4	38.7	1,098.9	(1,145.1)	200.9
Off balance sheet gap	581.0	(14.9)	(566.1)	(219.3)	(219.3)
Total interest sensitivity gap	789.4	23.8	532.8		
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	789.4	813.2	1,346.0		

36 INTEREST RATE RISK (continued)

	2020				Total
	Up to three months	Over three months up to one year	Over one year	Rate insensitive	
Treasury bills	239.2	248.6	-	-	487.8
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	178.6	6.5	-	133.8	318.9
Loans and advances to customers	760.5	208.5	522.1	64.7	1,555.8
Investment securities	66.6	53.1	697.9	139.7	957.3
	<u>1,244.9</u>	<u>516.7</u>	<u>1,220.0</u>	<u>338.2</u>	<u>3,319.8</u>
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	291.9	10.9	4.1	23.4	330.3
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	342.7	18.8	37.7	-	399.2
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	523.9	311.5	36.6	1,295.4	2,167.4
Term borrowings	-	-	188.5	-	188.5
	<u>1,158.5</u>	<u>341.2</u>	<u>266.9</u>	<u>1,318.8</u>	<u>3,085.4</u>
On balance sheet gap	86.4	175.5	953.1	(980.6)	234.4
Off balance sheet gap	520.0	(16.8)	(503.3)	(168.5)	(168.6)
Total interest sensitivity gap	<u>606.4</u>	<u>158.7</u>	<u>449.8</u>		
Cumulative interest sensitivity gap	<u>606.4</u>	<u>765.1</u>	<u>1,214.9</u>		

37 CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk is the risk that the functional currency value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The functional currency of the Group is Bahraini Dinars. The Group had the following significant non-strategic net exposures denominated in foreign currencies as of the consolidated statement of financial position date:

	2021 Equivalent long (short)	2020 Equivalent long (short)
US Dollar	177.1	100.5
Euro	0.1	0.1
GCC currencies (excluding Kuwaiti Dinars)	8.9	6.4
Kuwaiti Dinars	0.7	0.4
Others	0.3	0.3

As the Bahraini Dinars and other GCC currencies (except the Kuwaiti Dinars) are pegged to the US Dollar (US\$), positions in US\$ and other GCC currencies are not considered to have a significant currency risk. For currency sensitivity impact, refer to VaR (note 35).

The Board of Directors has established levels of currency risk by setting limits on currency position exposures. Positions are monitored on a daily basis to ensure that they are maintained within established limits. The Group uses forward foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps to hedge against specifically identified currency risks.

38 EQUITY PRICE RISK

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities or managed funds decrease as a result of changes in the corresponding value of equity indices or the value of individual equity stocks. The Group manages this risk through diversification of investments in terms of geographical distribution and industry concentration.

The effect on equity (as a result of a change in the fair value of equity instruments held as FVTOCI) due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

	<u>Trading Equities</u>		% Change in Index	<u>Effect on Equity</u>	
	2021	2020		2021	2020
Bahrain Bourse	13.9	12.9	± 15%	2.1	1.9
Other stock exchanges	31.6	30.4	± 15%	4.7	4.6
				6.8	6.5

39 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its funding requirements. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or a credit downgrade which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately. To guard against this risk, the Group has diversified funding sources, assets are managed with liquidity in mind and liquidity positions are monitored, maintaining a healthy balance of cash, cash equivalents, and readily marketable securities. In addition, the Group maintains various statutory deposits with central banks and has taken lines of credit from various banks and financial institutions.

The Bank has in place a liquidity risk policy, which describes the roles and responsibilities of ALMC and Treasury, and stipulates the broad guidelines with regard to minimum liquid assets to be maintained by the Bank, gap limits for time buckets of the maturity ladder, cumulative outflow of cash limits for time buckets and various liquidity ratios to be maintained which are approved by the ALMC based on the Annual Liquidity Strategy.

It is the Bank's policy to keep its assets in high-quality liquid assets such as inter-bank placements, treasury bills and government bonds, to ensure that funds are available to meet maturing liabilities, undrawn facilities and deposit withdrawals as they fall due for payment. A substantial proportion of the Bank's deposits is made up of retail current, savings and fixed deposit accounts which, though payable on demand or at short notice, have traditionally formed part of a stable deposit base and a source of core funding.

The day to day management of liquidity risk is the responsibility of the Head of the Treasury, who monitors the sources and maturities of assets and liabilities closely and ensures that limits stipulated by the ALMC are complied with, and that funding is not concentrated from any one source.

The Bank also draws up contingency plans to deal with extraordinary conditions of liquidity risk after comprehensive scenario analysis.

During the ongoing pandemic, the Group further diversified its funding sources and enhanced its liquidity position. Governments, monetary authorities, regulators and financial institutions, including BBK, have taken and continue to take actions in support of the economy and financial system. These actions include fiscal, monetary and other financial measures to increase liquidity, and provide financial aid to individual, small business, commercial and corporate clients. As at 31 December 2021, the Group has maintained strong capital and liquidity positions well above the minimum ratio set by CBB with a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 23.6% (31 December 2020: 21.8%), Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of 323.7% (31 December 2020: 289.7%) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) of 136.9% (31 December 2020:134.2%).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

All figures in BD millions

39 LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities (including interest) based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	31 December 2021									
	On demand	Within 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 20 years	More than 20 years	Total
Deposits and amounts due to										
banks and other financial institutions	65.2	116.8	48.2	9.7	11.5	5.2	-	-	-	256.6
Borrowings under repurchase agreement	-	0.5	1.2	82.7	79.4	232.2	-	-	-	396.0
Term borrowings	-	5.6	-	0.3	5.8	267.2	-	-	-	278.9
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	1,451.7	185.4	194.3	170.4	105.0	39.3	-	-	-	2,146.1
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	1,516.9	308.3	243.7	263.1	201.7	543.9	-	-	-	3,077.6
Letter of guarantees	164.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.0
Undrawn loan commitments	170.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170.1
Derivative financial instruments										
Contractual amounts payable	-	(5.0)	(7.1)	(19.4)	(19.9)	(283.6)	(336.9)	(128.6)	(54.0)	(854.5)
Contractual amounts receivable	-	3.8	3.5	16.7	14.6	248.2	315.0	112.0	50.4	764.2
	-	(1.2)	(3.6)	(2.7)	(5.3)	(35.4)	(21.9)	(16.6)	(3.6)	(90.3)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

All figures in BD millions

39 LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

	31 December 2020									Total
	On demand	Within 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 20 years	More than 20 years	
Deposits and amounts due to										
banks and other financial institutions	43.3	183.4	90.3	9.0	2.0	5.1	-	-	-	333.1
Borrowings under repurchase agreement	-	21.4	1.7	81.4	99.3	212.8	-	-	-	416.6
Term borrowings	-	5.4	-	-	5.4	219.9	-	-	-	230.7
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	1,432.3	170.6	221.3	166.1	153.1	46.0	-	-	-	2,189.4
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	1,475.6	380.8	313.3	256.5	259.8	483.8	-	-	-	3,169.8
Letter of guarantees	177.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177.3
Undrawn loan commitments	181.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181.5
<i>Derivative financial instruments</i>										
Contractual amounts payable	-	(3.0)	(11.0)	(10.8)	(27.1)	(292.8)	(305.6)	(40.6)	(51.6)	(742.5)
Contractual amounts receivable	-	1.7	8.4	8.1	21.8	257.7	285.5	27.9	47.5	658.6
	-	(1.3)	(2.6)	(2.7)	(5.3)	(35.1)	(20.1)	(12.7)	(4.1)	(83.9)

40 LEGAL AND OPERATIONAL RISK

Legal risk

Legal risk is the risk relating to losses due to legal or regulatory action that invalidates or otherwise precludes performance by the end user or its counterparty under the terms of the contract or related netting agreements.

The Group has developed preventive controls and formalised procedures to identify legal risks so that potential losses arising from non-adherence to laws and regulations, negative publicity, etc. are significantly reduced. The Group also has well established legal procedures to scrutinise product offerings and manage risks arising out of its transactions.

As at 31 December 2021, there was a legal case pending against the Group aggregating to BD 1.0 million (2020: BD 1.1 million). Based on the opinion of the Group's legal advisors, the management believes that no liability is likely to arise from this case.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the exposure to loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The Group has clearly defined operations procedures for each of its products and services. It also has advanced computer systems that enable it to run operations with speed and accuracy.

The Operational Risk Department operates independently from other units of the Bank and reports to the CRO. It conducts regular reviews of all business areas of the Bank and reports control deficiencies and exceptions to the Bank's policies and procedures. It also recommends measures to mitigate operational risk, which are implemented by management immediately.

The Bank also has a contingency plan to take care of any failure of its computer systems. Regular back-ups are made for all important datasets, and stored outside the Bank's premises. This ensures that in case of any system failure, the Bank will be able to continue its operations without losing critical data or business transactions. As part of its disaster recovery plan, the Bank has established a back-up site which would operate during an emergency.

The Bank has a specific Business Continuity Plan ("BCP") unit. The main objective of the BCP is to ensure that in the event of full or partial disaster, the Bank should be able to continue providing essential services to customers, minimizing any adverse effects on the Bank's business, through business impact analysis, business restoration plans and procedures, for the identified critical functions. The Bank's subsidiaries have similar contingency plans for their operations.

The Bank is using an operational risk management solution for monitoring operational risk, conducting risk and control self assessments and capturing operational loss data in accordance with Basel III / CBB guidelines.

41 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

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

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

The significant inputs for valuation of equities classified under Level 3 are annual growth rate of cash flows and discount rates and for funds it is the illiquidity discount. Lower growth rate and higher discount rate, illiquidity discount will result in a lower fair value. The impact on the consolidated statement of financial position or the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity would be immaterial if the relevant risk variables used to fair value the unquoted securities were altered by five per cent. There was no material changes in the valuation techniques used for the purpose of measuring fair value of investment securities as compared to the previous year.

41 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy at 31 December 2021 and 2020:

31 December 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Bonds	677.3	5.4	-	682.7
Equities	45.5	10.1	17.8	73.4
Managed funds	-	1.3	-	1.3
Derivatives held for trading	-	0.4	-	0.4
Derivatives held as fair value hedges	-	3.4	-	3.4
	722.8	20.6	17.8	761.2
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives held for trading	-	0.4	-	0.4
Derivatives held as fair value hedges	-	28.2	-	28.2
	-	28.6	-	28.6
31 December 2020				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Bonds	725.3	-	-	725.3
Equities	43.3	6.7	20.3	70.3
Managed funds	-	0.7	-	0.7
Derivatives held for trading	-	2.6	-	2.6
Derivatives held as fair value hedges	-	0.1	-	0.1
	768.6	10.1	20.3	799.0
Financial liabilities				
Derivatives held for trading	-	0.7	-	0.7
Derivatives held as fair value hedges	-	57.2	-	57.2
	-	57.9	-	57.9

Transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3

During the years ended 31 December 2021 and 2020, there were no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements. Further, there was no significant movements with equity instruments classified under level 3.

The table below sets out the estimated carrying values and fair values of financial instruments carried at amortised cost where fair values are different from the carrying amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements:

	31 December 2021			31 December 2020		
	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference
Financial liabilities						
Term borrowings	245.1	253.1	8.0	188.5	195.4	6.9
Financial assets						
Investment securities	228.4	236.3	(7.9)	161.0	161.5	(0.5)

The above financial liabilities and assets are Level 1 fair value.

As at 31 December 2021 and 2020, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying values, other than those disclosed in the table above.

42 SHARE - BASED PAYMENTS

In 2014, the Group adopted regulations concerning sound remuneration practices issued by the CBB and consequently revised its variable remuneration framework. The revised policy framework and incentive components were approved by the shareholders in their Annual General Meeting on 10 March 2015. The new share plan has been combined with the newly revised remuneration framework mandated by the CBB and is referred to as Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP) and Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP).

Short-Term and Long-Term Shares Incentive Plan

Long Term Incentive Shares are granted to Executive Senior Managers and above, with more than 12 months service at the date of grant and meeting certain performance criteria. The shares granted are subject to the satisfaction of conditions relating to the Bank's net profit over a three year period and the employee being in employment at the end of the 3 year period (vesting period). Short Term Incentive Shares are granted to employees in line with CBB's Sound Remuneration Guidelines.

The expense recognised for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

	2021	2020
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	2.8	2.4
Shares vested during the year	(2.3)	(2.0)

The movement in the number of shares in the Group's LTIP and STIP was as follows:

	<i>Number of shares</i>	
	2021	2020
Opening balance of shares granted but not vested	10,983,854	11,042,091
Equity shares transferred to trust	4,384,749	5,055,964
Shares released during the year to the participants	(5,211,184)	(5,114,201)
	10,157,419	10,983,854

The market price of the Bank's shares based on the price quoted in the Bahrain Bourse at 31 December 2021 was BD 0.533 (2020: BD 0.505) per share.

43 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The risk asset ratio calculated in accordance with the capital adequacy guidelines approved by the CBB, for the Group is as follows:

	2021	2020
CET1 capital	552.3	523.6
Tier 2 capital	26.9	27.6
Total capital base (a)	579.2	551.2
Credit risk weighted exposure	2,148.2	2,208.0
Operational risk weighted exposure	267.5	282.6
Market risk weighted exposure	42.5	37.5
Total risk weighted exposure (b)	2,458.2	2,528.1
Capital adequacy (a/b*100) - %	23.6%	21.8%
Minimum requirement - %	14.0%	14.0%

43 CAPITAL ADEQUACY (continued)**Capital management**

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management policies are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Group maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to 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 Bank may adjust the amount of dividend payment to shareholders or issue capital securities. No changes were made in the objectives, policies and processes from the previous years.

The Group has adopted the new Basel III Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel III) with effect from 1 January 2015 as per the guidelines issued by the CBB, which is enhancing the Bank's risk management process, supervisory review, disclosure standards and capital management.

The Group has adopted the Standardized Approach in case of Credit Risk, the Internal Model Approach for Market Risk and the Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk.

The Group has established its Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to provide policy guidance in Capital Planning and Capital Management. The Bank also uses Risk Adjusted Return on Capital (RAROC) model in its decision making process.

44 NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (NSFR)

The objective of the NSFR is to promote the resilience of banks' liquidity risk profiles and to incentivise a more resilient banking sector over a longer time horizon. The NSFR limits overreliance on short-term wholesale funding, encourages better assessment of funding risk across all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items, and promotes funding stability.

The NSFR ratio is calculated in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Management Module guidelines, issued by the CBB. The minimum NSFR ratio limit as per CBB is 100%. However, as per CBB circulars OG/106/2020 dated 17 March 2020, OG/296/2020 dated 26 August 2020, OG/431/2020 dated 29 December 2020, OG/170/2021 dated 27 May 2021 and OG/417/2021 dated 23 December 2021, the limit was reduced to 80% until 30 June 2022, to contain the financial repercussions of COVID-19. The Group's consolidated NSFR ratio as of 31 December 2021 is 136.9% (31 December 2020: 134.2%).

The main drivers behind the Group's robust Available Stable Funds (ASF) are the solid capital base, sizable retail and small business deposits portfolio, large portfolio of non-financial institutions deposits (related to government and corporate deposits), as well as medium term funding from Repo and term borrowings. The capital base formed 21.5% (31 December 2020: 21.2%) of Group's ASF, while the retail and small business deposits formed 46.7% (31 December 2020 47.4%) of the ASF (after applying the relevant weights).

For the Required Stable Funding (RSF), the primary reason for the relatively low RSF, in comparison to the ASF, is related to the sizeable portfolio of BBK's High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) which accounts for 21.4% of total RSF (before applying the relevant weights).

In comparison to year-end December 2020 (NSFR of 134.2%), the ratio increased slightly mainly due to increase in ASF due to raising of new term borrowing of BD 56.6 million and increase in capital by BD 28.7 million.

The consolidated NSFR calculated in accordance with the guidelines of the CBB rulebook, for the Group is as follows:

	2021	2020
Total available stable funding	2,723.8	2,618.4
Total required stable funding	1,989.8	1,951.3
Group's consolidated NSFR	136.9%	134.2%
Minimum NSFR requirement	80%	80.0%

44 NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (continued)

The NSFR (as a percentage) as at 31 December 2021 is calculated as follows:

Item	<u>Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)</u>				Total weighted value
	No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	
<u>Available Stable Funding (ASF):</u>					
Capital:					
Regulatory Capital	557.6	-	-	26.9	584.4
Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:					
Stable deposits	-	503.7	2.9	0.2	481.5
Less stable deposits	-	773.0	70.3	30.2	789.2
Wholesale funding:					
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Other wholesale funding	-	1,043.4	114.3	470.6	868.7
Other liabilities:					
NSFR derivative liabilities	-	30.4	-	-	-
All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	116.5	-	-	-
Total ASF	557.6	2,467.0	187.5	527.9	2,723.8
<u>Required Stable Funding (RSF):</u>					
Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	-	-	242.2
Performing loans and securities:					
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	373.4	19.8	72.3	138.2
Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	360.6	89.3	895.8	986.4
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% as per the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio guidelines	-	3.1	-	133.2	88.1
Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio Guidelines	-	-	-	-	-
Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	36.8	33.2	223.4	246.5
Other assets:					
NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	6.1	-	-	6.1
All other assets not included in the above categories	234.3	-	-	-	234.3
Off-balance sheet items	-	960.0	-	-	48.0
Total RSF	234.3	1,740.0	142.3	1,324.7	1,989.8
NSFR (%)					136.9%

44 NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO (continued)

The NSFR (as a percentage) as at 31 December 2020 was calculated as follows:

Item	<i>Unweighted Values (i.e. before applying relevant factors)</i>				Total weighted value
	No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	
<u>Available Stable Funding (ASF):</u>					
Capital:					
Regulatory Capital	528.1	-	-	27.6	555.7
Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:					
Stable deposits	-	499.6	3.5	0.2	478.2
Less stable deposits	-	723.9	81.5	37.3	762.1
Wholesale funding:					
Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
Other wholesale funding	-	1,188.7	159.0	391.7	822.4
Other liabilities:					
NSFR derivative liabilities	-	61.9	-	-	-
All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	158.1	-	-	-
Total ASF	528.1	2,632.2	244.0	456.8	2,618.4
<u>Required Stable Funding (RSF):</u>					
Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					
	-	-	-	-	264.7
Performing loans and securities:					
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions					
	-	415.8	7.5	46.8	112.9
Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:					
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% as per the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio guidelines					
	-	0.5	-	66.5	43.5
Performing residential mortgages, of which:					
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio Guidelines					
	-	-	-	-	-
Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities					
	-	61.9	60.4	194.0	243.2
Other assets:					
NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted					
	-	12.6	-	-	12.6
All other assets not included in the above categories					
	248.9	-	-	-	248.9
Off-balance sheet items					
	-	961.5	-	-	48.1
Total RSF	248.9	1,771.9	177.0	1,205.1	1,951.3
NSFR (%)					134.2%

45 DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME

Deposits held with the Bahrain operations of the Bank are covered by the Deposit Protection Scheme established by the CBB regulation concerning the establishment of the Deposit Protection Scheme and Deposit Protection Board. This scheme covers eligible "natural persons" (individuals) up to a maximum of BD 20,000 as set by the CBB requirements. A periodic contribution, as mandated by CBB, is paid by the Bank under this scheme.

46 STAFF SAVING SCHEME

The scheme is a contribution saving fund between the Bank and the employees of the Bank. It was introduced in January 1996 with the objective of providing the employees with a cash benefit upon resignation, retirement or death. Participation in the scheme is discretionary and the employee may contribute any amount. The Bank guarantees a corresponding contribution of an amount that is 3% higher provided that the total Bank contribution is not in excess of 10% of the employees' salary. The employee becomes eligible for the full amount of the Bank contribution once the employee has completed 5 years of service, otherwise the entitlement is proportionately calculated. The scheme is managed by a committee, consisting of members from management and representatives nominated and selected by staff.

As at 31 December 2021, the total contribution fund including the earned income stands at BD 20.1 million (2020: BD 19.1 million). Out of the total fund amount, payment of the principal amount equal to BD 17.1 million (2020: BD 16.3 million) consisting of the respective staff and Bank's contribution is guaranteed by the Bank to employees participating in the scheme within the applicable law. Out of the principal amount, BD 7.1 million (2020: BD 6.7 million) is invested in Bahrain sovereign bonds and GCC bonds.

47 FIDUCIARY ASSETS

Funds under management as at 31 December 2021 amounted to BD 136.8 million (2020: BD 82.3 million). These assets are held in a fiduciary capacity, measured at cost and are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position. The total market value of all such funds at 31 December 2021 was BD 142.5 million (2020: BD 87.7 million).

48 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following table provides a reconciliation between line items in the consolidated statement of financial position and categories of financial instruments.

	<i>Designated as at FVTPL</i>	<i>FVTOCI – debt instruments</i>	<i>FVTOCI – equity instruments</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
31 December 2021					
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	-	284.8	284.8
Treasury bills	-	-	-	279.2	279.2
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	337.5	337.5
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	1,607.2	1,607.2
Investment securities	1.3	682.7	73.4	228.4	985.8
Interest receivable, derivative and other assets	-	-	-	78.5	78.5
Total assets	1.3	682.7	73.4	2,815.6	3,573.0
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	254.9	254.9
Borrowings under repurchase agreement	-	-	-	383.2	383.2
Term borrowings	-	-	-	245.1	245.1
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	-	-	-	2,125.6	2,125.6
Interest payable, derivative and other liabilities	-	-	-	118.7	118.7
Total liabilities	-	-	-	3,127.5	3,127.5

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

All figures in BD millions

48 CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

<i>31 December 2020</i>	<i>Designated as at FVTPL</i>	<i>FVTOCI – debt instruments</i>	<i>FVTOCI – equity instruments</i>	<i>Amortised cost</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cash and balances with central banks	-	-	-	256.5	256.5
Treasury bills	-	-	-	487.8	487.8
Deposits and amounts due from banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	318.9	318.9
Loans and advances to customers	-	-	-	1,555.8	1,555.8
Investment securities	0.7	725.3	70.3	161.0	957.3
Interest receivable, derivative and other assets	-	-	-	66.0	66.0
Total assets	0.7	725.3	70.3	2,846.0	3,642.3
Deposits and amounts due to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	330.3	330.3
Borrowings under repurchase agreement	-	-	-	399.2	399.2
Term borrowings	-	-	-	188.5	188.5
Customers' current, savings and other deposits	-	-	-	2,167.4	2,167.4
Interest payable, derivative and other liabilities	-	-	-	116.5	116.5
Total liabilities	-	-	-	3,201.9	3,201.9

49 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain corresponding figures for 2020 have been reclassified in order to conform to the presentation of financial statements for the current year. Such reclassifications did not affect previously reported net profit, total assets, total liabilities or total equity of the Group.

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

At 31 December 2021

(The attached financial information do not form part of the consolidated financial statements)

BBK Supplementary Public Disclosure – Financial Impact of COVID-19

In line with the Central Bank of Bahrain (“CBB”) directions per circular no. OG/259/2020 dated 14 July 2020 that aims to maintain transparency amidst the current implications of Coronavirus (COVID-19), the Group discloses herewith additional information pertaining to the financial impact of COVID-19 on its annual consolidated financial statements and results of operations for the year ended 31 December 2021.

COVID-19 pandemic has spread across various geographies globally, causing disruption to business and economic activities. These included business closures, travel restrictions, quarantines, and limits on public and private gatherings. These measures led to a sharp reduction in economic activities over the period in a large number of developed and emerging economies.

The Group has demonstrated financial strength and operational resilience despite these events, while protecting the health and safety of employees, and supporting customers. There remains uncertainty about the evolution of the virus and the pandemic. However, during the second half of 2021, and mainly due to the measures taken by the Government of Bahrain to contain the effect of the pandemic and slow the spread of the virus, including the vaccination progress, the economy showed signs of partial recovery in returning to normality but slowly and cautiously.

The Group is constantly working to monitor the situation and has always considered its employees and its clients alike, as their number one priority. BBK is totally committed to support the communities in which it operates and the Group commits to go the extra miles to support them at all times.

In line with the Kingdom of Bahrain’s wise leadership’s precautionary measures to control the spread of COVID-19 and CBB’s directives to reduce the financial strain on citizens and businesses, the Bank has established a taskforce dedicated to implement all these measures and ensure the full support to our country and its citizens, to our loyal clients and to our dedicated employees, throughout this time. The Bank has implemented a number of actions to guarantee operational readiness and continue offering clients the full range of products and services, including:

- Ensure that the Bank’s operations’ continuity are as usual;
- Spread the employees between Head Office, branches, sites and working from home to ensure continuity;
- Virtual meetings have replaced most of the physical meetings;
- Implementation of disinfecting protocols and physical distancing measures; and
- Continuous communication to clients to take full advantage of BBK’s wide range of e-channels offering seamless and outstanding experience.

On the other side, central banks across the world have stepped in with measures to protect the stability of the global economy with a wide range of measures from easing of interest rates, to asset purchase program besides infusing significant liquidity into the economy.

During the year, based on regulatory directives issued by the CBB, the Group has offered the customers two additional six-month installments deferment options starting from 1 January 2021 by extending the tenor to take into account the additional interest, while keeping the installment unchanged without increasing the interest or charging fees. The application of this additional deferral options is estimated to cause a delay to the Bank’s total cash inflow of approximately BD 148.1 million. Furthermore, this has been extended by another six months up to June 2022.

BBK Supplementary Public Disclosure – Financial Impact of COVID-19 (continued)

The points below summarises the overall financial impact on the annual consolidated financial statements:

- Estimated ECL attributable to COVID-19 had a negative impact of BD 3.3 million on the Group's consolidated total assets as of 31 December 2021.
- An additional negative COVID-19 impact over previously absorbed is estimated at BD 5.3 million on Group's consolidated profit or loss statement for the year due to the impact on credit card business.
- An additional negative COVID-19 impact over previously absorbed is estimated at BD 2.7 million on Group's consolidated profit or loss statement for the year due to the impact on income from associates and joint ventures.
- Negative impact of BD 1.1 million on Group's consolidated profit or loss statement for the year due to the impact of total fees forgone as a result of loan deferment during the year.

Despite all the difficulties and uncertainties caused by the pandemic, BBK continued to maintain a very robust liquidity position and inject liquidity in the markets in which it operates to support the domestic economies and its customers at such a critical time. The consolidated Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) remain at a very comfortable position of 323.7% and 136.9% respectively as of 31 December 2021, well above the CBB's reduced limit of 80% and the standard limit of 100%. Moreover, other liquidity indicators, such as the ratio of net loans and advances to customer deposits, continued to be at very solid levels. Prudent liquidity management is of utmost importance for BBK, which is managed on a very dynamic, yet conservative basis.

The Group is keen to maintain strong capitalisation to support future strategic plans. The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to preserve investors, creditors and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. As of 31 December 2021, the Group maintained a healthy level of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) at 23.6% compared to CBB's minimum threshold for domestic systematically important banks (D-SIB) of 14.0%.

The above information should not be relied upon for any other purposes. Since the situation of COVID-19 is uncertain and is still evolving, the above impact is as of the date of preparation of this information. Circumstances may change which may result in this information to be outdated. In addition, this information does not represent a full comprehensive assessment of COVID-19 impact on the Group. This information has not been subject to a formal review by external auditors.