مصرف السلام
Al Salam Bank

Nurturing Relationships by Enriching Experiences

2020
ANNUAL REPORT

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

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

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Corporate Overview

Al Salam Bank-Bahrain B.S.C (ASBB) was established on 19 January 2006 in the Kingdom of Bahrain with paid-up capital of BD 120 million (US$ 318 million) and was the largest Initial Public Offering (IPO) in the Kingdom's history with subscriptions reaching over BD 2.7 billion (US$ 7 billion). The Bank commenced commercial operations on 17 April 2006. ASBB was listed in Bahrain Bourse on 27 April 2006 and subsequently on Dubai Financial Market (DFM) on 26 March 2008.

Following a resolution of ASBB's Extraordinary General Assembly meeting held on 4 May 2009, ASBB completed its merger with the Bahraini Saudi Bank (BSB) on 22 December 2011. On 2 February 2014, Al Salam Bank-Bahrain and BMI Bank B.S.C (c) confirmed the conclusion of a business combinations between the two institutions after obtaining the approval of their shareholders at their respective extraordinary general assembly meetings by way of exchanging 11 ASBB shares for each BMI Bank share wherein ASBB acquired 58,533,357 BMI Bank shares of BD 1 each and issued 643,866,927 ASBB shares of 100 fils each. As of 30 March 2014, both Banks updated their respective CRs to give effect to the share swap and consequently BMI Bank became a wholly owned subsidiary of ASBB.

ASBB, the pioneering Shari'a compliant Bank in the Kingdom, offers its customers a comprehensive range of innovative and unique financial products and services through its extended strong network of branches and ATMs utilizing the state-of-art technologies to meet various banking requirements. In addition to its Retail Banking services, the Bank also offers Corporate Banking, Private Banking, Asset Managment, International Transaction Banking as well as Treasury Services. The Bank's high-caliber management team comprises of a highly qualified and internationally experienced professionals with proven expertise in key areas of banking, finance and related fields.

The Bank received coveted accolades such as the "Best Islamic Retail Bank in Bahrain for the year 2020" awarded by Global Banking and Finance Review, the "Best Islamic Financial Institution in Bahrain for the year 2020 and 2019" by prestigious US-based finance magazine Global Finance, "Best Islamic Retail Bank in Bahrain for the year 2019 and 2018", the "Best Shari'a Compliant Product in Bahrain for 2019", the "Most Innovative Shari'a Compliant Products in Bahrain for 2018" awarded by Global Business Outlook, Enterprise Excellence award in the field of training and national manpower development at the 34th annual ceremony organized by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development. Al Salam Bank- Bahrain has been awarded with the "Critics' Choice award – The Best Islamic Retail Bank in Bahrain for 2017" by Cambridge IFA – a UK-based Islamic finance intelligence specialized in providing strategic advice in the field of financial services and conduct professional academic researches for financial institutions.

Key factors that contribute to the Bank's distinct market differentiation include:

- Strong paid-up capital base;
- Pre-eminent founding shareholders;
- High-caliber management team;
- State-of-the-art IT infrastructure;
- Innovative, tailor-made Shari'a compliant product solutions;
- Universal business model covering deposits, financing and investment products and services.

Vision

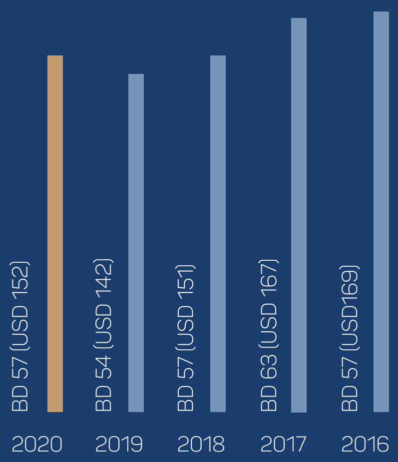
To become a regional force in the Islamic financial services industry by providing differentiated Shari'a compliant products to focused segments.

Mission

- Become a "one-stop shop" for Islamic financial services.
- Create a strong onshore presence in select countries.
- Develop a premier brand image as an Islamic financial shaper.
- Achieve high returns for stakeholders commensurate with the risks undertaken.

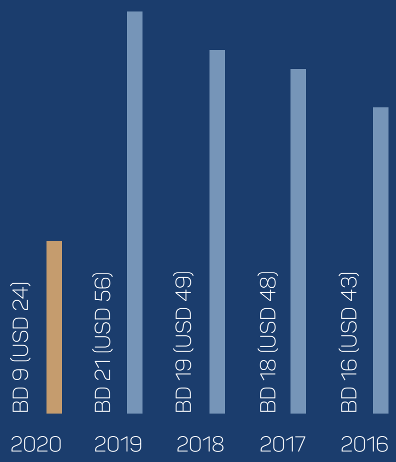
Financial Highlights

Net Operating Income
(Million)



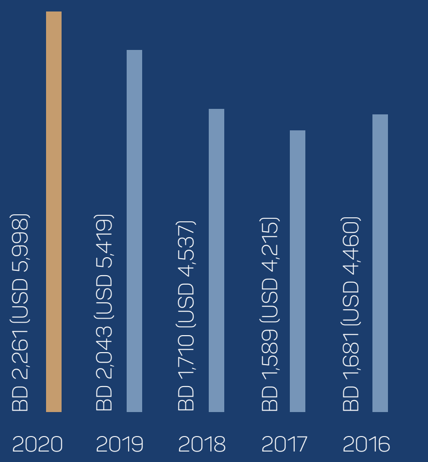
BD 57m

Net Profit
(Million)



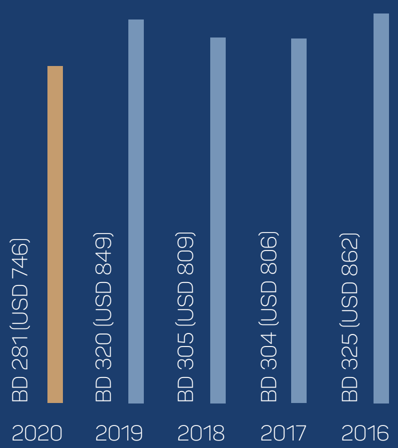
BD 9m

Total Assets
(Million)



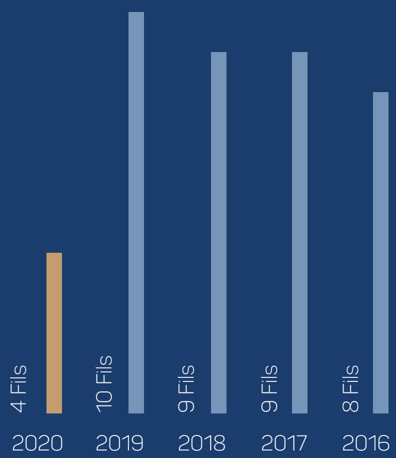
BD 2,261m

Total Equity
(Million)



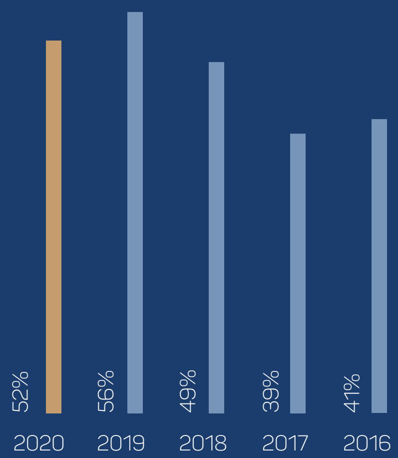
BD 281m

Earning Per Share
(Fils)



4 Fils

Cost to Income Ratio
(Percent)



52%

Operational Highlights

Solid strides have been made during 2020 to increase market share across all fronts, leading to growth in customer deposits and financing facilities, an increase of 19% in each of these balance sheet items.

- The successful introduction of a new retail mobile banking application that housed the Bank's COVID-19 Response Center where customers were able to avail COVID-19 specific initiatives such as applying for an interest-free financing facility, requesting to defer installments, in addition to receiving exclusive discounts on medical consultations.

- Launched the new family account via Al Salam Bank's mobile application that allows customers to extend supplementary accounts and debit cards to the whole household.

- Expanded the digital channels by launching WhatsApp Banking to empower customers to make inquiries in real time, in addition to launching the Virtual Branch to deliver high quality services through modernized platforms to enhance customer experience virtually, and the new flagship mobile application that combines digital on-boarding with a full suite of personalized banking features.

- Retail Banking has been recognized as a catalyst for the Ministry of Housing and Eskan Bank finance scheme "Mazaya social housing", capturing 24% of the Mazaya scheme share since inception, while the total market share in 2020 H1 reached 47%.

- Relationships with Private Banking clients were key in sustaining record growth in liabilities, reaching BD 663 million during the year, while also generating 15% increase in assets, reaching BD 295 million (2019: BD 257 million).

- Corporate Banking registered a significant 15% increase in assets of BD 74 million to BD 604 million (2019: BD 527 million).

- 16,000 of employee training hours were achieved, an increase of 187% against the yearly target, equating to an average of 45 training hours per employee.

Board of Directors

Mr. Khaleefa Butti Bin Omair Bin Yousif Al Muhairi
Chairman

Non-executive

Director since: 22 March 2018
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 17 years

Mr. Khaleefa Butti Bin Omair, is the founder and Chairman of KBBO Group, a leading investment group with a diverse portfolio of interests operating in the UAE and spanning across the MENA, European, and US regions. The Group's investment portfolio and operational verticals include leading companies in the field of healthcare, education, retail, financial services and technology, amongst others.

Mr. Al Muhairi, is a recognized UAE business leader with over 17 years of experience in entrepreneurship and financial investments. He began his career at the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), where he gained extensive experience in the field of finance. In 2006, as a co-founder of Brokerage House Securities LLC, he was appointed Chairman and CEO. He later went on to found One Financial Markets, an FCA-regulated brokerage firm in the United Kingdom that offers global presence with local expertise through its wholly owned and affiliate offices throughout the Middle East, Europe, South America and Central and South-East Asia. Additional responsibilities include serving as the Chairman of Travelex Group Limited, Infinite Investment and First Energy Bank. He is also the Executive Vice Chairman of Centurion Investment.

Spending his early school years in the UK, he went on to complete his studies in the US, earning a degree in Finance from Suffolk University, Boston.

*Mr. Khaleefa Butti Al Muhairi resigned on 12 April 2020.

H. E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahail Al Mashani
Chairman

Non-executive

Director since: 5 May 2014
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 25 years

H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahail Al Mashani offers the Bank over 25 years of in depth experience. He is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Muscat S.A.O.G., Director of Al Omaniya Financial Services Company, and Chairman of Dhofar International Development & Investment Holding Company S.A.O.G.

H.E. Shaikh Khalid has a BSc. in Economics, and a Master's Degree in International Boundary Studies from the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), from the University of London.

*Appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors on 12 April 2020.

Mr. Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi
Vice Chairman

Non-executive

Director since: 22 March 2018
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 24 years

Mr. Salman Saleh Al Mahmeed
Board Member

Independent

Director since: 15 February 2010
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 34 years

Mr. Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi has over 24 years of experience in the financial and fund management industries. Beginning his career in 1992 with the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates as a Dealer in the Treasury department, he joined Abu Dhabi Investment Company as a Portfolio Manager in 1995. In 1998, he joined First Gulf Bank as the Head of Treasury & Investment, moving to National Bank of Abu Dhabi in 2001 as Head of Foreign Exchange and Commodities. In February 2005, Mr. Matar Al Blooshi became the Head of Domestic Capital Market Group and the General Manager of Abu Dhabi Financial Services (a subsidiary of National Bank of Abu Dhabi) and was given the title of Senior Manager, Asset Management Group in October 2006. Mr. Matar Al Blooshi is Chief Investment Officer at Das Holding LLC, a Member of the Board of Directors of Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, First Energy Bank in Bahrain, Etisalat Misr and Chairman of Maalem Holdings in Bahrain.

Mr. Matar Al Blooshi holds a BA in Banking & Financial Management from University of Arkansas, US..

*Appointed as Vice Chairman on 12 April 2020.

Mr. Salman Saleh Al Mahmeed is a prominent business figure with experience exceeding 34 years. He is the Chairman of Board's Audit Committee at Al Salam Bank - Bahrain, the Chief Executive Officer of Bahrain Airport Services, the Deputy Chairman of Dar Albilad, the Managing Director, Chairman of Coca Cola Bottling Company Bahrain and Owner's Representative of Global Hotels, Global Express and the Movenpick Hotel in Bahrain. Previously, he was a Board Member and member of the Investment, Executive and Strategic Options Committee for the Bahraini Saudi Bank, and the Investment Director of Magna Holdings.

Mr. Salman Al Mahmeed holds an MBA in Business Administration, a Masters in Hotel Management and a BSc in Management.

Board of Directors (Continued)

Mr. Hussein Mohammed Al Meeza
Board Member

Independent

Director since: 20 March 2012
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 44 years

Mr. Salim Abdullah Al Awadi
Board Member

Independent

Director since: 22 March 2018
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 32 years

Mr. Hussein Mohammed Al Meeza is a respected and award-winning Banker with over 44 years of experience spanning the Islamic banking, finance and insurance sectors. His outstanding career success was crowned in December 2006 when the International Conference of Islamic Bankers chose him as the 2006 Best Islamic Banking Personality. His professional career began in 1975 at the Dubai Islamic Bank (DIB), where he spent 27 years developing the Bank's services. Mr. Al Meeza played a key role in the establishment of the Al Salam Banks in Sudan, Bahrain and Algeria. He was the Chairman of Al Salam Bank-Seychelles, Chairman of Top Enterprises L.L.C., Chairman of Lycée Fracais Jean Mermoz L.L.C., and Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Al Salam Bank- Algeria.

He was a founding member of Emaar properties, Amlak finance, Emaar Industries & Investments, Emaar Financial services, Dubai Islamic Insurance & Reinsurance Company (AMAN). Mr. Al Meeza occupied the positions of the CEO and Managing Director of Dubai Islamic Insurance and Reinsurance Company (AMAN), Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Al Salam Bank-Sudan, Chairman of LMC Bahrain, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Islamic Trading company in Bahrain, Board member and Chairman of the Executive Committee in Amlak Finance – Dubai and Chairman of Emaar Financial Services Dubai, Vice Chairman of Emirates Cooperative Society – Dubai. Board member of the General Council of Islamic Banks and Financial Institutions, Chairman of the founding committee of Islamic Insurance and Re-Insurance Companies. He was also a Board Member of Emirates Society for Insurance.

Mr. Al Meeza is a graduate of the Beirut Arab University and holds an MBA degree from La Jolla University, USA.

*Mr. Hussein Mohammed Al Meeza resigned on 17 June 2020.

Mr. Salim Abdullah Al Awadi is the Deputy CEO of Al Omaniya Financial Services S.A.O.G., Oman. He is also a Director of Dhofar Cattle Feed Company S.A.O.G., Oman, Chairman of Dhofar Poultry S.A.O.G., Oman and Director of Dhofar International Development & Investment Holding S.A.O.G., Oman.

Mr. Salim Al Awadi holds a Bachelor Degree in Business Administration, a Post Graduate Diploma in Accounting from Strathclyde University, UK and an MBA from Lincoln University, UK.

Mr. Khalid Salem Al Halyan
Board Member

Independent

Director since: 24 February 2015
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 38 years

Mr. Zayed Ali Al-Amin
Board Member

Independent

Director since: 22 March 2018
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 22 years

Mr. Khalid Salem Al Halyan is a business professional with over 38 years of senior level experience spanning a number of industries. Mr. Khalid Al Halyan is currently the Group Chief Audit Executive at Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC). His career has seen him hold senior positions at the UAE Central Bank, the Department of Economic Development (DED), Dubai, and in the aviation industry where he played a key role in the establishment of the new Dubai Airport Free Zone (DAFZA) and head up the Finance Department, before moving on to establish the Group Internal Audit and Risk Assessment (GIARA) function at DACC. Mr. Khalid Al Halyan has also supported the establishment of DED, Emaar Properties, the UAE Internal Audit Association, the UAE Golf Association and restructured projects for DUBAL, Dubai World Trade Centre, Dubai Civil Aviation, UAE Central Bank Banking Supervision, and realized the construction of a new facility for the Al Noor Special Needs Centre in Dubai. He currently serves as Vice President of the UAE Internal Audit Association (affiliated to the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA), USA), is Chairman of Al Noor Special Needs Centre in Dubai, Chairman of Emaar South, Dubai, Board Member of Emaar Development Company, Board Member of Amlak Finance PGSC, and he has recently become a member at the Board of Trustees of American University in the Emirates.

Mr. Khalid Al Halyan holds an MBA degree from Bradford University in the UK, and a BBA from the UAE University, Al Ain.

Mr. Zayed Al-Amin is a Bahraini Businessman with over 22 years of experience in the finance and investment sectors. Currently serving as Executive Director of Investments at Ali Rashid Al-Amin Group, he is also a board member of various organizations including Chairman of First Energy Bank, Board Member of Al Salam Bank Bahrain, Board Member of Esterad Investment Co. and Board Member of Gulf African Bank, and a former board member of MIDAD Gulf Energy, RAMAKAZA Logistics Qatar and Food Storage Co. Ltd. KSA, Prior to his current responsibilities at Al-Amin Group, he worked for National Bank of Bahrain and Towry Law International.

Mr. Zayed Al-Amin holds a Post Graduate Degree in Finance and Investment from the London School of Business & Finance. He has also attended many executive courses in management, finance and investment.

Board of **Directors** (Continued)

Mr. Alhur Mohammed Al Suwaidi
Board Member

Independent

Director since: 22 March 2018
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: 17 years

Mr. Alhur Mohammed Al Suwaidi is a well-rounded investment strategist with over 17 years of experience in investments, portfolio management at both listed and private equities. He currently serves as a Director in Al Salam Bank-Bahrain and a Portfolio manager in the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA), UAE. Beginning his career in 2004, Mr. Alhur Al Suwaidi held senior positions at ADIA as a Fund manager and Investment manager. He also served in a number of Advisory Boards of General Partners and International Private Equity Firms that includes Leonard Green and Partners, The Blackstone Group, Carlyle Group, Apollo Global Management, Ares Management and Silver Lake Partners.

Mr. Alhur Al Suwaidi holds a Bachelor degree in Business Administration from Chapman University, California, USA.

Mr. Khalid Shehab Eddin Madi
Board Member

Independent

Director since: 22 March 2018
Term started: 22 March 2018
Experience: more than 26 years

Mr. Khalid Madi brings over 26 years of extensive experience in all aspects of private, commercial and investment banking. He currently serves as a Director in Al Salam Bank-Bahrain and a Managing Director of Advanced Living Solutions, which was established in 2013. His professional career began with Merrill Lynch as a Senior Financial Consultant, where he spent 8 years. In 2002, Mr. Khalid Madi founded Infinity Investment Solutions, a successful financial advisory practice in the United Arab Emirates where he served as a Managing Partner. In 2005, he was one of the founding Board members and the CEO of Al Mal Capital, which was set up with three core business lines including brokerage services in Saudi Arabia, asset management in Bahrain, and proprietary trading globally with a focus on Asia.

Mr. Khalid Madi holds a Bachelor degree in Marketing & Finance from Questrom School of Business, Boston University.

Fatwa & Shari'a Supervisory Board

Sheikh Adnan Abdullah Al Qattan
Chairman

Shaikh Adnan Al Qattan holds Master's degree in the Quran and Hadith from the University of Um Al-Qura, Makka, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; and Bachelor's degree in Islamic Shari'a from the Islamic University, Madeena, Saudi Arabia. Shaikh Al Qattan is also a Judge in the Shari'a Supreme Court, Ministry of Justice – Kingdom of Bahrain. Shaikh Al Qattan is a Member of Shari'a Supervisory Boards for several Islamic banks and he is also Chairman of Al Sanabil Orphans Protection Society, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Charity Establishment under the Royal Court – Kingdom of Bahrain, and President of the Kingdom of Bahrain Hajj Mission. In addition, he is a Friday sermon orator at Al Fateh Grand Mosque. Shaikh Al Qattan contributed to drafting the Personal Status Law for the Ministry of Justice and is a regular participant in Islamic committees, courses, seminars and conferences.

Dr. Fareed Yaqoub Al Meftah
Member

Dr. Fareed Almeftah is the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Justice & Islamic Affairs – Bahrain, member of the Supreme Council of Islamic Affairs and a former judge of the high Shari'a Court. Dr. Fareed is the Chairman of the Shari'a Supervisory Board of Khaleeji Commercial Bank (KHCB) and a former Lecturer at the University of Bahrain and wrote a lot of research papers. Dr. Fareed holds PhD in Islamic Philosophy from University of Edinburgh – United Kingdom.

Dr. Nizam Mohammed Yaquby
Member

Sheikh Dr. Nizam Mohammed Yaquby is an internationally acclaimed Shari'a scholar in the Islamic banking industry. He has a background in both Traditional Islamic sciences with senior scholars from different parts of the Muslim World. He holds a PhD in Islamic studies also a degree from McGill University in Canada. Sheikh Nizam has taught Islamic Subjects in Bahrain and lectured all over the world. He is a member of many International Boards: the Shari'a Council of AAOIFI, Dow Jones Islamic Index, Central Bank of Bahrain Shari'a Committee and IIFM Shari'a Council. He is also a member of several local and International Shari'a Boards. Sheikh Nizam has edited several Arabic manuscripts and has more the 500 audio-visual lectures and lessons in both Arabic and English.

Dr. Osama Mohammed Bahar
Member

Sheikh Dr. Osama Mohammed Bahar is a recognized Shari'a scholar in Islamic banking and financing. He has extensive experience in the structuring of financial and Islamic products and Islamic contracts, in addition to his contributions to a number of research papers on Islamic finance and banking. Sheikh Osama Bahar holds a Bachelor's degree from Prince Abdul Qader University for Islamic Studies in Algeria and he has a Master's degree in the Islamic economy from 'Al Awzai University' in Lebanon and PhD in Islamic Financial Engineering from Islamic University of Europe. He is also a member of many Shari'a Supervisory Boards.

Executive Management

Mr. Rafik Nayed
Group Chief Executive Officer

Experience: more than 28 years

Mr. Anwar Mohammed Murad
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Experience: more than 27 years

Mr. Rafik Nayed is a seasoned banker with over 28 years of experience. He joined Al Salam Bank-Bahrain from Deutsche Bank where he was the Vice Chairman of the MENA region, Chief Country Officer for the UAE and Senior Executive Officer of Deutsche Bank AG Dubai (DIFC). Before joining Deutsche Bank, Mr. Nayed was the Chief Executive Officer of the Libyan Investment Authority and prior to that worked for many years in the oil and gas and financial services industries in a variety of international senior positions.

Mr. Anwar Murad is a proficient Banker with over 27 years of experience in the areas of Private Banking, Treasury, Market Risk Management and Retail Banking. Prior to his current appointment with the Bank, Mr. Murad served as the Executive Vice President - Head of Private Banking at Al Salam Bank-Bahrain since May 2006. Previous to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, he was the Head of Private Banking at BMI Bank, Bahrain and Regional Market Risk Manager for the MENA region at ABN AMRO Bank where he also headed the Bank's Treasury Operations in Bahrain and he held various senior positions at CitiBank – Bahrain. Mr. Murad has extensive knowledge and experience in Global Consumer Banking, Treasury and Investment products including Money Market, Foreign Exchange, Debt Derivatives, and Structured Products.

Mr. Eihab Abdellatif Ahmed
Chief Legal Officer, Corporate Secretary and Advisor to the Chairman

Experience: more than 25 years

Mr. Yousif Ahmed Ebrahim
Chief Financial Officer

Experience: more than 27 years

Mr. Eihab Ahmed has a wide range of professional experience that spans over 25 years covering all major legal disciplines including but not limited to Investment Banking, Corporate Banking and Criminal, Labour, Public and Private International Laws. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank, he was the General Counsel - Corporate Secretary & Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) Legal & Compliance of First Energy Bank - Bahrain. He was the focal point of communication between the Board of Directors and Senior Management as well as between the Bank and its Shareholders, providing advisory and guidance on Corporate Governance principles and practices. Mr. Ahmed had worked at the International Investment Bank - Bahrain (IIB) as Head of Legal and Compliance, MLRO and for Khaleej Finance & Investment as the Head of Legal, MLRO and Corporate Secretary. He also worked for a number of reputed firms in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Before coming to Bahrain 15 years ago, he served the Ministry of Justice, Sudan as a Legal Counsel.

Mr. Ahmed holds L.L.B degree from the Faculty of Law - University of Khartoum, Sudan. In January 2017, he obtained his International Diploma in Governance, Risk and Compliance from the ICTA and University of Manchester, UK. He also holds the Sudanese Bar certificate from Sudan and he is a registered member of the Sudanese Advocates Association as a Proper Advocate before various Courts of Law. Mr. Ahmed is a Certified Compliance Officer (CCO) from the American Academy of Financial Management - Dubai, UAE. In 2014, Mr. Eihab was awarded the GCC MLRO of the year.

Mr. Yousif Ebrahim is a proficient banker with over 27 years of experience in the areas of finance and audit. He is primarily responsible for directing and overseeing the financial and fiscal management of the Bank and its subsidiaries that includes contributing to the Bank's strategy planning, leading and directing the budget process, maintaining appropriate accounting framework and establishing effective system of cost management and internal control. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank, he served as the Chief Financial Officer at First Energy Bank for more than 9 years. He also worked at Gulf International Bank as a Vice President of Internal Audit and he was also in the Audit & Business Assurance services at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Ebrahim is a Certified Public Accountant (USA) and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountant.

Executive **Management** (Continued)

Mr. Abdulkarim Turki
Chief Operating Officer

Experience: more than 40 years

Mr. Ahmed Abdulla Saif
Head of Strategy and Planning

Experience: more than 14 years

Mr. Abdulkarim Turki is a well-rounded banker with more than 40 years of experience spanning Treasury, Operations, Audit, Internal Controls, Remedial and Risk Management. Mr. Turki worked in the incorporation and structuring of the Bank's Operation and he was appointed as a key member in the Selection and Implementation Committee of the Bank's core banking system responsible for the integration and business transfer of BMI Bank to Al Salam Bank-Bahrain in addition to being a member in the Bank's major management committees. Prior to joining the Bank in 2006, Mr. Turki was Vice President - Head of Treasury Support at Citibank Bahrain where he headed various departments and business units and was a key player in the launch of Citi Islamic Investment Banking. Mr. Turki holds an MBA in Investment & Finance from the University of Hull, UK.

Mr. Ahmed Saif brings over 14 years of experience in the banking sector. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain in 2008 as an Associate in the Investment Team, Mr. Saif worked with DBS Singapore as an Investment Analyst. In 2012, he was appointed as the Head of the Investment Middle Office Department, and in 2016 took the reigns as the Head of Strategic Acquisition and Investment Management. Mr. Saif sits on the Board of a number of the Bank's affiliate and subsidiary companies, including Al Salam Bank-Seychelles, NS Real Estate Holding, and SAMA Investment Company. He holds an MSc in Finance and Financial Law with Honors from SOAS University of London, UK, and a BSc with Honors in Commerce, majoring in Finance & Economics, from DePaul University, USA.

Mr. Hussain Abdulhaq
Head of Treasury and Capital Markets

Experience: more than 20 years

Mr. Ahmed Jasim Murad
Head of Corporate Banking

Experience: more than 24 years

Mr. Hussain Abdulhaq is an experienced Treasurer in the area of Islamic Banking and Financial Markets. His 20 years banking career as a treasury specialist has been very focused in Islamic liquidity management, Islamic capital markets, the development of Islamic compliant investment products and hedging instruments as well as Financial Institutions relationships. Mr. Abdulhaq joined Al Salam Bank-Bahrain in 2007 as a senior member in the treasury team, and has led the treasury integration process of Al Salam Bank and Bahrain Saudi Bank in 2010 and the same for BMI Bank in 2014. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank, he was in charge of dealing room activities for Kuwait Finance House Bahrain for a period of 5 years. Mr. Abdulhaq holds an MBA degree in Banking & Islamic Finance with honors from University of Bahrain and is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).

Mr. Ahmed Murad brings over 24 years of experience in the banking sector covering areas that include Retail, Commercial and Corporate Banking. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, he served as Head of Corporate Banking and also a member of the Credit Committee at National Bank of Bahrain BSC. Mr. Murad holds a Bachelor degree in Business Marketing from St. Edward's University – Austin, Texas, USA, Associate Diploma in Commercial Studies from University of Bahrain, and Executive Diploma from University of Virginia, USA. Moreover, he attended number of banking training courses inside the Kingdom of Bahrain and abroad.

Executive Management (Continued)

Mr. Ali Habib Qassim
Head of Private Banking

Experience: more than 21 years

Mr. Mohammed Yaqoob Buhijji
Head of Retail Banking

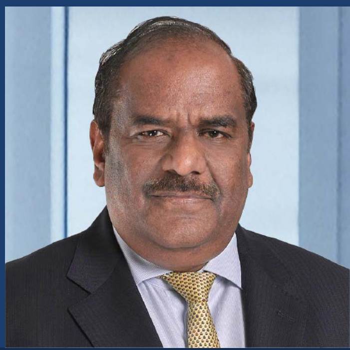
Experience: more than 19 years

Mr. Ali Habib Qassim is a banking expert with more than 21 years of experience covering Corporate, Investment and Private Banking; developing new products, locally and throughout GCC and capitalizing on his investment experience. Previous to his appointment with the Bank's Private Banking division in 2011, he marketed the Bank's Corporate Banking products and services in local markets after which he handled financial institutions and government relationships. He holds a Master Degree in Science from Emerson College, Boston. USA.

Mr. Mohammed Buhijji brings to the Bank more than 19 years of consultancy and banking experience. He joined Al Salam Bank-Bahrain in 2006 when he set up the Internal Audit division and various departmental policies and procedures during the Bank's establishment. In 2009, he moved to the Bank's Retail Banking division where he supported the development of products, services, the core banking system and Retail Banking policies. He also played an essential role in the integration and conversion phases of the Bank's acquisition of the Bahraini Saudi Bank and BMI Bank; serving as a member in the Integration Steering Committee and various other management committees including IT Steering Committee and Information Security Steering Committee. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, he worked with Ernst & Young in the Business Risk Services division, where he was responsible for managing the audit and consultancy services for major financial institutions and governmental bodies. He holds an MBA degree from the University of Strathclyde Business School, Glasgow and a Bachelor's degree in accounting. He has also completed Executive Management Programs in Harvard Business School in USA and Ivey Business School in Canada.

Mr. Sadiq Al Shaikh
Head of International Transaction Banking

Experience: more than 23 years



Mr. Krishnan Hariharan
Chief Risk Officer

Experience: more than 36 years

Mr. Sadiq Al Shaikh is a professional banker with over 23 years of experience in both Wholesale and Retail Banks in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Mr. Al Shaikh managed global markets with a focus on the GCC, MENA region, East Africa, South Asia and CIS region, where he develops Financial Institutions Group (FIG) products and structured finance. These include bilateral and syndication, correspondent and transaction banking, global trade finance instruments, export credit insurance covers and credit review of credit limits for countries and banks. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain in 2014, he was the Head of FIG & International banking at BMI Bank for 10 years, and held various senior positions for 7 years at the Arab Investment Company in Operations, Risk Management and the International Banking Division, covering Financial Institutions and Corporate products in overseas markets. Mr. Al Shaikh holds a Bachelor degree in Business Management majoring in finance and marketing from Bangalore University.

Mr. Krishnan Hariharan is a versatile Banker with over 36 years of experience in conventional and Islamic banks in the region and India. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank – Bahrain in 2019 he worked with Ithmaar Bank, Bahrain as Chief Risk Officer. Before joining Ithmaar Bank, he was part of the founding team of Alizz Islamic Bank, Sultanate of Oman. He holds twin Bachelor degrees one in Commerce and the other in Economics from Universities in India, he also holds a Master degree in Financial Management from Jamanalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai – India.

Executive **Management** (Continued)

Mr. Essa Abdulla Bohijji
Chief Auditor

Experience: more than 20 years

Ms. Muna Al Balooshi
Head of Human Resources and Administration

Experience: more than 21 years

Mr. Essa Bohijji has more than 20 years of consulting and industry experience covering financial services, commercial entities, governmental bodies, and internal audit. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, Mr. Bohijji was the Chief Auditor and Board Secretary of an Islamic Investment Bank in Bahrain and held senior positions at Ernst & Young where he worked in the Audit and Assurance Services Group and Business Advisory Services responsible for the Internal Audit and Risk Management assignments. Mr. Bohijji has previously served as a Board and Audit Committee member of Al Salam Bank-Algeria, a non-executive Audit Committee member in Manara Developments B.S.C. (c), as a Board member of BMI Bank, as a Board and Audit Committee member of Bahraini Saudi Bank, and an interim Board member in BMIO Bank in Seychelles. Mr. Bohijji is a Certified Public Accountant (CPA), licensed from the state of New Hampshire and is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He also holds a B.Sc. in Accounting from the University of Bahrain.

Ms. Muna Al Balooshi is a practiced HR professional with over 21 years of industry experience and vast knowledge of HR policies and Labor Law regulations. Prior to her appointment with Al Salam Bank-Bahrain in 2006, Ms. Al Balooshi was the Head of Human Resources at the Court of HRH the Crown Prince, prior to this served as HR Associate with KPMG Bahrain. She has played a major role in the Bank's two acquisitions of the Bahraini Saudi Bank and BMI Bank where she managed the merger of the Bank's Human Resources. She holds an MBA from De Paul University, Chicago, and is a CIPD Associate.

Mr. Qassim Taqawi
General Counsel

Experience: more than 18 years

Mr. Qassim Taqawi is a skilled legal counsel with over 18 years of experience covering Investment Banking, Islamic Banking, Retail Banking, Finance, Company Law, Labor Law, Real Estate and Construction. Mr. Taqawi has handled legal matters covering the GCC, USA, Europe and MENA region. Prior to his appointment with Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, Mr. Taqawi held a number of senior executive positions with various Banking and Financial Institutions throughout the region. In addition to his current executive responsibilities as General Counsel, Mr. Taqawi is a member of the Bank's Investment Committee and Remedial Committee. Mr. Taqawi holds a Bachelor degree (LLB) in Law, and is a registered lawyer with the Ministry of Justice & Islamic Affairs in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Dr. Mohammed Burhan Arbouna
Head of Shari'a Compliance

Experience: more than 23 years

Dr. Mohammed Burhan Arbouna is a well versed Islamic banking and finance expert with over 23 years of Islamic banking experience. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, Dr. Arbouna was the Shari'a Head and Shari'a Board member of Seera Investment Bank B.S.C Bahrain, Head of the Shari'a department at Kuwait Finance House Bahrain, and has worked as a Shari'a researcher and consultant for the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) in Bahrain. He is a respected lecturer on Islamic banking and finance, and provides consultancy on orientation and professional programs for a number of professional and educational institutions. Dr. Arbouna was also a member of the Islamic Money Market Framework (IMMF) steering committee, a committee initiated by the Central Bank of Bahrain for the management of liquidity amongst Islamic banks. He holds a PhD in comparative law with a specialization in Islamic banking and finance and a Masters in Comparative Laws with specialization in Law of Evidence from the International Islamic University Malaysia, a BA degree in Shari'a, and Higher Diploma in Education from the Islamic University, Medina.

Executive Management (Continued)

Mr. Ali Al Khaja
Head of Compliance and MLRO

Experience: more than 12 years

Mr. Ali Al Khaja brings more than 12 years of Compliance experience to the Bank. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, he worked with Kuwait Finance House Bahrain, where he was responsible for various regulatory aspects including ensuring that transactions, investments and general dealings with the public were in compliance with the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) regulations and applicable laws. Previous to this he was employed by the CBB, where he held responsibility for the oversight of various local Islamic Banks in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Mr. Al Khaja holds a Bachelor degree in Banking and Finance from the University of Bahrain and an International Diploma in Compliance from the International Compliance Association (ICA).

Mr. Ahmed Abdulrahim Al Mahmood
Head of Internal Shari'a Audit

Experience: more than 14 years

Mr. Ahmed Al Mahmood has over 14 years of professional experience in the field of Shari'a supervision and auditing in Islamic financial institution. Prior to joining Al Salam Bank-Bahrain, he established the Shari'a department in BMI Bank and GBCORP in addition to joining the Shari'a department of Abu Dhabi Islamic Bank (ADIB). He also played an essential role in the integration and conversion phases of the Bank's acquisition of BMI Bank; serving as a member in the Conversion Committee.

He holds an MBA degree in Islamic Finance from University of Bolton - UK, and he is currently preparing a PhD at the same university. In addition to BA in Islamic Studies from University of Bahrain. He holds various professional qualifications that includes Certified Shari'a Advisor and Auditor (CSAA) from AAOIFI along with Advanced Diploma in Islamic commercial Jurisprudence (ADICJ) from BIBF. He also provided several training workshops on the principles of Islamic banking and wrote a lot of researches and published articles on Islamic banking & products.

Mahmood Qannati
Head of Marketing & Communications

Experience: more than 19 years

With over 19 years of extensive experience in Marketing, Communications and Branding on both local and regional levels, Mahmood Qannati is a veteran of the communications industry; having worked across various sectors including banking, telecommunications, automotive and aviation.

During his time in the United Arab Emirates, Mr. Qannati worked in prominent and established institutions, leading Standard Chartered Bank as the Regional Head of Marketing & Branding for the entire Middle East, Africa and Pakistan region, as well as serving as the Middle East Chief Marketing Officer at Cigna Insurance.

He has also held several senior positions on a local level, gaining experience in marketing and communications at HSBC Bank, Bahrain International Airport and Batelco. Most recently, Mr. Qannati served as the Chief Corporate Communications and Marketing Officer at Bahrain Islamic Bank (BisB), after which he joined Al Salam Bank as Head of Marketing and Communications.

Mr. Qannati holds a Master degree in Marketing Information Systems from the University of Sunderland and a Bachelor degree in Marketing from the University of Bahrain.


Al Salam Ba

Board of Directors' Report
to the Shareholders

The Directors of Al Salam Bank-Bahrain B.S.C. ("the Bank") are pleased to submit our annual report to the shareholders, accompanied by the consolidated financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the year ended 31 December, 2020.

Net Operating Income

2020	BD 57.4 million
2019	BD 53.5 million

7.3%

2020 has proven to be one of the most challenging year for economies across the globe. From a fiscal to a health and safety perspective, the global pandemic has ushered in a host of new challenges for business sectors around the world. Various national lockdowns have exerted negative pressure on global economies, straining budget deficits and future outlooks. In addition to COVID-19, the Bahraini economy faced the additional pressure of global oil price volatility, further widening the national budget deficit.

In light of the global outbreak, preventative measures were taken by the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB), including a range of directives aimed at protecting the health and safety of citizens, residents, and financial sector workers. The CBB also introduced a range of policies and measures to maintain the stability of Bahrain's financial sector. These included fiscal, monetary, and macro-financial measures to mitigate the financial implications of COVID-19 for financial institutions and businesses, as well as their customers.

Despite this challenging and uncertain landscape, the Group posted a YoY increase in net operating income of 7.3% – up from BD 53.5 million in 2019 to BD 57.4 million in 2020. Total operating expenses also saw a slight YoY increase, from BD 29.8 million to BD 30 million, in line with operational activities. However, due to deteriorating macro-economic factors, the Group adopted a prudent and conservative approach to provisioning levels, increasing provisions from BD 2.6 million in 2019 to BD 18.28 million in 2020, resulting in a BD 12.01 million decrease in net profit for the year – down from 21.13 million in 2019 to BD 9.12 million in 2020.

> The Bank retained a strong Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 26.5% in 2020, comparatively higher than the 12.5% mandated by the CBB.

Furthermore, the Group achieved a reduction in its non-performing financing ratio from 5.6% in 2019 to 5.1% in 2020. Moreover, it recorded growth across the business with record levels of customer deposits reaching BD 1.32 billion, up from BD 1.11 billion in 2019 – a YOY increase of 19%. Financings rose by 19.6% over 2020, reaching BD 1.28 billion – up from BD 1.07 billion the previous year. The Group's total assets also increased from BD 2.0 billion in 2019 to BD 2.3 billion as of 31 December 2020. Cost-to-income ratio also improved during the year from 55.6% in 2019 to 52.3% in 2020. Finally, the Bank retained a strong Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 26.5% in 2020, comparatively higher than the 12.5% mandated by the CBB.

This impressive resilience – and even growth – in the face of near unprecedented global disruption is owing to forward-looking, decisive yet agile thinking from the Bank's leadership and is testament to the Bank's ability to flexibly adapt to change. At the very earliest stages of the pandemic, Management developed and was quick to implement a clear, short-term strategy with a simple objective: to build resilience and ultimately exit this period of uncertainty in a stronger position than when we entered it. Subsequently, business has continued as usual with the expected results achieved via a shift to remote working and adherence to all government health and safety protocols and guidelines. Prudent and tactical expansion of market share, growth and enhancement of earnings quality, further development of operational efficiency, fast-tracking of our digitalisation initiatives, and strict adherence to our corporate and social responsibility measures formed the foundation of this strategy. By identifying and adopting these key pillars for the Bank's short-term strategy, Management has succeeded in making impressive progress in the Bank's overall growth strategy to grow our core banking activities, having successfully captured market share throughout 2020. Moreover, the Bank is now strongly positioned to navigate the uncertain waters of the post-pandemic landscape that lie ahead.

Finally, on behalf of all the Board members, I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the visionary leadership of His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa and His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, the Crown Prince and Prime Minister. Their guidance and wise council during these unprecedented times and the responsiveness of the Kingdom's various Government institutions have bolstered the nation's stability and confidence in overcoming profound challenges. We would also like to express our gratitude to the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism; the CBB, the Bahrain Bourse, Dubai Financial Market, as well as the Group's correspondent banks, customers, shareholders and employees for their continued support and co-operation.

We look forward to sharing a positive, productive and successful 2021 with you.

H.E. Shaikh Khalid Bin Mustahil Al Mashani

Chairman

10 February 2021
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Message from the
Group Chief Executive Officer

Operating Income

2020 BD 96.58 million

2019 BD 91.71 million

5.31%

Customer Deposits
BD 1.32 billion

Financing Facilities
BD 1.28 billion

Growth of
19%

2020 was an extremely challenging year for the banking industry across the world as it came to grips with the adverse effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Against the backdrop of social and economic disruptions which undoubtedly affected the performance of the sector, Al Salam Bank remained resilient, maintained a robust balance sheet, prudently increased provisions and generated a net profit of BD 9.12 million (2019: BD 21.13 million), all while implementing strict health and safety measures to ensure uninterrupted service to our customers.

In the wake of the pandemic, Al Salam Bank made it a priority to develop a short-term strategy with defined objectives that would help mitigate potential risks and steer the Bank through this period of uncertainty. We had a clear vision in mind: to come out of this pandemic stronger than when we first entered. Focusing on our critical success factors, we outlined five key strategic pillars to ensure continuity in the realm of an unpredictable landscape; (1) to expand market share; (2) to increase and enhance the quality of our earnings; (3) to strengthen our operational resilience and efficiency; (4) to roll-out new technologies and fast-track digitization to boost our competitiveness and; (5) to proactively accelerate corporate social responsibility initiatives, including the Bank's commitment to safeguarding the health and safety of its employees and that of the wider communities.

Al Salam Bank has successfully delivered positive results across the five strategic pillars, evidenced by significant organic growth in all of its core activities.

Solid strides were made during 2020 to increase market share across all fronts, leading to a 19% growth in both customer deposits (BD 1.32 billion) and financing facilities (BD 1.28 billion) respectively. The Bank's asset base closed in excess of BD 2.26 billion in 2020, the highest since its inception, reflecting a solid annual growth of 11%. The quality of the financing portfolio has also improved, aided by the booking of high-quality financing facilities early in 2020 with NPF declining by 55 bps from 5.60% in 2019 to 5.05% in 2020. Driven by improved digital channels and intensive customer acquisition efforts, the Bank's customer base continues to trend upwards and witness further diversification.

> The Bank remains a market leader in the financing business and local syndications, it is well placed to compete and gain market share in other lucrative segments, including personal financing, credit cards, and international trade finance.

The Bank's Retail Banking division witnessed positive performance with a 34% year-on-year growth as a result of new digitized products, the launch of the Bank's first virtual branch, a new and improved mobile banking application and a simplified digital onboarding for new and existing customers. Corporate Banking had a stellar year following the addition of new, high-quality assets. Private Banking's business surged by 15%. International Transaction Banking continued with its regional expansion, attracting increased trade finance business and financial institutional counterparty transactions. The Bank's interests in Kenya, Seychelles and Algeria continue to serve it well.

As Work from Home (WFH) became a necessity on a country-wide level, all Bank employees adapted seamlessly to the new norm, demonstrating commitment to safeguarding the health and safety of their families, colleagues, their customers and the wider community. In March 2020, 38% of the Bank's employees adopted WFH, reaching a 70% peak in April and May, and averaging 50% thereafter. Following the shift to virtual communications channels, Al Salam Bank continued to invest in building the skills and capabilities of its human capital through online training and development programs. The Bank recorded 16,000 hours of employee training - 187% of its annual target - which constitutes a remarkable achievement given the circumstances.

Looking ahead to 2021, Al Salam Bank remains confident of its resilience in mitigating risks and adapting to shifting market dynamics. Further growth is anticipated in our balance sheet, driven by the prudent booking of grade-A credit, and in turn, increased market share. While the Bank remains a market leader in the financing business and local syndications, it is well placed to compete and gain market share in other lucrative segments, including retail banking, asset management and international trade finance. Along with accelerated digital rollouts, brand re-positioning will now be fast-tracked as a key enabler for business growth as competition intensifies, banking becomes commoditized, and customer expectations rise. Our efforts will continue to complete orderly exits of non-core banking and real estate assets in 2021.

The impetus gained during a tumultuous 2020, as a result of the Bank's agility and strategic focus, will carry us positively into 2021 and beyond. The groundwork has already been laid and a solid foundation is in place to build on the successes already achieved. 2021 will witness the roll out of a new holistic 3-year strategy focused on core banking, digital, IT, brand and marketing initiatives.

On behalf of Al Salam Bank, I would like to convey my gratitude to the leadership of the Kingdom of Bahrain, led by His Majesty King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, and His Royal Highness the Crown Prince, Deputy Supreme Commander and Prime Minister, Prince Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa, for their unwavering support.

My sincere appreciation also extends to the Central Bank of Bahrain, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Bahrain Bourse, Dubai Financial market (DFM), and the Securities & Commodities Authority in the UAE, for their continued guidance. I would also like to thank the Board of Directors for their wise counsel during this difficult year, as well as our valued shareholders and loyal customers who continue to bestow their trust in us. And to all the management and employees who have worked tirelessly to weather the storm and to ensure that Al Salam Bank retains its prominent position in the markets it serves, my heartfelt appreciation.

Rafik Nayed

Group Chief Executive Officer

10 February 2021

Management Review of Operations and Activities

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Countries in the Middle East and Central Asia region responded to the COVID-19 pandemic with swift and stringent measures to mitigate its spread and impact, which came at an economic cost. Countries are now cautiously reopening their economies, but they continue to face a public health emergency and a challenging economic environment. Real GDP for the region is projected to fall by 4.1% in 2020 after growing by 1.3% in 2019. With global recovery subdued, downside risks continue to dominate the outlook as the pandemic continues to test countries. Ensuring adequate resources for health systems and correctly targeting support programs remain immediate priorities. In the near future, governments and policymakers need to continue to act decisively to secure jobs, provide liquidity to businesses and households, protect the poor, and put in place a carefully designed economic road map to recovery. Further actions will be necessary to address pressing vulnerabilities in countries with limited fiscal room to ensure a smooth recovery while maintaining macroeconomic sustainability. Consumer demand was negatively affected on the back of weak tourism and remittance inflows, which are key income sources for the region. International flights all but stopped in many countries. Oil exporters felt the economic effect of lockdown and the resulting sharp decline in oil prices. After dropping to 20-year lows between March and April, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and other major oil producers (OPEC+) agreement in April and extension in June (which entailed oil production curtailment) succeeded in stabilizing oil prices, which recovered more than 50 percent of the losses suffered since the end of 2019 but still currently trade at 40 percent below pre-COVID-19 levels.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Bahrain's economy is closely linked to the fluctuation in global crude oil prices as are the economies of the rest of the region. However, its impact is much narrower compared to other Gulf countries due to the relatively diverse nature of the Bahraini economy. The economy grew slightly by 1.8% in 2019 despite a sizeable contraction in the oil industry. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it plummeted to -4.9% in 2020 but GDP growth is expected to recover to +2.3% in 2021 and +2.8% in 2022, subject to the post-pandemic global economic recovery. The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain took significant steps to contain the effects of the virus. The CBB issued a number of directives to preserve the health and safety of citizens, residents, and workers, including those in the financial sector. A number of key policy responses (including fiscal, monetary, and macro-financial) were issued to mitigate the effects of the financial implications on financial services' customers affected by COVID-19, as well as on financial institutions and merchants. These moves assisted in protecting the stability of the financial sector in the Kingdom of Bahrain. These were aimed to ease liquidity in the economy as well as to assist banks in complying with regulatory requirements. Standard & Poor's awarded a B+ credit rating for Bahrain in November 2019, with a positive outlook. The robust and increasingly diverse nature of Bahrain's economy provided the Bank with a sound platform for expansion across several lines of business within the GCC and further.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Set against a backdrop of restrained global growth and geopolitical uncertainties, the Group posted a net income of BD 9.1 million in 2020 compared to BD 21.1 million at 31 December 2019, representing a decrease of 57%. The Bank's prudent provisioning approach in response to the implications of COVID-19 resulted in additional provisions and impairments thereby decreasing the net profit for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Total operating income stood at BD 96.6 million for the year ended December 2020 – a 5% increase from BD 91.7 million recorded for the year ended December 2019. The Group's cost-to-income ratio also improved from 55.6% in 2019 to 52.3% in 2020.

Total assets recorded strong growth in 2020, increasing by 11% to BD 2,261 million from BD 2,043 million in December 2019. The growth was accompanied with a robust improvement in asset quality during 2020 with the Bank's nonperforming facilities ratio decreasing to 5.05% in 2020 compared to 5.6% in 2019, driven by effective recovery initiatives and quality asset bookings. Customer deposits reached BD 1.32 billion, up from BD 1.11 billion in 2019 - a YOY increase of 19%. Financings rose by 19.6% for the year, reaching BD 1.28 billion compared to BD 1.07 billion in 2019.

Total shareholders' equity decreased by 12% from BD 319.4 million in 2019 to BD 280.8 million at the end of December 2020, primarily due to modification losses stemming from the profit-free moratorium provided to financing customers in light of COVID-19, as mandated by the Central Bank of Bahrain, and a one-off transaction involving a non-controlling interest.

CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Group continued to enjoy strong financial solvency and liquidity in 2020 and, in accordance with the Basel III capital adequacy guidelines, achieved a Capital Adequacy Ratio of 26.46% against a mandatory Central Bank of Bahrain minimum requirement of 12.5%.

ASSET QUALITY

The Bank maintained its conservative approach to asset selection for financing and investments and as at 31 December 2020, 98% of the financing portfolio was classified under the 'good & satisfactory' category (2019: 97%). Total provisions for the financing portfolio was BD 43.8 million (2019: BD 30.6 million), which is primarily due to the effect of COVID-19. The Asset Remedial and Collection unit continued to closely monitor past due facilities.

BANKING ACTIVITIES

STRATEGY

Set in 2018, the Bank's 3-year strategy focused on growing core banking activities and conducting firm-wide enhancements to increase efficiencies and improve competitiveness. The strategy consisted of significant optimization of the Bank's business model, enhancements to the risk framework, improvements in corporate governance and a substantial investment in technologies and infrastructure to accommodate future growth.

During the first two years of strategy execution, the Bank made significant strides in implementing various initiatives including, but not limited to, streamlining various internal processes, introducing several digitization projects, expanding current offerings to cater for new customer segments, and upgrading the core IT infrastructure. Collectively, the efficiencies derived from these initiatives, alongside the recently launched offerings, have enabled the Bank to acquire market share, grow total assets, improve competitiveness, and enhance overall efficiency.

With the impact of COVID-19, the original 3-year strategy was put on hold and was replaced with five key pillars encompassing the Bank's short-term vision during the period. The major growth targets set as part of the strategy formulation exercise in 2018 were achieved during the 3-year period. 2020 marked the last year of the strategy implementation, with a new 3-year strategy to be formulated and presented in 2021.

Key is the focus shift to core banking and increasing market shares. Digitization is no longer optional. It is key for survival. The focus going forward is seamless, digital, and relevant banking. The Bank is well positioned for further growth and to capture more market share.

RETAIL BANKING

The Bank continued to enjoy major growth in its Retail Banking business, with Retail Banking Assets increasing by 34%, whilst Liabilities increased by 43% YoY growth. This has been achieved, in part, through the addition of almost six thousand new retail accounts. Retail Banking has been a major contributor to the Bank's bottom line.

Retail Banking has also been recognized as a catalyst for the Ministry of Housing and Eskan Bank finance scheme "Mazaya social housing", capturing 24% of the Mazaya scheme share since inception, while the total market share in 2020 H1 reached 47%.

In 2020, new Al Raya Mall in Riffa and Hidd branches were opened. The division significantly expanded its product range, with the launch of the new family account via Al Salam Bank's mobile application that allows customers to extend supplementary accounts and debit cards to the whole household. The division also expanded its digital channels by launching WhatsApp Banking to empower customers to make inquiries in real time, in addition to launching the Virtual Branch to deliver high quality services through modernized platforms to enhance customer experience virtually, and the new flagship mobile application that combines digital onboarding with a full suite of personalized banking features.

Enhanced pari-passu partnership with Eskan Bank facilitated financing land purchase and constructions. Home finance deals were struck with a range of real estate developers, providing customers with highly competitive property financing scheme terms. The non-performing financing portfolio was reduced, enhancing profitability and the bottom line. Growth of the Retail Banking liability portfolio was a major contributor towards the Bank's balance sheet growth. Several campaigns were rolled out during the year, including a Wakala campaign, the Family account campaign mentioned above, which was positively received with new accounts during the first year. Additionally, the Bank's flagship Danat savings scheme was refreshed to include a villa, luxury car and monthly salary of BD 5,000 for a one-year annual grand prize.

PRIVATE BANKING

The Private Banking division performed well in 2020 in all areas of its business. Al Salam Bank placed the strategic framework to navigate unprecedented market conditions with agility, and flexibility, offering clients tailor made solutions.

Relationships with clients were key in sustaining record growth in liabilities, reaching BD 663 million during the year, while also generating 15% increase in assets, reaching BD 295 million (2019: BD 257 million). Transactions amounting to BD 96.135 million were closed successfully, fees and commissions of BD 1.2 million were booked, even in the face of a highly priced market, aligning to the Bank's strategy of increasing fee-based income.

Focused marketing efforts saw the on-boarding of 180 new clients for the division, with 24% of these from non-resident clients, another geographical target area of expansion of the customer base.

In line with the CBB directives for deferment of financing installments from March to September 2020, Private Banking worked closely with its clients to offer tailor-made solutions aligned with their cash flows during the COVID pandemic.

The exclusive, dedicated middle office team and operations team catering to the requirements of Private Banking's clients have ensured faster turnaround time, maintaining the highest level of confidentiality and exclusivity to its clients.

The division signed up with Mubasher to become the Bank's exclusive partner for offering digital wealth management services as well as an accessible trading platform, set to launch in 2021. The innovative platform will give customers access to Shari'a compliant portfolios modeled by an internationally renowned asset manager.

Despite obstacles presented by COVID-19, Private Banking persevered through challenging market conditions, raising close to US$ 20 million in investments in 2020, preparing the division to meet any trial that may lie ahead in 2021.

Management Review of Operations and Activities (Continued)

CORPORATE BANKING

Given the challenges experienced locally, regionally and internationally as a result of the pandemic, Corporate Banking performed well in 2020, registering a significant 15% increase in assets of BD 74 million to BD 604 million (2019: BD 527 million).

During the year, swift and adequate measures were taken to ensure the lending portfolio was regularized as per CBB directions, ensuring the exposures were well-balanced between the government and non-government book, thereby considerably minimizing the portfolio risk and maintaining a healthy return on assets overall.

The team worked assiduously to enhance relationships with its customers to understand the challenges faced by their industries during the pandemic and addressing them in the best possible manner.

Escrow services remained a strong feature in 2020. In addition to building the corporate customer base and maintaining the quality of the assets portfolio, the SME sector was boosted by transferring around several hundred names from the corporate book to the newly established MSME division under Retail Banking.

TREASURY & CAPITAL MARKETS

As an enabler of liquidity, Treasury & Capital Markets played an instrumental role in supporting the Bank's growth strategy in 2020. Al Salam Bank-Bahrain achieved 11% growth in assets and a 19.6% increase in the financing book. Treasury made a vital contribution through a variety of funding sources and tools to support the Bank in its focus on large syndication activities. Despite the high volatility in the market due to the COVID-19 impact, Treasury applied extraordinary control measures to ensure the sustainability of liquidity and furnish the business flow as regularly as possible.

Furthermore, Treasury & Capital Markets continued to grow and diversify its fixed income portfolio and experienced an increase of 11% in the Sukuk portfolio, coupled with an improvement in yields through careful use of leverage, which supported the Bank's overall profitability and liquidity profile. The Bank also continued to support Bahrain's sovereign requirements through the distribution of local and international CBB sukuk issuances to local and regional client bases. Treasury & Capital Markets successfully placed several tranches of Investment Gateway Bahrain (IGB) Sukuk, a corporate issuance out of Bahrain where a distribution mandate was given to the Department.

In addition to overseeing the Bank's Asset and Liability management functions, the Treasury & Capital Markets department saw an expansion of its institutional relationships with a variety of financial institutions, locally, regionally and internationally. The expansion of the financial institution network is partly due to the successful engagement of new counterparties across the GCC and North Africa and the development of a wide-reaching network of interbank relationships.

In line with the mandate set by the Bank's Executive Management, the Department successfully structured Shari'a-compliant hedging products, including FX Wa'ad and Cross Currency Swaps. It also supported the Group (Seychelles and Kenya) with relevant products in their respective Treasury units.

Although 2020 was more eventful than expected, the Treasury & Capital Markets team achieved further diversification of liquidity sources. It also used a variety of different tools such as Islamic repos and term finance from various local and international sources. As the Bank moves through the third year of its renewed strategy, the focus will remain on further enhancing the geographic diversification of liquidity sources, on the implementation of innovative fixed income structures and leveraged products with international banks.

The Treasury will continue to play its central role in helping business units within the Group to optimally deploy their liquidity while at the same time assuring adherence to regulatory liquidity ratios.

INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTION BANKING

The year 2020 was a challenging year, dominated by the global COVID-19 pandemic which caused a slowdown of economic activity globally. The pandemic had its impact on international trade and overall credit activities. During the year, the International Transaction Banking (ITB) adopted a cautious approach while taking up new transactions, and redirected its focus towards serving its client base through cash management and structured collateralized trade activities. The unit leveraged on its established and well diversified geography, and as a result, ITB succeeded in remaining a significant source of foreign currency funding across different currencies for the Bank. The business concluded several structured trade funding transactions with regional and international banks, at satisfactory commercial pricing. In addition, the department received additional funding from new geographies that contributed to the overall funding profile during 2020. The ITB department continued to work closely with the Group Compliance department to on-board additional new counterparties in the existing locations and added new clients from new locations across the region with focus on Asia and Africa in line with the business strategy adopted in 2018. During the year, the Division was a solid revenue contributor in terms of profit and fee income. It successfully grew the Bank's international network, while supporting local commercial business in terms of cash management and other correspondent banking requirements

The division has created a solid foundation for growth in 2021 and beyond, through the expansion and development of the trade finance business with diversification within Asia and Africa. ITB worked to strengthen relationships with institutions in trade finance in 2020, including with the IDB entities and ITFC, the Arab-Africa foreign Trade Bridges Program, and the Arab Trade Finance Program (ATFP) in the area of risk participation opportunities and raising special funding.

In 2020, ITB grew its business portfolio and registered a healthy ancillary overall business in excess of USD 2.2 billion, mainly in foreign exchange volumes for trades and other cash payments. The Unit's deposit base increased to BD 168 million in 2020, split between various funding items. The business has leveraged on its strong partnerships with regional players such as Standard Chartered Bank and RAKBANK and finalized several self-liquidating trade structures which contributed to the bank in terms of fees and funding. During the year, the department also continued to make excellent progress in diversifying and increasing its funding base. The unit has a solid pipeline for 2021 with a good number of international clients underway to be added to Al Salam Bank's growing portfolio.

The Department's vision during 2021 and beyond is to support the regional and international business and to further establish the department as a significant source of liabilities and regional trade flow from a wide market coverage, as well as to remain a significant source of healthy fee-based activities from its international trade transactions. This will be achieved through its customer and trader acquisition, deposits and international diversification through new geographies. This prudent strategy for the Bank will continue to operate through a period of geopolitical uncertainty in the region.

INNOVATION

Innovation continues to be a pillar component of the Bank's strategy. While 2019 was focused on building the infrastructure and assembling resources, in 2020 the quest to become a digitally native bank took precedence. This encompassed overhauling internal procedures and policy to imbed digital behavior; reorganizing the workforce with digital thinkers; introducing new digital services such as client on-boarding, retail customer application and data analytics; and a major focus on laying the infrastructure to collect and analyze customer information and bank data.

With COVID imposing / boosting the need for digital measures, the Innovation Unit supported the Bank's use of cloud-based collaboration tools to ensure communication and productivity throughout the lock-down period.

The successful introduction of a new retail mobile banking application became the central launch pad of many new products and services. The Retail Banking mobile application also housed the Bank's COVID-19 Response Center where customers were able to avail COVID-19 specific initiatives such as applying for an profit-free financing facility, requesting to defer installments, in addition to receiving exclusive discounts on medical consultations.

Current initiatives focus on data to further boost the transition to becoming a digitally native bank, focused on enhancing the breadth and quality of products and services to retail customers, SMEs, the Al Ruwad banking business center and private banking segment. Elements of these include realigning and integrating the Bank's digital external and internal channels (sales, marketing, and risk) with a bank-wide digital workflow engine; a Corporate Banking Cash Management Portal; a Digital Wealth Management Experience; data-warehousing and bank-wide analytics.

OPERATIONS

Amid the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, operations played an active role in promoting change during the challenging year of 2020. The department led in creating a remote working space following the emergency measures adopted worldwide, which caused a major shift in the way the Bank operates, communicates and reacts to new directions received from the regulators and the Bank's management.

Business lines and development projects, such as the newly introduced Bahrain's e-cheque system, the Bank's New Mobile Application, Bahrain's Wage Protection Systems and more, progressed as usual, with support of changes in the internal business processes and technologies. Human capital was managed from a distance. Key success factors included increasing communication levels, adopting flexible operating hours, accepting new ideas and absorbing changes with an open mind by reflecting and finding solutions quickly and implementing them effectively.

A pivotal role was the management of the customer's facilities deferment task in response to the Central Bank of Bahrain's directives and the Bank's initiatives to support impacted customers' categories, this being in line with Al Salam Bank's corporate citizenship strategy. Participation with the stakeholders achieved a seamless process that guaranteed meeting regulatory requirements throughout the year without interruption to customer service.

Efficiencies reflected additional processing enhancements adopted in 2020, accomplishing shorter lead time in booking the Bank's transactions, maintaining the output quality, regulatory guidelines, compliance, and the Bank's Standard Operating Standards. This achievement was despite the remote working conditions and was reached through increasing the collective team effort and spirit which ensured successful operational continuity.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The development of a solid foundation for information technology services in prior years focused on upgraded delivery services and products to the Bank's customer base. Additionally, in 2020, the prevalence of the COVID called for swift responses to assist in the shift to a 'Work from Home' strategy. Information Technology department created reliable and efficient remote solutions to enable employees to perform their duties at home as well as in the office.

Continuing the digital transformation from previous year, the launch of the new Retail Banking mobile banking platform, implementation of new technologies and channels such as customer digital on-boarding added to the ease of transactions for the Bank's client base.

Information Technology department successfully rose to the challenge of multiple requests for facilities deferments by a large number of customers adversely affected by the pandemic. This was met by the delivery of practical and timely technical solutions in order for Al Salam Bank to address and accommodate these customers' needs.

Management Review of Operations and Activities (Continued)

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT

In 2020, the Bank's underwriting process continued to be effective, arresting the growth of the non-performing portfolio. This was supported by enhancements in the manner in which financing decisions are made from a qualitative perspective. The risk appetite across the Bank is well-defined in light of prevailing economic conditions and other external factors, and by a greater focus on stress assessments taking into account the economic impact of COVID-19.

External risks were evaluated throughout 2020, in line with Group policy, including a review of IT infrastructure, external economic factors, FX fluctuations, geopolitical issues and the prevailing pandemic situation.

The Bank pursued its risk management policy of maintaining and bolstering its strong balance sheet through the reduction of non-performing assets and increased focus on liquidity management, information security and market risks.

The Group's Corporate Governance and Risk Management function continues to focus on enhancing the management of risks more effectively, transparency in risk reporting, improving follow-up on potential non-performing assets, and close monitoring of credit risk, market risk, information security risk and operational risk.

KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER

The application of Know Your Customer (KYC) policies and procedures is a fundamental part of the Bank's ability to protect itself and all other stakeholders from money laundering. The Group adheres to the CBB's Financial Crimes Module, which mirrors the AML directives developed by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

Additional measures were taken in 2020 to educate employees on the Bank's new customer onboarding risk assessment processes and due diligence requirements for digital onboarding. Anti-money-laundering training sessions took place throughout the year and looking ahead, the Bank will continue to review its policies and processes to ensure that the Bank is always fully compliant and up to standards with the current digitization.

HUMAN RESOURCES

In 2020, Human Resources introduced the SABA Performance Management System. Operating through the SABA Cloud mobile application, elements embraced included Task Management and Team Collaboration, while one to one meetings were also introduced for frequent reviews and constructive assessment at all levels. Virtual classes provided valuable learning materials and instant feedback.

Current HR records were automated and upgraded, linked with IT to monitor all changes to employee-related data. New employee information templates were shared with Compliance on a regular basis.

The HR Communication Hub was established with a new email and web portal to distribute news and events to all employees, rendering weekly update communications on a range of issues, including health and safety procedures during the pandemic, as well as training and career development information.

Early moves to arrange for Working from Home (WFH) were in place by March, and continued throughout the year, with management and staff coordinating working schedules, successfully minimizing disruption to services and operations, both at the branches and the Head Office.

Personnel development

To counter the challenge of COVID-19, 2020 marked a complete paradigm shift toward Virtual Training sessions. 16,000 hours of employee training hours were achieved, an increase of 187% against the yearly target, equating to an average of 45 training hours per employee.

Timely emphasis on Leadership and Positive Thinking during Crisis reflected the Bank-wide positive attitude toward overcoming barriers and obstacles thrown up by the coronavirus.

As in previous years, Career Development Training continued by BIBF, as did Cross Functional Training by Al Salam Bank team members, accompanied by virtual monitoring.

In the fourth quarter, the Bank held its annual town hall meeting on a virtual basis for the first time. The Group Chief Executive Officer fielded a comprehensive range of questions from the Bank's personnel which were mainly focused on the major challenges faced in 2020 by the Bank in specific and the financial sector in general. During the town hall, employee performance awards were presented to 65 superstars.

In recognition of the extraordinary efforts of all of the Bank's front-line employees, and Retail Banking employees in particular, for being available to continue unbroken, seamless service to the client base during the epidemic, the Group CEO and Executive Team visited all branches toward the end of the year to thank each of them in person and to deliver certificates as well as financial rewards to these heroes.

Well-being

The health and well-being of our personnel and customers are paramount. Virtual awareness sessions and guidance on COVID-19 were conducted constantly throughout the year. Random tests were coordinated with the Ministry of Health - National Team of Bahrain, as were the use of COVID-19 Rapid Test devices and discounted test rates.

Enhancements were made to the Bank's Medical Insurance Scheme policy, covering current limit increases without any additional costs.

Community

A perennial important focus for the Bank is preparing young Bahrainis and graduates for the world of work. This is achieved in part through the Bank's internship programs. In 2020, more than 40 interns were onboarded, including 12 virtual summer internships. Intensive career development training is extended to the participants across a focused range of areas in order to build exposure to the real-time business environment and situations.

Several of the Banks' employees remain as volunteers to attend the 'Injaz' programs as part of the ongoing commitment to foster the spirit of entrepreneurship within the younger Bahraini generation, laying the foundation for the Kingdom's future business leaders.

Brand, Marketing, and Corporate Communications

In 2020, the department witnessed a few key milestones including laying the foundation for a fully integrated structured brand, marketing and corporate communications function. The division re-established the roadmap to fully align its objectives with newly appointed and existing agencies and partners. In addition, a thorough policy and procedures document was ratified by the Board and was put into action immediately. This paves the way for new branding, marketing and corporate communications strategies. The year outlined the adoption of progressive digital marketing initiatives. On ESG issues, the Sponsorship and Donation Committee continued to review and manage the Bank's community donations and sponsorships as part of its community outreach programs.

Al Salam Bank was recognized for the second successive year as the Best Islamic Retail Bank in Bahrain by Global Banking & Finance Review.

Corporate Governance Report

Corporate Governance Practice

The Bank aspires to the highest standards of ethical conduct: doing what it says; reporting results with accuracy, transparency, and maintaining full compliance with the laws and regulations that govern the Bank's business. Since the introduction of the Corporate Governance Code in the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Bank has continuously implemented measures to enhance its compliance with the code.

Shareholders

Major Shareholders as of 31 December 2020

S. No.	Investor Name	Country	No. of Shares	%
1	Bank Muscat (S.O.A.G)	Sultanate of Oman	339,598,596	14.74
2	First Energy Bank B.S.C Closed	Kingdom of Bahrain	144,651,042	6.28
3	Overseas Investment S.P.C.	Kingdom of Bahrain	138,611,666	6.01
4	Al-Rushd Investments Limited	United Arab Emirates	113,022,000	4.90
5	Tasameem Real estate	United Arab Emirates	110,077,631	4.78
6	United International Representation of Companies	United Arab Emirates	83,388,708	3.62
7	Al Salam Bank - Bahrain B.S.C	Kingdom of Bahrain	81,304,080	3.53
8	Wadeema Mohammed Butti Alqubaisi	United Arab Emirates	78,280,115	3.40
9	Royal Court Affairs, Sultanate of Oman	Sultanate of Oman	76,236,415	3.31
10	Sayed Husain Ali Alawi AlQatari	United Arab Emirates	58,337,361	2.53
11	Alfateh Investment	Kingdom of Bahrain	43,796,024	1.90
12	Bond Investments L.L.C	United Arab Emirates	41,226,120	1.79
13	Al Suban Company	Kingdom of Bahrain	28,255,500	1.23
14	Global Express Co. W.L.L.	Kingdom of Bahrain	26,910,000	1.17
15	Emirates Investment Bank	United Arab Emirates	25,524,396	1.11

Shareholding – 31 December 2020

Category	No. of Shares	No. of Shareholders	% of Outstanding Shares
Less than 1%	915,278,199	22,738	39.72%
1% to less than 5%	766,358,350	12	33.25%
5% to less than 10%	283,262,708	2	12.29%
10% to less than 20%	339,598,596	1	14.74%
20% up to less than 50%	-	-	-
50% and above	-	-	-
Total	**2,304,497,853**	**22,753**	**100.00**

The outstanding ordinary share ownership of the Bank is distributed as follows:

Nationality	No. of Shares	Ownership Percentage
Bahraini		
Government	-	-
Institutions	520,857,412	22.60%
Individuals	200,008,065	8.68%
GCC		
Institutions	815,698,788	35.40%
Individuals	488,877,079	21.21%
Other		
Institutions	189,706,603	8.23%
Individuals	89,349,906	3.88%
Total	**2,304,497,853**	**100.00**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors provides central leadership to the Bank, establishes the Bank's objectives and develops the strategies that directs the ongoing activities of the Bank to achieve these objectives. Directors determine the future of the Bank through the protection of its assets and reputation. Directors apply skill and care in exercising their duties to the Bank and are subject to fiduciary duties. Directors are accountable to the shareholders of the Bank for the Bank's performance and can be removed from office by them.

The primary responsibility of the Board is to provide effective governance over the Bank's affairs for the benefit of its shareholders, and to balance the interests of its diverse stakeholders including its customers, correspondents, employees, suppliers and the local community. In all actions taken by the Board, the directors are expected to exercise their business judgment in what they reasonably believe to be in the best interests of the Bank and its stakeholders. In discharging that obligation, directors may rely on the honesty and professional integrity of the Bank's senior management and, its external advisors and auditors.

Board Composition

The Board consists of members who possess both the required skills and expertise to govern the Bank in a manner that would achieve the objectives of all stakeholders. Furthermore, in compliance with relevant regulations, the Board Committees consist of Directors with adequate professional background and experience. The Board periodically reviews its composition, the contribution of Directors and the performance of its various Committees. The appointment of Directors is subject to prior screening by the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee and the Board of Directors, as well as the approval of both the Shareholders and the Central Bank of Bahrain. The classification of "executive", "non-executive" and "independent" directors is as per the definitions stipulated in the Central Bank of Bahrain Rulebook.

Each Director is elected for a three-year term, after which he must present himself to the Annual General Meeting of shareholders for re-appointment. Board Meeting attendance is as per the regulations stipulated in the Central Bank of Bahrain Rulebook.

Mandate of the Board of Directors and their Roles and Responsibilities

The principal role of the Board is to oversee the implementation of the Bank's strategic initiatives in accordance with relevant statutory and regulatory structures. The Board is also responsible for the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Board ensures the adequacy of financial and operational systems and internal controls, as well as the implementation of corporate ethics and the code of conduct. The Board has delegated the responsibility of the day-to-day management of the Bank to the Group Chief Executive Officer ("Group CEO").

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

The Board reserves a formal schedule of matters for its decision to ensure that the direction and control of the Bank rests with the Board. This includes:

- Reviewing the strategic plan of the Bank;
- Performance reviews of the Senior Management (all approved persons);
- Performance assessment of the Board, Board Sub-Committees and the Shari'a Supervisory Board;
- Approving material acquisition and disposal of assets;
- Approving capital expenditure;
- Approving authority levels;
- Appointing auditors and, reviewing the financial statements and financing activities;
- Reviewing the Corporate Governance Report
- Approving the annual operating plan and budget;
- Ensuring regulatory compliance through its various committees;
- Reviewing the adequacy and integrity of the internal controls; and
- Approving all policies pertaining to the Bank's operations and functioning.

Board Elections System

Article 25 of the Bank's Articles of Association provides the following:

1. The company shall be administered by a Board of Directors consisting of not less than five (5) members elected by the shareholders by means of cumulative voting by secret ballot and in accordance with the provisions of the Commercial Companies Law, after obtaining the approval of the Central Bank of Bahrain for their appointment. Members of the Board of Directors shall be appointed or elected to serve for a term not exceeding three (3) years renewable. A cumulative vote shall mean that each shareholder shall have a number of votes equal to the number of shares he owns in the Company and shall have the right to vote for one candidate or to distribute them among his chosen candidates.
2. Each shareholder owning 10% or more of the capital may appoint whoever represents him on the Board to the same percentage of the number of the Board members. His right to votes shall be forfeited for the percentage he has appointed representatives. If a percentage is left that does not qualify him to appoint another member, he may use such percentage to vote.
3. The Board of Directors shall elect, by secret ballot, a Chairman and one Vice Chairman or more, three years renewable. The Vice Chairman shall act for the Chairman during his absence or if there is any barrier preventing him. The Ministry of the Industry, Commerce and Tourism and the Central Bank of Bahrain shall be provided with a copy of the resolution electing the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman.
4. The Board of Directors shall consist of independent and non-executive members in accordance with the Central Bank of Bahrain's rules and regulations.
5. No person may be appointed or elected as a member of the Board of Directors until he has declared his acceptance to such nomination in writing, provided that the declaration includes the disclosures of any work performed that may directly or indirectly constitute competition for the company, names of the companies and entities in which he works in or in which he is a member of their board of directors.

Article 27 of the Bank's Articles of Association covers the "Termination of Membership in the Board of Directors" which states the following:

A Director shall lose his office on the Board in the event that he:

1. Fails to attend four consecutive meetings of the Board in one year without an acceptable excuse, and the Board of Directors decides to terminate his membership;
2. Resigns his office by virtue of a written request;
3. Forfeits any of the provisions set forth in Article 26 of the Articles of Association;
4. Is elected or appointed contrary to the provisions of the Law; and
5. Has abused his membership by performing acts that may constitute a competition with the Company or caused actual harm to the Company;
6. If he has been convicted before any court for theft, embezzlement, fraud, forgery or issuing dishonored cheques or any crime as provided in the law;
7. If he declares bankruptcy;

8. If any of the shareholders have terminated his appointment to any of their representatives on the Board of Directors or if the shareholders of the General Assembly vote for his removal in accordance with Article 42; or
9. If the Central Bank of Bahrain considers him not eligible for the position.

Independence of Directors

An independent Director is a Director whom the Board has specifically determined has no material relationship, which could affect his independence of judgment, taking into account all known facts. The Directors have disclosed their independence by signing the Directors Annual Declaration whereby they have declared that during the year ending 31st December 2020, they have met all the conditions required by the various regulatory authorities to be considered independent.

As of 31-12-2020, the members of the Board were:

Non-executive Members

H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahil Al Mashani	Chairman
Mr. Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi	Vice Chairman
Mr. Zayed Ali Al-Amin	Board Member

Independent Members

Mr. Salim Abdullah Al Awadi	Board Member
Mr. Alhur Mohammed Al Suwaidi	Board Member
Mr. Khalid Salem Al Halyan	Board Member
Mr. Salman Saleh Al Mahmeed	Board Member
Mr. Khalid Shehab Eddin Madi	Board Member

All current Directors were elected for a three-year term on 22 March 2018.
Mr. Khaleefa Butti Omair Al Muhairi (former Chairman) resigned on 9 April 2020.
Mr. Hussain Mohammed Al Meeza (former Board Member) resigned on 18 June 2020.

The Board Charter

The Board has adopted a Charter which provides the authority and practices for governance of the Bank. The Charter was approved by the Board with the beginning of its term in 2018 and includes general information on the composition of the Board of Directors', classification of Directors', Board related Committees, Board of Directors' roles and responsibilities, Board of Directors' code of conduct, Board remuneration and evaluation process, insider dealing, conflict of interest and other Board related information.

Conflict of Interest

The Bank has a documented procedure for dealing with situations involving "conflict of interest" of Directors. In the event of the Board or its Committees considering any issues involving "conflict of interest" of Directors, the decisions are taken by the full Board/ Committees. The concerned Director abstains from the discussion/ voting process. These events are recorded in Board/ Committees proceedings. The Directors are required to inform the entire Board of (potential) conflicts of interest in their activities with, and commitments to, other organizations as they arise and abstain from voting on the matter. This disclosure includes all material facts in the case of a contract or transaction involving the Director. A report detailing the absentation from voting relating to conflict of interest is made available to shareholders upon their request.

Induction and Orientation for New Directors

When new Directors are appointed, they shall be provided with an appointment letter and the Directors' Handbook containing information relevant to the performance of their duties as members of the Board. The Handbook includes the Corporate Governance Guidelines, Charters of the Board and Committees, key policies, etc. The Board reserves a formal schedule of matters for its decision to ensure that the direction and control of the Bank rests with the Board.

Code of Conduct

The Board has an approved Code of Conduct for Directors, as follows:

- To act with honesty, integrity and in good faith, with due diligence and care, in the best interest of the Bank and its stakeholders;
- To act only within the scope of their responsibilities;
- To have a proper understanding of the affairs of the Bank and to devote sufficient time to their responsibilities;
- To keep confidential Board discussions and deliberations;
- Not to make improper use of information gained through the position as a director;
- Not to take undue advantage of the position of director;
- To ensure his/her personal financial affairs will never cause reputational loss to the Bank;
- To maintain sufficient/detailed knowledge of the Bank's business and performance to make informed decisions;
- To be independent in judgment and actions and to take all reasonable steps to be satisfied as to the soundness of all decisions of the Board;
- To consider themselves as a representative of all Shareholders and act accordingly;
- Not to agree to the Bank incurring an obligation unless he/she believes at the time, on reasonable grounds, that the Bank will be able to discharge the obligations when it is required to do so;
- Not to agree to the business of the Bank being carried out or cause or allow the business to be carried out, in a manner likely to create a substantial risk of serious loss to the Bank's creditors;
- To treat fairly and with respect all of the Bank's employees and customers with whom they interact;
- Not to enter into competition with the Bank;
- Not to demand or accept substantial gifts from the Bank for himself/herself or his/her associates;
- Not to take advantage of business opportunities to which the Bank is entitled for himself/herself or his/her associates;
- Report to the Board any potential conflicts of interests; and
- Absent themselves from any discussions or decision-making that involves a subject in which they are incapable of providing objective advice or which involves a subject or proposed conflict of interest.

Evaluation of Board Performance

The Board has adopted a 'Performance Assessment Framework' designed to provide Directors with an opportunity to assess their performance on an annual basis. The self-assessment consists of three categories, such as:

- Assessment of the Board as a unit;
- Assessment of the Committee as a unit; and
- Self-assessment of individual Directors.

The results of the annual performance assessment shall be communicated to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Remuneration of Directors

Remuneration of the Directors as provided by Article 34 of the Articles of Association states the following:

"The General Assembly shall specify the remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors. However, such remunerations must not exceed in total 10% of the net profits after deducting statutory reserve and the distribution of dividends of not less than 5% of the paid capital among the shareholders. The General Assembly may decide to pay annual bonuses to the Chairman and members of the Board of Directors in the years when the Company does not make profits or in the years when it does not distribute profits to the shareholders, subject to the approval of the regulatory authorities.

The Board, based upon the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee and subject to the laws and regulations, determines the form and amount of Director compensation subject to final approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. The Remuneration Committee shall conduct an annual review of Directors' compensation.

As per the Directors Remuneration Policy approved by the Shareholders, the structure and level for the compensation for the Board of Directors consist of the following:

1. Annual remuneration subject to the annual financial performance of the Bank and as per the statutory limitation of the law.
2. The total amount payable to each Board member with respect to Board and Committee meetings attended during the year.

The remuneration of the Board of Directors will be approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

In addition to the above, Directors who are employees of the Bank shall not receive any compensation for their services as Directors and Directors who are not employees of the Bank may not enter into any consulting arrangements with the Bank without the prior approval of the Board. Directors who serve on the Audit and Risk Committee shall not directly or indirectly provide or receive compensation for providing accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services to the Bank.

Board Meetings and Attendances

The Board of Directors meets at the summons of the Chairman or his Deputy (in the event of his absence or disability) or if requested to do so as per the Bank's Board Charter. According to the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and the Bank's Articles of Association, the Board meets at least four times a year. A meeting of the Board of Directors shall be valid if attended by half of the members in person. During 2020, the Directors that were present at the Annual General Meeting are detailed in the minutes of the 2020 Annual General Meeting. The details of the Board meetings held during 2020 are as follows:

Board Meetings in 2020 - Minimum Four Meetings per Annum

Members	20 Feb	31 Mar	12 Apr	4 Jun	30 Jun	3 Sep	22 Oct	3 Dec
Mr. Khaleefa Butti Al Muhairi	×	√	×	×	×	×	×	×
H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahil Al Mashani	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Alhur Mohammed Al Suwaidi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Husein Mohamed Al Meeza	√	√	√	√	×	×	×	×
Mr. Khaled Shehabeddin Madi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Khalid Salim Al Halyan	√	√	√	×	√	√	√	√
Mr. Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Salim Abdullah Al Awadi	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Salman Saleh Al Mahmeed	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Mr. Zayed Ali Al Amin	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

*Mr. Khaleefa butti Omair Al Muhairi (former Chairman) resigned on 9 April 2020.
*Mr. Hussain Mohammed Al Meeza (former Board Member) resigned on 18 June 2020.

Directors' Interests

Directors' shares ownership in two-year comparison as of 31 December:

Members	No of Shares	
	2020	2019
H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahil Al Mashani	0	0
Mr. Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi	0	0
Mr. Salim Abdullah Al Awadi	0	0
Mr. Alhur Mohammed Al Suwaidi	0	0
Mr. Khalid Salem Al Halyan	10,764	10,350
Mr. Zayed Ali Al-Amin	520,000	3,500,000
Mr. Salman Saleh Al Mahmeed	0	0
Mr. Khalid Shehab Madi	0	0

Approval Process for Related Parties' Transactions

The Bank has a due process for dealing with transactions involving related parties. Any such transaction will require the unanimous approval of the Board of Directors. The nature and extent of transactions with related parties are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements under note 29 - related party transaction.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Material Transactions that require Board Approval

Depending on the internal risk rating transactions above BD 5 million and up to BD 15 million requires the approval of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, any transaction above BD 15 million requires the approval of the Board of Directors of the Bank. In addition, when acquiring 20% of a company Board approval is required regardless of the amount.

Material Contracts and Financing Involving Directors and Senior Management During 2020

The Bank's dealings with its directors/ associated entities are conducted on an arms-length basis and at prevailing commercial terms in respect of its exposure to and deposits received from them. All financing facilities to senior management members are governed by the policies applicable to staff, which are reviewed and approved by the Board Remuneration & Nomination Committee. Material contracts and financing facilities involving directors and senior management during 2020 are as follows:

- BD 1.6 million outstanding against Ali Rashid Al Amin Co., which is related to a Director.
- BD 3.95 million outstanding against Maalem Holding B.S.C which is related to a Director.
- Financing Facilities provided to certain Directors of the Board with a total amount of BD 530 thousand.
- Financing Facilities provided to senior management with a total amount of BD 1,136 million.

All related party transactions are disclosed in note 29 of the consolidated financial statements for the year ending 31st December 2020.

Directorships held by Directors on Other Boards

The High-Level Controls Module of the Central Bank of Bahrain Rulebook provides that no Director should hold more than three directorships in Bahrain public companies. All members of the Board of Directors met this requirement and are approved by the Central Bank of Bahrain.

Board Committees

Consistent with the industry's best practice, the Board has established four Committees with defined roles and responsibilities. The Standing Committees of the Board are Executive Committee, Audit and Risk Committee, Remuneration Committee and, Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee.

Certain information relating to the work of certain Board Committees during the year 2020, summary of the dates of Committee meetings held, Directors' attendance and a summary of the main responsibilities of each Committee is enclosed in this report.

Executive Committee

The Committee operates under the delegated authority of the Board and provides direction to the executive management on business matters, as delegated by the Board, to address matters arising between the Board meetings. The Committee is responsible for reviewing business matters concerning credit and market risks, strategy review and providing recommendation to the Board.

Committee Meetings in 2020 - Minimum four meetings per annum.

Four Committee meetings were held during 2020 as follows:

Members	5 Feb	23 Jun	26 Aug	25 Nov
Mr. Khaleefa Butti Al Muhairi (former Chairman)	√	*	*	*
Mr. Alhur Mohammed Al Suwaidi	√	√	√	√
Mr. Salim Abdullah Al Awadi	√	√	√	√
Mr. Zayed Ali Al Amin	√	√	√	√
Mr. Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi (Chairman)	*	√	√	√

*Mr. Khaleefa butti Omair Al Muhairi (former Chairman) resigned on 9 April 2020.
*Mr. Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi was appointed as Committee Chairman on 10 May 2020.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Committee's responsibility is to assist the Board in discharging its oversight duties relating to matters such as risk and compliance, including the integrity of the Bank's financial statements, financial reporting process and systems, internal controls and financial controls. The Committee also acts as a liaison between the external auditor, internal auditor and the Board. The Committee is also charged with the responsibility of handling whistleblowing complaints and monitoring related party transactions.

Committee Meetings in 2020 - Minimum four meetings per annum.

Four Committee meetings were held during 2020 as follows:

Members	30 Jan	22 Jun	27 Aug	26 Nov
Mr. Salman Saleh Al Mahmeed (Chairman)	√	√	√	√
H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahil Al Mashani	√	√	√	√
Mr. Khaled Shehabeddin Madi	√	√	√	√
Mr. Khalid Salim Al Halyan	√	√	√	√

Remuneration Committee

The Committee's role is to provide a formal and transparent procedure for developing a compensation policy for the Board, Group Chief Executive Officer and Senior Management (approved persons and material risk takers); ensures that compensation offered is competitive, in line with the market/peer group and consistent with the responsibilities assigned to employee. In addition, the Committee recommends to the Board special compensation plans, including annual performance bonus and short/long term incentives to attract, motivate and retain key employees.

Committee Meetings in 2020 - Minimum two meetings per annum.

Three meetings were convened during 2020:

Members	30 Jan	22 Jun	26 Nov
H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahail Al Mashani (Chairman)	√	√	√
Mr. Khalid Salim Al Halyan	√	√	√
Mr. Khaled Shehabeddin Madi	√	√	√

Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee

The Committee's role is to evaluate and nominate candidates to the Board, as well as facilitate the assessment of the performance of the Board, Committees and individual Directors. In addition, the Committee is responsible to ensure that Directors receive adequate training during the year so as to be able to perform their duties on the Board and the Committees they serve on. The Committee is also charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the Corporate Governance Framework of the Bank is adequate and in compliance with the prevailing regulations. The Committee liaises with the Bank's Corporate Governance Officer to manage the governance related activities.

Committee Meetings in 2020 - Minimum two meetings per annum.

Two meetings were convened during 2020:

Members	23 June	25 November
Mr. Salim Abdullah Al Awadi (Chairman)	√	√
Mr. Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi	√	√
Mr. Alhur Mohammed Al Suwaidi	√	√

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

FATWA & SHARI'A SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Bank is guided by a Shari'a Supervisory Board consisting of five distinguished scholars. The Shari'a Supervisory Board reviews the Bank's activities to ensure that all products and investment transactions comply fully with the rules and principles of Islamic Shari'a. Further, the Shari'a Supervisory Board shall review and vet the screening criteria for charitable donations/sponsorships as well as the sponsorship contracts.

The Shari'a Supervisory Board shall also ensure that an internal Shari'a audit function is in place and is adequately performing their duties as stipulated in the Shari'a Governance Module and AAOIFI Standards.

In addition, one designated member from the Shari'a Supervisory Board shall form part of the Nomination and Corporate Governance Committee to ensure that the corporate governance related matters are in compliance with the Islamic Shari'a rules and guidelines.

The Board meets at least 4 times a year. Its members are remunerated by annual retainer fee and sitting fees per meeting attended, with travel expenses reimbursed as appropriate. Its members are not paid any performance-related remuneration.

Performance assessment of the Shari'a Supervisory Board is done on a self-assessment basis and submitted to the Board for their review and action.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Board of Directors report to the Shareholders on the performance of the Bank through the Annual General Meeting. The meeting shall be convened upon an invitation from the Chairman of Board and be convened during the three months following the end of the Bank's financial year.

All the Directors, especially the Chairs of the Board and Committees, at least one member of the Shari'a Supervisory Board and the external auditors shall be present at this meeting to answer questions from the Shareholder regarding matters within their responsibilities:

At a minimum, the Board shall report on the following to the Shareholders, for their approval, at the Annual General Meeting:

- Audited financial statements of the Bank;
- Related party transactions executed;
- Corporate governance report;
- Corporate social responsibility report;
- Performance assessment of the Board, Committees and individual Directors; and
- Remuneration for the Directors and the Shari'a Supervisory Board members.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Board delegates the authority of managing the Bank to the Group Chief Executive Officer ("Group CEO"). The Group CEO and Executive Management are responsible for implementation of decisions and strategies approved by the Board of Directors and the Shari'a Supervisory Board.

Senior Managers' Interests

The number of shares held by the senior managers, in two-year comparison, as on 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Members	Shares	
	2020	2019
Dr. Mohammed Burhan Arbouna	360	347
Mr. Essa Abdulla Bohijji	128,085	123,159
Mr. Karim Turki	179	173
Total	**128,624**	**123,679**

Management Committees

The Group Chief Executive Officer ("Group CEO") is supported by a number of management committees each having a specific mandate to give focus to areas of business, risk and strategy. The various committees and their roles and responsibilities are:

Committee	Roles and Responsibilities
Management Executive Committee	Overseeing the other Management committees and assisting the Group CEO in various issues or topics as and when required.
Credit/Risk Committee	Recommending the risk policy and framework to the Board. Its primary role is the selection and implementation of risk management systems, portfolio monitoring, stress testing, risk reporting to Board, Board Committees, Regulators and Executive Management. In addition to these responsibilities, individual credit transaction approval and monitoring is an integral part of the responsibilities.
Asset Liability Committee	This Committee's primary responsibility is to review the trading and liquidity policy for the overall management of the balance sheet and its associated risks.
Investment Committee	The role of the Committee is to review and approve all transactions related to corporate and real estate investments and monitoring their performance on an ongoing basis. In addition, the Committee is responsible to oversee the performance of the fund managers and recommend exit strategies to maximize return to its investors.
Technology Steering Committee	The Committee oversees the information technology function of the Bank. It recommends the annual IT budget and plans, drawn up in accordance with the approved strategy of the Bank, to the Group CEO for submission to the Board of Directors for their approval. It supervises the implementation of the approved IT annual plan within set deadlines and budgetary allocations.
Remedial Committee	The role of the committee is to assess and follow up on all non-performing assets of the Bank with the objective of maximizing recoveries for the Bank.
Human Resources Committee	The role of the committee is to enable the Bank's employees to meet their professional and personal goals aligned with the growth of the Bank by focusing on skill enhancement, career development, rewards with performance, and work life balance.
Information Security Committee	The role of the committee is advisory in nature. It assists the relevant stakeholders to develop, review and execute a comprehensive Information Security Management System (ISMS) for the Bank. The role of the Committee is to strengthen the Information Security Department's capabilities as well.
Social Responsibility Committee	This Committee oversees the Corporate Social Responsibility affairs of the Bank, managing donations and sponsorship requests, evaluating the proposals and allocating funds to causes that the Bank is committed to support, in line with the annual corporate social responsibility plan and the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. Any exceptions to the approved plan are reviewed and recommended to the Board for approval. The Committee is also involved in the preparation of the Corporate Social Responsibility Report, which forms part of the Annual Report, detailing the donations and sponsorships made during the year. The social causes that are supported by the Bank are: • Medical assistance; • Care for the less fortunate; and • Cultural initiatives focused on preserving and promoting Bahraini traditions into the future.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Executive Management Compensation

The performance bonus of the Group Chief Executive Officer is recommended by the Remuneration and Nomination Committee and approved by the Board. The performance bonus of senior management is recommended by the Group Chief Executive Officer for review and endorsement by the Remuneration Committee subject to Board approval. The Performance Audit for the Compliance, Audit and Risk functions are assessed and approved by both the Audit and Risk Committee and the Remuneration Committee.

COMPLIANCE

The Bank has in place comprehensive policies and procedures to ensure full compliance with the relevant rules and regulations of the respective regulators.

Due diligence is performed to ensure that the financial activities of the Bank's customers are performed in accordance with the guidelines issued by the regulatory authorities.

The Bank continuously endeavors to enhance its Compliance and Anti Money Laundering systems. The Bank .as part of its enhancement efforts, has recently started implementing the national E-KYC initiative which was launched nationwide as part of the Kingdom of Bahrain's digitization initiatives related to the Banking Sector.

The Bank adheres to the Financial Crimes Module of Central Bank of Bahrain's Rulebook. The module contains Bahrain's current anti-money laundering legislation, developed under the directives of the Financial Action Task Force, which is the international organization responsible for developing global anti-money laundering policies. The Bank complied with Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standards (CRS) requirements as mandated by the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB).

REMUNERATION AND APPOINTMENT OF THE EXTERNAL AUDITORS

During the Annual General Meeting held on 19 March 2020, the shareholders approved the re-appointment of KPMG as external auditors for the year ending 31 December 2020 and authorized the Board of Directors to determine their remuneration.

INTERNAL CONTROL

Internal control is an active process that is continually operating at all levels within the Bank. The Bank has established an appropriate culture to facilitate an effective internal control process. Every employee of the Bank participates in the internal control process and contributes effectively by identifying risks at an earlier stage and implementing mitigating controls at optimum cost. Residual risk is properly communicated to the senior management and corrective actions are taken.

KEY PERSONS POLICY

The Bank has established a Key Persons' Policy to ensure that Key Persons are aware of the legal and administrative requirements regarding holding and trading of the Bank's shares, with the primary objective of preventing abuse of inside information. Key Persons include the Directors, Executive Management, designated employees and any person or firm connected to the identified Key Persons. The ownership of the Key Persons' Policy is entrusted to the Board's Audit Committee. The latest Key Persons' Policy is posted on the Bank's website and is updated every board term.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

Al Salam Bank-Bahrain is committed to promoting a diverse and inclusive environment and encourages understanding of the individuality and creativity that each employee uniquely brings to the Bank. Employees are hired and placed on the basis of ability and merit. Evaluation of employees is maintained on a fair and consistent basis.

In line with the Bank's policy of being on equal opportunity firm and as part of Central Bank of Bahrain's Rulebook and Corporate Governance requirements, the Bank shall not employ relatives of employees up to the 4th degree. Existing employees must alert the Human Resources of any relatives or relationship of other employees or candidates being interviewed. Failure to do so will subject the employee to disciplinary action pursuant to the Law No. 36 of 2012 Promulgation of the Labour Law in the Private Sector and the Bank's Disciplinary Guidelines.

COMMUNICATION POLICY

The Bank recognizes that active communication with different stakeholders and the general public is an integral part of good business and administration. In order to reach its overall communication goals, the Bank follows a set of guiding principles such as efficiency, transparency, clarity and cultural awareness.

The Bank uses modern communication technologies in a timely manner to convey messages to its target groups. The Bank shall reply without unnecessary delay, to information requests by the media and the public. The Bank strives in its communication to be as transparent and open as possible while taking into account Bank confidentiality. This contributes to maintaining a high level of accountability. The Bank also proactively develops contacts with its target groups and identifies topics of possible mutual interest. The Bank reinforces clarity by adhering to a well-defined visual identity in its external communications. The Bank's formal communication material is provided in both Arabic and English languages.

The annual reports and quarterly financial statements and Corporate Governance reports are published on the Bank's website. Shareholders have easy access to various types of forms including proxies used for the Annual General Meeting. In addition, forms are also available online to file complaints or make inquiries which are duly dealt with. The Bank regularly communicates with its staff through internal communications to provide updates of the Bank's various activities.

WHISTLE BLOWING POLICY

This Policy details the procedures for a whistleblower to escalate a complaint to the designated authority and procedures that are to be followed by the Audit and Risk Committee to ensure that a valid whistleblowing complaint is investigated properly and action taken appropriately, while protecting the whistleblower from any adverse reaction due to their complaint.

DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY LIMITS

Approving limits for the Board, Board Committees and other designated individuals are incorporated into the Delegation of Authority Limits. The authorities are established for both financial and operational activities.

DISCLOSURES

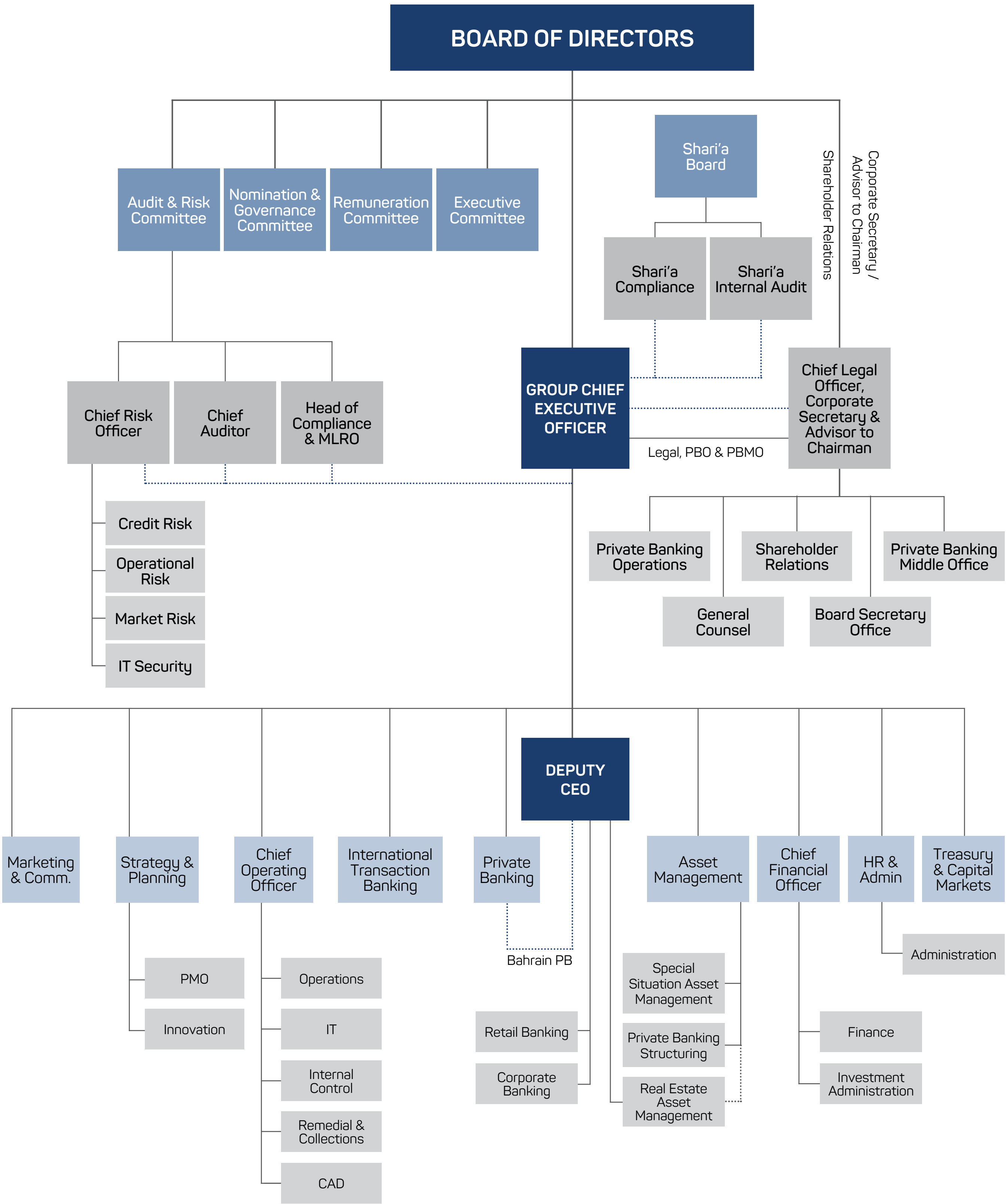
The Bank has a Disclosures Policy in place detailing the Bank's internal as well as external communications and disclosures. The Board oversees the process of disclosure and communication with the internal and external stakeholders.

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

HC comply or Explain:

Sr	Rule	Recommendation
1	HC-1.4.6 – The chairman of the Board should be an independent director, so that there will be an appropriate balance of power and greater capacity of the Board for independent decision making.	The Board structure is approved by CBB. Since this is a guidance, the Bank needs to disclose this fact in the annual report only.
2	HC-5.3.2 (Remuneration Committee) - The committee should include only independent directors or, alternatively, only non-executive directors of whom a majority are independent directors and the chairman is an independent director. This is consistent with international best practice and it recognizes that the remuneration committee must exercise judgment free from personal career conflicts of interest.	Chairman is Non-Executive Director. This is approved by CBB however, needs to be added in the Annual Report.
3	HC 7.2.2 - The Bahraini Islamic bank licensee should require all directors to attend and be available to answer questions from shareholders at any shareholder meeting and, in particular, ensure that the chairs of the audit, remuneration and nominating committees are ready to answer appropriate questions regarding matters within their committee's responsibility (it being understood that confidential and proprietary business information may be kept confidential).	Due to COVID-19, only members who were able to attend has attended. The same will be disclosed in the Annual report.
4	HC 8.2.1 - In each Islamic bank licensee: (a) The Board must adopt written corporate governance guidelines covering the matters stated in this Module and Module PD and other corporate governance matters deemed appropriate by the Board. Such guidelines must include or refer to the principles and rules of Module HC; (b) The Islamic bank licensee must publish the guidelines on its website; (c) At each annual shareholders' meeting the Board must report on the Islamic bank licensee's compliance with its guidelines and Module HC, and explain the extent if any to which it has varied them or believes that any variance or noncompliance was justified; and (d) At each annual shareholders' meeting the Board must also report on further items listed in Module PD. Such information should be maintained on the Islamic bank licensee's website or held at the Islamic bank licensee's premises on behalf of the shareholders.	The Bank complies, however, a reference to HC and PD was added by November 2020 to ensure full compliance.
5	HC B.2.2 - Bahraini Islamic bank licensees must satisfy the CBB that financial services activities conducted in subsidiaries and other group members are subject to the same or equivalent arrangements for ensuring effective corporate governance over their activities.	Although similar arrangements were available in ASBS, the Bank formalized an annual Governance review to ensure the same.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



Remuneration Policy

CORE REMUNERATION POLICY

The fundamental principles underlying our remuneration policy which has been approved by the Board of Directors and the shareholders of the Bank are:

- The composition of salary, benefits and incentives is designed to align employee and shareholder interests;
- Remuneration determination takes into account both financial and non-financial factors over both the short and longer-term;
- Emphasis is on performance evaluations that reflect individual performance, including adherence to the Bank's risk and compliance policies in determining the total remuneration for a position;
- The Bank has set a fixed remuneration of the employees at such a level to reward the employees for an agreed level of performance and the variable pay or bonus will be awarded purely at the discretion of the Board's Remuneration Committee in recognition of the employees exceptional effort in any given performance period;
- The Bank shall have a well-defined variable pay scheme in place, to support the Remuneration Committee, should they decide to pay variable pay or bonus in any performance period;
- Variable pay will be determined based on achievement of targets at the Bank level, unit level and individual level;
- Variable pay scheme is designed in a manner that supports sound risk and compliance management. In order to achieve that goal:
  - Performance metrics for applicable business units are risk-adjusted where appropriate;
  - Individual award determinations include consideration of adherence to compliance-related goals.
- The remuneration package of employees in Control and Support functions are designed in such a way that they can function independent of the business units they support. Independence from the business for these employees is assured through:
  - Setting total remuneration to ensure that variable pay is not significant enough to encourage inappropriate behaviours while remaining competitive with the market;
  - Remuneration decisions are based on their respective functions and not the business units they support;
  - Performance measures and targets are aligned to the Bank and individual objectives that are specific to the function;
  - Respective function's performance as opposed to other business unit's performance is a key component for calculating individual incentive payments.
- Both qualitative and quantitative measures will be used to evaluate an individual's performance across the Bank.
- The Bank reviews the salaries and benefits periodically, with an objective of being competitive in the market places, based on salary surveys and market information gathered through secondary sources.
- The Bank does not provide for any form of severance pay, other than as required by the Labour Law for the Private Sector (Law No.36 of 2012 of the Kingdom of Bahrain), to its employees.

REGULATORY ALIGNMENT

The Bank reviewed and revised the remuneration policy and especially its variable pay policy to meet the requirements of the CBB Guidelines on remuneration with the help of external consultants. Key regulatory areas and the Bank's response are summarized below:

REGULATORY AREA	BANK'S PRACTICE
Governance	The composition of Remuneration Committee, is as required by the CBB remuneration guidelines and is chaired by an Independent Director. The Remuneration Committee charter has been revised in line with the requirements of the CBB guidelines and the Committee will be responsible for the design, implementation and supervision of the remuneration policy. The aggregate fees / compensation paid to Remuneration Committee members for 2020 amounted to BD 22,500 (2019: BD 30,000). The Committee utilized the services of an external consultant to redesign and implement the revised remuneration policy aligned to the CBB guidelines on remuneration.
Risk Focused Remuneration Policy	The Bank has set the Fixed Remuneration of the employees at such a level to reward the employees for an agreed level of performance and the variable pay or bonus is being paid purely at the discretion of the Remuneration Committee in recognition of the employees exceptional efforts in any given performance period. Should the Remuneration Committee decide to award Variable Pay, it will be determined based on risk adjusted targets set at the Business unit level aggregated to the Bank level. The variable pay for the Group CEO, senior management in Business units and the Material Risk takers would be higher as compared to the fixed pay subject to achieving the risk adjusted targets both at the business unit and the Bank level. For employees in Control and Support functions, the pay mix is structured as more fixed and lesser variable. Further the variable pay, for employees in Control and Support Functions, is based on their units target and individual performance and not linked to Bank's performance.
Capital and Liquidity	The bonus or variable pay computation process is designed in such a way to ensure that it does not impact the Capital and Liquidity as there are validation checks prior to approval of the Remuneration Committee. The validation checks are the bonus pool as compared to the realized profit, impact on capital adequacy computed as per Basel III guidelines and as compared to the total fixed pay.
Deferral and Share Linked Instruments	The Bonus for the Group CEO, his deputies and Material Risk Takers and Approved Persons as per CBB and those whose total remuneration exceeds the regulatory threshold has a deferral element and share - linked payment. Phantom or Shadow shares are offered to such employees. The deferral arrangements are as follows: Group CEO, his deputies and top 5 Executive Management members (in terms of total remuneration) in Business units: · 40% of the variable pay will be paid in cash at the end of the performance period; and · The balance 60% will be deferred over a period of 3 years with 10% being cash deferral and 50% being phantom or shadow shares and the entire deferred variable pay will vest equally over a 3-year period. For all other employees in Business units and Approved Persons in Control and Support Functions and whose total remuneration exceeds the regulatory threshold: · 50% of the variable pay will be paid in cash at the end of the performance period; and · 10% in the form of phantom or shadow shares at the end of the performance period and the phantom or shadow shares subject to a minimum share retention period of 6 months from the award date. · The balance 40% will be deferred over a period of 3 years and paid in the form of phantom or shadow shares and vests equally over the 3 year period and the phantom or shadow shares subject to a minimum share retention period of 6 months from the award date.
Claw Back and Malus	The Bank has introduced claw - back and malus clauses whereby the Remuneration Committee has the right to invoke these clauses under certain pre-defined circumstances where in the Bank can claw-back the vested as well as the unvested bonus paid or payable to an employee.

Remuneration **Policy** (continued)

REMUNERATION COMPONENTS

It is the Bank's intent to have a transparent, structured and comprehensive remuneration policy that covers all types of compensation and benefits provided to employees.

The remuneration policy provides a standardized framework for remuneration covering employees at all levels of the Bank.

Remuneration offered by the Bank shall reflect the Bank's objective of attracting and retaining the desired level of talent from the banking sector.

Remuneration will be at a level, which will be commensurate with other Banks of similar activity in Bahrain, and will allow for changes in the cost of living index. The compensation package shall comprise of basic salary and benefits and discretionary variable pay. The following table summarizes the total remuneration:

Element of Pay	Salary and Benefits
Rationale	To attract and retain the desired level of talent.
Summary	*Reviewed annually.* Benchmarked to the local market and the compensation package offered to employee is based on the job content and complexity. The Bank offers a composite fixed pay i.e. it is not split as Basic and Allowances but is paid as one lump sum. The benefits are aligned to the local market practice.

<table>
<tr><th>Element of Pay</th><th>Variable Pay / Bonus</th></tr>
<tr><td>Rationale</td><td>To incentivize the achievement of annual targets set at the Bank level and at the Business unit levels and thereby also make sure that senior management get substantial portion as variable pay which is linked to performance.

The Variable pay is deferred to ensure that the management's interests are aligned to the shareholder value and to align time horizon of risk.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Summary</td><td>The Bonus pool is determined based on the bottom up approach i.e. by setting base multiples of monthly salary per level and aggregating the multiples per unit and then on to the Bank level.

The basis of payment of bonus would be as follows:
<table>
<tr><td>GCEO and Senior Management</td><td>Base multiple * Bank score * Individual score</td></tr>
<tr><td>Business units</td><td>Base multiple * Bank score * Unit score * Individual score</td></tr>
<tr><td>Control & Support units</td><td>Base multiple * Unit score * Individual score</td></tr>
</table>
Computation of Variable Pay - Business Units

Beginning of the financial year:

Targets are set for the Business units and are aggregated to the Bank level target. In setting targets certain Bank wide risk parameters which include capital, liquidity, profit and qualitative measure such as reputation risk and the Bank and unit specific KPIs shall be considered. For achieving this target, total Bonus pool is set based on monthly multiples of salary across the Bank. The Key feature is that bonus is self-funding and the different levels of targets are not just % increase in profits but profits adjusted for additional bonus. This Bonus Pool is subject to additional checks for its impact on the capital adequacy, as a proportion of net profit and realized profit and as a proportion of the total fixed pay in any given financial year.

At the end of the financial year:

The actual results are evaluated against targets, considering the risk parameters matrix and adjustments if any to the unit score or the Banks score as appropriate are made and the bonus pool is revised accordingly.

The actual bonus pool is approved by the Remuneration Committee and the individual Bonus payments are as per the scoring matrix.

Computation of Variable Pay – Control and Support Units

The Unit targets as set out and agreed with the Remuneration Committee in the beginning of each evaluation period will be the base for Variable pay to be paid. Except in the case of Bank making a loss, the variable pay for the employees in the Control and Support unit, would be payable based on the Unit targets and the individual performance.

Base Multiples are set for each employee level in each Control and Support unit. The achievement of unit target is assigned a weight of 1 and scored based on the level of actual results achieved.

The individual performance score is based on the individual rating and the score is set to vary between 0 up to a maximum of 1.

The Summary of the Variable pay process is:

Links reward to Bank, business unit and individual performance.

Target setting process considers risk parameters which are both quantitative and qualitative such as reputation.

Aligned to time horizon of risk the bonus has a deferral element and a share linkage to align the employee's interest with that of the shareholders.

Bonus can be lesser or nil if the Bank or business units do not achieve the risk adjusted targets or make losses. Post risk assessment is carried out to ensure that in case of material losses or realization of less than expected income which can be attributed to employee's actions the claw back or malus as appropriate is invoked.</td></tr>
</table>

Remuneration Policy (continued)

DETAILS OF REMUNERATION

(A) Board of Directors

Amounts in BD	2020	2019
Attendance fee and travel expenses	344,111	337,094
Remuneration paid	615,000	787,000
ASBB subsidiaries' Board remuneration, attendance fees and expenses	18,850	20,476

(B) Employees

		Amounts in BD thousands					
			Variable Upfront		Variable Deferred		
31 December 2020	No. of Staff	Fixed*	Cash	Non-cash	Cash	Non-cash	Total
Approved person business line	9	1,990	343	-	83	403	**2,819**
Approved person control & support	19	1,236	154	-	12	53	**1,455**
Other material risk takers	39	1,390	279	-	2	9	**1,680**
Other employees - Bahrain operations	296	6,647	1,159	-	-	-	**7,806**
Other employees overseas	28	186	-	-	-	-	**186**
	391	**11,449**	**1,935**	**-**	**97**	**465**	**13,946**
31 December 2019							
Approved person business line	9	2,007	553	-	134	649	3,343
Approved person control & support	19	1,424	284	-	20	85	1,813
Other material risk takers	37	1,334	356	-	3	12	1,705
Other employees - Bahrain operations	288	6,512	1,844	-	-	-	8,356
Other employees overseas	28	196	-	-	-	-	196
	381	**11,473**	**3,037**	**-**	**157**	**746**	**15,413**

Fixed remuneration includes all compensation and benefits that are due to employees based on contractual arrangements (GOSI, indemnity, tickets & medical)

Severance payments during the year amounted to zero.

DEFERRED PERFORMANCE BONUS AWARDS

31 December 2020	Cash BD '000	No. of Shares	Shares Value	Others BD '000	Total BD '000
Opening balance	321	13,353,495	2,020	-	**2,341**
Awarded during the year	97	3,686,254	466	-	**563**
Bonus shares adjustment	-	534,140	-	-	**-**
Exercised / sold / paid during the year	(63)	(4,124,968)	(605)	-	**(668)**
Remeasurement of phantom shares	-	-	8	-	**8**
Closing balance	355	13,448,921	1,889	-	**2,244**
31 December 2019					
Opening balance	345	12,235,923	1,738	-	2,083
Awarded during the year	157	5,080,059	746	-	903
Bonus shares adjustment	-	428,257	-	-	-
Exercised / sold / paid during the year	(144)	(3,089,122)	(278)	-	(422)
Remeasurement of shares	-	-	18	-	18
Risk Adjustment	(37)	(1,301,622)	(204)	-	(241)
Closing balance	321	13,353,495	2,020	-	2,341

Risk Management & Compliance

At Al Salam Bank-Bahrain ("ASBB", "Bank", "Group"), our success is largely dependent on how efficiently we identify, measure, control and manage risks. Hence, we view risk management as a core competency from a strategic point of view. Provisions of the Basel Accord are the catalysts to the successful implementation of the pillars of risk management in line with industry best practice.

The fundamental principle underlying our risk management framework is ensuring that accepted risks are within the Board approved risk appetite and the returns are commensurate with the risks taken. The objective is creating shareholder value through protecting the Group against unforeseen losses, ensuring maximization of earnings potential and opportunities vis-à-vis the Group's risk appetite and ensuring earnings stability.

With this in mind, the Bank has focused its efforts on establishing effective and practical risk management and compliance frameworks taking into consideration local and international best practices, the requirements of the Central Bank of Bahrain and the Basel Accord.

Risk Management Framework

The risk management framework defines the risk culture of Al Salam Bank–Bahrain and sets the tone throughout the Group to practice the right risk behavior consistently to ensure that there is always a balance between business profits and risk appetite.

The risk management framework achieves this through the definition of the Group's key risk management principles covering credit, market, operational, information security, strategic and reputation risks.

Moreover, the framework further addresses the roles and responsibilities of the Board, risk management group and senior management towards risk management. The individual components of the framework captures the risk assessment methodology adopted, risk limits, the risk management information systems and reports, as well as the Group's approach to capital management.

The effectiveness of the risk management framework is independently assessed and reviewed through internal audits, external audits and Central Bank of Bahrain supervision. In addition, business and support groups carry out periodic risk control self-assessments.

As a result, the risk management framework creates an alignment between business and risk management objectives.

Capital Management

The cornerstone of risk management framework is the optimization of risk-reward relationship against the capital available through a focused and well monitored capital management process involving risk management, finance and business groups.

Corporate Governance

The risk management framework is supported by an efficient Corporate Governance Framework discussed on pages 36 to 49.

Risk Ownership

The implementation of the Group-wide risk management framework is the responsibility of the Risk Management Department under the supervision of the Group Chief Executive Officer and Board Audit and Risk Committee. Ownership of the various risks across the Group lies with the business and support heads, being the first line of defense, and it is their responsibility to ensure that these risks are managed in accordance with the risk management framework.

Risk Management assists business and support heads in identifying concerns and risks, identifying risk owners, evaluating risks as to likelihood and consequences, assessing options for mitigating the risks, prioritizing risk management efforts, developing risk management plans, authorizing implementation of risk management plans and tracking risk management efforts.

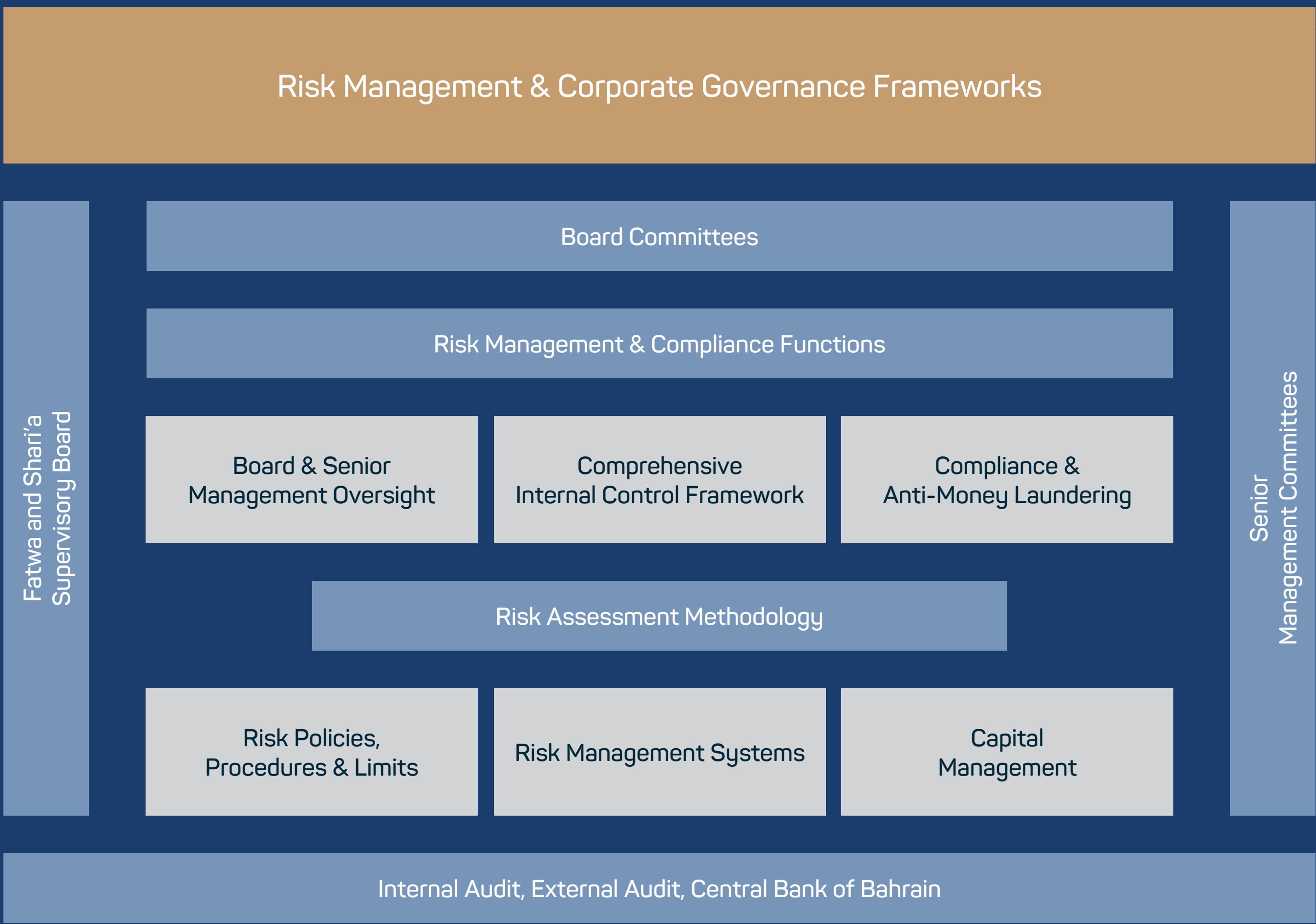
Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering Department

The Bank has established an independent and dedicated department to coordinate the implementation of compliance and Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing program. The program covers policies and procedures for managing compliance with regulations, anti-money laundering, disclosure standards on material and sensitive information and insider trading. In line with its commitment to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, Al Salam Bank-Bahrain through its Anti-Money Laundering policies ensures that adequate preventive and detective internal controls and systems operate effectively. The policies govern the guidelines and procedures for client acceptance, maintenance and monitoring in line with the Central Bank of Bahrain and International standards such as FATF recommendations and Basel Committee papers.

All inward and outward electronic transfers are screened against identified sanction lists issued by certain regulatory bodies including the UN Security Council Sanctions Committees and US Department of the Treasury - OFAC, in addition to those designated by the Central Bank of Bahrain.

The compliance program also ensures that all applicable Central Bank of Bahrain regulations are complied with and/ or non-compliance is detected and addressed in a timely manner. The program includes compliance with regulations set by Ministry of Industry & Commerce and Bahrain Bourse.

The Bank has formulated appropriate policies and implemented the requirements of Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and Common Reporting Standards (CRS) as required by the regulators. The due diligence and reporting requirements have been complied with.


Risk Management & Corporate Governance Frameworks
Board Committees
Risk Management & Compliance Functions
Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board
Board & Senior Management Oversight
Comprehensive Internal Control Framework
Compliance & Anti-Money Laundering
Senior Management Committees
Risk Assessment Methodology
Risk Policies, Procedures & Limits
Risk Management Systems
Capital Management
Internal Audit, External Audit, Central Bank of Bahrain

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Bank is committed to fulfilling its obligations as a good corporate citizen in the communities in which it operates. We endeavor to support the Bahrain Government in its efforts to enhance the quality of life of the people of the Kingdom of Bahrain.

Al Salam Bank-Bahrain underscore this commitment to our community by supporting initiatives that add value to the Island's housing, education and health infrastructure, as well as encouraging future economic growth and prosperity through supporting entrepreneurship and the development of our youth.

During the year, charitable donations were made to medical facilities and other charities that care for the less fortunate and supported cultural initiatives in order to preserve the traditions of the Kingdom for generations.

Fatwa & Shari'a Supervisory Board
Report to the Shareholders

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent and the Merciful

Praise be to Allah; Prayers and peace be upon the most ennoble messenger,
our Prophet Muhammad and his companion

The Report of Shari'a Supervisory Board of Al Salam Bank-Bahrain B.S.C, ("the Board") submitted to the General Assembly on the Bank's activities during the financial year ending 31 December 2020.

First: Memorandum and Articles of Association

Al Salam Bank, B.S.C. operates as an Islamic Bank authorized by the Central Bank of Bahrain. We therefore confirm that the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank are in conformity with the rules and principles of Shari'a.

Second: Activities of the Bank and Board's Guidance

The Board has supervised the activities and transactions of the Bank during the reporting year and instructed and guided various departments to comply with the rules and principles of Shari'a and fatwas of the Board while undertaking such activities and transactions. During the year, the SSB has held five meetings online due to Covid-19 with the senior staff of the Bank.

Third: Contracts and Transactions

The Board studied the operational structures that have been presented to it during the year, approved their contracts and documents, and responded to the questions and inquiries that were raised in respect thereof and issued decisions and fatwas in this regard. These fatwas and decisions have been circulated to the concerned departments of the Bank for execution and implementation. It has also reviewed and studied drafts of the contacts and agreements that were presented to it in respect to sukuks (investment certificates), syndicated financing transactions and investment funds and approved them after its comments were considered.

Fourth: Access to Records

The Management of the Bank has positively cooperated with the Board and, based on its request, allowed it to access the records, information and data of the Bank that are necessary for it to perform the Sharia audit and supervision.

Fifth: Shari'a Audit

The Board has reviewed Internal Shari'a Audit reports and pointed out its observations on the reports. The Board further reviewed the external Shari'a Audit report and noted the management responses on most of the points mentioned in the report. As for the points that need rectification as appearing in the two reports, the Board directed the Bank's Management to rectify and address those points as soon as possible.

Sixth: Training

The Board has taken note of the efforts of the Bank's Management in training its employees and recommended that the Management continues to conduct regular training programmes for its employees in order to raise the level of performance and Shari'a compliance.

Seventh: Balance Sheet

The Board has reviewed the balance sheet, profit and loss accounts, accounting policies for the preparation of the financial statement and the basis of distributing dividends to the shareholders and depositors.

The Board believes that the financial numbers presented in the balance sheet, to the extent of correct presentation and information provided by the Bank's Management and the Bank's compliance with some observations, did not result from non-compliance of the underlying transactions with the rules and principles of Shari'a. The Board, therefore, approved the balance sheet.

Eighth: Zakat

Since the Articles of Association of the Bank do not oblige the Bank to pay zakat on the invested Shareholder's equity, the Board has reviewed the calculation of the Zakat payable by the shareholders in order to be communicated to the shareholders. The Zakat calculation was prepared in line with Shari'a Standards on Zakat issued by Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI"). Resultantly, the Board approved the calculation of Zakat and instructed the Bank to notify Shareholders of the Zakat for this year, either through a disclosure in the balance sheet or any other means.

Ninth: Charity Fund

The Board has ensured that all non-Sharia compliant income and dividends are channelled to the Bank's Charity Fund, which are noted to be resulted from either the previous transactions due to merger and conversion of conventional banks into Al Salam Bank or any other reason.

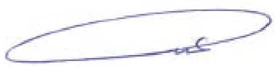
Decision of the Board

The Board emphasizes that compliance to the rules and principles of the Shari'a in respect of all the businesses and transactions of the Bank is the responsibility of the Bank's Management. The Board confirms that the transactions executed by the Bank during the year, to the extent of the information and data made available to it by the Bank's Management, do not conflict, in general, with the rules and principles of Shari'a.

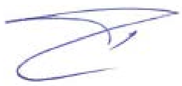
Allah is the guider to the right path.

The Board wishes for the Bank a continuous success and rectitude in doing things that pleases Allah.

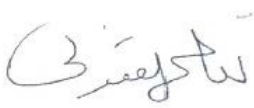
Fatwa and Shari'a Supervisory Board



Shaikh Adnan Abdulla AlQattan
Chairman



Dr. Fareed Yaqoob Almeftah
Vice Chairman



Dr. Nedham Mohamed Yaqoobi
Member

Dr. Osama Mohamed Bahar
Member

Contents

Financial Statements

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Al Salam Bank-Bahrain B.S.C. (the "Bank"), and its subsidiaries (together the "Group") which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, the consolidated statements of income, changes in equity, cash flows, for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2020, and consolidated results of its operations, changes in owners' equity, its cash flows, for the year then ended in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards ("FAS") issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions ("AAOIFI") as modified by the Central Bank of Bahrain (the "CBB").

In our opinion, the Group has also complied with the Islamic Shariah Principles and Rules as determined by the Group's Shariah Supervisory Board during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Basis for opinion

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

Key audit matters

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

Impairment allowance on financing and finance lease assets

(Refer to accounting policy in Note 2.5 (d), use of estimates and judgments in Note 2.4 and management of credit risk in Note 32.2).

Description	How the matter was addressed in our audit
We focused on this area because: • of the significance of financing and finance lease assets representing 57% of total assets; • impairment of financing assets and assets acquired for leasing involves: ➤ complex estimates and judgement over both timing and recognition of impairment including susceptibility to management bias; ➤ use of statistical models and methodologies for determination of expected credit losses. The Group exercises significant judgments and makes a number of assumptions in developing its expected credit loss ('ECL') models which is determined as a function of the assessment of the probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD"), and exposure at default ("EAD") associated with the underlying financial assets; and	Our procedures, amongst others, included: • Evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies adopted based on the requirements of applicable accounting standards, our business understanding and industry practice. • Confirming our understanding of management's processes, systems and controls implemented, including controls over ECL model development. ***Control testing*** We performed process walkthroughs to identify the key systems, applications and controls used in the ECL processes. We tested the relevant General IT and application controls over key systems used in the ECL process incorporating consideration of the economic disruption caused by COVID-19. Key aspects of our control testing involved the following: • Performing detailed credit risk assessment for a sample of performing and non-performing financing contracts to test controls over credit rating and its monitoring process; • Testing the design and operating effectiveness of the key controls over the completeness and accuracy of the key inputs and assumptions elements into the ECL models; • Testing controls over the transfer of data between underlying source systems and the ECL models that the Group operates; • Testing controls over the modelling process, including governance over model monitoring, validation and approval; • Testing key controls relating to selection and implementation of material economic variables; and • Testing controls over the governance and assessment of model outputs and authorisation and review of post model adjustments and management overlays including selection of economic scenarios and the probability weights applied to them.

Description	How the matter was addressed in our audit
➤ complex disclosure requirements regarding credit quality of the portfolio including explanation of key judgments and material inputs used in determination of expected credit losses; • The need to measure ECLs on an unbiased forward-looking basis incorporating a range of economic conditions. Significant management judgment is applied in determining the economic scenarios used and the probability weightings applied to them; and • Adjustments to the ECL model results are made by management to address known impairment model limitations or emerging trends or risks. The assumptions regarding the economic outlook are more uncertain due to COVID-19 which, combined with government response (e.g. deferral programs and government stimulus package), increases the level of judgement required by the Group in calculating the ECL.	***Tests of details*** Key aspects of our testing involved: • Sample testing over key inputs and assumptions impacting ECL calculations including economic forecasts and weights to confirm the accuracy of information used; • Re-performing key aspects of the Group's significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") determinations and selecting samples of financial instruments to determine whether a SICR was appropriately identified; • Re-performing key elements of the Group's model calculations and assessing performance results for accuracy; and • Selecting a sample of post model adjustments and management overlays in order to assess the reasonableness of the adjustments by challenging key assumptions, testing the underlying calculation and tracing a sample back to source data. ***Use of specialists*** For the relevant portfolios examined, we have involved KPMG specialists to assist us in assessing IT system controls and challenging key management assumptions used in determining expected credit losses. Key aspects of their involvement include: • We involved our information technology specialists to test controls over the IT systems, recording of data in source systems and transfer of data between source systems and the impairment models; • We involved our credit risk specialists in: ➤ evaluating the appropriateness of the Groups' ECL methodologies (including the staging criteria used); ➤ re-performing the calculation of certain components of the ECL model (including the staging criteria); ➤ evaluating the appropriateness of the Group's methodology for determining the economic scenarios used and the probability weighing applied to them; and ➤ evaluating the overall reasonableness of the management economic forecast by comparing it to external market data and our understanding of the underlying sector and macroeconomic trends including the impact of COVID-19. ***Disclosures*** • We assessed the adequacy of the Group's disclosure in relation to use of significant estimates and judgement and credit quality of financing and finance lease assets by reference to the requirements of relevant accounting standards.

Valuation of unquoted equity investments

Refer to accounting policy in Note 2.5 (k), use of estimates and judgments in Note 2.4 and Note 42.

Description	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Non-trading investments include investment in unquoted equity securities that are carried at their fair values. We considered this as a key audit area we focused on because the valuation of unquoted equity securities (level 3 financial instruments) held at fair value requires the application of valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of significant judgment by the Group and the use of significant unobservable inputs.	Our procedures, amongst others, included: • Comparing the key underlying financial data inputs to external sources, investee company financial and management information, as applicable; • Assessing the qualification and experience of the independent valuers by reading the terms of their engagement letter to determine whether there were any matters that might have affected their objectivity or limited their scope of work; and • With the involvement of our own valuation specialists, we performed the following testing: ➤ evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used by the Group and its appointed experts, where applicable and compared with observed industry practice; and ➤ evaluating the reasonableness of key input and assumptions used by using our knowledge of the industries in which the investees operate and industry norms; and • Evaluating the adequacy of the Group's disclosures related to valuation of unquoted equity instruments by reference to the relevant accounting standards.

Valuation of investment properties

Refer to accounting policy in Note 2.5 (m), use of estimates and judgments in Note 2.4 and Note 12

Description	How the scope of our audit addressed the matter
We considered this as a key audit area we focused on because of: • the uncertainty prevalent in the property market; and • application of valuation techniques which often involve the exercise of judgment and the use of assumptions and estimates.	Our procedures, amongst others, included: • With the involvement of our real estate valuation specialists, who by reference to their knowledge of the industry and available historical data: ➤ evaluated the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used by the independent property valuer appointed by the Group; and ➤ challenged the inputs and assumptions used in the valuation; • Assessing the qualification and experience of the independent property valuers by reading the terms of their engagement letter to determine whether there were any matters that might have affected their objectivity or limited their scope of work; and • evaluating the adequacy of the Group's disclosures related to valuation of investment properties by reference to the relevant accounting standards.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Prior to the date of this auditors' report, we obtained the board of directors' 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 and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' 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.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the Group's undertaking to operate in accordance with Islamic Sharia Rules and Principles as determined by the Group's Shariah Supervisory Board.

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

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

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 ASIFIs 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 ASIFIs, 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the board of directors 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 board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and 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 board of directors, 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 auditors' 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 regulatory requirements

As required by the Commercial Companies Law and Volume 2 of the Rulebook issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain, 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 Board of Director's report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements;

c) we are not aware of any violations during the year of the Commercial Companies Law, the CBB and Financial Institutions Law No. 64 of 2006 (as amended), the CBB Rule Book (Volume 2, applicable provisions of Volume 6 and CBB directives), the CBB Capital Markets Regulations and associated resolutions, the Bahrain Bourse rules and procedures or the terms of the Bank's memorandum and articles of association that would have had a material adverse effect on the business of the Bank or on its financial position; and

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Mahesh Balasubramanian.

KPMG Fakhroo
Partner Registration No. 137
10 February 2021

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 December 2020

	Note	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000 (Restated)
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	4	**288,266**	219,456
Sovereign Sukuk	5	**393,108**	345,305
Placements with financial institutions	6	**37,965**	114,803
Corporate Sukuk	7	**16,395**	22,162
Financing assets	8	**814,449**	685,756
Finance lease assets	9	**469,363**	389,742
Non-trading investments	11	**98,034**	108,991
Investment properties	12	**67,586**	72,774
Development properties	13	**2,943**	2,943
Investment in associates	14	**12,036**	10,640
Other assets	15	**35,237**	44,260
Goodwill	16	**25,971**	25,971
TOTAL ASSETS		**2,261,353**	2,042,803
LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS, OWNERS' EQUITY AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST			
LIABILITIES			
Placements from financial institutions	6	**116,883**	211,459
Customers' current accounts		**363,970**	289,456
Murabaha term financing	17	**221,671**	145,590
Other liabilities	18	**52,282**	41,481
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**754,806**	687,986
EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS			
Wakala from financial institutions	19	**264,784**	210,887
Wakala and Mudaraba from customers	19	**960,596**	823,856
TOTAL EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS		**1,225,380**	1,034,743
OWNERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	20	**230,450**	221,586
Treasury stock	20	**(7,530)**	(6,758)
Reserves		**57,846**	104,547
Total owners' equity		**280,766**	319,375
Non-controlling interest		**401**	699
TOTAL EQUITY		**281,167**	**320,074**
TOTAL LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS, OWNERS' EQUITY AND NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST		**2,261,353**	2,042,803

H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahil Al Mashani
Chairman

Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi
Vice Chairman

Rafik Nayed
Group Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 45 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Income Statement

Year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000 (Restated)
OPERATING INCOME			
Finance income	23	**74,863**	59,712
Income from Sukuk		**19,481**	17,066
(Loss) / Income from non-trading investments	24	**(8,964)**	2,633
Loss from properties	25	**(1,825)**	(1,442)
Fees and commission, net	26	**7,406**	7,639
Share of profit from associates	14	**1,953**	1,209
Other income	27	**3,665**	4,889
Total operating income		**96,579**	91,706
Finance expense on placements from financial institutions		**(4,265)**	(4,171)
Finance expense on Murabaha term financing		**(5,559)**	(5,583)
Return on equity of investment accountholders before Group's share as a Mudarib and Wakala		**(60,186)**	(50,271)
Group's share as a Mudarib		**925**	1,002
Group's Wakala fee		**29,926**	20,844
Share of profit of investment accountholders	19	**(29,335)**	(28,425)
Net operating income		**57,420**	53,527
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Staff cost	28.1	**14,759**	15,394
Premises cost		**2,293**	2,269
Depreciation		**1,882**	1,599
Other operating expenses	28.2	**11,091**	10,525
Total operating expenses		**30,025**	29,787
PROFIT BEFORE IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES		**27,395**	23,740
Impairment charge for financing, net	10	**(17,136)**	(2,531)
Impairment charge for investment and others	10.1	**(1,141)**	(79)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**9,118**	21,130
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
- Shareholders of the Bank		**9,142**	21,093
- Non-controlling interest		**(24)**	37
		9,118	21,130
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	22	**4.3**	9.7

H.E. Shaikh Khalid bin Mustahil Al Mashani
Chairman

Matar Mohamed Al Blooshi
Vice Chairman

Rafik Nayed
Group Chief Executive Officer

The attached notes 1 to 45 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity

Year ended 31 December 2020

Amounts in BD '000s

	Attributable to shareholders of the Bank											
			Reserves									
	Share Capital	Treasury Stock	Share Premium	Statutory Reserve	Accumulated Loss / Retained Earnings	Investment Fair Value Reserve	Real Estate Fair Value Reserve	Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve	Total Reserves	Total Owners' Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance as of 1 January 2020	**221,586**	**(6,758)**	**12,209**	**21,107**	**42,608**	**8,257**	**23,589**	**(3,223)**	**104,547**	**319,375**	**699**	**320,074**
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	9,142	-	-	-	9,142	9,142	(24)	9,118
Net changes in fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	(241)	-	(241)	(241)	-	(241)
Movement in fair value of Sukuks	-	-	-	-	-	1,587	-	-	1,587	1,587	-	1,587
Foreign currency re-translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(561)	(561)	(561)	-	(561)
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	9,142	1,587	(241)	(561)	9,927	9,927	(24)	9,903
Bonus shares issued	8,864	-	-	-	(8,864)	-	-	-	(8,864)	-	-	-
Cash dividend for the year 2019	-	-	-	-	(8,551)	-	-	-	(8,551)	(8,551)	-	(8,551)
Modification loss (note 2.2)	-	-	-	-	(24,768)	-	-	-	(24,768)	(24,768)	-	(24,768)
Subsidy from government (note 2.2)	-	-	-	-	2,143	-	-	-	2,143	2,143	-	2,143
Purchase of treasury stock	-	(772)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(772)	-	(772)
Movements in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(274)	(274)
Transactions with												
non-controlling interest (note 20.2)	-	-	-	-	(16,588)	-	-	-	(16,588)	(16,588)	-	(16,588)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	671	(671)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	**230,450**	**(7,530)**	**12,209**	**21,778**	**(5,549)**	**9,844**	**23,348**	**(3,784)**	**57,846**	**280,766**	**401**	**281,167**
Balance as of 1 January 2019	214,093	(3,855)	12,209	18,998	42,101	199	23,589	(3,195)	93,901	304,139	683	304,822
Impact of adopting FAS 33	-	-	-	-	(3,631)	-	-	-	(3,631)	(3,631)	-	(3,631)
Balance as at 1 January 2019 (restated)	214,093	(3,855)	12,209	18,998	38,470	199	23,589	(3,195)	90,270	300,508	683	301,191
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	21,093	-	-	-	21,093	21,093	37	21,130
Movement in fair value of Sukuks	-	-	-	-	-	8,268	-	-	8,268	8,268	-	8,268
Foreign currency re-translation	-	-	-	-	-	(210)	-	(28)	(238)	(238)	-	(238)
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	21,093	8,058	-	(28)	29,123	29,123	37	29,160
Bonus shares issued	7,493	-	-	-	(7,493)	-	-	-	(7,493)	-	-	-
Cash dividend for the year 2018	-	-	-	-	(7,353)	-	-	-	(7,353)	(7,353)	-	(7,353)
Purchase of treasury stock	-	(2,903)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,903)	-	(2,903)
Movements in non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	(21)
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	2,109	(2,109)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2019	221,586	(6,758)	12,209	21,107	42,608	8,257	23,589	(3,223)	104,547	319,375	699	320,074

The attached notes 1 to 45 form part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended 31 December 2020

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000 (Restated)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year	9,118	21,130
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	1,882	1,599
Amortisation of premium on Sukuk - net	-	286
Loss from non-trading investments and properties	10,616	(1,191)
Net impairment charge	18,277	2,610
Impact of modification loss and government subsidies, net	(23,170)	-
Share of profit from associates	(1,953)	(1,209)
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities	14,770	23,225
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Mandatory reserve with Central Bank	10,093	(5,938)
Balances with other banks **	(9,955)	-
Financing assets and finance lease assets	(224,612)	(250,630)
Other assets	(6,835)	778
Placements from financial institutions	(94,576)	177,637
Customers' current accounts	74,514	37,614
Other liabilities	14,912	(2,362)
Equity of investment accountholders	190,637	118,684
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	(31,052)	99,008
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Sovereign Sukuk	(46,440)	12,942
Corporate Sukuk	5,743	(12,631)
Non-trading investments and properties	4,147	(371)
Investment in associates	-	6,303
Purchase of premises and equipment	(2,304)	(1,649)
Net cash (used in) / from investing activities	(38,854)	4,594
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Murabaha term financing	76,081	(9,953)
Dividends paid	(12,993)	(7,777)
Purchase of treasury stock	(772)	(2,903)
Net movements in non-controlling interest	(274)	(21)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	62,042	(20,654)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(7,864)	82,948
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	299,509	216,561
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	291,645	299,509
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:*		
Cash and other balances with Central Bank	82,286	83,500
Balances with other banks **	171,253	101,107
Placements with financial institutions with		
original maturities of less than 90 days	38,106	114,902
	291,645	299,509

* Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December 2020 is gross of the expected credit loss of BD 217 thousands (2019: BD 192 thousands)

** Balances with other banks is net of restricted cash of BD 9,955 thousands which is not available for day to day operations.

.The attached notes 1 to 45 form part of these consolidated financial statements

1 REPORTING ENTITY

Al Salam Bank-Bahrain B.S.C. ("the Bank") was incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain under the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law No. 21/2001 and registered with Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism ("MOICT") under Commercial Registration number 59308 on 19 January 2006. The Bank is regulated and supervised by the Central Bank of Bahrain ("the CBB") and has an Islamic retail banking license and operates under Islamic principles in accordance with all relevant regulatory guidelines for Islamic banks issued by the CBB. The Bank's registered office is P.O. Box 18282, Bahrain World Trade Center, East Tower, King Faisal Highway, Manama 316, Kingdom of Bahrain. The Bank's ordinary shares are listed in Bahrain Bourse and Dubai Financial Market.

The principal subsidiaries are as follows:

			% holding	
Name of entity	**Country of incorporation**	**Principal activities**	**2020**	2019
ASB Seychelles	Seychelles	Provide Banking services	**70%**	70%
ASB Biodiesel	Hong Kong	Production of Biodiesel	**36%**	36%

The Bank and its principal banking subsidiary operates through ten branches in the Kingdom of Bahrain and one branch in Seychelles respectively and offer a full range of Shari'a-compliant banking services and products. The activities of the Bank includes managing profit sharing investment accounts, offering Islamic financing contracts, dealing in Shari'a-compliant financial contracts as principal / agent, managing Shari'a-compliant financial contracts and other activities permitted for under the CBB's Regulated Islamic Banking Services as defined in the licensing framework. The economic interest in ASB Biodiesel is higher than the % holding due to existence of other class of equity and financing provided by the Bank.

These consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors dated 10 February 2021.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for investment in sovereign and corporate sukuk, non-trading investments, investments properties and certain hedging instruments, which are carried at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars, being the functional and presentation currency of the Bank, rounded to the nearest thousand [BD '000], except where otherwise indicated.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group has been prepared in accordance with applicable rules and regulations issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") including the CBB issued circulars on regulatory concessionary measures in response to COVID-19. These rules and regulations require the adoption of all Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation of Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) (FAS), except for:

(a) recognition of modification losses on financial assets arising from payment holidays provided to customers impacted by COVID-19 without charging additional profits, in equity instead of the profit or loss as required by FAS issued by AAOIFI. Any other modification gain or loss on financial assets are recognised in accordance with the requirements of applicable FAS. Refer to note 2.2 for further details; and

(b) recognition of financial assistance received from the government and / or regulators as part of its COVID-19 support measures that meets the government grant requirement, in equity, instead of the profit or loss as required by the statement on "Accounting implications of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic" issued by AAOIFI, to the extent of any modification loss recorded in equity as a result of (a) above, and the excess amount to be recognized in the profit or loss. Any other financial assistance is recognised in accordance with the requirements of FAS. Refer to note 2.2 for further details.

The above framework for basis of preparation of the consolidated financial statement is hereinafter referred to as 'Financial Accounting Standards as modified by CBB'.

In line with the requirements of AAOIFI and the CBB rule book, for matters not covered under AAOIFI standards the group takes guidance from the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The accounting policies used in the preparation of annual audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2020 were in accordance with FAS as issued by AAOIFI. However, except for the above-mentioned modifications to accounting policies that have been applied retrospectively and impact of adoption of new standards (note 2.6), all other accounting policies remain the same and have been consistently applied in this consolidated financial statement. The retrospective application of the change in accounting policies on adoption of FAS as modified by CBB did not result in any change to the financial information reported for the comparative year.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.2 COVID-19 IMPACT

On 11 March 2020, the Coronavirus (COVID 19) outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) and has rapidly evolved globally. This has resulted in a global economic slowdown with uncertainties in the economic environment. This includes disruption to capital markets, deteriorating credit markets and liquidity concerns.The estimation uncertainty is associated with the extent and duration of the expected economic downturn and forecasts for key economic factors including GDP, employment, oil prices etc.

Authorities have taken various measures to contain the spread including implementation of travel restrictions and quarantine measures. The Government of Kingdom of Bahrain has announced various economic stimulus programmes ("Packages") to support businesses in these challenging times. The Group and its clients are expected to get some benefits from these Packages that will help them sustain the impact of the crisis.

The management and the Board of Directors (BOD) has been closely monitoring the potential impact of the COVID 19 developments on the Group's operations and financial position; including possible loss of revenue, impact on asset valuations, impairment, review of onerous contracts and debt covenants, outsourcing arrangements etc. The Group has also put in place contingency measures, which include, but are not limited to enhancing and testing of business continuity plans including its liquidity requirements.

In preparing the consolidated financial statement, judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and sources of estimation are subject to uncertainty regarding the potential impacts of the current economic volatility and these are considered to represent management's best assessment based on available or observable information.

As of 31 December 2020, the Bank is compliant with the required regulatory capital adequacy ratio, net stable funding ratio and liquidity coverage ratios.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 CONCESSIONARY MEASURES

1) Modification of financial assets

During the current year, based on a regulatory directive issued by the CBB as concessionary measures to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 (refer note 2.1), the one-off modification losses amounting to BD 24,768 thousands arising from the 6-month payment holiday provided to financing customers without charging additional profit has been recognized directly in equity. The modification loss has been calculated as the difference between the net present value of the modified cash flows calculated using the original effective profit rate and the current carrying value of the financial assets on the date of modification. The Group provided payment holiday on financing exposures amounting to BD 896,279 thousands as part of its support to impacted customers.

2) Government assistance and subsidies

Governments and central banks across the world have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilize economic conditions. The Government of Kingdom of Bahrain has announced various economic stimulus programmes ("Packages") to support businesses in these challenging times.

As per the regulatory directive, financial assistance amounting to BD 2,143 thousands representing specified reimbursement of a portion of staff costs and waiver of fees, levies, utility charges and cost of Repo funding received from the government and regulator, in response to its COVID-19 support measures, has been recognized directly in equity.

Fair valuation

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a global economic slowdown with uncertainties in the economic environment. The global capital and commodity markets have also experienced great volatility and a significant drop in prices. The Group's fair valuation exercise primarily relies on quoted prices from active markets for each financial instrument (i.e. Level 1 input) or using observable or derived prices for similar instruments from active markets (i.e. Level 2 input) and has reflected the volatility evidenced during the year and as at the end of the reporting date in its measurement of its financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value. Where fair value measurements was based in full or in part on unobservable inputs (i.e. Level 3), management has used its knowledge of the specific asset/ investee, its ability to respond to or recover from the crisis, its industry and country of operations to determine the necessary adjustments to its fair value determination process. In particular for assets, where underlying is long term real estate infrastructure projects, management has considered long term measures and likely recoveries. This may not significantly impact the underlying drivers of fair valuation of such assets.

Carrying value of the non-trading investment portfolio and investment properties, has reported a fair value loss of 8.1% and 2.4% respectively as at 31 December 2020 due to the ongoing volatility in the global and regional markets.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

(i) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method when the acquired set of activities meets the definition of a business. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets

In a business combination achieved in stages, the group remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition date fair value and recognises the resulting gain or loss, if any, in the consolidated income statement or total comprehensive income as appropriate.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

In a business combination in which the Bank and the acquiree exchange only equity interests, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquiree's equity interests is used to determine the amount of goodwill.

The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment (see 2.5 (q)). Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in profit or loss immediately. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except if related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise, other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Investments acquired that do not meet the definition of business combination are recorded as assets acquisitions e.g. financial assets or investment in properties as appropriate. When such investments are acquired, the Group allocates the cost of acquisition between the individual identifiable assets and liabilities based on their relative fair values at the date of acquisition. Cost of such assets is the sum of all consideration given and any non-controlling interest recognised. If the non-controlling interest has a present ownership interest and is entitled to a proportionate share of net assets upon liquidation, the Group recognises the non-controlling interest at its proportionate share of net assets.

(ii) Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2020. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year except for one subsidiary. All subsidiaries are using consistent accounting policies of the Bank.

Subsidiaries are those enterprises (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Bank. Control exists when the Group has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. Control is presumed to exist when the Bank owns majority of the voting rights in the investee.

Special purpose entities (SPEs) are entities that are created to accomplish a narrow and well-defined objective such as the securitisation of particular assets, or the execution of a specific financing or investment transaction and usually voting rights are not relevant for the operating of such entities. An investor that has decision-making power over an investee and exposure to variability of returns determines whether it acts as a principal or as an agent to determine whether there is a linkage between power and returns. When the decision maker is an agent, the link between power and returns is absent and the decision maker's delegated power does not lead to a control conclusion. Where the Group's voluntary actions, such as finance amounts in excess of existing liquidity facilities or extending terms beyond those established originally, change the relationship between the Group and an SPE, the Group performs a reassessment of control over the SPE.

The financial statements of SPE are not included in these consolidated financial statements except when the Group controls the entity. Information about the Group's fiduciary assets under management is set out in note 37.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.3 BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION (continued)

(iii) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests (NCI) are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition. Profits or losses attributable to non-controlling interests are reported in the consolidated income statement as income attributable to non-controlling interests. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group.

(iv) Loss of control

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognised in the consolidated income statement. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in equity in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other equity are reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

(v) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised gains arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Intra-group gains on transactions between the Group and its equity accounted associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the investees. Unrealised losses are also eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment. Accounting policies of the subsidiaries and associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(vi) Foreign currency

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Bahraini Dinars, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the consolidated statement of financial position date are retranslated at market rates of exchange prevailing at that date. Gains and losses arising on translation are recognised in the consolidated income statement. Non-monetary assets that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies are recorded at rates of exchange prevailing at the value dates of the transactions. Translation gains or losses on non-monetary items classified as "fair value through equity" are included in consolidated statement of changes in equity until the related assets are sold or derecognised at which time they are recognised in the consolidated income statement. Translation gains on non-monetary assets classified as "fair value through profit or loss" are directly recognised in the consolidated income statement as part of fair value changes.

(c) Translation of foreign operations

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries and associates whose functional currency is not Bahraini Dinars are translated into Bahraini Dinars at the rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates prevailing for the reporting year. Any exchange differences arising on translation are included in foreign exchange translation reserve forming part of equity except to the extent that the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interest. On disposal of foreign operations, exchange differences relating thereto and previously recognised in foreign exchange translation reserve are recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

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

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Impairment assessment of financial contracts subject to credit risk

In determining expected credit losses ('ECL') on financial contracts subject to credit risk, significant estimates are made in determination of inputs into the ECL measurement model, including key assumptions used in estimating recoverable cash flows and incorporation of forward-looking information. Refer to notes 2.5 (d) and 32.2 for further details.

Impairment of goodwill

Impairment exists when carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit's goodwill is based on value-in-use calculations using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by the Board of Directors, extrapolated for three years projection using nominal projected growth rate. The determination of projected growth rate and discount rate involves judgment whereas, preparation of cash flow projections requires various management assumptions.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates based on the actual loss experience. Refer note 16 for further details.

Impairment of fair value through equity investments

The Group determines that investments carried at fair value through equity are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgment. In the case of quoted equity securities in active markets, the Group generally considers a decline in value below cost of 30%, or a decline that persists for more than 9 months as an indicator of impairment. In the case where markets for the investment are assessed to be inactive, the Group determines impairment based on its assessment of fair value and the investee companies' financial health, industry and sector performance.

Fair value of unquoted equity

The Group determines fair value of equity investments that are not quoted in active markets by using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flows and recent transaction prices. Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the investee companies. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgement and therefore, cannot be determined with precision. There is no certainty about future events (such as continued operating profits and financial strengths). It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the investments. In case where discounted cash flow models have been used to estimate fair values, the future cash flows have been estimated by the management based on information from and discussions with representatives of investee companies, and based on the latest available audited and un-audited financial statements. The basis of valuation have been reviewed by the Management in terms of the appropriateness of the methodology, soundness of assumptions and correctness of calculations and have been approved by the Board of Directors for inclusion in the consolidated financial statements.

Valuation of investments in private equity and joint ventures in real estate measured at fair value through profit and loss involve judgment and is normally based on one of the following:

- valuation by independent external valuers for underlying properties / projects;
- recent arm's length market transactions;
- current fair value of another contract that is substantially similar;
- present value of expected cash flows at current rates applicable for items with similar terms and risk characteristics; or
- application of other valuation models.

Estimating fair value of investment property and net realisable value of development property

Investment property are carried at their fair values. Development property is stated at lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated selling expenses.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

The Group appoints experienced external valuers to determine the market value of the investment and development properties at the balance sheet date. For large development projects, a residual value approach is adopted which forecasts future cost to completion and use of the expected development. The management has forecasted the cost of completion of development property and has engaged independent valuers to estimate the residual value of the development property based on estimated / forecasted market selling prices for similar properties. Net realisable value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the expected use of development property.

The 31 December 2020 valuation contains a 'material valuation uncertainty' clause due to the market disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a reduction in transactional evidence and market yields. This clause does not invalidate the valuation but implies that there is substantially more uncertainty than under normal market conditions. Accordingly, the valuer cannot attach as much weight as usual to previous market evidence for comparison purposes, and there is an increased risk that the price realised in an actual transaction would differ from the value conclusion. As a result of this increased uncertainty, the assumptions may be revised significantly in 2021.

The Group calibrates the valuation techniques yearly and tests these for validity using either prices from observable current market transactions in the same contract or other available observable market data.

Judgments

Going concern

The management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue on 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 the going concern basis.

Control over special purpose entities

The Group sponsors the formation of special purpose entities (SPE's) primarily for the purpose of allowing clients to hold investments. The Group provides corporate administration, investment management and advisory services to these SPE's, which involve the Group making decisions on behalf of such entities. The Group administers and manages these entities on behalf of its clients, who are by and large third parties and are the economic beneficiaries of the underlying investments. The Group does not consolidate SPE's that it does not have the power to control directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In determining whether the Group has the power to control an SPE, judgements are made about the objectives of the SPE's activities, its exposure to the risks and rewards, as well as about the Group intention and ability to make operational decisions for the SPE and whether the Group derives benefits from such decisions.

Investment classification

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management decides on acquisition of an investment whether it should be classified as investments carried at fair value through income statement or investments carried at fair value through equity or investments carried at amortised cost. The classification of each investment reflects the management's intention in relation to each investment and is subject to different accounting treatments based on such classification.

Significant judgement is involved in assessment of the business model within which the investments are managed and assessment of whether the contractual terms of the investment represents either a debt-type instrument or other investment instrument having reasonably determinable effective yield. The impact on investment classification on adoption of FAS 33 has been disclosed in note 2.6.

Impairment on equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity

In the case of equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity and measured at fair value, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost is considered in determining whether the investments are impaired. If any such evidence exists for equity-type investments classified as fair value through equity, the cumulative loss previously recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity is removed from equity and recognised in the consolidated statement of income. Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated statement of income on equity-type investments are subsequently reversed through equity.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

In the current uncertain and extra-ordinary market conditions, for the purpose of determination of what constitutes significant or prolonged decline in fair value of investments, the management takes into account the following additional factors:

- Their intention relating to the respective holding years of such investments i.e. for trading purposes, or with intention for strategic investment , or for long-term dividends and capital gains etc.;
- As to whether the decline in value of investment is in line with the overall trend of decline in the relevant or local market corresponding to the uncertain economic condition as a result of COVID-19;
- Forecasts of expected recovery of market values within the expected holding years; and/ or
- Forecasts of the expected recovery of the core business of the investee entity within the expected holding years and consequential cash flows to the institution.

Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

Establishing the criteria for determining whether credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, determining the methodology for incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of ECL and selection and approval of models used to measure ECL are significant areas that require use of management judgements (refer note 32.2).

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Financial instruments

Financial assets consist of balances with banks and the Central Bank, Sovereign Sukuk, Corporate Sukuk, placements with financial institutions, Murabaha financing (net of deferred profits), Mudaraba financing, Musharaka financing, receivable under finance lease assets contracts, asset under conversion, non-trading investments in equity securities, derivatives used for risk management and other receivables.

Financial liabilities contracts consist of placement from financial institutions, placements from customers, customers' current accounts, murabaha term financing and other payables.

Except for non-trading investments and derivatives used for risk management instruments, all financial assets and financial liabilities are carried at amortised cost.

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. The fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is generally its transaction price.

Amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus the capital repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective profit method of any difference between the initial amount recognised and the maturity amount, minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectability. The calculation of the effective profit rate includes all fees paid or received that are an integral part of the effective profit rate.

b) Trade and settlement date accounting

The Group recognises financing, investments, deposits and equity of investment accountholders on the date on which they are originated. Purchases and sale of all other financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group contracts to purchase or sell the asset or liability.

c) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Group has transferred substantially all risk and rewards of ownership.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to pay.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is legally discharged, cancelled, or expired.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Impairment assessment

Impairment of financial assets and commitments

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

Stage 1: Twelve months ECL

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

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

Stage 2: Lifetime ECL – not credit impaired

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

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

Stage 3: Lifetime ECL – credit impaired

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

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

Credit-impaired financial assets and assets acquired for leasing

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and finance lease assets are credit impaired. A financial asset and finance lease assets 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 and finance lease asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the customer or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Group would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the customer will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Write-offs

Financial assets 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 customer does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written-off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Presentation of allowance for credit losses in the consolidated statement of financial position

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

- financial assets measured at amortised cost, as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally as a provision under other liabilities; and
- where a financial contract includes both a drawn and undrawn component, and the Group has identified the ECL on the financing commitments / off-balance sheet component separately from those on the drawn component, the Group presents allowance for credit losses for drawn components. The amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Allowance for credit losses for the undrawn component is presented as a provision in other liabilities.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated cash flows statement, "cash and cash equivalents" consist of cash on hand, balances with the Central Bank of Bahrain excluding mandatory reserve deposits, balances with banks and other financial institutions (excluding restricted balances) and placements with financial institutions with original maturities of 90 days or less when acquired.

f) Financing assets

Financing assets comprise of Sharia'a complaint financing contracts with fixed or determinable payments. These include financing provided through Murabaha, Musharaka, Mudaraba contracts and credit card based receivables. Financing assets are recognised on the date they are originated and are carried at their amortised cost less allowance for expected credit losses, if any.

Modification of financing assets

If the terms of the financing asset are modified then the Group evaluates whether the cashflows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cashflows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cashflows from the original financing asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financing asset is derecognised and a new financing asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction cost.

If the modification of a financing asset measured at amortized cost does not result in the derecognition of the financing asset then the Group first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financing asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

The above policy is applied for all reporting periods except for contracts that were subject CBB directives on COVID-19 related concessionary measures (refer note 2.2)

All Sharia compliant contracts are interpreted for accounting purposes in its entirety and all linked -contracts or promissory note arrangements are considered together with the main financing contract to reflect the single economic outcome and purpose of the contracts.

f-i) Murabaha financing

Murabaha is a contract whereby one party ("Seller") sells an asset to the other party ("Purchaser") at cost plus profit and on a deferred payment basis, after the Seller has purchased the asset based on the Purchaser's promise to purchase the same on such Murabaha basis. The sale price comprises the cost of the asset and an agreed profit margin. The sale price (cost plus the profit amount) is paid by the Purchaser to the Seller on installment basis over the agreed finance tenure. Under the Murabaha contract, the Group may act either as a Seller or a Purchaser, as the case may be.

The Group considers the promise to purchase made by the Purchaser in a Murabaha transaction in favor of the Seller to be binding.

f-ii) Mudaraba financing

Mudaraba is a contract between two parties whereby one party is a fund provider (Rab Al Mal) who would provide certain amount of funds (Mudaraba Capital), to the other party (Mudarib). Mudarib would then invest the Mudaraba Capital in a specific enterprise or activity deploying its experience and expertise for a specific pre-agreed share in the resultant profit. The Rab Al Mal is not involved in the management of the Mudaraba activity. The Mudarib would bear the loss in case of its default, negligence or violation of any of the terms and conditions of the Mudaraba contract; otherwise the loss would be borne by the Rab Al Mal. Under the Mudaraba contract, the Group may act either as Mudarib or as Rab Al Mal, as the case may be.

f-iii) Musharaka

Musharaka is used to provide venture or project finance. The Group and customer contribute towards the capital of the Musharaka. Profits are shared according to a pre-agreed profit distribution ratio but losses are borne by the partners according to the capital contributions of each partner. Capital contributions may be in cash or in kind, as valued at the time of entering into the Musharaka.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Finance lease assets

Finance lease assets (also called Ijarah Mutahia Bitamleek contracts) is an agreement with the customers whereby the Group ("Lessor") leases an asset to the customer ("Lessee") after purchasing / acquiring a specified asset, either from a third party seller or from the customer, according to the customer's request and promise to lease against certain rental payments for a specific lease term / years, payable on fixed and / or variable rental basis.

The finance lease agreement specifies the leased asset, duration of the lease term, as well as, the basis for rental calculation, the timing of rental payment and responsibilities of both parties during the lease term. The Lessee provides the Lessor with an undertaking to renew the lease years and pay the relevant rental payment amounts as per the agreed schedule throughout the lease term.

The Lessor retains the ownership of the assets throughout the lease term. At the end of the lease term, upon fulfillment of all the obligations by the Lessee under the finance lease agreement, the Lessor will sell the leased asset to the Lessee for a nominal value based on sale undertaking given by the Lessor. Leased assets are usually in the type of residential properties, commercial real estate or aircrafts.

Depreciation is provided on a systematic basis on all Finance lease assets other than land (which is deemed to have an indefinite useful life), at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over the shorter of either the lease term or economic life of the asset.

The Group measures at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that finance lease assets are impaired. Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of assets exceeds its recoverable amount. The estimates of future cashflows, when dependent on a single customer, takes into consideration the credit evaluation of the customer in addition to other factors. Impairment losses, if any, are recognised in the income statement.

Modification of finance lease assets

If the terms of the finance lease assets are modified then the Group evaluates whether the cashflows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cashflows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cashflows from the original finance lease assets are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original finance lease assets is derecognised and a new finance lease assets is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction cost.

If the modification of a finance lease assets measured at amortized cost does not result in the derecognition of the finance lease assets then the Group first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the finance lease assets using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

h) Placements with financial institutions

Placements with financial institutions comprise of short-term treasury contracts with financial instititions in the form of Commodity Murabaha receivables and Wakala investments. These placements are stated at amortised cost net of deferred profits and allowance for credit losses, if any.

i) Sovereign Sukuk and Corporate Sukuk

These investments are in the nature of debt-type instruments that provide fixed or determinable payments of profits and capital. Sukuk that are assessed as debt-type securities are classified as investments carried at fair value through equity. Any change in fair value of the Sukuks will be recognized as a movement in the statement of changes in equity under fair value reserve. On de-recognition of Sukuks due to disposal, the balance in the fair value reserve will be recycled to the consolidated statement of income.

j) Assets and liabilities under conversion

Assets under conversion:

Loans and advances

At amortised cost less any amounts written off and allowance for credit losses, if any.

Non-trading investments

These are classified as fair value through equity investments and are fair valued based on criteria set out in note 2.5 (k).

Liabilities under conversion:

These are remeasured at amortised cost.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

k) Non-trading investments

Equity-type investments

Equity-type instruments are investments that do not exhibit features of debt-type instruments and include instruments that evidence a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Investments in equity type instruments are classified in the following categories: 1) at fair value through income statement ('FVTPL') or 2) at fair value through equity ('FVTE'), consistent with its investment strategy.

Subsequent to initial recognition, equity-type investments carried at FVTPL and FVTE are re-measured to fair value. Gains and losses arising form a change in the fair value of instruments carried at FVTPL are recognised in the income statement in the year which they arise. Gains and losses arising from a change in the fair value of investments carried at FVTE are recognised in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and presented in a separate fair value reserve within equity. When the investments carried at FVTE are sold, impaired, collected or otherwise disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the statement of changes in equity is transferred to the income statement.

l) Investments in associates and joint ventures

The Group's investments in associates and joint ventures, that are acquired for strategic purposes, are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Other equity investments in associates and joint ventures (note 2.5 (k)) are accounted for as fair value through profit or loss by availing the scope exemption under FAS 24, Investments in Associates. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. An entity is considered as an associate if the Group has more than 20% ownership of the entity or the Group has significant influence through any other manner. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Under the equity method, investment in associate is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates. Losses in excess of the cost of the investment in associates are recognised when the Group has incurred obligations on its behalf. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of results of operations of the associates. Where there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

The reporting dates of the Group's associates are identical with the Group and the associates accounting policy conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar transactions.

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

Profit and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associates are eliminated to the extent of the interest in associates.

Foreign exchange translation gains / losses arising out of the translation of net assets of investment in associates are included in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

m) Investment properties

Properties held for rental, or for capital appreciation purposes, or both, are classified as investments in real estate. The investment in real estate is initially recognised at cost and subsequently measured based on intention whether the investments in real estate is held-for-use or held-for-sale. The Group has adopted the fair value model for its investments in real estate. Under the fair value model, any unrealized gains are recognised directly in owners' equity under the Real Estate Fair Value Reserve. Any unrealized losses are adjusted in equity to the extent of the available credit balance. Where unrealized losses exceed the available balance in owners' equity, these are recognised in the consolidated income statement. In case there are unrealized losses relating to investments in real estate that have been recognised in the consolidated income statement in a previous financial year, the unrealized gains relating to the current financial year is recognised to the extent of crediting back such previous losses in the consolidated income statement. Investments in real estate held-for-sale is carried at lower of its carrying value and expected fair value less costs to sell. Investments in real estate carried at fair value shall continue to be measured at fair value.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Development properties

Properties acquired exclusively for development are classified as development properties and are measured at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimates costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

o) Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is changed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of all premises and equipment, other than freehold land and capital work-in-progress.

- Computer hardware	3 to 5 years
- Computer software	3 to 5 years
- Furniture and office equipment	3 to 5 years
- Motor vehicle	4 to 5 years
- Leasehold improvements	Over the lease year

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

p) Subsidiaries acquired with a view to sell

A subsidiary acquired with a view to subsequent disposal within twelve months is classified as "held-for-sale" when the sale is highly probable. Related assets and liabilities of the subsidiary are shown separately on the consolidated statement of financial position as "assets held-for-sale" and "liabilities relating to assets classified as held-for-sale" respectively. Assets that are classified as held-for-sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Any resulting impairment loss reduces the carrying amount of the assets. Assets that are classified as held-for-sale are not depreciated.

q) Goodwill

In a business combination in which the Bank and the acquiree exchange only equity interests, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquiree's equity interests is used to determine the amount of goodwill. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. Any impairment is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement. Goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Impairment exists when carrying value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Impairment of goodwill is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs), to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's CGU, or groups of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated:

- represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- is / are not larger than a segment based on either the Group's primary or the Group's geographic segment reporting format.

r) Offsetting

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

s) Customers' current accounts

Customers' current accounts balances are in non-investment accounts and are recognised when received by the Bank. The transaction are measured at the cash equivalent amount received by the Bank at the time of contracting. At the end of the accounting year, the accounts are measured at their book value, which represents the settlement value to the customers.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t) Equity of investment accountholders

Equity of investment accountholders ("IAH") are funds held by the Group in one common pool of unrestricted investment account, which is invested by the Group's ('Mudarib') in its own discretion. These include funds raised under Mudaraba contracts and Wakala contracts under multi-level investment arrangements. The funds received under the Wakala arrangement is invested in the Mudaraba investment pool and is considered as investment made by an investment account holder. Under both the Mudaraba and a comingled Wakala arrangement, the investment accountholder authorizes the Group to invest the accountholder's funds in a manner which the Group deems appropriate without laying down any restrictions as to the purpose the funds should be invested. The Group charges management fee (Mudarib fees) to investment accountholders. The allocation of income is determined by the management of the Group at a pre-agreed ratio with IAH. Administrative expenses incurred in connection with the management of the fund are borne directly by the Group and are not charged to investment accounts. Only profits earned on pool of assets funded from IAH are allocated between the owners' equity and IAH. All equity of investment accountholders are carried at cost plus profit and related reserves less amounts settled.

The basis applied by the Group in arriving at the equity of investment accountholder's share of income is total investment income less shareholders' income. Incase of Wakala contracts, the Bank does not acts as both an investment agent and Mudarib of the same fund at one time. Therefore, in case of comingling of Wakala investment funds with the Mudaraba pool, the investment agent will only charge Wakala Fee and will not share profits from the Mudaraba investment pool in the capacity of Mudarib.

Under FAS 30, ECL is allocated to the assets invested using funds from unrestricted investment accounts.

u) Provisions

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

v) Employees' end-of-service benefits

Short term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post employment benefits

Pensions and other social benefits for Bahraini employees are covered by the Social Insurance Organisation scheme, which is a "defined contribution scheme" in nature, and to which employees and employers contribute monthly on a fixed-percentage of salaries basis. Contributions by the Bank are recognised as an expense in income statement when they are due.

Expatriate employees on fixed contracts are entitled to leaving indemnities payable under the Bahraini Labour Law, based on length of service and final remuneration. Provision for this unfunded commitment has been made by calculating the notional liability had all employees left at the reporting date.

w) Revenue recognition

Financing assets

As the income is quantifiable and contractually determined at the commencement of the contract, income is recognised on effective yield basis over the contract term. Recognition of income is suspended when the Group believes that the recovery of these amounts may be doubtful or when the payments of installments are overdue by 90 days, whichever is earlier.

Sukuk

Income on Sukuk is recognised on a time-proportionate basis based on underlying rate of return of the respective type of Sukuk. Recognition of income is suspended when the Group believes that the recovery of these amounts may be doubtful or when the payments are overdue by 90 days, whichever is earlier.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the dividend is established.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Finance lease assets

Finance lease income is recognised on a time-proportionate basis over the lease term. Income related to non-performing finance lease is suspended. Accrual of income is suspended when the Group believes that the recovery of these amounts may be doubtful or normally when the rental payments are overdue by 90 days, whichever is earlier.

Fees and commission income

The Group earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following main categories:

- Fee income on financing transactions: Fee earned on financing transactions including up-front fees and early settlement fees are recognised when earned. To the extent the fees are deemed yield enhancement they are recognised over the year of the financing contracts.
- Fee income from transaction services: Fee arising from corporate finance, corporate advisory, arranging the sale of assets and wealth management are recognised when earned or on a time proportionate basis when the fee is linked to time.
- Other fee income: This is recognised when services are rendered.

x) Fair value of financial assets

For investments that are actively traded in organised financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to the prevailing market bid price on the reporting date.

For investments where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of fair value is determined by reference to valuation by independent external valuers or based on recent arm's length market transactions. Alternatively, the estimate would also be based on current market value of another contract, which is substantially the same, or is based on the assessment of future cash flows. The cash equivalent values are determined by the Group by calculating the present value of future cash flows at current profit rates for contracts with similar terms and risk characteristics.

For assets having fixed or determinable payments, fair value is based on available active broker quotes or the net present value of estimated future cash flows determined by the Group using current market profit rates for contracts with similar terms and risk characteristics.

y) Fiduciary assets

Assets held in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Group and are accordingly not included in the consolidated statement of financial position. These include assets under management and custodial assets.

z) Dividend on ordinary shares

Dividend payable on ordinary issued and fully paid shares of the Bank is recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when it is approved by the Group's shareholders.

aa) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Group to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. A financial guarantee contract is recognised from the date of its issue. The liability arising from a financial guarantee contract is recognised at the present value of any expected payment, when a payment under the guarantee has become probable.

ab) Treasury stock

Own equity contracts that are re-acquired, are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Bank's own equity contracts. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if re-issued, is recognised in share premium in consolidated statement of changes in equity.

ac) Zakah

Zakah is calculated on the Zakah base of the Group in accordance with FAS 9 Zakah using the net assets method. Zakah is paid by the Group based on the eligible reserve and retained earnings balances at the end of the year and the remaining Zakah is payable by individual shareholders. The Bank calculates and notifies the shareholders of their pro-rata share of the Zakah payable annually. The Group also pays Zakah on the balance of treasury shares held at the year-end based on the pro-rata share of Zakah. The calculations of Zakah is approved by the Sharia'a Supervisory Board. Payment of Zakah on the unrestricted investment and other accounts is the responsibility of the investment accountholders.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

ad) Repossessed assets

In certain circumstances, properties are repossessed following the foreclosure of financial facilities that are in default. Repossessed properties that are held for immediate sale, are measured at the lower of the carrying value on closure and fair value less cost to sell. Other repossessed properties are classified as investment property.

ae) Earnings prohibited by Shari'a

The Group is committed to contributing to charity any income generated from non-Shari'a sources. Accordingly, any earning prohibited by Shari'a is credited to charity funds to be used for social welfare purposes.

2.6 STANDARDS ISSUED AND EFFECTIVE

Early adoption of new standards in current year

i. FAS 31 Investment Agency (Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar)

The Group has early adopted FAS 31 as issued by AAOIFI on 1 January 2020, before its effective date of 1 January 2021.

AAOIFI has issued FAS 31 Investment Agency (Al-Wakala Bi Al-Istithmar) in 2019. The objective of this standard is to establish the principles of accounting and financial reporting for the investment agency (Al- Wakala Bi Al- Istithmar) instruments and the related assets and obligations from both the principal (investor) and the agent perspectives.

The Group uses wakala structure to raises funds from interbank market and from customers, and these were reported as liabilities under placements from financial institutions and placements from non-financial institutions and customers, respectively as of 31 December 2019. All funds raised using wakala structure, together called "wakala pool" are comingled with the Bank's jointly financed pool of funds based on an underlying equivalent mudaraba arrangement. This comingled pool of funds is invested in a common pool of assets of in the manner which the Group deems appropriate without laying down restrictions as to where, how and what purpose the funds should be invested. After adopting FAS 31 on 1 January 2020, the Wakala pool is now classified as part of the Mudaraba pool of funding under equity of investment accountholders and the profit paid on these contracts is reported as part of determination of return on investment of equity of investment accountholders.

As per the transitional provisions of FAS 31, the entity may choose not to apply this standard on existing transactions executed before 1 January 2020 and have an original contractual maturity before 31 December 2020. However as the comingled pool arrangement has been in existence for all years , the Bank decided to apply the standard retrospectively, thereby reclassifying all transactions outstanding as of the year end and the corresponding previous year end. The adoption of this standard has resulted in change in classification of all Wakala based funding contracts as part of equity of investment accountholders and additional associated disclosures (refer note 19).

ii. FAS 33 Investment in sukuks, shares and similar instruments

The Group has early adopted FAS 33 as issued by AAOIFI on 1 January 2020, before its effective date of 1 January 2021 .

The objective of this standard is to set out the principles for the classification, recognition, measurement and presentation and disclosure of investment in Sukuk, shares and other similar instruments made by Islamic financial institutions. This standard shall apply to an institution's investments whether in the form of debt or equity securities. This standard replaces FAS 25 Investment in Sukuk, shares and similar instruments.

The standard classifies investments into equity type, debt-type and other investment instruments. Investment can be classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through equity or fair value through the income statement. Classification categories are now driven by business model tests and reclassification will be permitted only on change of a business model and will be applied prospectively.

Investments in equity instruments must be at fair value and those classified as fair value through equity will be subject to impairment provisions as per FAS 30 "Impairment, Credit Losses and Onerous Commitments". In limited circumstances, where the institution is not able to determine a reliable measure of fair value of equity investments, cost may be deemed to be best approximation of fair value.

The standard has been adopted effective 1 January 2020 and is applicable on a retrospective basis. However, the cumulative effect, if any, attributable to owners' equity, equity of investment account holders relating to previous years, shall be adjusted with investments fair value pertaining to assets funded by the relevant class of stakeholders.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 STANDARDS ISSUED AND EFFECTIVE (continued)

The adoption of FAS 33 has resulted in changes in accounting policies for recognition, classification and measurement of investment in sukuks, shares and other similar instruments, however, except for remeasurement of certain assets from amortised cost to its fair value, the adoption of FAS 33 had no significant impact on any amounts previously reported in the consolidated financial statement for the year ended 31 December 2019 and the annual audited consolidated financial statement of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2019. Set out below are the details of the specific FAS 33 accounting policies applied in the current year and impact of change in reclassification.

1) Changes in accounting policies

Categorization and classification

FAS 33 contains classification and measurement approach for investments in sukuk, shares and similar instruments that reflects the business model in which such investments are managed and the underlying cash flow characteristics. Under the standard, each investment is to be categorized as investment in:

(a) equity-type instruments;

(b) debt-type instruments, including:

 (i) monetary debt-type instruments; and

 (ii) non-monetary debt-type instruments; and

(c) other investment instruments

Unless irrevocable initial recognition choices as per the standard are exercised, an institution shall classify investments as subsequently measured at either of (i) amortised cost, (ii) fair value through equity or (iii) fair value through income statement, on the basis of both:

I. the Bank's business model for managing the investments; and

II. the expected cash flow characteristics of the investment in line with the nature of the underlying Islamic finance contracts.

2) Reclassification of assets and liabilities

The adoption of FAS 33 has resulted in the following change in the classification of investments based on the reassessment of business model classification of the assets:

1 Jan 2020	Original classification under FAS 25	New classification under FAS 33	Original carrying amount under FAS 25 BD '000	New carrying amount under FAS 33 BD '000	Difference recognized in investment fair value reserve BD '000
Sovereign Sukuk	Amortised cost	FVTE	335,382	339,737	4,355
Corporate Sukuk	Amortised cost	FVTE	21,703	21,984	281

1 Jan 2019	Original classification under FAS 25	New classification under FAS 33	Original carrying amount under FAS 25 BD '000	New carrying amount under FAS 33 BD '000	Difference recognized in retained earnings BD '000
Sovereign Sukuk	Amortised cost	FVTE	348,273	344,425	(3,848)
Corporate Sukuk	Amortised cost	FVTE	9,173	9,390	217

2.7 NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

(i) FAS 32 Ijarah

AAOIFI has issued FAS 32 "Ijarah" in 2020. This standard supersedes the existing FAS 8 "Ijarah and Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek".

The objective of this standard is set out principles for the classification, recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure for Ijarah (asset Ijarah, including different forms of Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek) transactions entered into by the Islamic Financial Institutions as a lessor and lessee. This new standard aims to address the issues faced by the Islamic finance industry in relation to accounting and financial reporting as well as to improve the existing treatments in line with the global practices. This standard shall be effective for the financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2021 with early adoption permitted. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of this standard.

2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

2.6 STANDARDS ISSUED AND EFFECTIVE (continued)

(ii) FAS 34 Financial reporting for Sukuk-holders

AAOIFI has issued FAS 34 Financial reporting for Sukuk-holders in 2019. The objective of this standard is to establish the principles of accounting and financial reporting for assets and business underlying the Sukuk to ensure transparent and fair reporting for all stakeholders particularly Sukuk-holders.

(iii) FAS 38 Wa'ad, Khiyar and Tahawwut

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

This standard classifies Wa'ad and Khiyar arrangements into two categories as follows:

a) "ancillary Wa'ad or Khiyar" which is related to a structure of transaction carried out using other products i.e. Murabaha, Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek, etc.; and

b) "product Wa'ad and Khiyar" which is used as a stand-alone Shariah compliant arrangement.

Further, the standard prescribes accounting for constructive obligations and constructive rights arising from the stand-alone Wa'ad and Khiyar products.

The Group is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this standard.

3 CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS

	2020			
	At fair value through profit or loss BD '000	At fair value through equity BD '000	At amortised cost / others BD '000	Total BD '000
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	-	-	288,266	288,266
Sovereign Sukuk	-	393,108	-	393,108
Placements with financial institutions	-	-	37,965	37,965
Corporate Sukuk	-	16,395	-	16,395
Financing assets	-	-	814,449	814,449
Finance lease assets	-	-	469,363	469,363
Non-trading investments	97,684	350	-	98,034
Investment properties	-	67,586	-	67,586
Development properties	-	-	2,943	2,943
Investment in associates	-	-	12,036	12,036
Other assets	-	900	34,337	35,237
Goodwill	-	-	25,971	25,971
	97,684	478,339	1,685,330	2,261,353
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS				
Placements from financial institutions	-	-	116,883	116,883
Customers' current accounts	-	-	363,970	363,970
Murabaha term financing	-	-	221,671	221,671
Other liabilities	-	-	52,282	52,282
Equity of investment accountholders	-	-	1,225,380	1,225,380
	-	-	1,980,186	1,980,186

3 CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS (continued)

	2019			
	At fair value through profit or loss BD '000	At fair value through equity BD '000	At amortised cost / others BD '000	Total BD '000
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	-	-	219,456	219,456
Sovereign Sukuk	-	345,305	-	345,305
Placements with financial institutions	-	-	114,803	114,803
Corporate Sukuk	-	22,162	-	22,162
Financing assets	-	-	685,756	685,756
Finance lease assets	-	-	389,742	389,742
Non-trading investments	107,438	1,553	-	108,991
Investment properties	-	72,774	-	72,774
Development properties	-	-	2,943	2,943
Investment in associates	-	-	10,640	10,640
Other assets	-	964	43,296	44,260
Goodwill	-	-	25,971	25,971
	107,438	442,758	1,492,607	2,042,803
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS				
Placements from financial institutions	-	-	211,459	211,459
Customers' current accounts	-	-	289,456	289,456
Murabaha term financing	-	-	145,590	145,590
Other liabilities	-	-	41,481	41,481
Equity of investment accountholders	-	-	1,034,743	1,034,743
	-	-	1,722,729	1,722,729

4 CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS AND CENTRAL BANK

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Mandatory reserve with Central Bank*	**24,848**	34,942
Cash and other balances with Central Bank	**82,286**	83,500
Balances with other banks**	**181,132**	101,014
	288,266	219,456

* This balance is not available for use in the day-to-day operations of the Group.

** This balance is net of BD 76 thousands (2019: BD 93 thousands) amount of allowance for credit losses.

5 SOVEREIGN SUKUK

This includes BD 271,361 thousands (2019 BD 181,549 thousands) of sukuk which are pledged against Murabaha term financing of BD 221,671 thousands (2019: BD 128,625 thousands).

6 PLACEMENTS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND PLACEMENTS FROM FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

These represent short-term interbank placements to and from financial institution in the form of Murabaha and Wakala contracts.

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Placements with financial institutions		
Wakala asset	27,432	56,254
Commodity Murabaha asset	10,674	58,648
Allowance for credit losses	(141)	(99)
	37,965	114,803
Placements from financial institutions		
Commodity Murabaha liability	116,883	211,459
	116,883	211,459

7 CORPORATE SUKUK

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Investment grade (AAA - BBB+)	3,980	1,530
Non-investment grade (< BBB-)	-	7,424
Un-rated Sukuk	12,446	13,214
Allowance for credit losses	(31)	(6)
	16,395	22,162

Corporate sukuk portfolio include BD 3,977 thousands (2019: BD 8,509 thousands) of sukuk which are pledged against Murabaha term financing of BD 221,671 thousands (2019: BD 128,625 thousands).

8 FINANCING ASSETS

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Murabaha financing	346,904	10,375	43,913	401,192
Mudaraba financing	375,803	29,782	4,852	410,437
Musharaka financing	32,262	65	278	32,605
Credit cards	2,749	157	566	3,472
Total financing assets	757,718	40,379	49,609	847,706
Allowance for credit losses (note 10)	(10,184)	(5,499)	(17,574)	(33,257)
	747,534	34,880	32,035	814,449

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Murabaha financing	241,026	20,128	31,965	293,119
Mudaraba financing	340,567	32,127	7,323	380,017
Musharaka financing	30,407	64	421	30,892
Credit cards	3,015	168	639	3,822
Total financing assets	615,015	52,487	40,348	707,850
Allowance for credit losses (note 10)	(5,180)	(7,118)	(9,796)	(22,094)
	609,835	45,369	30,552	685,756

9 FINANCE LEASE ASSETS

This represents net investment in assets leased (land and buildings) under a finance lease arrangement with customers of the Bank. Lease documentations states that the lessor undertakes to transfer the leased assets to the lessee at the end of the lease term upon the lessee fulfilling all the obligations under the lease agreement.

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Finance lease assets	476,137	394,184
Allowance for impairment	(6,774)	(4,442)
	469,363	389,742

Movements in finance lease assets are as follows:

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
At 1 January	389,742	256,892
Additions during the year - net	141,285	99,886
Finance lease assets depreciation	(40,994)	(33,169)
Allowance for impairment during the year, net	(2,332)	2,039
Settlements/adjustments during the year	(18,338)	64,094
At 31 December	469,363	389,742

The future minimum lease receivable (excluding future profits) in aggregate are as follows:

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Due within one year	59,939	60,690
Due in one to five years	154,565	119,062
Due after five years	254,859	209,990
	469,363	389,742

The accumulated depreciation on finance lease assets amounted to BD 54,988 thousands (2019: BD 95,982 thousands).

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Finance lease assets	445,656	20,594	9,887	476,137
Allowance for impairment (note 10)	(3,355)	(350)	(3,069)	(6,774)
	442,301	20,244	6,818	469,363

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Finance lease assets	322,987	58,296	12,901	394,184
Allowance for impairment (note 10)	(1,444)	(169)	(2,829)	(4,442)
	321,543	58,127	10,072	389,742

10 MOVEMENT IN NET ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES / IMPAIRMENT

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,191	7,295	19,042	33,528
Changes due to receivables recognised				
in opening balance that have:				
- transferred to Stage 1: 12 month ECL	1,464	(1,128)	(336)	-
- transferred to Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(317)	810	(493)	-
- transferred to Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(49)	(1,815)	1,864	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	6,257	935	10,439	17,631
Recoveries / write-backs	-	(62)	(433)	(495)
Allowance for credit losses	7,355	(1,260)	11,041	17,136
Exchange adjustments and other movements	-	-	(125)	(125)
Amounts charged off during the year	-	-	(3,239)	(3,239)
Balance at the end of the year	14,546	6,035	26,719	47,300

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	76	-	-	76
Sovereign Sukuk	248	-	-	248
Placements with financial institutions	141	-	-	141
Corporate Sukuk	31	-	-	31
Financing assets	10,184	5,499	17,574	33,257
Finance lease assets	3,355	350	3,069	6,774
Loans and advances to customers				
- Assets under conversion (note 15)	17	145	3,602	3,764
Other receivables	45	-	2,181	2,226
Financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts	449	41	293	783
	14,546	6,035	26,719	47,300

10 MOVEMENT IN NET ALLOWANCE FOR CREDIT LOSSES / IMPAIRMENT (continued)

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Balance at the beginning of the year	5,593	5,385	29,746	40,724
Changes due to receivables recognised in opening balance that have:				
- transferred to Stage 1: 12 month ECL	1,042	(667)	(375)	-
- transferred to Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(754)	2,812	(2,058)	-
- transferred to Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(29)	(580)	609	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1,811	644	3,440	5,895
Recoveries / write-backs	(472)	(299)	(2,593)	(3,364)
Allowance for credit losses	1,598	1,910	(977)	2,531
Exchange adjustments and other movements	-	-	(214)	(214)
Amounts charged off during the year	-	-	(9,620)	(9,620)
Elimination on consolidation	-	-	107	107
Balance at the end of the year	7,191	7,295	19,042	33,528

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	93	-	-	93
Sovereign Sukuk	24	-	-	24
Placements with financial institutions	99	-	-	99
Corporate Sukuk	3	3	-	6
Financing assets	5,180	7,118	9,796	22,094
Finance lease assets	1,444	169	2,829	4,442
Loans and advances to customers				
- Assets under conversion	80	-	4,008	4,088
- Other receivables	45	-	2,182	2,227
Financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts	223	5	227	455
	7,191	7,295	19,042	33,528

10.1 Movements in impairment allowances for equity investments and others

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,209	3,130
Impairment during the year	1,141	79
Balance at the end of the year	**4,350**	3,209

11 NON-TRADING INVESTMENTS

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
At fair value through profit or loss:		
Equity securities	90,209	97,380
Funds	7,475	10,058
At fair value through equity	350	1,553
Balance at the end of the year	**98,034**	108,991

The Group has 40% stake (2019: 40%) in Manara Developments Company B.S.C.(c) ("Manara") & Bareeq Al Retaj Real Estate Services WLL ("Bareeq"), a company incorporated in Bahrain and engaged in the business of property development. The investment is being fair valued through profit or loss using the fair value scope exemption of FAS 24.As part of restructuring net assets of Manara will be novated to Bareeq.

For investments in hospitality sector, sensitivity analysis has been performed on occupancy rate and discount factor by increasing or decreasing it by 5% and 1% respectively. This will not have any major impact in the income statement. For other investments primarily with underlying real estate assets, any increase or decrease in value of properties by 5% will impact the income statement in either scenario by BD 4 million.

12 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Land	64,466	67,749
Buildings	3,120	5,025
	67,586	72,774

The movements in fair value of investment properties classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs Level 3	
	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
At 1 January	72,774	74,261
Fair value changes through income statement	(1,750)	(1,239)
Fair value changes through equity	(241)	-
Additions during the year*	902	6,960
Disposals during the year	(4,033)	(7,034)
Others	(66)	(174)
At 31 December	**67,586**	72,774

* Additions of investment properties during the year resulted from the Bank obtaining possession of collateral held as securities against financing.

For sensitivity analysis of the investment properties, an increase or decrease of 5% in value of properties per square feet will impact income statement in either scenario by BD 750 thousands.

13 DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES

Development properties represent properties acquired and held through investment vehicles exclusively for development and sale in the United Kingdom. The carrying amount include land price and related construction costs.

14 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

The Group has a 14.42% (2019: 14.42%) stake in Al Salam Bank Algeria (ASBA), an unlisted bank incorporated in Algeria. The Bank has representation on the board of ASBA through which the Bank exercises significant influence on ASBA.

The Group has a 20.94% (2019: 20.94%) stake in Gulf African Bank ("GAB"), an Islamic commercial bank incorporated as the first Islamic bank in Kenya on August 2006, licensed by the Central Bank of Kenya.

The Group's interest in ASBA and GAB is accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements.

The following table illustrates summarised financial information of Group's investments in ASBA:

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Associates' statement of financial position:		
Total assets	463,738	413,272
Total liabilities	409,843	353,299
Net assets	53,895	59,973
Total revenue	21,960	29,431
Total expenses	13,208	16,787
Net profit for the year	8,752	12,644
Group's share of associates' net profit	1,823	1,107

The following table illustrates summarised financial information of Group's investments in GAB:

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Associates' statement of financial position:		
Total assets	129,946	130,607
Total liabilities	112,664	113,372
Net assets	17,282	17,235
Total revenue	9,867	10,038
Total expenses	8,586	9,417
Net profit for the year	1,281	621
Group's share of associates' net profit	130	102

15 OTHER ASSETS

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Assets under conversion (a)		
Loans and advances to customers	6,434	7,181
Non-trading investments - fair value through equity (b)	900	964
Non-trading investments - debt	8	21
	7,342	8,166
Other receivables and advances	24,635	12,478
Prepayments	1,299	924
Premises and equipment	1,961	22,692
	35,237	44,260

(a) These represent non-Shari'a compliant assets resulting from the acquisition of ASBS, BMI B.S.C. (c) and Bahraini Saudi Bank B.S.C. ("ex-BSB"). Income derived from these assets are transferred to charity payable and as such are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. During the year under audit, Shari'a prohibited income amounting to BD 209 thousands have been transferred to charity payable, under "Accounts payable and accruals" of note 18.

(b) The above fair value through equity investments are classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Movements in fair value through equity investments are as follows:

15 OTHER ASSETS (continued)

	Fair value measurement using significant unobservable inputs Level 3	
	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
At 1 January	964	1,041
Additions during the year	1	2
Write down during the year	(65)	(79)
At 31 December	900	964

Loans and advances to customer - Assets under conversion

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Loans and advances to customers	1,806	485	7,907	10,198
Allowance for credit losses	(17)	(145)	(3,602)	(3,764)
	1,789	340	4,305	6,434

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Loans and advances to customers	1,701	384	9,184	11,269
Allowance for credit losses	(80)	-	(4,008)	(4,088)
	1,621	384	5,176	7,181

16 GOODWILL

In 30 March 2014, the Bank acquired 100% of the paid-up capital of BMI. Goodwill of BD 25,971 thousands (2019: BD 25,971 thousands) arose from the business combination and is associated with the banking segment of the Group.

The recoverable amount of goodwill is based on value-in-use, calculated through cash flow projections from financial forecasts approved by the Board of Directors and adjusted to the requirements of IFRS extrapolated for three years projection to arrive at the terminal value. A steady growth rate of 1% and discount rate of 14% is applied to the estimated cash flows.

The banks assesses, on annual basis, whether there is an indication, based on either internal or external source of information, that the goodwill may be impaired in accordance to IAS 36 ('impairment of non-financial assets'). As of 31 December 2020, there are no indication of impairment of the CGU associated with the goodwill.

A sensitivity analysis was conducted to assess the impact of recoverable amount as compared to the carrying value of the CGU. Two variable factors are considered in the analysis, an increase of discount rate by 1% and a reduction of earnings by 0.5%, the recoverable amount is greater than the carrying value of goodwill in the sensitivity analysis and did not result in any impairment.

17 MURABAHA TERM FINANCING

These represent short-term to long-term financings with various financials institutions that are collateralised by corporate and sovereign sukuk of total carrying value BD 275,338 thousands (2019: BD 190,058 thousands).

18 OTHER LIABILITIES

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Accounts payable and accruals (a)	48,767	28,692
Dividend payable	1,139	5,581
Project payables	69	60
Liabilities under conversion	-	5,229
End of service benefits and other employee related accruals	1,524	1,464
Allowance for credit losses relating to financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts	783	455
	52,282	41,481

(a) This includes payable towards settlement of borrowing of subsidiary (refer note 20.2).

19 EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS

Equity of investment accountholders comprise:

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Wakala from financial institutions	264,784	210,887
Wakala from customers	714,465	721,380
	979,249	932,267
Mudaraba from customers	246,131	102,476
	1,225,380	1,034,743

The Group utilizes the funds from EIAH to finance assets.

Asset in which EIAH funds are invested:

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Asset		
Mandatory reserve with Central Bank	24,848	34,026
Cash and other balances with Central Bank	82,286	83,803
Placements with financial institutions	38,106	76,660
Financing assets	757,718	656,985
Finance lease assets	322,422	183,269
	1,225,380	1,034,743

Equity of investment accountholders' fund is commingled with Group's and Wakala fund to form one general Mudaraba pool. This pooled fund is used to fund and invest in banking assets generating income, however no priority is granted to any party for the purpose of investments and distribution of profits.

The Group does not allocate non-performing assets to IAH pool. All the impairment allowances are allocated to owners' equity. Recoveries from non-performing financial assets are also not allocated to IAH accountholders. Only the profits earned on pool of assets funded from IAH and owners' equity are allocated between the owners' equity and IAH. As per the policy of the Group, minimum of 15% of return on assets earned is distributed to investment accountholders and 85% is retained by the Group as Mudarib share. The Group did not charge any administration expenses to investment accounts.

The average profit rate attributed to the equity of investment accountholders based on the above ratio for the year was 2.75% (2019: 3.02%).

20 SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Authorised:		
2,500,000,000 ordinary shares (2019: 2,500,000,000 shares) of BD 0.100 each	**250,000**	250,000
Issued and fully paid: (BD 0.100 per share)		
Number of shares 2,304,497,853 (2019: 2,215,863,320)	**230,450**	221,586

Total number of treasury stock outstanding as of 31 December 2020 was 81,304,080 shares (2019: 72,694,133 shares).

Names and nationalities of the major shareholders and the number of equity shares held in which they have an interest of 5% or more of outstanding share as of 31 December 2020 is as follows:

Investor Name	Nationality	No. of Shares	% of the outstanding shares
Bank Muscat (S.A.O.G.)	Omani	339,598,596	14.74
First Energy Bank B.S.C Closed	Bahraini	144,651,042	6.28
Overseas Investment S.P.C.	Bahraini	138,611,666	6.01

A distribution schedule of equity shares, setting out the number of holders and the percentages as of 31 December 2020 is presented below:

Categories	No.of Shares	No. of the shareholders	% of the outstanding shares
Less than 1%	915,278,199	22,738	39.72
1% up to less than 5%	766,358,350	12	33.25
5% up to less than 10%	283,262,708	2	12.29
10% up to less than 20%	339,598,596	1	14.74
Total	**2,304,497,853**	**22,753**	**100**

20.1 Proposed appropriation

The Board of Directors proposed dividend of 5 fils per share or 5% (2019: 8 fils or 8%) of the paid up capital to be paid by issue of bonus shares (1 share for every 20 shares held). This amounts to BD 11,523 thousands (2019: 17,727 thousands).

20.2 Transactions with non-controlling interest

During the year, an indirect subsidiary of the Bank, ASB Biodiesel Hong Kong Limited ("ASBHK), with operations in Hongkong, went through a debt restructuring where the external senior lenders converted their debt to a new class of equity in ASB Biodiesel 1 being the sole shareholder of ASBHK. The Banks net equity investment in ASB Biodiesel 1 and financing due from ASBHK was already fully impaired in prior years, however, the Bank retained control through its ownership of management shares in ASB Biodiesel 1 and variability associated with its participation as a lender and equity holder. To manage the associated risks for the Bank, the Board of Directors approved purchase of the new class of equity from the non-controlling shareholders for USD 45 million.

The consideration paid in excess of the share of net asset of the NCI has been reflected as a change in attribution of equity between the parent and the NCI in the statement of changes in equity (against retained earnings) in line with the policy of treating transactions with NCI as transaction between equity holders of the group. Any exit proceed from sale of the underlying plant and operations would fully vest to the benefit of the Group. However, the current economic environment makes it difficult to attribute any significant value for these operations.

21 STATUTORY RESERVE

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

22 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. There were no dilutive instruments issued by the Group.

	2020	2019
Net profit attributable to Shareholders of the Bank (BD '000)	9,142	21,093
Weighted average number of shares (thousands)	2,149,540	2,164,037
Basic and diluted earnings per share (fils)	4.3	9.7

23 FINANCE INCOME

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Murabaha financing	18,033	14,866
Mudaraba financing	27,960	21,342
Finance lease income, net	24,608	18,585
Musharaka	2,858	1,713
Placements with financial institutions	1,404	3,206
	74,863	59,712

24 (LOSS) / INCOME FROM NON-TRADING INVESTMENTS

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
(Loss) / gain on sale of investments	(252)	196
Fair value changes on investments	(8,866)	2,145
Dividend income	154	292
	(8,964)	2,633

25 LOSS FROM PROPERTIES

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Loss on sale of investment properties	(75)	(302)
Fair value loss on investment properties	(1,750)	(1,140)
	(1,825)	(1,442)

26 FEES AND COMMISSION, NET

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Transaction related fees and income	2,843	2,258
Arrangement fees	1,959	1,555
LC and LG commission	867	1,463
Credit and debit card income	733	974
Others	1,004	1,389
	7,406	7,639

27 OTHER INCOME

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Recoveries from pre-acqusition provisions	1,392	2,491
Foreign exchange gains	377	299
Others	1,896	2,099
	3,665	4,889

28.1 STAFF COST

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Salaries and short term benefits	13,617	14,169
Employees' social insurance expenses	1,047	1,156
Other staff expenses	95	69
	14,759	15,394

28.2 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Business related expenses	3,208	3,163
Information Technology expenses	1,783	1,335
Professional expenses	1,634	1,591
Board of directors related expenes	1,058	1,019
Other expenses	3,408	3,417
	11,091	10,525

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties comprise major shareholders, Directors of the Bank, senior management, close members of their families, entities owned or controlled by them and companies affiliated by virtue of common ownership or directors with that of the Bank. The transactions with these parties were approved by the Board of Directors.

The balances with related parties at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 were as follows:

	2020				
	Associates and joint ventures BD '000	Major shareholders BD '000	Directors and related entities BD '000	Senior management BD '000	Total BD '000
Assets:					
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	-	194	-	-	194
Corporate Sukuk	-	-	3,977	-	3,977
Financing assets	18,330	6,460	6,797	1,107	32,694
Non trading investments	79,715	-	1,574	-	81,289
Investment in associates	12,036	-	-	-	12,036
Other assets	7,996	-	-	-	7,996
Liabilities and equity of investment accountholders:					
Placements from financial institutions	-	23,455	-	-	23,455
Customers' current accounts	2,588	2,984	3,175	496	9,243
Equity of investment accountholders	9,286	31,672	59,367	2,041	102,366
Other liabilities	13	-	30	5	48
Contingent liabilities and commitments	9,117	119	101	-	9,337

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	2019				
	Associates, and joint ventures BD '000	Major shareholders BD '000	Directors and related entities BD '000	Senior management BD '000	Total BD '000
Assets:					
Corporate Sukuk	-	-	4,799	-	4,799
Financing assets	10,057	2	17,256	1,159	28,474
Non-trading investments	88,814	-	2,187	-	91,001
Investment in associates	10,640	-	-	-	10,640
Other assets	2,938	-	-	-	2,938
Liabilities and equity of investment accountholders:					
Placements from financial institutions	-	92,894	-	-	92,894
Customers' current accounts	1,517	14,712	1,602	317	18,148
Equity of investment accountholders	943	12,921	14,693	2,279	30,836
Other liabilities	-	-	-	15	15
Contingent liabilities and commitments	-	553	101	-	654

Income and expenses in respect of related parties included in the consolidated income statement are as follows:

	2020				
	Associates and joint ventures BD '000	**Major shareholders BD '000**	**Directors and related entities BD '000**	**Senior management BD '000**	**Total BD '000**
Income:					
Finance income	**1,070**	**89**	**313**	**18**	**1,490**
Income from sukuk	**-**	**-**	**123**	**-**	**123**
Loss from non-trading investments	**(8,989)**	-	**(612)**	-	**(9,601)**
Share of profit from associates	**1,953**	-	-	-	**1,953**
Expenses:					
Finance expense on placements from financial institutions	-	**1,858**	-	-	**1,858**
Share of profit on equity of investment accountholders	**86**	**125**	**1,313**	**61**	**1,585**
Other operating expenses	-	-	**1,058**	-	**1,058**

29 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

	2019				
	Associates and joint ventures BD '000	Major shareholders BD '000	Directors and related entities BD '000	Senior management BD '000	Total BD '000
Income:					
Finance income	696	37	1,130	18	1,881
Income from sukuk	-	-	127	-	127
Income from non-trading investments	1,911	-	(71)	-	1,840
Share of profit from associates	1,209	-	-	-	1,209
Expenses:					
Finance expense on placements from financial institutions	-	2,338	-	-	2,338
Finance expense on placements from customers	26	29	480	62	597
Share of profit on equity of investment accountholders	-	2	1	1	4
Other operating expenses	-	-	1,019	-	1,019

Board of Directors' remuneration for the year 2020 amounted to BD 670 thousands (2019: BD 787 thousands).

Sharia Supervisory Boards' remuneration for the year 2020 amounted to BD 28 thousands (2019: BD 72 thousands).

Key management personnel of the Bank comprise key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank. Compensation of key management personnel for the year 2020 includes salaries and other short-term benefits of BD 2,769 thousands (2019: BD 2,851 thousands).

30 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Contingent liabilities on behalf of customers		
Guarantees	**34,575**	20,860
Letters of credit	**9,190**	9,223
Acceptances	**855**	808
	44,620	30,891
Irrevocable unutilised commitments		
Unutilised financing commitments	**55,051**	55,230
Unutilised non-funded commitments	**9,097**	9,396
	64,148	64,626

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

Commitments generally have fixed expiration dates, or other termination clauses. Since commitments may expire without being utilized, the total contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

Operating lease commitment - Group as lessee

The Group has entered into various operating lease agreements for its premises. Future minimal rentals payable under the non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Within 1 year	**1,343**	1,238
After one year but not more than five years	**1,668**	746
	3,011	1,984

31 WA'AD BASED FX TRANSACTIONS FOR RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group entered into Wa'ad based FX transactions for general management of its balance sheet to manage its exposures to foreign currency risk. The fair values of these instruments at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 were as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Notional Amount BD '000	Fair Value BD '000	Notional Amount BD '000	Fair Value BD '000
FX Wa'ad instruments				
USD long position	9,797	9,966	3,979	4,071
USD short position	(27,191)	(25,349)	(4,966)	(5,058)
EUR long position	27,191	25,349	-	-
EUR short position	(6,027)	(6,195)	-	-
BHD long position	-	-	987	987
BHD short position	(3,770)	(3,771)	-	-

32 RISK MANAGEMENT

32.1 Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk appetite limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, information security risk and market risk. It is also subject to early settlement risk.

The Group's risk function is independent of lines of business and the Group Chief Risk Officer reports to the Audit and Risk Committee with access to the Group Chief Executive Officer.

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

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for setting the overall risk management framework and appetite encompassing the risk strategies and policies.

Shari'a Supervisory Board

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

Risk Committee

Risk Committee exercises its authority to review and approve proposals within its delegated limits. The Committee recommends the risk policies and framework to the Board. The Committee has a primary role in selection and implementation of risk management systems, portfolio monitoring, stress testing, risk reporting to the Board, Board Committees, Regulators and Executive Management. The Committee discharges its authority after adequate due diligence.

Asset and Liability Committee

The Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) establishes policy and objectives for the asset and liability management of the Group's financial position in terms of ICAAP, Stress Testing, Step-in Risk, Structure, Distribution, Risk and Return and its impact on profitability. It also monitors the cash flow, tenor and cost / yield profiles of assets and liabilities and evaluates the Group's financial position both from profit rate sensitivity and liquidity points of view, making corrective adjustments based upon perceived trends and market conditions, monitoring liquidity, monitoring foreign exchange exposures and positions.

Operational Risk Committee

The Operational Risk Committee establishes the Bank's Operational Risk Policies which must be consistent with the corporate values and strategy of the Bank. The Committee shall be responsible for the design, implementation and supervision of the Operational Risk framework of the Bank.

Information Security Committee

Information Security Committee is an advisory committee appointed by the Management Executive Committee of the Bank to develop, review and execute a comprehensive Information Security Management System for the Bank. The Committee will regularly review the information security risk exposure of the Bank.

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.1 Introduction (continued)

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors who are non-executive directors of the Group. The Audit and Risk Committee assists the Board in carrying out its responsibilities with respect to assessing the quality and integrity of financial reporting, the audit thereof, the soundness of the internal controls of the Group, reviewing and monitoring the overall risk framework and profile of the Group as well as its adherence to stipulated policies and limits, and the methods for monitoring compliance with laws, regulations and supervisory and internal policies.

The Audit and Risk Committee reviews Group's accounting and financial practices, risk management reports, integrity of the Group's financial and internal controls and consolidated financial statements. It also reviews the Group's compliance with legal requirements, recommends the appointment, compensation and oversight of the Group's external and internal auditors. The Committee has the responsibility to review and recommend to the Board for approval the overall risk process and policies within the Bank.

Internal Audit

Risk management processes throughout the Group are audited by the internal audit function that examines both the adequacy of the procedures and the Group's compliance with the procedures. Internal Audit discusses the results of all assessments with management, and reports its findings and recommendations to the Audit and Risk Committee.

Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Group's risk management policies aim to identify, measure, analyse and manage the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to continuously monitor risk levels and adherence to limits. The Group's risk management department is also responsible for identifying risk characteristics inherent in new and existing products, activities and setting exposure limits to mitigate these risks.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by the Group. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Group as well as the level of risk that the Group is willing to accept, with additional emphasis on selected industries. In addition, the Group monitors and measures the overall risk bearing capacity in relation to the aggregate risk exposure across respective risk types and activities.

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyse, control and identify early risks. This information is presented and explained to the Board of Directors, the Audit and Risk Committee, Risk Management Committee and ALCO, whenever required. The reports include aggregate credit quality and exposures, market risk exposures, operational risk metrics, limit exceptions, liquidity ratios, stress testing, and risk profile changes. A detailed report is produced on a quarterly basis with simplified reports produced on a monthly basis. Senior management assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors receives a comprehensive risk report once a quarter which is designed to provide all the necessary information to assess the risks of the Group.

For all levels throughout the Group, specifically tailored risk reports are prepared and distributed in order to ensure that all business divisions have access to extensive, necessary and up-to-date information. Briefing is given to all relevant members of the Group on the utilization of market limits, proprietary investments and liquidity, plus any other risk developments.

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

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

32.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial contract will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, setting limits for transactions with counterparties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties.

In addition to monitoring credit limits, the Group manages the credit exposures by entering into collateral arrangements with counterparties in appropriate circumstances and by limiting the duration of the exposure.

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

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

Credit risk grades

The Group allocates each exposure 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 customer. Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates. Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the customer. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade.

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

	Gross maximum exposure 2020 BD '000	Gross maximum exposure 2019 BD '000
ASSETS		
Balances with other banks	181,132	101,014
Placements with financial institutions	37,965	114,803
Corporate Sukuk	16,395	22,162
Financing assets and finance lease assets	1,283,812	1,075,498
Non-trading investments-debt	8	21
Financing contracts under other assets	6,434	7,181
Total	1,525,746	1,320,679
Contingent liabilities and commitments	107,985	95,062
Total credit risk exposure	1,633,731	1,415,741

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

Type of credit risk

Various contracts entered into by the Group comprise Murabaha financing, Mudaraba financing, Musharaka, Credit card receivables, Corporate Sukuk and finance lease contracts. Murabaha contracts cover financing of land, buildings, commodities, motor vehicles and others non-financial assets. Mudaraba financing consist of financing transactions entered through other Islamic banks and financial institutions. Mudaraba is a partnership agreement in which the Islamic bank acts as the provider of funds (the Rabalmal) while the recipient of the funds (the Mudarib or the manager) provides the professional, managerial and technical know-how towards carrying out the venture, trade or service with an aim of earning profit.

The Group follows an internal rating mechanism for grading relationships for financial assets. All financial assets are assigned a rating in accordance with the defined criteria. The Group utilises a scale ranging from 1 to 10 for credit relationships, with 1 to 7 denoting performing grades and 8 to 10 denoting non-performing grades. Ratings 1 to 4 represent good credit grade, 5 to 7 represents a satisfactory credit grade and 8 to 10 represents default grade.

For externally rated exposures, credit risk ratings of an authorised Credit Rating Agency (S&P, Moody's, Fitch & Capital Intelligence) are converted into internal ratings which are calibrated with the risk appetite of the Bank. Conversion of an external credit risk rating to an internal risk rating is done to ensure consistency across publicly rated and unrated entities.

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.

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

The uncertainties due to COVID-19 and resultant economic volatility has impacted the Group's financing operations and is expected to affect most of the customers and sectors to some degree. Although it is difficult to assess at this stage the degree of impact faced by each sector, the main industries impacted are hospitality, tourism, leisure, airlines/transportation and retailers. In addition, some other industries are expected to be indirectly impacted such as contracting, real estate and wholesale trading. Also the volatility in oil prices during the early part of 2020, will have a regional impact due to its contribution to regional economies.

Considering this evolving situation, the Group has taken preemptive measures to mitigate credit risk by adopting more cautious approach for credit approvals thereby tightening the criteria for extending credit to impacted sectors. Payment holidays have been extended to customers, including private and SME sector, in line with the instructions of CBB. These measures may lead to lower disbursement of financing facilities, resulting in lower net financing income and decrease of other revenue.

The risk management department has also enhanced its monitoring of financing portfolio by reviewing the performance of exposures to sectors expected to be directly or indirectly impacted by COVID-19 to identify potential SICR on a qualitative basis.

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured 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). ECLs are discounted at the effective profit rate of the financial asset.

The key parameters into the measurement of ECL are the following variables:

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

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed models, historical and projected data. These are further adjusted to reflect forward-looking scenarios as described below.

Definition of default

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as liquidating collateral; or the customer is past due more than 90 days on any credit obligation to the Group. In assessing whether a customer is in default, the Group considers both qualitative factors such as breaches of covenants and quantitative factors such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Group.

Probability of default

PDs estimates are estimated at a certain date, which are calculated based on the Bank's default experience, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the segment of counterparties and exposures. These estimations are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. In case of lack of default history, market data may also be used to derive the PD for selected segment of counterparties. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between rating classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD.

Generating the term structure PD

Credit risk grades are a primary parameters 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 credit risk estimation models for analysing the data collected and generate estimates of PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

Incorporation of forward - looking information

The Group uses industry recognized models to estimate impact of macro-economic factors on historical observed default rates. In case the results of forecasted PDs are significantly different from the expected default rates that may be observed for the forecasted economic conditions, conservative and discretionary overlays shall be used by the management after analyzing the portfolio and impact. The key macro-economic indicators include gross domestic product (GDP) growth and oil prices.

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

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

Loss Given Default

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

Cure Rate: Defined as the ratio of accounts which have fallen to default and have managed to move backward to the performing accounts.

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.

In case of non-availability of recovery data, the Bank uses LGD estimate based on market practice.

Discounting Rate: Defined as the opportunity cost of the recovery value not being realized on the day of default adjusted for time value. Where the Group does not have stable or adequate internal loss or recovery experience, an expert judgement measure using market benchmarks as inputs is considered.

Exposure At Default

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Group derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current 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.

Significant Increase in Credit Risk

A SICR occurs when there has been a significant increase in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of a financial instrument. In the measurement of ECL, judgement is involved in setting the rules and trigger points to determine whether there has been a SICR since initial recognition of a financing facility, which would result in the financial asset moving from 'stage 1' to 'stage 2'.

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

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary on a portfolio level and include quantitative and qualitative factors, including days past due, restructured status and relative migration in risk rating. Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk grade deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 4 and 5.

The Group continues to assess borrowers for other indicators of unlikeliness to pay, taking into consideration the underlying cause of any financial difficulty and whether it is likely to be temporary as a result of Covid-19 or longer term.

During the year, in accordance with CBB instructions the Group has granted payment holidays to its eligible/impacted customers by deferring up to ten months instalments. These deferrals are considered as market-wide short-term liquidity relief to address borrower cash flow issues and not necessarily indicative of deterioration in credit risk. The Group believes that the extension of these payment reliefs does not automatically trigger a SICR and a stage migration for the purposes of calculating ECL, as these are being made available to assist borrowers affected by the Covid-19 outbreak to resume regular payments. At this stage sufficient information is not available to enable the Group to individually differentiate between a borrowers' short-term liquidity constraints and a change in its lifetime credit risk. However, the Group has made risk based assessments on the affected portfolio to determine a range of possible outcomes for its ECL determination process.

Management overlays are applied to the model outputs if consistent with the objective of identifying a significant increase in credit risk.

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

Renegotiated financial assets

The contractual terms of a financing may be modified for a number of reasons including changing market conditions, and other factors not related to the current or potential credit deterioration of a customer. When the terms of a financial asset are modified and the modification does not result in a derecognition, the determination of whether the asset's credit risk has increased significantly reflects a comparison of its remaining lifetime PD at the reporting date based on modified terms, with the remaining lifetime PD estimated based on data at initial recognition and the original contractual terms.

The Group renegotiates financing to customers in financial difficulties to maximize collection opportunities and minimize the risk of default. This may involve extending the payment arrangements and documenting the agreement of new conditions for providing finance. Management continuously reviews renegotiated facilities to ensure that all criteria are met and that future payments are likely to occur.

The accounts which are performing prior to restructuring but restructured due to financial difficulty are categorised under stage 2. The accounts that are non-performing or meet any criteria for classifying as non-performing (prior to restructuring), then such restructured accounts are categorized under stage 3.

The Group believes that the extension of payment holidays due to COVID-19 related concerssionary measures of CBB does not automatically trigger a SICR and a stage migration for the purposes of calculating ECL.

Backward transition

FAS 30 staging model is of symmetrical nature as exposures may migrate from lifetime ECL measurement (Stage 2 and Stage 3) to 12 month ECL measurement (Stage 1). However, movement across stages are not immediate once SICR indicators are no longer triggered. Once such indicators are no longer triggered, movement back to Stage 1 or Stage 2 has to be calibrated and cannot be automatic or immediate. Certain criteria like cooling off year, SICR indicators and payment history are considered for migrating customers to Stage 2 or Stage 1.

Credit Conversion Factor

The estimation of EAD takes into account any unexpected changes in the exposure after the assessment date, including expected drawdowns on committed facilities through the application of a credit conversion factor (CCF). The EAD is estimated using the outstanding exposure adjusted by CCF times undrawn portion of the facilities.

The outstanding exposure is calculated as principal plus profit less expected prepayments. The undrawn portion refers to the portion of the unutilized credit limit. CCF applied to the facilities would be the higher of average behavioral utilization over the last five years or the CCF considered for capital charge.

The Bank applies regulatory CCF as defined by the Central Bank of Bahrain.

Expected credit Losses

The economic uncertainties caused by COVID-19, and the volatility in oil prices impacting the Middle East economic forecasts have required the Group to update the inputs and assumptions used for the determination of expected credit losses ("ECLs") as at 31 December 2020. ECLs were estimated based on a range of forecast economic conditions as at that date and considering that the situation is fast evolving, the Group has considered the impact of higher volatility in the forward-looking macro-economic factors, when determining the severity and likelihood of economic scenarios for ECL determination.

The following table summarizes the key judgements and assumptions in relation to the model inputs and the interdependencies between those inputs and highlights significant changes during the current year.

Key model inputs	Change in estimates
Probability of default (PD's)	Point-in-time PD's updated using latest available macro-economic forecasts by using historical correlation to Oil prices.
Probability weighted outcomes	Probability weights updated to increase weightage to downturn scenarios - Base 65, Stressed 25, Improved 10 (31 December 2019: 60:20:20)
Unfunded exposure	Increment in CCFs by 25% as compared to December 2019 to reflect change in draw down behavior of customers.
Loss Given Default	Unsecured LGD increased to 65% from 60% Collateral haircuts increased by 10% for secured exposures.

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

The Group has also stressed financing exposures with regards to specific industries which are expected to be most impacted due to Covid-19 and considered for ECL in its probability weighted scenarios. However, the staging of these exposures reported in the tables below reflect their account position on the reporting date. The Group continues to individually assess significant corporate exposures to adequately safeguard against any adverse movements due to Covid-19.

The Group has previously performed historical analysis and identified key economic variables impacting credit risk and ECL for each portfolio and expert judgement has also been applied in this process. These economic variables and their associated impact on PD, EAD and LGD vary by financial instrument.

Judgement is involved in determining which forward looking information variables are relevant for particular financing portfolios and for determining the sensitivity of the parameters to movements in these forward-looking variables. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of the occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected.

Any changes made to ECL to estimate the overall impact of Covid-19 is subject to very high levels of uncertainty as limited forward-looking information is currently available on which to base those changes. The judgements and associated assumptions have been made within the context of the impact of COVID-19 and reflect historical experience and other factors that are relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In relation to COVID-19, judgements and assumptions include the extent and duration of the pandemic, the impacts of actions of governments and other authorities, and the responses of businesses and consumers in different sectors, along with the associated impact on the global economy. Accordingly, the Group's ECL estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

a) The credit quality of balances with banks and placements with financial institutions subject to credit risk is as follows:

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	211,392	-	-	211,392
Satisfactory (R5-R7)	7,922	-	-	7,922
Allowance for credit losses	(217)	-	-	(217)
	219,097	-	-	219,097

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	216,009	-	-	216,009
Allowance for credit losses	(192)	-	-	(192)
	215,817	-	-	215,817

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

b) The following tables sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets. For financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the amounts in the table represent the amounts committed or guaranteed.

i) Corporate Sukuk

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	16,426	-	-	16,426
Allowance for credit losses	(31)	-	-	(31)
	16,395	-	-	16,395

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	14,603	3,410	-	18,013
Satisfactory (R5-R7)	4,155	-	-	4,155
Allowance for credit losses	(3)	(3)	-	(6)
	18,755	3,407	-	22,162

ii) Financing assets and receivable from finance lease assets

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	1,122,092	43,207	14,483	1,179,782
Satisfactory (R5-R7)	81,282	17,486	29,939	128,707
Default (D8-D10)	-	280	15,074	15,354
Allowance for credit losses and impairment	(13,539)	(5,849)	(20,643)	(40,031)
	1,189,835	55,124	38,853	1,283,812

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	888,814	83,893	1,931	974,638
Satisfactory (R5-R7)	49,188	26,890	32,036	108,114
Default (D8-D10)	-	-	19,282	19,282
Allowance for credit losses and impairment	(6,624)	(7,287)	(12,625)	(26,536)
	931,378	103,496	40,624	1,075,498

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

iii) Non trading investments - debt-type

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	8	-	-	8
	8	-	-	8

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	21	-	-	21
	21	-	-	21

iv) Financial contracts under other assets

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	1,132	-	30	1,162
Satisfactory (R5-R7)	674	485	-	1,159
Default (D8-D10)	-	-	7,877	7,877
Allowance for credit losses	(17)	(145)	(3,602)	(3,764)
	1,789	340	4,305	6,434

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	1,254	32	110	1,396
Satisfactory (R5-R7)	447	352	38	837
Default (D8-D10)	-	-	9,036	9,036
Allowance for credit losses	(80)	-	(4,008)	(4,088)
	1,621	384	5,176	7,181

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (continued)

v) Financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts

	2020			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	89,774	1,985	-	91,759
Satisfactory (R5-R7)	11,201	3,437	-	14,638
Default (D8-D10)	-	-	2,371	2,371
Allowance for credit losses	(449)	(41)	(293)	(783)
	100,526	5,381	2,078	107,985

	2019			
	Stage 1: 12-month ECL BD '000	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired BD '000	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired BD '000	Total BD '000
Good (R1-R4)	81,398	3,439	-	84,837
Satisfactory (R5-R7)	6,438	1,450	305	8,193
Default (D8-D10)	-	-	2,487	2,487
Allowance for credit losses	(228)	(5)	(222)	(455)
	87,608	4,884	2,570	95,062

The maximum credit risk, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral and Shari'a-compliant netting agreements, is limited to the amounts on the consolidated statement of financial position plus commitments to customers disclosed in note 30 except capital commitments.

During the year BD 46,896 thousands (2019: BD 66,940 thousands) of financing facilities were renegotiated. Most of the renegotiated facilities are performing and are secured.

Write-off policy

The Group writes off an asset/security balance (net of any related allowances for impairment losses) when it determines that the asset/security are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the counterparty's financial position such that he can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure. During the year, the Group has written off financing facilities amounting to BD 3,239 thousands (2019: BD 9,620 thousands) which were fully impaired.

Collateral held and other credit enhancements

The Group accepts the following type of collateral, as defined in CBB rule book. The collateral can be in Bahraini Dinars or other Foreign Currencies-in such cases, haircut as appropriate as per the credit risk policy shall be effected.

- Cash Margin
- Sukuk-Long Term – rated & unrated
- Equities listed and not listed in main index
- Units in collective investment schemes
- Other physical assets including real estate

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.2 Credit risk (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.

Type of credit exposure	Principal type ofcollateral held	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Financing assets to corporates	Cash, Property, Machinery, Shares and Sukuk	858,600	464,824
Financing assets to retail customers	Cash, Property, Shares and Sukuk	624,881	301,792

FTV ratio

Financing to value (FTV) is calculated as the ratio of the gross amount of the financing or the amount committed for financing commitments to the value of the collateral. The valuation of the collateral excludes any adjustments for obtaining and selling the collateral.

	2020 BD '000	2019 BD '000
Less than 50%	743,349	262,466
51-70%	268,433	7,690
71-90%	256,249	320,172
91-100%	100,457	69,664
More than 100%	114,993	106,624

Key drivers of credit risk and credit losses

Credit risk arises from all transactions that give rise to actual, contingent or potential claims against any counterparty, obligor or client (which is referred to collectively as "counterparties"). This is the most frequent and substantial risk faced by any financing Bank.

Credit risk may have the following consequences leading to credit losses:

- Delayed fulfilment of a payment obligation
- Partial loss of the credit exposure
- Complete loss of the credit exposure

The various types of credit risk are defined as follows:

- Default Risk
- Country Risk
- Settlement Risk
- Replacement cost-risk
- Concentration risk
- Residual risk (e.g. legal risk, documentation risk, or liquidity risk)

The Group has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses. The economic scenarios used included the key indicators for Bahrain such as the oil price, net lending , population, GDP growth and government expenditure.

32.3 Legal risk and claims

Legal risk is the risk arising from the potential that unenforceable contracts, lawsuits or adverse judgments can disrupt or otherwise negatively affect the operations of the Group. The Group has developed controls and procedures to identify legal risks and believes that losses will be minimised.

As at 31 December 2020, legal suits amounting to BD 2,379 thousands (2019: BD 385 thousands) were pending against the Group. Based on the opinion of the Group's legal counsel, the total estimated liability arising from these cases is not considered to be material to the Group's consolidated financial position as the Group has also filed counter cases against these parties.

32 RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

32.4 Operational risk management

In response to COVID 19 outbreak, there were various changes in the working model, interaction with customers, customer acquisition and executing contracts and carrying out transactions with and on behalf of the customers. The management of the Group has enhanced its monitoring to identify potential risk events arising out of the current situation and the changes in the way business is conducted. The operational risk department has also enhanced its monitoring processes to identify operational risks in the revised working pattern.

The BCP was thoroughly tested during this year, as the Bank implemented measures like working from the BCP Site and from home. These measures were implemented in time and performed satisfactorily. The work from home set-up was thoroughly reviewed prior to its commissioning to ensure that the information security risks associated with it are thoroughly addressed and mitigated.

As of 31 December 2020, the Group did not have any significant issues relating to operational risks.

33 CONCENTRATIONS

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographic location. The Group manages its exposure through diversification of financing activities to avoid undue concentrations of risks with customers in specific locations or businesses.

The distribution of assets, liabilities and equity of investment accountholders by geographic region and industry sector was as follows:

	2020			2019		
	Assets BD '000	Liabilities and equity of investment account holders BD '000	Contingent liabilities and Commitments BD '000	Assets BD '000	Liabilities, and equity of investment account holders BD '000	Contingent liabilities and Commitments BD '000
Geographic region						
GCC	2,104,951	1,720,695	101,105	1,864,096	1,500,645	88,895
Arab World	30,578	82,175	6,920	19,781	82,865	5,857
Europe	31,482	105,984	-	69,832	72,015	25
Asia Pacific	12,194	44,059	743	24,638	45,544	740
North America	61,608	3,449	-	40,944	3,631	-
Others	20,540	23,824	-	23,512	18,029	-
	2,261,353	1,980,186	108,768	2,042,803	1,722,729	95,517

	2020			2019		
	Assets BD '000	Liabilities and equity of investment account holders BD '000	Contingent liabilities and Commitments BD '000	Assets BD '000	Liabilities, and equity of investment account holders BD '000	Contingent liabilities and Commitments BD '000
Industry sector						
Government and public sector	513,933	165,716	1,015	424,960	168,098	2,977
Banks and financial institutions	535,514	663,899	18,510	516,566	642,339	8,136
Real estate	360,618	157,207	20,257	345,064	97,693	7,535
Trading and manufacturing	268,417	282,882	53,487	299,079	257,794	66,834
Aviation	-	-	-	1,203	-	-
Individuals	506,080	570,893	7,501	383,164	441,606	5,376
Others	76,791	139,589	7,998	72,767	115,199	4,659
	2,261,353	1,980,186	108,768	2,042,803	1,722,729	95,517

34 MARKET RISK

Market risk arises from fluctuations in global yields on financial contracts and foreign exchange rates that could have an indirect effect on the Group's assets value and equity prices. The Board has set limits on the risk that may be accepted. This is monitored on a regular basis by the Audit and Risk Committee as well as ALCO of the Group.

34.1 Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from fluctuations in equity prices. The Board has set limits on the overall investment exposure of the Bank. This is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Group's Investment Committee and Risk Management.

The effect on income (as a result of changes in the fair values of non-trading investments held at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through equity investments) solely due to reasonably possible changes in equity prices, is as follows:

	2020			
	10% increase		10% decrease	
	Effect on net profit BD '000	Effect on equity BD '000	Effect on net profit BD '000	Effect on equity BD '000
Quoted:	416	-	(416)	-
Unquoted	9,352	125	(9,352)	(125)

	2019			
	10% increase		10% decrease	
	Effect on net profit BD '000	Effect on equity BD '000	Effect on net profit BD '000	Effect on equity BD '000
Quoted:	358	-	(358)	-
Unquoted	10,386	252	(10,386)	(252)

34.2 Profit return risk

Profit rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in profit rates will affect the future profitability or the fair values of financial assets. The Board has set limits on the risk that may be accepted. This is monitored on a regular basis by the Audit and Risk Committee as well as ALCO of the Group.

The Group manages exposures to the effects of various risks associated with fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market profit rates on its financial position and cash flows.

The effect on income solely due to reasonably possible immediate and sustained changes in profit return rates, affecting both floating rate assets and liabilities and fixed rate assets and liabilities with maturities less than one year are as follows:

	2020			
	Change in rate %	Effect on net profit BD '000	Change in rate %	Effect on net profit BD '000
Bahraini dinars	0.10	447	(0.10)	(447)
US dollars	0.10	242	(0.10)	242

	2019			
	Change in rate %	Effect on net profit BD '000	Change in rate %	Effect on net profit BD '000
Bahraini dinars	0.10	311	(0.10)	(311)
US dollars	0.10	341	(0.10)	(341)

34 MARKET RISK (continued)

34.2 Profit return risk (continued)

Profit rate benchmark reform (PBOR)

LIBOR is a benchmark rate at which banks estimate they can finance money to other banks on an unsecured basis. LIBOR was published for five different currencies and for seven different maturities. After 2021 it will not be mandatory for banks to publish LIBOR as per the Financial Conduct Authority, regulator of LIBOR. Alternatively, a Secured overnight funding rate (SOFR) will be published which will be a risk free rate and the profit rate for various currencies will be reviewed by the respective currencies regulators. The Group has contracts which are at variable profit rates based on LIBOR. The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of transition to the risk free rate for its financing portfolio.

34.3 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board has set limits on positions by currency. Positions are monitored on a yearly basis by the Audit and Risk Committee as well as ALCO to ensure positions are maintained within established limits.

Substantial portion of the Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in Bahraini Dinars, US Dollars or Saudi Riyals. As the Bahraini Dinar and Saudi Riyals are pegged to the US Dollars, positions in these currencies are not considered to represent significant currency risk as of 31 December 2020 and 2019.

The Group's net exposure for denominated in foreign currencies as at 31 December for its financial instruments are as follows:

	Long (short) 2020 BD '000	Long (short) 2019 BD '000
Sterling Pounds	4,051	4,427
Kenyan Shilings	109	2,115
Euro	(10,496)	(2,499)
Others	(3,445)	294

Standard scenarios that are considered include a 10% increase or decrease in exchange rates other than GCC pegged currencies. An analysis of the Group's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates (assuming all other variables primarily profit rates, remain constant) is as follows:

	Change in currency rate %	Effect on profit 2020 BD '000	Change in currencyrate %	Effect on profit 2019 BD '000
Sterling Pounds	10	405	10	443
Kenyan Shilings	10	11	10	212
Euro	10	(1,050)	10	(250)
Others	10	(345)	10	29
Total		**(979)**		434

35 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will be unable to meet its liabilities as they fall due. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades which may impact certain sources of funding. To mitigate this risk, management has diversified funding sources and assets are managed with liquidity in mind, maintaining an adequate balance of cash, cash equivalents and readily convertible marketable securities. Liquidity position is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Risk and Audit Committee as well as ALCO of the Group.

The Bank has computed the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as per the requirements of the CBB rulebook. The LCR at the Group level as at 31 December 2020 is 141.56% and the simple average of the daily consolidated LCRs of the last three months is 126.41%. The NSFR as at 31 December 2020 is 99.96%.

35 LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The effects of COVID-19 on the liquidity and funding risk profile of the banking system are evolving and are subject to ongoing monitoring and evaluation. The CBB has announced various measures to combat the effects of COVID-19 and to ease the liquidity in banking sector. Following are some of the significant measures provided for a year of six months with effect from March 2020 that has an impact on the liquidity risk of the Group:

- Payment holiday for principal and profit for 6 months to eligible customers;
- Concessionary repo to eligible banks at zero percent, amount at the discretion of CBB;
- Reduction of cash reserve ratio from 5% to 3%;
- Reduction of LCR and NSFR ratio from 100% to 80%;

The maturity profile of sovereign and corporate sukuk, placements with or from financial institutions, financing assets, finance lease assets and murabaha term financing has been presented using the contractual maturity year. For other balances, maturity profile is based on expected cash flows / settlement profile of the respective assets and liabilities.

The management of the Group has enhanced its monitoring of the liquidity and funding requirements. ALCO meetings are convened more frequently in order to carryout granular assessment of funding requirements with the objective to explore available sources of funding and to drawdown the existing funding sources as and when necessary to maintain enough liquidity at a reasonable cost of funding.

In response to COVID 19 outbreak, the Group invoked its Liquidity Contingency Plan and continues to monitor and respond to all liquidity and funding requirements that are presented. The Group continues to calibrate stress testing scenarios to current market conditions in order to assess the impact on the Group in current extreme stress years. As at the reporting date the liquidity and funding position of the Group remains strong and is well placed to absorb and manage the impacts of this disruption. Further information on the regulatory liquidity and capital ratios as at 31 December 2020 have been disclosed in Note 44 to the consolidated financial statement.

	2020				
	Up to 3 months BD '000	3 months to 1 year BD '000	1 to 5 years BD '000	Over 5 years BD '000	Total BD '000
ASSETS					
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	288,266	-	-	-	288,266
Sovereign Sukuk	18,035	39,157	268,005	67,911	393,108
Placements with financial institutions	32,670	5,295	-	-	37,965
Corporate Sukuk	1,285	8,974	6,136	-	16,395
Financing assets	119,917	185,121	398,566	110,845	814,449
Finance lease assets	31,293	28,646	154,565	254,859	469,363
Non-trading investments	-	-	-	98,034	98,034
Investment properties	-	-	-	67,586	67,586
Development properties	-	-	-	2,943	2,943
Investment in associates	-	-	-	12,036	12,036
Other assets	12,032	397	1,166	21,642	35,237
Goodwill	-	-	-	25,971	25,971
	503,498	267,590	828,438	661,827	2,261,353
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS					
Placements from financial institutions	59,283	57,298	302	-	116,883
Customers' current accounts	363,970	-	-	-	363,970
Murabaha term financing	137,461	66,752	2,211	15,247	221,671
Other liabilities	41,404	68	4,673	6,137	52,282
Equity of investment accountholders	734,904	407,881	82,272	323	1,225,380
	1,337,022	531,999	89,458	21,707	1,980,186

35 LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

	2019				
	Up to 3 months BD '000	3 months to 1 year BD '000	1 to 5 years BD '000	Over 5 years BD '000	Total BD '000
ASSETS					
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	219,456	-	-	-	219,456
Sovereign Sukuk	5,162	20,574	165,233	154,336	345,305
Placements with financial institutions	113,534	1,269	-	-	114,803
Corporate Sukuk	10,893	3,982	7,287	-	22,162
Financing assets	53,724	192,604	337,739	101,689	685,756
Finance lease assets	41,145	19,545	119,062	209,990	389,742
Non-trading investments	-	-	108,991	-	108,991
Investment properties	-	-	72,774	-	72,774
Development properties	-	-	2,943	-	2,943
Investment in associates	-	-	10,640	-	10,640
Other assets	13,500	2,480	1,562	26,718	44,260
Goodwill	-	-	-	25,971	25,971
	457,414	240,454	826,231	518,704	2,042,803
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS					
Placements from financial institutions	147,155	64,304	-	-	211,459
Customers' current accounts	289,456	-	-	-	289,456
Murabaha term financing	52,615	43,886	33,842	15,247	145,590
Other liabilities	10,936	15,014	9,805	5,726	41,481
Equity of investment accountholders	534,201	414,460	86,082	-	1,034,743
	1,034,363	537,664	129,729	20,973	1,722,729

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at 31 December 2020 and 2019 based on contractual undiscounted payment obligation:

	2020					
	On demand BD '000	Up to 3 months BD '000	3 months to 1 year BD '000	1 to 5 years BD '000	Over 5 years BD '000	Total BD '000
LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES						
Placements from financial institutions	-	59,512	58,207	327	-	118,046
Customers' current accounts	363,970	-	-	-	-	363,970
Equity of investment accountholders	246,131	489,823	416,664	88,801	428	1,241,847
Murabaha term financing	-	139,085	68,223	3,733	15,761	226,802
Contingent liabilities and commitments	-	26,959	45,616	18,003	21,201	111,779
Other financial liabilities	12,353	16,965	-	-	-	29,318
	622,454	732,344	588,710	110,864	37,390	2,091,762

35 LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

	2019					
	On demand BD '000	Up to 3 months BD '000	3 months to 1 year BD '000	1 to 5 years BD '000	Over 5 years BD '000	Total BD '000
LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS, COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES						
Placements from financial institutions	-	147,729	65,850	-	-	213,579
Customers' current accounts	289,456	-	-	-	-	289,456
Murabaha term financing	-	53,020	44,983	36,409	16,103	150,515
Equity of investment accountholders	102,476	432,716	422,962	92,047	-	1,050,201
Contingent liabilities and commitments	-	49,146	41,414	6,928	13	97,501
Other financial liabilities	16,982	-	-	-	-	16,982
	408,914	682,611	575,209	135,384	16,116	1,818,234

36 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Primary segment information

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

Banking	Principally managing Shari'a compliant profit sharing investment accounts, and offering Shari'a compliant financing contracts and other Shari'a-compliant products. This segment comprises corporate banking, retail banking, private banking and wealth management.
Treasury	Principally handling Shari'a compliant money market, trading and treasury services including short-term commodity Murabaha.
Investments	Principally the Group's proprietary portfolio and serving clients with a range of investment products, funds and alternative investments.

Transactions between segments are conducted at estimated allocated internal rates. Transfer charges are based on a pool rate which approximates the cost of funds.

Segment information is disclosed as follows:

	2020				
	Banking BD '000	Treasury BD '000	Investments BD '000	Unallocated BD '000	Total BD '000
Net income	50,557	12,439	(5,576)	-	57,420
Segment result	7,369	9,477	(7,728)	-	9,118
Segment assets	1,314,749	751,880	192,012	2,712	2,261,353
Segment liabilities, and equity	1,311,031	660,947	7,469	281,906	2,261,353

Goodwill resulting from BMI acquisition is allocated to banking segment.

	2019				
	Banking BD '000	Treasury BD '000	Investments BD '000	Unallocated BD '000	Total BD '000
Net income	37,522	13,435	2,570	-	53,527
Segment result	13,750	8,847	(1,467)	-	21,130
Segment assets	1,111,107	727,260	201,962	2,474	2,042,803
Segment liabilities, and equity	1,098,663	622,810	1,256	320,074	2,042,803

Goodwill resulting from BMI acquisition is allocated to banking segment.

36 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

Secondary segment information

The Group primarily operates in the GCC and derives substantially all its operating income and incurs all operating expenses in the GCC.

37 FIDUCIARY ASSETS

Funds under management at the year end amounted to BD 158,458 thousands (2019: BD 162,077 thousands). These assets are held in a fiduciary capacity, measured at initial subscription amounts and are not included in the consolidated statement of financial position. Further, the Group through its SPV's, acts as an agent/custodian on behalf of certain clients to facilitate transations as per terms and instructions from their customers.

38 SHARI'A SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Bank's Shari'a Supervisory Board ("SSB") consists of four Islamic scholars who review the Bank's compliance with general Shari'a rules and principles, specific fatwas and rulings issued by SSB and the guidelines of the Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") in relation to Shari'a governance and compliance. Their review includes examination and approval of products, documentation, procedure manuals and policies, services and related charges and fees that are presented to it to ensure that the Bank's adopted activities are conducted in accordance with Shari'a rules and principles, and consequently issue annual report on Bank's compliance following the review of the financial statements.

39 EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PROHIBITED BY SHARI'A

During the year, the Group earned Shari'a prohibited income totalling BD 209 thousands (2019: BD 399 thousands). These include income earned from the conventional financing and investments due to acquiring BMI and BSB, penalty charges from customers and interest on balances held with correspondent banks. These funds were allocated to charitable contributions after deducting actual recovery expenses of these funds.

40 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Group discharges its social responsibility through charity fund expenditures and donations to individuals and organisations which are used for charitable purposes. During the year, the Group paid an amount of BD 920 thousands (2019: 395 thousands) out of which BD 745 thousands (2019: BD 204 thousands) was paid from Sharia prohibited income pool.

41 ZAKAH

Pursuant to a resolution of the shareholders in an Extra-ordinary General Meetings (EGM) held on 12 November 2009, it was resolved to amend the articles of association of the Bank to inform the shareholders of their obligation to pay Zakah on income and net worth. Consequently, Zakah is not recognised in the consolidated income statement as an expense. The total Zakah payable by the shareholders for 2020 has been determined by the Shari'a supervisory board as 2.3 fils (2019: 2.3 fils) per share. Under FAS 9, Zakah payble for the year ended 2020 was calculated at 2.32% of the Zakah base of BD 187,369 thousands (2019: BD 194,116 thousands) which was determined on the Net Invested Funds method.

42 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

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

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

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

42 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY (continued)

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table shows an analysis of the non-trading investments and sukuk portfolio carried at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2020	**BD '000**	**BD '000**	**BD '000**	**BD '000**
Sovereign Sukuk	**67,704**	**325,404**	**-**	**393,108**
Corporate Sukuk	**1,866**	**3,978**	**10,551**	**16,395**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**4,162**	**3,313**	**90,209**	**97,684**
Financial assets at fair value through equity	**-**	**-**	**350**	**350**
	73,732	**332,695**	**101,110**	**507,537**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
31 December 2019 (Restated)	BD '000	BD '000	BD '000	BD '000
Sovereign Sukuk	200,951	144,354	-	345,305
Corporate Sukuk	10,842	-	11,320	22,162
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,578	6,480	97,380	107,438
Financial assets at fair value through equity	-	-	1,553	1,553
	215,371	150,834	110,253	476,458

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
1 January 2019 (Restated)	BD '000	BD '000	BD '000	BD '000
Sovereign Sukuk	355,026	-	-	355,026
Corporate Sukuk	9,459	-	-	9,459
	364,485	-	-	364,485

During the current year, due to changes in market conditions for certain investment securities, quoted prices in active markets and adequate trading volumes were no longer available for these securities at or closer to the measurement date. However, there was sufficient information available to measure the fair values of these securities based on observable market inputs. Therefore, these securities, with a carrying amount of BD 176 million, were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The movements in fair value of non-trading investments classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	31 December 2020 BD '000	31 December 2019 BD '000
At 1 January	**98,933**	98,650
Fair value changes	**(10,434)**	(2,008)
Repayments during the year	**(231)**	(294)
Additions during the year	**2,291**	2,585
At end of the year	**90,559**	98,933

42 FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY (continued)

The movements in fair value of sukuk portfolio classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	31 December 2020 BD '000	31 December 2019 BD '000
At 1 January	11,320	-
Additions during the year	13,411	11,320
Fair value changes	(3,426)	-
Disposals during the year	(10,754)	-
	10,551	11,320

The estimated fair value of yielding financing assets and financing liabilities approximates their carrying value as their pricing is not materially different to expected market return on such contracts.

The estimated fair values of other financial assets are not expected to be materially different from their carrying values as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 due to their short term nature.

43 DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME

Certain customers' deposits of the Bank are covered by deposit protection schemes established by the CBB. Customers' deposits held with the Bank in the Kingdom of Bahrain are covered by the Regulation Protecting Deposits and Equity of unrestricted investment accounts issued by the CBB in accordance with Resolution No.(34) of 2010. This scheme covers eligible 'natural persons' (individuals) up to a maximum of BD 20,000 as set out by CBB requirements. A yearly contribution as mandated by the CBB is paid by the Bank under this scheme.

44 REGULATORY RATIOS

1) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

LCR has been developed to promote short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile. The LCR requirements aim to ensure that a bank has an adequate stock of unencumbered high quality liquidity assets (HQLA) that consists of assets that can be converted into cash immediately to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day stressed liquidity year. The stock of unencumbered HQLA should enable the Bank to survive until day 30 of the stress scenario, by which time appropriate corrective actions would have been taken by management to find the necessary solutions to the liquidity crisis.

LCR is computed as a ratio of Stock of HQLA over the Net cash outflows. The average Consolidated LCR for three months calculated as per the requirements of the CBB rulebook, as of 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019, is as follows:

	Total weighted value BD '000	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Stock of HQLA	195,494	267,049
Net cashflows	157,730	122,135
LCR %	126.41%	230.14%
Minimum required by CBB	80%	100%

2) Capital Adequacy Ratio

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. Capital adequacy for each of the group companies is also managed separately at individual company level. The Group does not have any significant restrictions on its ability to access or use its assets and settle its liabilities other than any restrictions that may result from the supervisory frameworks within which the banking subsidiaries operate.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group 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.

44 REGULATORY RATIOS (continued)

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

BD '000	As at 31 December 2020	 31 December 2019
CET 1 Capital before regulatory adjustments	**277,655**	291,230
Less: regulatory adjustments	**25,971**	25,971
CET 1 Capital after regulatory adjustments	**251,684**	265,256
AT 1 Capital	**26**	17
T 2 Capital adjustments	**35,745**	15,533
Regulatory Capital	**287,455**	304,421
Risk weighted exposure:		
Credit Risk Weighted Assets	**988,982**	1,329,714
Market Risk Weighted Assets	**250**	3,108
Operational Risk Weighted Assets	**97,200**	100,785
Total Regulatory Risk Weighted Assets	**1,086,432**	1,433,607
Total Adjusted Risk Weighted Exposures	**1,086,432**	1,433,607
Capital Adequacy Ratio	**26.46%**	21.23%
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	**23.17%**	18.50%
Minimum required by CBB	**12.50%**	12.50%

As of 31 December 2020, aggregate of modification loss of BD 24,768 thousands has been added back to Tier 1 capital.

As per CBB instructions, the above concessional treatment would be followed for two years ending 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021, thereafter this amount will be proportionately deducted from Tier 1 capital on an annual basis for three years ending 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024.

3) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The objective of the NSFR is to promote the resilience of banks' liquidity risk profiles and to incentivize 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 Net Stable Ratio ("NSFR") is calculated in accordance with the Liquidity Risk Management Module guidelines, issued by CBB and its affective from 2019. The minimum NSFR ratio as per CBB is 100%. However, as per CBB circular OG/106/2020 dated 17 March 2020, OG/296/2020 dated 26 August 2020 and OG/431/2020 dated 29 December 2020, the limit has been reduced to 80% until December 2021, to contain the financial repercussions of COVID-19.

44 REGULATORY RATIOS (continued)

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

	Unweighted Values (before applying relevant factors)				
	Nospecified maturity	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	Total weighted value
Item					
Available Stable Funding (ASF):					
Capital:					
Regulatory Capital	255,056	-	-	35,745	290,801
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:					
Less stable deposits	-	442,336	125,503	66,951	578,006
Wholesale funding:					
Other wholesale funding	-	1,032,384	189,353	58,126	374,683
Other liabilities:					
All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	64,101	-	-	-
Total ASF	255,056	1,538,821	314,856	160,822	1,243,490
Required Stable Funding (RSF):					
Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	-	-	17,604
Deposits held at other financial					
Performing financing and sukuk/ securities:					
Performing financing to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing financing to financial institutions	-	245,585	416	4,911	41,956
Performing financing to non- financial corporate clients, financing to retail and small business customers, and financing to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	225,592	133,368	740,303	775,213
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% as per the Capital Adequacy Ratio guidelines	-	-	-	167,627	108,958
Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	131,367	85,388
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio Guidelines	-	-	-	131,367	85,388
Securities/ sukuk that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	7,386	6,567	780	7,640
Other assets:					
All other assets not included in the above categories	292,513	3,980	-	24,007	308,941
OBS items	-	145,464	-	-	7,273
Total RSF	292,513	628,007	140,351	901,368	1,244,015
NSFR (%)	-	-	-	-	99.96%

44 REGULATORY RATIOS (continued)

The NSFR (as a percentage) as at 31 December 2019 is calculated as follows:

	Unweighted Values (before applying relevant factors)				
	Nospecified maturity	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	Total weighted value
Item					
Available Stable Funding (ASF):					
Capital:					
Regulatory Capital	291,239	-	-	38,995	330,234
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:					
Less stable deposits	-	383,983	107,506	59,104	501,444
Wholesale funding:					
Other wholesale funding	-	872,778	138,161	96,385	405,825
Other liabilities:					
All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	44,451	-	-	-
Total ASF	291,239	1,301,212	245,667	194,484	1,237,503
Required Stable Funding (RSF):					
Performing financing to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing financing to financial institutions	-	221,009	3,161	5,918	40,650
Performing financing to non- financial corporate clients, financing to retail and small business customers, and financing to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	177,553	134,751	714,111	732,316
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% as per the Capital Adequacy Ratio guidelines	-	-	-	154,150	100,197
Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	8,305	5,398
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio Guidelines	-	-	-	8,305	5,398
Securities/ sukuk that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	5,073	-	942	3,337
Other assets:					
All other assets not included in the above categories	284,141	9,282	-	80,342	369,124
OBS items	-	100,483	-	-	5,024
Total RSF	284,141	508,327	137,912	808,676	1,152,512
NSFR (%)	-	-	-	-	105.8%

45 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the prior year figures have been regrouped to conform to the current year presentation and restated on adoption of FAS 31 and FAS 33 (refer note 2.6). Such grouping did not affect previously reported net profit, total assets, total liabilities and total equity .of the Group

In line with the Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") directions per circular OG/259/2020 of 14 July 2020 that aims to maintain transparency amidst the current financial implications of Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, the Bank has provided additional supplementary information on the impact of COVID 19 on its financial statements and the results of its operations.

On 11 March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization ("WHO") and has rapidly evolved globally. This has resulted in an economic slowdown with uncertainties in the economic environment across the globe. This includes disruption to capital markets, deteriorating credit markets and liquidity concerns. Authorities all over the world have taken various steps to contain the spread of COVID-19 including implementation of travel restrictions as well as lockdown and quarantine measures. The pandemic as well as the resulting measures have had a significant knock-on impact on Al Salam Bank and its principal subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") and its associates. The Group is actively monitoring the COVID-19 situation and in response to this outbreak, has activated its business continuity plan and various other risk management practices to manage the potential business disruption on its operations and financial performance.

The CBB announced various measures to combat the effects of COVID-19 on the banking sector in the Kingdom of Bahrain. These were aimed to ease liquidity in the economy as well as to assist banks in complying with regulatory requirements. These measures included the following:

- Payment holiday of 6 months to eligible and approved customers.
- Concessionary repo to eligible banks at zero percent.
- Reduction of cash reserve ratio from 5% to 3%.
- Reduction of liquidity coverage ratio ("LCR") and net stable funding ratio ("NSFR") from 100% to 80%.
- Capital relief by allowing the aggregate of modification loss and incremental expected credit losses ("ECL") from March to December 2020 to be added back to Tier 1 capital for the two financial years ending 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2021 and deducted proportionately from Tier 1 capital on an annual basis for three years ending 31 December 2022, 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2024.

The aforesaid measures have resulted in the following effects on the Group:

- The CBB mandated 6-month payment holidays requires impacted banks to recognize a one off modification loss directly in equity. The modification loss has been calculated as difference between the net present value of the modified cash flows calculated using the original effective profit rate and the current carrying value of the financial assets on the date of the modification.
- The mandated 6 month payments holiday included the requirement to suspend minimum payments, service fees and outstanding credit card balances. In addition, COVID-19 also resulted in lower transaction volumes and related fees. This resulted in a significant decline in the Group's fee income.
- The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain have announced various economic stimulus program ("packages") to support business in these challenging times. The Bank received regulatory directive financial assistance representing specified reimbursement of a portion of staff costs, waiver of fees, levies and utility charges as well as zero cost funding received from the Government and/or the regulators in response to its COVID-19 support measures. This has been recognized directly in the Group's equity as per the instructions of the CBB.
- The Group also maintained a lower cash reserve due to reduction in cash reserve ratio to 3%.
- Due to the stressed liquidity scenario in the market, the Bank also had to incur higher funding costs for sourcing new deposits and foreign exchange.
- During the year ended 31 December 2020, growth rate of financing assets booked were 19% higher than previous year. In addition, the stressed economic situation resulted in an incremental ECL provision on its exposures during the year of 2020. Decreased consumer spending caused by the economic slowdown resulted in increase in balances on demand held by the Group.
- The Group continues to meet the regulatory requirement of capital adequacy ratio ("CAR"), LCR and NSFR. The consolidated CAR, LCR and NSFR as at 31 December 2020 stands at 26.46%, 141.56%, 99.96% respectively.

The CBB subsequently announced second and third deferrals of instalments of financing effective September 2020 for a period of four months, and January 2021 for a period of six months. These deferments allowed the Banks to charge profit, and as such, did not result in any additional modification losses to the Group.

In addition to the above areas of impact, due to the overall economic situation certain strategic business and investment initiatives have been postponed until there is further clarity on the recovery indicators and its impact on the business environment. Overall, for the year, the Bank achieved a net profit of BD 9.12 million, which is lower than BD 21.13 million of the previous year, registering a drop of 57%.

A summary of the financial impact of the above effects is as follows:

	Net impact on the Group		
Amounts in BD '000	**Consolidated Income statement**	**Consolidated financial position**	**Consolidated Owners equity**
Modification loss	-	-	(24,768)
Modification loss amortization	24,768	24,768	-
Lower Credit card fee	(282)	-	-
Government grants	-	-	2,143
Concessionary repo @ 0%	-	121,613	-
Average reduction of cash reserve	-	172,143	-
Stressed liquidity	(371)	-	-
ECL attributable to COVID -19	(6,630)	(6,630)	-

Information reported in the table above only include areas or line items where impact was quantifiable and material. Some of the amounts reported above include notional loss of income or an incremental cost measure and hence may not necessarily reconcile with amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements for 31 December 2020.

The information provided in this supplementary disclosure should not be considered as an indication for the results of the entire year or relied upon for any other purposes. Since the situation of COVID-19 is uncertain and is still evolving, the above assessment is as at the date of preparation of this information and only considers significant areas of impact. Circumstances may change which will result in this information being out of date. 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 audit by external auditors.

Basel III - Pillar III Disclosures

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION

The Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB") requirements, which act as a common framework for the implementation of the Basel III accord in the Kingdom of Bahrain came into effect on 1 January 2015.

The Basel III accord is built on three pillars:

- **Pillar I** deals with the basis for the computation of the regulatory capital adequacy ratio. It defines the calculation of Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) for credit risk, market risk and operational risk, as well as the derivation of the regulatory capital base. The capital adequacy ratio is then calculated as the ratio of the Bank's regulatory capital to its total RWAs.
- **Pillar II** involves the process of supervisory review of a financial institution's risk management framework and its capital adequacy.
- **Pillar III** relates to market discipline and requires the Bank to publish detailed qualitative and quantitative information of its risk management and capital adequacy policies and processes to complement the first two pillars and the associated supervisory review process.

The disclosures in this document are in addition to the disclosures included in the consolidated financial statements which are prepared in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards issued by Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions and in conformity with the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and the Central Bank of Bahrain and Financial Institutions Law, the CBB Rule Book (Volume 2) and relevant CBB directives.

2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND POSITION

The Bank was incorporated on 19 January 2006 in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The Bank operates under Islamic Shari'a principles in accordance with the regulatory requirements for Islamic banks set by the CBB. The Bank's ordinary shares are listed in the Bahrain Bourse and Dubai Financial Market and operates under an Islamic retail banking license issued by CBB.

On 30 March 2014, the Bank acquired 100% stake in BMI Bank B.S.C.(c) ("BMI"), a closed shareholding company in the Kingdom of Bahrain, through exchange of shares. During January 2015, the Shari'a Supervisory Board approved BMI Bank to be an Islamic bank effective 1 January 2015. BMI Bank's operations are in compliance with Shari'a principles effective 1 January 2015.

On 29 November 2016, the shareholders of BMI resolved to approve the transfer of the operations of BMI to the Bank. The transfer of business was approved by the CBB on 17 April 2017 which was subsequently published in the official gazette dated 20 April 2017. The Bank has transferred majority of the BMI's rights and assumed all of it's obligations at their respective carrying values.

During 2016, the Bank acquired 70% stake in Al Salam Bank Seychelles Limited ("ASBS"), (previously "BMIO") an offshore bank in Seychelles. ASBS operates under an offshore banking license issued by the Central Bank of Seychelles. BMIO used to operate under an offshore banking license issued by the Central Bank of Seychelles. From 20 May 2016, ASBS was granted a Banking Business License which permits onshore as well as offshore banking activities. All legal formalities in relation to the share allotment have been completed and the process of converting ASBS into fully compliant Islamic operations is in progress. In accordance with CA-B.1.4 of the CBB Rulebook, for the purpose of disclosure of risk weighted exposures and for capital adequacy calculation, the Bank has obtained an approval from the CBB to aggregate the risk weighted exposures of ASBS and hence, the risk weighted exposures of ASBS do not form part of all disclosures in this Basel III - Pillar III Disclosure Document.

During 2018, the Group reassessed its involvement with an associate entity and its asset under management, ASB Biodiesel 1 ("Biodiesel"), a company incorporated in Cayman Islands with operations based on in Hongkong undertaking business of manufacturing biodiesel. The Group also had a significant financing exposure to Biodiesel. Based on the Groups ongoing involvement and support of the business and increase in variability of its exposure arising from the operations, it was assessed that the Group has obtained control over relevant activities of the Company in its capacity as principal. Accordingly the Group consolidated ASB Biodiesel and its subsidiaries (together "Biodiesel Group") effective 30 September 2018, being the deemed date of acquisition.

The Bank and its principal banking subsidiary operates through 10 branches in the Kingdom of Bahrain and 1 branch in Seychelles and offer a full range of Shari'a-compliant banking services and products. The activities of the Bank includes managing profit sharing investment accounts, offering Islamic financing contracts, dealing in Shari'a-compliant financial contracts as principal / agent, managing Shari'a-compliant financial contracts and other activities permitted for under the CBB's Regulated Islamic Banking Services as defined in the licensing framework. The Bank together with its subsidiaries are referred to as the "Group".

The consolidated financial statements and capital adequacy regulatory disclosures of the Group have been prepared on a consistent basis where applicable.

2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND POSITION (continued)

Table 2.1 Key Financial Indicators (PD 1.3.9 a,b,c)

(BD '000s)

	Dec-2020	Dec-2019	Dec-2018	Dec-2017	Dec-2016	Dec-2015
Net operating income	57,420	53,527	56,719	62,190	63,000	58,898
Net profit	9,118	21,130	18,520	18,055	16,096	10,548
Total assets	2,261,353	2,042,803	1,710,310	1,589,228	1,681,293	1,656,643
Total equity	281,167	320,074	304,822	303,837	324,899	320,002
Key Ratios	**Dec-2020**	**Dec-2019**	**Dec-2018**	**Dec-2017**	**Dec-2016**	**Dec-2015**
Earnings per share (fils)	4.3	9.7	8.7	8.5	7.6	5.8
Return on average assets (%)	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6
Return on average equity (%)	3.0	6.8	6.1	5.7	5.0	3.3
Cost to Net operating income (%)	52.3	55.6	48.9	39.0	41.4	44.7
Dividend payout ratio (%)	126.4	83.9	81.0	83.0	66.5	86.2
Dividend yield ratio (%)	6.8	8.0	7.0	6.1	4.2	5.4
Net profit margin on Islamic assets (%)	3.4%	2.7%	2.9%	3.2%	2.7%	3.3%

Table 2.2 Financial Summary

(BD '000s)

Consolidated Financial Position	**Dec-2020**	**Dec-2019**	**Dec-2018**	**Dec-2017**	**Dec-2016**	**Dec-2015**
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	288,266	219,456	82,587	66,351	131,990	152,572
Sovereign Sukuk	393,108	345,305	354,215	363,569	358,269	350,474
Placements with financial institutions	37,965	114,803	163,305	141,225	182,452	103,345
Corporate Sukuk	16,395	22,162	9,222	10,419	28,934	50,472
Financing assets	814,449	685,756	568,905	532,535	478,798	491,353
Finance lease assets	469,363	389,742	256,892	213,238	188,485	155,217
Non-trading investments	98,034	108,991	107,508	111,325	122,073	123,514
Investment properties	67,586	72,774	74,261	66,782	51,863	68,786
Development properties	2,943	2,943	6,290	6,448	17,781	49,021
Investment in associates	12,036	10,640	15,972	16,835	10,561	9,994
Other assets	35,237	44,260	45,182	34,530	64,276	75,924
Goodwill	25,971	25,971	25,971	25,971	25,971	25,971
Assets classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	19,840	-
Placements from financial institutions	116,883	211,459	144,125	154,765	132,032	120,795
Placements from customers	-	-	705,924	602,784	723,439	842,570
Customer current accounts	363,970	289,456	251,842	283,886	279,609	224,366
Murabaha term financing	221,671	145,590	155,543	79,986	91,837	35,986
Other liabilities	52,282	41,481	48,293	45,089	49,260	50,573
Liabilities relating to assets classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	11,421	-
Equity of Investment Accountholders (EOIA) *	1,225,380	1,034,743	99,761	118,881	68,796	62,351
of which: Wakala from financial institutions	264,784	210,887	-	-	-	-
of which: Wakala and Mudaraba from customers	960,596	823,856	-	-	-	-
Capital	**Dec-2020**	**Dec-2019**	**Dec-2018**	**Dec-2017**	**Dec-2016**	**Dec-2015**
Capital adequacy (%)	26.5	21.2	20.6	21.4	21.6	20.1
Equity/total assets (%)	12.4	15.7	17.8	19.1	19.3	19.3
Total customer deposits/equity (times)	4.7 x	3.5 x	3.5 x	3.3 x	3.3 x	3.5 x

2 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND POSITION (continued)

Table 2.2 Financial Summary (continued)

(BD '000s)

Liquidity and Other Ratios	Dec-2020	Dec-2019	Dec-2018	Dec-2017	Dec-2016	Dec-2015
Islamic financing contracts/total assets (%)	56.8	52.6	48.3	46.9	39.7	39.0
Investments/total assets (%)	26.1	27.6	33.2	36.2	36.2	39.4
Liquid assets/total assets (%)	19.8	24.4	24.9	28.9	31.0	36.6
Liquid assets/Current and URIA deposits (%)	28.2	37.6	121.1	114.2	149.6	211.5
Customer Deposits/ Total assets (%)	58.6	54.5	61.8	63.3	63.8	68.2
Due from banks and financial institutions/ Total Assets (%)	1.7	5.6	9.5	8.9	10.9	6.2
Interbank Assets/ Interbank Liabilities	32.5	54.3	113.3	91.3	138.2	85.6
Islamic financing contracts/customer deposits (%)	80.8	81.2	78.1	74.2	62.3	57.3
Number of employees	363	355	341	322	333	368

* Year ended 2019 has been restated on account of adoption of FAS31 standard

3 GROUP AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

3.1 GROUP STRUCTURE

The consolidated financial statements for the period comprise of the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "the Group")

The principal subsidiaries and associates as at 31 December 2020 and their treatment for capital adequacy purposes are as follows:

	Entity classification as per CA Module	Treatment by the Bank
Subsidiary		
Al Salam Bank Seychelles	Banking subsidiary	Aggregation of risk weighted assets approved by the CBB on 28 June 2016
Kenaz Al Kadam Real Estate Investment W.L.L.	Commercial entity	Risk weighting of investment exposure
Kenaz Al Hamala Real Estate Investment W.L.L.		
Wahat Al Muharraq Real Estate Investment W.L.L.		
ASB Biodiesel 1		
Associates		
Al Salam Bank Algeria	Financial entity	Risk weighting of investment exposure
Gulf African Bank		
Manara Developments Company W.L.L.	Commercial entity	Risk weighting of investment exposure
NS Real Estate Company W.L.L.		
Darari Investment Company W.L.L.		
Burj Al Safwa Property Investment Company W.L.L.		
ASB Global REIT Fund		

3.2 CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Group's regulatory total capital of BD 287,455 thousands comprises of CET 1, AT1 and Tier 2 capital which is detailed in the following table: (PD 1.3.11)

The issued and paid up share capital of the Group was BD 230,450 thousands at 31 December 2020, comprising of 2,304,500 thousand shares of BD 0.100 each. (PD 1.3.11)

The management believes that the current capital structure addresses the current and future activities of the Group.

3 GROUP AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE (continued)

3.2 CAPITAL STRUCTURE (continued)

Table 3.1 Breakdown of the Bank's Capital Base (PD 1.3.12, 13, 14, 15, 16)

(BD '000s)

	CET1	AT1	T2
Issued and fully paid up ordinary shares	230,450		
Treasury shares	(7,530)		
Legal/statutory reserves	21,778		
Share premium	12,209		
Retained earnings	(3,496)		
Current interim cumulative net income / losses	6,633		
Unrealized gains and losses on available for sale financial instruments	9,844		
Gains and loss resulting from converting foreign currency subsidiaries to the parent currency	(3,784)		
Unrealized gains and losses arising from fair valuing equities	11,430		
Total Minority Interest in banking subsidiaries given recognition in CET1 capital	121		
Total CET1 capital prior to regulatory adjustments	**277,655**		
Less:			
Goodwill	(25,971)		
Total Common Equity Tier 1 capital after the regulatory adjustments above	**251,684**		
Instruments issued by banking subsidiaries to third parties		26	35
Asset revaluation reserve - Property, plant, and equipment		-	23,348
General financing loss provisions		-	12,362
Total Available AT1 & T2 Capital		**26**	**35,745**
Total Tier 1		**251,710**	
Total Capital (PD 1.3.20 a)			**287,455**

Table 3.2

(BD '000s)

	Risk Weighted Exposures		
	Credit	Operational	Market
Risk Weighted Exposures (self-financed)	813,463	96,666	250
Risk Weighted Exposures (URIA)	170,292	-	-
Aggregation of Risk Weighted Exposures	5,226	534	-
Risk Weighted Exposures after Aggregation	**988,982**	**97,200**	**250**
Total Risk Weighted Exposures			**1,086,432**
	CET 1	**T1**	**Total Capital**
% of Total Risk Weighted Exposures (CAR) (PD 1.3.20 a)	**23.17%**	**23.17%**	**26.46%**
Minimum Required by CBB Regulations under Basel III (before CCB)	**6.50%**	**8.00%**	**10.00%**
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	**2.50%**	**2.50%**	**2.50%**
Minimum Required by CBB Regulations under Basel III (after CCB)	**9.00%**	**10.50%**	**12.50%**

* Calculated in accordance with Capital Adequacy Module of Volume 2 issued by the CBB. ASBS has not been considered as a significant subsidiary as the regulatory capital is less than 5% of the Group's consolidated capital base.

4 CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS (CAR)

No impediments on the transfer of funds or reallocation of regulatory capital exist and the Group has adequate capital to support the current and future activities of the Group. **(PD 1.3.6.c and PD 1.3.16)**

4.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

The Group's capital management aims to maintain an optimum level of capital to enable it to pursue strategies that build long-term shareholder value, whilst always maintaining minimum regulatory ratio requirements and for Pillar II risks.

The key principles driving capital management include:

- Adequate capital is maintained as buffer for unexpected losses to protect stakeholders i.e. shareholders and depositors.
- Optimize risk adjusted return on capital and generate sustainable return above the cost of capital.

The adequacy of the Group's capital is monitored using, primarily, the rules and ratios established by the CBB. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it complies with externally imposed capital requirements. The Group complied in full with all externally imposed capital requirements during the year ended 31 December 2020.

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE

The Group has adopted the standardized approach for credit risk and market risk and the basic indicator approach for operational risk for regulatory reporting purposes. The Group's risk-weighted capital requirement for credit, market and operational risks are given below.

5.1 CREDIT RISK

A Definition of exposure classes per Standard Portfolio (PD 1.3.21 a)

The Group has a diversified funded and unfunded credit portfolio. The exposures are classified as per the Standard portfolio approach mentioned under the CBB's Basel III capital adequacy framework covering the standardized approach for credit risk.

The descriptions of the counterparty classes along with the risk weights to be used to derive the risk weighted assets are as follows:

a. Claims on sovereigns

These pertain to exposures to governments and their central banks. Claims on Bahrain and GCC sovereigns are risk weighted at 0%. Claims on all other sovereigns are given a risk weighting of 0% where such claims are denominated and funded in the relevant domestic currency of that sovereign. Claims on sovereigns, other than those mentioned above are risk weighted based on their credit ratings.

b. Claims on public sector entities (PSEs)

Bahrain PSEs are assigned 0% risk weight. Other sovereign PSE's, in the relevant domestic currency and for which the local regulator has assigned risk weight as 0%, are assigned 0% risk weight by the CBB. PSEs other than those mentioned above are risk weighted based on their credit ratings.

c. Claims on banks

Claims on banks are risk weighted based on the ratings assigned to them by external rating agencies, however, short term claims on locally incorporated banks may be assigned a risk weighting of 20% where such claims on the banks are of an original maturity of three months or less and the claims are denominated and funded in either Bahraini Dinars or US Dollars.

Preferential risk weights that are one category more favorable than the standard risk weighting are assigned to claims on foreign banks licensed in Bahrain of an original maturity of three months or less denominated and funded in the relevant domestic currency. Such preferential risk weights for short-term claims on banks licensed in other jurisdictions are allowed only if the relevant supervisor also allows this preferential risk weighting to short-term claims on its banks.

No claim on an unrated bank would receive a risk weight lower than that applied to claims on its sovereign of incorporation. Significant investment in subordinated debt of banking, securities and financial entities are risk weighted at 250% and investments in excess of 15% of the Bank's CET1, then the excess amount will be deducted from the bank's capital.

d. Claims on corporate portfolio, including insurance companies

Claims on corporate portfolio including insurance companies are risk weighted based on credit ratings. Risk weightings for unrated corporate claims are assigned at 100%.

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

e. Claims on regulatory retail portfolio

Retail claims that are included in the regulatory retail portfolio are assigned risk weights of 75% (except for past due Islamic financing contracts), if it meets the criteria mentioned in the CBB's rule book.

f. Mortgages

Claims secured by mortgages on residential mortgage and commercial real estate are subject to a minimum of 35%, 75% and 100% risk weight respectively.

g. Past due receivables (PD 1.3.22 a)

The unsecured portion of the account receivables and lease payment receivables (other than a qualifying residential mortgage financing contract) that is past due for more than 90 days, is risk-weighted as follows (net of specific provisions and including partial write-offs):

(a) 150% risk weight when specific provisions are less than 20% of the outstanding amount of the facility.

(b) 100% risk weight when specific provisions are 20% or more of the outstanding amount of the facility.

h. Investment in securities and sukuk

Investments in listed equities are risk weighted at 100% while unlisted equities are risk weighted at 150%. Investments in sukuk are risk weighted based on respective counterparty's credit ratings.

i. Holding of real estate

All other holdings of real estate by banks (i.e. owned directly, subsidiaries or associate companies or other arrangements such as trusts, funds or REITs) are risk-weighted at 200%. Investment in listed real estate companies and investment in unlisted real estate companies are risk-weighted at 300% and 400% respectively. Premises occupied by the Group are weighted at 100%.

j. Other assets

These are risk weighted at 100%.

Table 5.1 Funded and Unfunded Exposures

(BD '000s)

	Contribution by Equity and Current Accounts				
Exposure type	**Gross Credit Exposure**	**CRM**	**Net Credit Exposure**	**Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)**	**Minimum Capital Charge**
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	179,096	-	179,096	37,173	4,647
Sovereign Sukuk	393,356	-	393,356	2,994	374
Placements with financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Sukuk	15,644	-	15,644	15,644	1,955
Murabaha financing	39,065	10	39,055	48,866	6,108
Mudaraba financing	36,599	511	36,087	36,340	4,542
Musharaka	315	-	315	424	53
Credit Cards	157	-	157	120	15
Finance lease assets	145,309	126,779	18,530	19,163	2,395
Non-trading investments	98,797	-	98,797	385,733	48,217
Investment properties	67,586	-	67,586	135,172	16,897
Development properties	2,943	-	2,943	5,886	736
Investment in associates	12,036	-	12,036	30,091	3,761
Other assets	28,182	-	28,182	29,651	3,706
Total funded exposures	**1,019,085**	**127,301**	**891,785**	**747,257**	**93,407**
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	91,748	-	91,748	66,206	8,276
Total unfunded exposures	**91,748**	**-**	**91,748**	**66,206**	**8,276**
Aggregation of Risk Weighted Exposures for AlSalam Bank Seychelles Limited	**-**	**-**	**-**	5,226	653
Total exposures	**1,110,833**	**127,301**	**983,533**	**818,689**	**102,336**

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

Table 5.1 Funded and Unfunded Exposures (continued)

(BD '000s)

Contribution by Equity of Investment Accountholders

Exposure Type	Gross Credit Exposure	CRM	Net Credit Exposure	Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)*30%	Minimum Capital Charge
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	105,899	-	105,899	-	-
Placements with financial institutions	34,782	-	34,782	6,377	797
Murabaha financing	346,004	27,413	318,591	38,920	4,865
Mudaraba financing	373,664	45,086	328,578	69,479	8,685
Musharaka	32,262		32,262	9,620	1,203
Credit Cards	2,739		2,739	680	85
Finance lease assets	325,896	22,448	303,448	45,216	5,652
Total funded exposures	**1,221,245**	**94,946**	**1,126,299**	**170,292**	**21,287**
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	-	-	-	-	-
Total unfunded exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total exposures	**1,221,245**	**94,946**	**1,126,299**	**170,292**	**21,287**

Note a: In accordance with the Public Disclosure requirements to disclose the regulatory capital requirements for credit risk under standardised approach, have been extracted from the workings prepared based on the Form PIRI submitted to the CBB by the Bank.

Note b: The gross credit exposure is arrived at after considering the following:

- inclusion of unfunded exposure (after CCF); and

- deduction of excess amount over maximum permitted large exposure limit.

Note c: The unfunded exposure before (CCF) as of 31 December 2020 is BD 145,756 thousands.

Excessive risk concentration (PD 1.3.26 a)

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

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

Following is the Gross credit exposure by Islamic financing contracts which represents the exposure on accounts receivable and lease payments receivable which are covered by eligible collateral: **(PD 1.3.17) (PD 1.3.25 b, c)**

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

Table 5.2 Gross Credit Exposures (PD 1.3.26 b)

(BD '000s)

Current Credit Exposure by Type of Islamic Financing Contracts	Gross Positive Fair Value (Net of specific provision)	Netting Benefits	Netted Current Credit Exposures	Eligible Collaterals Held (after appropriate haircuts) *				
				Cash	Govt. Securities	Guarantees	Real Estate	Total
Murabaha financing	385,069	-	385,069	7,560	32,264	-	-	39,824
Mudaraba financing	410,262	-	410,262	63,340	-	-	-	63,340
Finance lease assets (Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek)	471,205	-	471,205	3,045	-	-	259,517	262,563
Musharaka	32,577	-	32,577	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Cards	2,896	-	2,896	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,302,009**	**-**	**1,302,009**	**73,945**	**32,264**	**-**	**259,517**	**365,726**

* Over and above the collateral, considered as eligible under the CA Module, the Bank maintains additional collateral in the form of mortgage of residential properties, corporate guarantees and other tangible assets, which could be invoked to claim the amount owed in the event of default.

Credit risk concentrations and thresholds

The first level of protection against undue credit risk is through country, industry and threshold limits, together with customer and customer bank credit limits, set by the Risk Committee. Credit exposure to individual customers or customer banks is then controlled through a tiered hierarchy of delegated approval authorities.

Single name concentrations are monitored on an individual basis. Under the CBB's single obligor regulations, banks incorporated in Bahrain are required to obtain the CBB's approval for any planned exposure to a single counterparty, or group of closely related counterparties exceeding 15 percent of total capital.

As at 31 December 2020, the Group's exposures in excess of 15% of the obligor limits to individual counterparties, and excluding Central Bank exposures were BHD nil thousands. (PD 1.3.23 f)

Table 5.3 Gross Credit Exposures (PD 1.3.23 a)

(BD '000s)

Contribution by Equity and Current Accounts		
Exposure Type	**Gross Credit Exposure**	**Average Gross Credit Exposure**
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	181,132	177,255
Sovereign Sukuk	393,108	378,717
Placements with financial institutions	-	23,420
Corporate Sukuk	16,395	13,976
Financing assets	66,911	107,181
Finance lease assets	149,333	138,114
Non-trading investments	98,034	101,027
Investment properties	67,586	71,293
Development properties	2,943	2,943
Investment in associates	12,036	12,163
Other assets	35,237	43,648
Goodwill	25,971	25,971
Total funded exposures	**1,048,686**	**1,095,709**
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	108,768	104,446
Total unfunded exposures	**108,768**	**104,446**
Total exposures	**1,157,454**	**1,200,155**

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

Table 5.3 Gross Credit Exposures (PD 1.3.23 a) (continued)

(BD '000s)

Contribution by Equity of Investment Accountholders		
Exposure Type	**Gross Credit Exposure**	**Average Gross Credit Exposure ***
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	107,134	90,709
Placements with financial institutions	37,965	43,146
Financing assets	747,539	675,089
Finance lease assets	320,029	285,969
Total funded exposures	**1,212,667**	**1,094,912**
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	-	-
Total unfunded exposures	**-**	**-**
Total exposures	**1,212,667**	**1,094,912**

* The Group has calculated the average gross credit exposures based on average quarterly balances.

Risk mitigation, collateral and other credit enhancements

The amount and type of collateral depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. The types of collateral mainly include cash, lien on property and guarantees from banks. As at 31 December 2020, the collaterals eligible for CRM (after applying regulatory haircuts) amounted to BD 365,726 thousands.

Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses with respect to Murabaha and Ijarah facilities. The Bank also makes use of master netting agreements with counterparties where relevant. **(PD 1.3.25 a)**

The main types of guarantors include rated banks and other financial institutions and Sovereigns which are rated by ECAI's along with personal guarantees of the Board of Directors/key management personnel of the borrower and other high net worth individuals.

The Group obtains additional collateral as and when the value of the collateral originally obtained is assessed at lower than the minimum acceptable Loan to Value (LTV) ratio of collateral. Also, where the customer is not in a position to provide additional collateral, the Group in consultation with its legal department evaluates the available legal and contractual options.

The Group ensures that at the inception of the facility, third parties valuation of the tangible collaterals is obtained and performs an annual review of the facility whereby the revised collateral valuation is obtained from the third parties.

In case of default, the Group will work with the counterparty to discuss how the outstanding facility can be settled. As a last resort, the counterparty's assets will be used to settle the outstanding obligation.

5.1.1 Geographical Distribution of Exposures

The exposures are allocated to individual geographic areas based on the country where the exposure risk specific to the facility exists. The Geographical distribution of exposures by exposure type (including financing contracts, non trading investments, investments in real estate, development property and investment in associates) and funded or unfunded by is as follows:

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

5.1.1 Geographical Distribution of Exposures (continued)

Table 5.4 (PD 1.3.23 b)

(BD '000s)

	Contribution by Equity and Current Accounts						
Exposure type	**GCC Countries**	**Arab World**	**Europe**	**Asia Pacific**	**North America**	**Others**	**Total**
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	99,351	28	20,121	1,556	57,737	2,339	**181,132**
Sovereign Sukuk	389,203	-	-	3,905	-	-	**393,108**
Placements with financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Corporate Sukuk	15,615	-	-	-	-	780	**16,395**
Murabaha financing	38,456	-	-	-	-	-	**38,456**
Mudaraba financing	28,109	-	-		-	-	**28,109**
Musharaka	316	-	-	-	-	-	**316**
Credit Cards	27	1	-	1	-	-	**29**
Finance lease assets	147,473	-	-	-	-	1,861	**149,334**
Non-trading investments	92,347	-	2,675	-	3,012	-	**98,034**
Investment properties	67,586	-	-	-	-	-	**67,586**
Development properties	-	-	2,943	-	-	-	**2,943**
Investment in associates	-	8,773	-	-	-	3,264	**12,036**
Other assets	22,206	5,429	5	6,732	5	861	**35,237**
Goodwill	25,971	-	-	-	-	-	**25,971**
Total funded exposures	**926,660**	**14,230**	**25,745**	**12,194**	**60,753**	**9,105**	**1,048,686**
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	92,112	15,914	-	743	-	-	**108,769**
Total unfunded exposures	**92,112**	**15,914**	**-**	**743**	**-**	**-**	**108,769**
Total exposures	**1,018,771**	**30,144**	**25,745**	**12,937**	**60,753**	**9,105**	**1,157,455**

Table 5.5 (PD 1.3.23 b)

(BD '000s)

	Contribution by Equity of investment account holders						
Exposure type	**GCC Countries**	**Arab World**	**Europe**	**Asia Pacific**	**North America**	**Others**	**Total**
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	107,134	-	-	-	-	-	**107,134**
Placements with financial institutions	33,837	-	-	-	849	3,279	**37,965**
Murabaha financing	315,950	14,970	5,737	-	-	6,007	**342,665**
Mudaraba financing	366,486	1,371	-	-	-	2,139	**369,995**
Musharaka	32,261	-	-	-	-	-	**32,261**
Credit Cards	2,595	7	-	-	6	10	**2,618**
Finance lease assets	320,029	-	-	-	-	-	**320,029**
Total funded exposures	**1,178,292**	**16,348**	**5,737**	**-**	**855**	**11,435**	**1,212,667**
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total unfunded exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total exposures	**1,178,292**	**16,348**	**5,737**	**-**	**855**	**11,435**	**1,212,667**

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

5.1.1 Geographical Distribution of Exposures (continued)

Table 5.6 The geographical distribution of exposures including impaired assets and the related impairment provisions (PD 1.3.23 i)

(BD '000s)

	Gross Past Due Financing Contracts	12 month ECL and Lifetime ECL not impaired (Stage 1 & 2)	Gross Impaired Financing Contracts	Life time ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)
GCC Countries	41,099	(1,268)	67,403	(24,245)
Arab World	4,958	(2)	-	-
Total	**46,057**	**(1,270)**	**67,403**	**(24,245)**

5.1.2 Exposure by Industry

Table 5.7 Exposure by type of credit exposure (PD 1.3.23 c)

(BD '000s)

	Contribution by Equity and Current Account							
Exposure Type	**Trading and Manufacturing**	**Banks and Financial Institutions**	**Real Estate**	**Aviation**	**Individuals**	**Government**	**Others**	**Total**
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	1,337	74,579	-	-	-	96,349	8,868	**181,132**
Sovereign Sukuk	4,052	186,464	-	-	-	202,592	-	**393,108**
Placements with financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Corporate Sukuk	-	16,395	-	-	-	-	-	**16,395**
Murabaha financing	1,496	22,505	2,377		10,013	-	2,065	**38,456**
Mudaraba financing	14,126	-	3,170		2,397	-	8,416	**28,109**
Musharaka	-	-	-		316	-	-	**316**
Credit Cards	8	-	-		20	-	-	**29**
Finance lease assets	40,526	1,861	51,977		52,125	-	2,845	**149,334**
Non-trading investments	-	-	91,222		-	-	6,812	**98,034**
Investment properties	-	-	67,586		-	-	-	**67,586**
Development properties	-	-	2,943		-	-	-	**2,943**
Investment in associates	-	12,036	-		-	-	-	**12,036**
Other assets	7,642	6,304	-		4,514	-	16,776	**35,237**
Goodwill	-	25,971	-	-	-	-	-	**25,971**
Total funded exposures	**69,189**	**346,116**	**219,274**	**-**	**69,386**	**298,940**	**45,782**	**1,048,686**
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	53,487	18,510	20,257		7,501	1,015	7,998	**108,769**
Total unfunded exposures	**53,487**	**18,510**	**20,257**	**-**	**7,501**	**1,015**	**7,998**	**108,769**
Total exposures	**122,675**	**364,626**	**239,531**	**-**	**76,887**	**299,956**	**53,780**	**1,157,455**

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

5.1.2 Exposure by Industry (continued)

Table 5.8 Exposure by type of credit exposure (PD 1.3.23 c)

(BD '000s)

	Contribution by Equity of Investment Accountholders							
Exposure Type	Trading and Manufacturing	Banks and Financial Institutions	Real Estate	Aviation	Individuals	Government	Others	Total
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank of Bahrain		107,134						**107,134**
Placements with financial institutions		37,965						**37,965**
Murabaha financing	23,738	34,047	22,884	-	132,113	126,205	3,677	**342,665**
Mudaraba financing	114,626	9,181	81,088	-	54,935	86,785	23,380	**369,995**
Musharaka	13,963	-	11,471	-	6,827	-	-	**32,261**
Credit Cards	57	10	7	-	2,543	2	-	**2,618**
Finance Lease Assets	47,268	-	26,692	-	241,005	2,033	3,031	**320,029**
Total funded exposures	**199,652**	**188,336**	**142,142**	**-**	**437,423**	**215,024**	**30,089**	**1,212,667**
Contingent Liabilities & Commitments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total unfunded exposures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total exposures	**199,652**	**188,336**	**142,142**	**-**	**437,423**	**215,024**	**30,089**	**1,212,667**

Table 5.9 The exposure by industry including impaired assets and the related impairment is as follows: (PD 1.3.23 h)

(BD '000s)

	Gross Past Due Financing Contracts	12 month ECL and Lifetime ECL not impaired (Stage 1 & 2)	Gross Impaired Financing Contracts	Life time ECL credit impaired (Stage 3)
Trading and Manufacturing	1,994	(110)	7,062	(2,172)
Banks and Financial Institutions	4,958	(2)	25,550	(3,045)
Real Estate	5,932	(372)	3,357	(1,602)
Individuals	31,154	(589)	15,272	(6,515)
Others	2,019	(196)	16,163	(10,911)
Total	**46,057**	**(1,270)**	**67,403**	**(24,245)**

Table 5.10 Ageing Analysis (PD 1.3.24 b (i))

(BD '000s)

	Gross Impaired and Past Due Contracts					
	Up to 1 Year	Over 1 year up to 3 years	Over 3 years	Expected Credit Losses (ECL) / Specific Provisions	Net Outstanding	Market Value of Collateral
Trading and Manufacturing	2,603	5,500	953	(2,282)	6,773	8,994
Banks and Financial Institutions	4,958	25,550	-	(3,047)	27,460	5,637
Real Estate	6,304	1,584	1,401	(1,974)	7,315	15,075
Individuals	33,395	2,635	10,396	(7,105)	39,322	62,857
Others	16,882	160	1,140	(11,107)	7,075	11,618
Total	**64,142**	**35,428**	**13,889**	**(25,515)**	**87,945**	**104,181**

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

5.1.3 Movement In Net Allowance For Credit Losses / Impairment (PD 1.3.24 d)

Table 5.11 The balance of allowance for credit loss in the below table includes all financial assets and off-balance sheet exposures in addition to financing assets:

(BD '000s)

	Stage 1: 12-month ECL	Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	Total ECL
Balance at the beginning of the year	**7,191**	**7,295**	**19,042**	**33,528**
- transferred to Stage 1: 12 month ECL	1,464	(1,128)	(336)	-
- transferred to Stage 2: Lifetime ECL not credit-impaired	(317)	810	(493)	-
- transferred to Stage 3: Lifetime ECL credit-impaired	(49)	(1,815)	1,864	-
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	6,257	935	10,439	17,631
Recoveries / write-backs	-	(62)	(433)	(495)
Allowance for credit losses	**7,355**	**(1,260)**	**11,041**	**17,136**
Exchange adjustments and other movements	-	**-**	(125)	**(125)**
Amounts written off during the year	-	-	(3,239)	**(3,239)**
Balance at the end of the year	**14,546**	**6,035**	**26,719**	**47,300**

5.1.4 Exposure by External Credit Rating

The Group uses public information provided by external rating agencies such as Standard & Poor's, Fitch, Moody's and Capital Intelligence (accredited External Credit Assessment Institutions – ECAI). The lowest of the ratings based on information available to public is used as an input in computing rated exposures. **(PD 1.3.22 c, d, e)**

Table 5.12

(BD '000s)

Exposure Type	Gross Credit Exposure*	Rated Exposure	Unrated Exposure
Cash	8,928		8,928
Claims on sovereigns	635,585		635,585
Claims on banks	275,202	246,087	29,115
Claims on corporate portfolio	299,997		299,997
Regulatory retail portfolio	95,456		95,456
Mortgages	677,811		677,811
Past due receivables over 90 days	48,211		48,211
Investments in Securities and Sukuk	13,247		13,247
Holding of Real Estate	169,024		169,024
Other assets and Specialized financing	108,618		108,618
Total	**2,332,079**	**246,087**	**2,085,991**

* Gross credit exposure above have been extracted from the workings prepared based on the Form PIRI submitted to the CBB by the Bank.

It is the Group's policy to maintain accurate and consistent risk ratings across the credit portfolio through the internal risk rating system. As such, the Group uses internal risk ratings that are supported by a variety of financial analytics, combined with processed market information, to provide main inputs for measurement of counterparty credit risk. All internal ratings are tailored to various categories and are derived in accordance with the Group's credit policy and are assessed and updated on a regular basis. **(PD 1.3.22 e)**

Note a: In accordance with the Public Disclosure requirements to disclose the regulatory capital requirements for credit risk under standardised approach, the above amounts have been extracted from the workings prepared based on the Form PIRI submitted to the CBB by the Bank.

Note b: The gross credit exposure is arrived at after considering the following:
- inclusion of unfunded exposure (after CCF);
- risk weighting of excess amount over maximum permitted large exposure limit at 800%.

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

5.1.5 Maturity Analysis of Exposures

The table below summarizes the notional principal amounts and the relative exposure before applying credit risk mitigation:

Table 5.13

(BD '000s)

	Notional Principal	Credit Exposure *
Contingent liabilities on behalf of customers	44,620	31,593
Irrevocable unutilised commitments	64,148	23,167
Forward foreign exchange contracts	36,988	36,988
Operating lease commitments	3,011	-
Total	**148,767**	**91,748**

* Credit exposure is after applying CCF.

Table 5.14 Contractual maturity analysis by major type of credit exposure - Funded (PD 1.3.23 g) (PD 1.3.24 a)

(BD '000s)

Exposure Type	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Total within 12 months	1 – 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 20 years	Over 20 years	Total Over 12 months	Total
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	288,266	-	**288,266**	-	-	-	-	**-**	**288,266**
Sovereign Sukuk	18,036	39,157	**57,193**	268,005	53,024		14,887	**335,915**	**393,108**
Placements with financial institutions	32,670	5,295	**37,965**	-	-			**-**	**37,965**
Corporate Sukuk	1,285	8,974	**10,259**	6,136	-			**6,136**	**16,395**
Financing assets and finance lease assets	151,211	213,767	**364,977**	553,131	213,180	111,285	41,240	**918,835**	**1,283,812**
Non-trading investments	-	-	**-**	-	98,034			**98,034**	**98,034**
Investment properties	-	-	**-**	-	67,586			**67,586**	**67,586**
Development properties	-	-	**-**	-	2,943			**2,943**	**2,943**
Investment in associates	-	-	**-**	-	12,036			**12,036**	**12,036**
Other assets	12,032	397	**12,428**	1,166	21,377	264	-	**22,808**	**35,237**
Goodwill	-	-	**-**		25,971			**25,971**	**25,971**
Total	**503,498**	**267,590**	**771,088**	**828,438**	**494,151**	**111,550**	**56,126**	**1,490,265**	**2,261,353**

Table 5.14 (a) Contractual maturity analysis by major type of credit exposure - Unfunded

(BD '000s)

Exposure Type	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Total within 12 months	1 – 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 20 years	Over 20 years	Total Over 12 months	Total
Unutilised commitments	7,655	22,035	**29,690**	13,270	8,488	10,670	2,030	**34,458**	**64,148**
Contingent liabilities	25,995	13,879	**39,874**	4,733	13	-	-	**4,746**	**44,620**
Operating lease commitments	-	1,343	**1,343**	1,668	-	-	-	**1,668**	**3,011**
Forward foreign exchange contracts	34,045	2,943	**36,988**	-	-	-	-	**-**	**36,988**
Total	**67,695**	**40,201**	**107,896**	**19,671**	**8,500**	**10,670**	**2,030**	**40,871**	**148,767**

The above contractual maturity analysis is based on consolidated statement of financial position classification.

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.1 CREDIT RISK (continued)

5.1.5 Maturity Analysis of Exposures (continued)

Table 5.15 Contractual maturity analysis by major type of funding

(BD '000s)

	Up to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	Total within 12 months	1 – 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 20 years	Over 20 years	Total Over 12 months	Total
Placements from financial institutions	59,283	57,298	**116,581**	302	-	-	-	**302**	**116,883**
Customer current accounts	363,970	-	**363,970**	-	-	-	-	**-**	**363,970**
Murabaha term financing	137,461	66,752	**204,213**	2,211	15,247	-	-	**17,459**	**221,671**
Other liabilities	41,404	68	**41,472**	4,673	6,132	1	4	**10,810**	**52,282**
Equity of Investment Accountholders	734,904	407,881	**1,142,785**	82,272	323	-	-	**82,595**	**1,225,380**
Total	**1,337,022**	**531,999**	**1,869,020**	**89,458**	**21,702**	**1**	**4**	**111,165**	**1,980,186**

5.2 MARKET RISK

Market risk arises from fluctuations in market prices on financial instruments and foreign exchange rates that could have an indirect effect on the Group's assets value and equity prices. The Board of Directors has set limits on the risk that may be accepted. This is monitored on a regular basis by the Group's Asset and Liability Committee. **(PD 1.3.27 a)**

Table 5.16 The Group's capital charge in respect of market risk in accordance with the standardized methodology is as follows:

(BD '000s)

	Risk Weighted Asset	Capital Requirement	Period End Capital Charge	Capital Requirement – Minimum*	Capital Requirement – Maximum*
Foreign exchange risk	250	31	20	20	186
Total market risk	**250**	**31**	**20**	**20**	**186**

* The information in these columns shows the minimum and maximum capital charge of each of the market risk categories on a quarterly basis during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Foreign exchange positions constitute a major component of the market risk capital charge. The Group maintains a conservative market risk exposure that is focused on the foreign exchange risk coming from the Group's banking book positions. The open positions were taken in order of running the Group's day to day operations that include funding for the Group's investment portfolio. The Group monitors and manages these open positions on a daily basis. **(PD 1.3.27 a)**

5.3 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inherent in all business activities and can never be eliminated entirely; however shareholder value can be preserved and enhanced by managing, mitigating and, in some cases, insuring against operational risk. To achieve this goal, the Group has developed an operational risk framework which encompasses identification, measurement, management and monitoring of risk through risk control and mitigation. A variety of underlying processes are being deployed across the Group including risk and control self assessments, Key Risk Indicators (KRI), event management, new product review and approval processes and business contingency plans. **(PD 1.3.21 c)**

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.3 OPERATIONAL RISK (continued)

The Group's policy dictates that the operational functions of booking, recording and monitoring of transactions are carried out by staff that are independent of the individuals initiating the transactions. Each business line including Operations, Information Technology, Human Resources, Legal, Compliance and Financial Control is further responsible for employing the aforementioned framework processes and control programs to manage its operational risk within the guidelines established by the policy, and to develop internal procedures that comply with these policies. To ensure that all operational risks to which the Group is exposed to are adequately managed, support functions are also involved in the identification, measurement, management, monitoring and control/mitigation of operational risk, as appropriate. **(PD 1.3.28) (PD 1.3.29)**

Consistent with the fundamental principle of ownership, the relevant business units are accountable and responsible for managing the operational risks relevant to their respective businesses. Consequently, business and support units have documented procedures and controls in place along with departmental instruction manuals. All changes to such policies are subject to agreement by all respective business units and approval of the Board of Directors following management review. Procedures are reviewed by the respective business or support unit and approved at the management level. **(PD 1.3.28) (PD 1.3.29)**

The Group has a well established Business Continuity Policy and Disaster Recovery Program, and has documented updated procedures covering all activities necessary for business continuity in case of a business disrupting event. Internal Audit also provides an independent assessment to evaluate the program's effectiveness.

In accordance with the basic indicator approach methodology of Basel III, the total consolidated minimum capital charge in respect of operational risk was BD 12,150 thousands. This capital charge was computed by categorizing the Group's activities into its specific business lines (as defined by the Basel III framework) and multiplying the business line's average gross income for the last three financial years by a predefined beta factor and adding the aggregation of operational risk weighted exposures of ASB Seychelles. (PD 1.3.19)

Table 5.17

	(BD '000s)
	Dec-2020
Average gross income	51,555
Risk weighted exposures	96,666
Minimum capital charge	12,083

The Group uses the Temenos T24 core system developed by Globus, for obtaining the data needed for analysis of events and data related to credit, market and operational risk assessment. The Bank uses a dedicated system namely 'Risk Nucleus' system developed by BenchMatrix for effective operational risk management.

Non-Shari'a compliant income for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to BD 209 thousands. This has arisen primarily from conventional financing and investments, penalty charges from customers and income on current accounts balances held with correspondent banks. No Sharia violations were identified during the year. (PD 1.3.30 a, b)

5.4 RATE OF RETURN RISK (PD 1.3.39)

Rate of return risk arises from the possibility that changes in return rates will affect future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to rate of return risk as a result of mismatches of return rate repricing of assets and liabilities. In addition, rate of return risk can also affect the Group through market wide rate changes that are brought on by changes in the economy. The effect of the market rates is reflected and can be seen in the Group's pricing of contracts as they carry competitive pricing that follows the market. When risks are high, the market tends to place a higher rate of return to maintain the risk/return profile. Accordingly, the market reduces the rate of return when it identifies a decrease in the market wide risk that would be reflected by banks decreasing their rate of return pricing.

This risk is minimized as the Group's rate sensitive assets and liabilities are mostly for short tenures. In addition, the Group's cautious asset liability strategy avoids funding long term lending facilities from short term borrowings. The Group has set limits for profit return risk and these are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Group's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO).

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.4 RATE OF RETURN RISK (PD 1.3.39) (continued)

The below tables provides the asset and liability re-pricing profile on the contractual repricing or maturity dates, whichever is earlier for the year ended 31 December 2020 . (PD 1.3.27 c)

Table 5.18

(BD '000s)

Assets	Total	Upto 1 month	>1 to 3 months	>3 to 6 months	>6 to 12 months	>1 to 2 years	>2 to 3 years	>3 years	Profit insensitive
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	288,266	-	-	-	-	-			288,266
Sovereign Sukuk	393,108	9,275	8,760	671	38,321	57,880	17,892	260,308	-
Placements with financial institutions	37,965	32,670	-	2,016	3,279	-	-	-	-
Corporate Sukuk	16,395	1,222	60	2,069	6,877	2,250	-	3,918	-
Murabaha financing	381,134	16,811	35,566	15,655	40,771	45,885	44,487	181,958	-
Mudaraba financing	398,091	20,303	43,806	51,798	60,527	54,804	39,589	127,265	-
Musharaka	32,577	20	766	443	15,932	2,520	8,312	4,583	-
Credit Cards	2,647	2,647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance lease assets	469,363	27,506	3,787	12,468	16,178	53,111	35,051	321,261	-
Non-trading investments	98,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,034
Investment properties	67,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,586
Development properties	2,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,943
Investment in associates	12,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,036
Other assets	35,237	999	-	-	11	557	155	1,973	31,542
Goodwill	25,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,971
Total Assets (A)	**2,261,353**	**111,454**	**92,745**	**85,121**	**181,895**	**217,008**	**145,486**	**901,266**	**526,379**
Liabilities									
Placements from financial institutions	116,883	24,020	35,263	35,494	21,804	302	-	-	-
Customer current accounts	363,970	-	-	-	-	-	-		363,970
Murabaha term financing	221,671	60,462	76,998	52,090	14,662	-	-	17,459	-
Other liabilities	52,282	16,588	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,694
Equity of investment accountholders	1,225,380	269,000	219,773	124,813	283,068	60,288	5,405	16,902	246,131
Total Liabilities	1,980,186	370,070	332,034	212,397	319,533	60,590	5,405	34,361	645,795
Shareholders funds	281,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,81,167
Total Liabilities & Shareholders Funds	**2,261,353**	**370,070**	**332,034**	**212,397**	**319,533**	**60,590**	**5,405**	**34,361**	**926,962**
Off-Balance Sheet Liabilities	108,768	6,881	6,881	13,763	13,763	13,763	-	-	53,717
Total liabilities with Off-Balance Sheet Items (B)	**2,370,121**	**376,952**	**338,915**	**226,160**	**333,296**	**74,352**	**5,405**	**34,361**	**980,678**
Gap (A - B)		(265,497)	(246,170)	(141,039)	(151,401)	142,655	140,081	866,905	
Cumulative Gap		**(265,497)**	**(511,668)**	**(652,706)**	**(804,108)**	**(661,453)**	**(521,372)**	**345,533**	

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.4 RATE OF RETURN RISK (PD 1.3.39) (continued)

Table 5.18 (a)

(BD '000s)

Profit rate risk in the Banking Book 200bp Profit Rate Shocks	
Rate shock	Effect on net profit at 31 December 2020
Upward rate shocks:	(6,911)
Downward rate shocks:	6,911

5.5 EQUITY POSITION RISK (PD 1.3.21 d) (PD 1.3.31)

Equity position risk arises from the possibility of changes in the price of equities or equity indices and the corresponding effect they will have on future profitability or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group is exposed to equity risk in the non-trading position and investment portfolio primarily in its core international and GCC markets.

Equity risk in the banking book is effectively managed by the active involvement of the Executive and Investment committees; adhering to the policies and procedures in place; involvement of competent professionals; adequate internal control environment and independent internal audit department.

Executive and Investment Committee Oversight

The Board of Director's involvement begins with the approval of the Investment Policy which essentially determines the following: aggregate portfolio parameters, asset class restrictions, approval authorities, risk tolerance, maturity considerations, exit strategy and governance issues.

The Executive Committee has delegated authority within the overall Board authority. It provides direction to the Executive Management on all business matters and assumes the role of the Board to address matters arising between Board meetings. The Committee is responsible for business matters concerning credit and market risks, strategy review and recommendations to the Board. The Investment Committee reviews and approves all transactions related to corporate and real estate investments, as well as monitoring their performance on an ongoing basis. In addition, the Committee is responsible to oversee the performance of the fund managers and recommend exit strategies to maximize return to its investors.

Internal Controls

With regard to internal controls, the investment activity is subject to the same rigorous checks and balances in place for the commercial banking activity. Adequacy of internal controls is ensured by the recruitment of adequate qualified professionals, proper definition and communication of departmental and personnel roles, separation of responsibilities of origination and implementation, independent reporting by the Financial Controls Department, periodic internal audit of the existence and implementation of processes and controls. All recommendations of the Investment Department are documented in the form of Investment Portfolio Reports and Investment Memorandums and are subject to independent due diligence review by Investment Middle Office. Responsibility for all deployments and receipt of redemption proceeds vests with the Investment Administration Department. The Investment Department ensures transparency in valuation by sourcing pricing from the available sources and using conservative valuation principles in accordance with international accounting standards. In addition, the Investment Middle Office operates as an independent department that is responsible for undergoing the due diligence for investments proposed by the Investments Department. This way, the Investment Department can specialize in sourcing deals and performing the initial analysis, whereas the Investment Middle Office will focus on preparing the detailed due diligence analysis at the start of an investment. Moreover, the Investment Administration Department will perform the investment management duties of monitoring the investment company and preparing performance reports along with other required documentation. This set-up helps streamline processes as each group will focus on a specific set of duties that results in time savings as well as having independence controls.

5 PROFILE OF RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS AND CAPITAL CHARGE (continued)

5.5 EQUITY POSITION RISK (continued)

Table 5.19 Equity positions in the Banking Book

(BD '000s)

	Gross Credit Exposure
Quoted Equities	4,162
Unquoted Equities	93,872
Investment in associates - equity accounted	12,036
Net realized gain/ (loss) during the year	(252)
Net unrealized gain/ (loss) during the year	(8,866)

(BD '000s)

Asset Categories for Credit Risk	Gross Credit Exposure	Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Charge
Equity Investments - Unlisted	886	1,329	166
Significant investment in the common shares of financial entities >10%	12,036	30,091	3,761
Investment in listed real estate companies	7,174	21,521	2,690
Investment in unlisted real estate companies	90,558	362,234	45,279

The Group's equity positions strategy consists of investments that are expected to bring in capital gains or for strategic reasons. The strategy has been drafted after considering the Board's risk appetite and the Board's approved liquidity, market risk and capital management policies. In line with the Board's approved policies, the investment strategy is conservative in the sense that it avoids investments with high volatility returns.

5.6 DISPLACED COMMERCIAL RISK (PD 1.3.41 a) (PD 1.3.21 f) (PD 1.3.32 i)

The Group is exposed to displaced commercial risk in the event of having Equity of investment accounts (EOIA) profit rates that are lower than market rates, thus putting the Group in risk of paying EOIA account holders from shareholders funds to cover the profit volatility risk. ASBB has mitigated this risk through regular monitoring of liquidity gaps, deposit rates and concentrations in terms of the funding requirements by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO). The ALCO reviews and monitors peer review analysis which includes average deposit rates paid by its peers in order to realign the deposit rates with the current market.

5.7 LIQUIDITY RISK (PD 1.3.36) (PD 1.3.37)

The Group monitors in an active manner its liquidity profile through analysis of the liquidity gap across specific timeframes in order to maintain the net asset liability position that is within the Board's risk appetite. The maintenance of the net asset liability position is done through the monitoring of the Group's liquidity indicators through which the Group's liquidity profile can be assessed. In addition, the Group further mitigates its liquidity risk by establishing multiple funding sources to decrease it's correlation to an individual funding counterparty. The multiple funding lines can be used to offset any shortage resulting from the Group's obligations and/or to settle any shortage from each of the current accounts and Equity of investment accounts. The liquidity coverage ratio as of 31 December 2020 was 141.56%.

5.8 OTHER RISKS

The Group has an investment in a foreign banking subsidiary wherein the transactions are denominated in US Dollars (USD) and since the BHD is pegged to USD there is no foreign exchange translation effect on the investment. **(PD 1.3.42).** The group has an investment in associate denominated in Algerian Dinar and the impact of foreign currency translation is included under Foreign Currency Translation Reserve (FCTR) in equity.

6 EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS

Equity of investment accountholders' fund is commingled with Group's and Wakala fund to form one general Mudaraba pool. This pooled fund is used to fund and invest in banking assets generating income, however no priority is granted to any party for the purpose of investments and distribution of profits. The Group does not allocate non-performing assets to IAH pool. All the impairment allowances are allocated to owners' equity. Recoveries from non-performing financial assets are also not allocated to IAH accountholders. Only the profits earned on pool of assets funded from IAH and owners' equity are allocated between the owners' equity and IAH. As per the policy of the Group, minimum of 15% of return on assets earned is distributed to investment accountholders and 85% is retained by the Group as Mudarib share. The Group did not charge any administration expenses to investment accounts.

6 EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS (continued)

The funds are invested and managed in accordance with Shari'a principles. **(PD 1.3.32 b)**

According to the terms of acceptance of the unrestricted investment accounts, 100% of the funds are invested after deducting a mandatory reserve. In order to avoid excessive risk concentration the Group invests the commingled funds in such a way so as to comply with the CBB's large exposures limits. All Equity of investment accounts are classified as Mudarabas where fees are deducted before profit allocation, as there is no limit against their withdrawal. It should however be noted that Mudaraba account fees are subject to being partially or totally waived in order to match investment account holder market returns. **(PD 1.3.32 c, j, k)**

The Risk weighted assets of the Group include the contribution from EIAH which are subject to the 30% risk weight.

The EIAH and other customers can use the Group's relationship managers for any advice, mediation services, grievances and complaints. **(PD 1.3.32 f, g)**

There is no variation between Mudarib agreed sharing and contractual agreed ratio. Profit earned and paid and rate of return comparatives for the Equity of investment account holders for the years ended 31 December 2020,2019, 2018,2017, 2016 and 2015 are as follows: (**PD 1.3.33 e, l, m, n**)

Table 6.1

(BD '000s)

	Dec-2020	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2017	Dec 2016	Dec 2015
Shareholders	29,335	28,425	246	119	119	155
EOIA (before smoothing)	60,186	50,271	492	230	216	282
Profit earned for EOIA before smoothing	60,186	50,271	492	230	216	282
Profit paid for EOIA after smoothing	29,335	28,425	246	119	119	155
Balance of:						
PER	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
IRR	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	7	7
Annual Rate of Return Benchmark	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Annual Rate of Return (EOIA) - Profit earned	4.91%	4.86%	0.53%	0.23%	0.18%	0.41%
Annual Rate of Return (EOIA) - Profit paid	2.39%	2.75%	0.27%	0.12%	0.10%	0.23%
PER Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-
PER %	-	-	-	-	-	-
IRR Amount	-	-	-	-	7	7
IRR %	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation						
Mudaraba Profit Earned	60,186	50,271	492	230	216	282
Mudarib fees	(30,851)	(21,846)	(246)	(111)	(97)	(127)
Profit credited to EOIA accounts	**29,335**	**28,425**	**246**	**119**	**119**	**155**
IRR movements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit on EOIA	**29,335**	**28,425**	**246**	**119**	**119**	**155**
Mudarib fee as a percentage of total investment profit	51%	43%	50%	48%	45%	45%
EOIA Balance	1,225,380	1,034,743	99,761	118,881	68,796	62,351
RWA as per PIRI Report	170,292	11,469	6,886	18,727	4,128	1,952

* Year ended 2019 has been restated on account of adoption of FAS31 standard

6 EQUITY OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS (continued)

Table 6.2

(BD '000s)

	Dec-20	Dec 2019	Dec 2018	Dec 2017	Dec 2016	Dec 2015
Rate of Return	2.39%	2.75%	0.25%	0.10%	0.17%	0.25%
Return on average EOIA assets (ROAA)	5.45%	15.23%	0.49%	0.26%	0.32%	0.42%
Return on average equity (Total Owner's Equity) (ROAE)	20.89%	16.15%	0.16%	0.14%	0.07%	0.09%

Table 6.3 Equity of investment accountholders by Counterparty Type and Islamic Product (PD 1.3.33 i)

Total assets breakdown by EOIA & Self financed

(BD '000s)

	Total Exposures	Funded by EOIA	Self Financed	% of EOIA to Total
Sovereign	513,964	215,024	298,940	42%
Financial Institutions	534,452	188,336	346,116	35%
Corporate	706,127	371,883	334,244	53%
Retail	506,809	437,423	69,386	86%
Total	**2,261,353**	**1,212,667**	**1,048,686**	**54%**

Table 6.4 The changes in asset allocation are as follows: (PD 1.3.32 d)

(BD '000s)

	Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank		Placements with financial institutions		Financing Assets		Finance Lease Assets	
	EOIA	Self Financed	EOIA	Self Financed	EOIA	Self Financed	EOIA	Self Financed
Asset Allocation as on 31 December 2020	107,134	181,132	37,965	-	747,538	66,911	320,029	149,334
Asset Allocation as on 31 December 2019	117,829	101,627	76,660	38,143	656,985	28,771	183,269	206,473
Asset Allocation as on 31 December 2018	-	-	99,761	63,544	-	-	-	-
Asset Allocation as on 31 December 2017	-	-	118,881	22,344	-	-	-	-
Asset Allocation as on 31 December 2016	-	-	68,796	113,656	-	-	-	-
Asset Allocation as on 31 December 2015	-	-	62,351	40,994	-	-	-	-

There are no off-balance sheet exposures arising from investment decisions attributable to the EOIA holders.

7 OTHER DISCLOSURES

7.1 CURRENCY RISK

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board has set limits on positions by currency. Positions are monitored on a daily basis by the Market Risk department and on a periodic basis by the Audit and Risk Committee as well as ALCO to ensure positions are maintained within established limits. Substantial portion of the Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in Bahraini Dinars, US Dollars or Saudi Riyals. As the Bahraini Dinar and Saudi Riyals are pegged to the US Dollars, positions in these currencies are not considered to represent significant currency risk as of 31 December 2020.

7.2 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties represent associated companies, major shareholders, 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 Senior Management. For further details refer Note 29 titled Related Party Transactions in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020. The intra-group and related party transactions are made at arms length basis during the year. (PD 1.3.10 e) (PD 1.3.23 d)

7 OTHER DISCLOSURES (continued)

7.3 RESTRUCTURED FACILITIES

As at 31 December 2020, the balance of the renegotiated financing facilities to individuals and corporate was BD 46,896 thousands. In general, facilities are renegotiated to optimize a facility's credit profile with respect to its recoverability. This can involve changing any of the profit rate, tenure or security package. Previous restructuring of any facilities to individual and corporate customers did not have any significant impact on present and future earnings. (PD 1.3.23 j)

7.4 ASSETS SOLD UNDER RECOURSE AGREEMENTS

The Group has not entered into any recourse agreement during the year ended 31 December 2020. (PD 1.3.23 k)

7.5 LEGAL RISK AND CLAIMS

As at 31 December 2020, legal suits amounting to BD 2,379 thousands (2019: BD 385 thousands) were pending against the Group. Based on the opinion of the Group's legal counsel, the total estimated liability arising from these cases is not considered to be material to the Group's consolidated financial position as the Group has also filed counter cases against these parties. (PD 1.3.30 c)

7.6 DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME

Certain customers' deposits of the Group are covered by deposit protection schemes established by the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB). Customers' deposits held with the Bank in the Kingdom of Bahrain are covered by the Regulation Protecting Deposits and Equity of unrestricted investment accounts issued by the CBB in accordance with Resolution No.(34) of 2010. This scheme covers eligible 'natural persons' (individuals) up to a maximum of BD 20,000 as set out by CBB requirements. A periodic contribution as mandated by the CBB is paid by the Group under this scheme. **(PD 4.4.2)**

7.7 EXPOSURE TO HIGHLY-LEVERAGED AND OTHER HIGH-RISK COUNTERPARTIES

The bank has no exposure to highly-leverged and other high-risk counterparties as per the definition provided in the CBB rulebook PD-1.3.24 **(PD 1.3.23 e)**

7.8 EXPOSURES IN EXCESS OF REGULATORY LIMITS

The CBB has set a single exposure limit of 15% of the bank's total Capital Base on exposures to individuals and a combined exposure limit of 25% of the total Capital Base of closely-connected counterparties. The excess amount of any exposure above the mentioned thresholds must be risk-weighted at 800% unless it is an exempt exposure in accordance with the requirements in the CBB rulebook.

The bank has no exposures that are in excess of individual obligor limit of 15% of the bank's Capital Base as of 31 December 2020 (PD 1.3.23 f)

7.9 CBB PENALTIES (PD 1.3.44)

During 2020 an amount of BD 10,000 was paid as penalty to the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) due to a matter deemed as miscommunication from the Bank's appointed respresentative. The matter was closed without any recourse on either parties.

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

APPENDIX PD-2: RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENTS

Step 1: Disclosure of Balance Sheet under Regulatory scope of Consolidation

There are no differences between the regulatory and accounting consolidation, with both following line by line consolidation approach using consistent account policies without excluding any entities. As mandated by the Central Bank of Bahrain ("CBB"), financing facilities and investments have been grossed up with collective impairment provision, as presented below:

	BHD '000
Balance sheet as per published financial statements	**2,261,353**
Collective provision impairment	20,581
Less: Provision related to Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	(490)
Balance sheet as in Regulatory Return	**2,281,444**

Step 2: Reconcilation of published financial balance sheet to regulatory reporting as at 31 December 2020

BHD '000

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Consolidated PIRI data	Reference
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks and Central Bank	**288,266**	**288,342**	
of which Self financed		181,209	
of which financed by URIA		107,134	
Placements with banks and similar financial institutions	**37,965**	**38,106**	
of which financed by URIA	-	38,106	
Financing assets	**814,449**	**1,303,362**	
Finance lease assets	**469,363**	-	
of which Self financed	-	223,222	
of which financed by URIA	-	1,080,140	
Available-for-sale investments	**410,761**	**411,040**	
of which Non-trading investments	1,258		
of which Sovereign Sukuk	393,108		
of which Corporate Sukuk	16,395		
Investment properties	**70,529**	**70,529**	
of which Investments in real estate	67,586	-	
of which Development properties	2,943	-	
Investment in associates	**12,036**	**12,036**	
Property, plant, and equipment (PPE)	**1,961**	**1,961**	
Other Assets	**156,023**	**156,068**	
Non-Trading investment	96,776	-	
Other receivables and prepayments	33,276	-	
Goodwill	25,971	-	G
Total Assets	**2,261,353**	**2,281,444**	
Liabilities			
Customers' current accounts	**363,970**	**363,970**	
Placements from financial institutions	**116,883**	**116,883**	
Funding Liabilities (e.g. reverse commodity murabaha, etc.)	**221,671**	**221,671**	
of which Murabaha term financing	221,671	-	
Accruals, deferred income, other liabilities, current and deferred tax liabilities (DTLs)	**52,282**	**51,792**	
of which Other liabilities	51,143	50,653	
of which Dividends payable	1,139	1,139	
Unrestricted Investment Accounts	**1,225,380**	**1,225,380**	
Total Liabilities	**1,980,186**	**1,979,696**	

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL DISCLOSURE (continued)

APPENDIX PD-2: RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENTS (continued)

BHD '000

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Consolidated PIRI data	Reference
Owners' Equity			
Total share capital	**222,920**	**222,920**	**A**
Share capital	230,450	230,450	
Treasury stock	(7,530)	(7,530)	
Reserves and retained earnings	**57,846**	**57,846**	
Share premium	12,209	12,209	**C-1**
Statutory reserve	21,778	21,778	**C-2**
Retained earnings (excluding profit for the year)	(16,834)	(16,834)	**B-1**
Subsidy from government	2,143	2,143	
Modification Loss	(24,768)	(24,768)	
Modification loss amortization	24,768	24,768	**B-2**
Net profit for the year	**9,142**	**9,142**	
of which amount eligible for CET1	6,633	6,633	**B-3**
of which amount not eligible for CET1	2,509	2,509	
Fx translation adjustment	(3,784)	(3,784)	**C-3**
Changes in fair value - amount eligible for CET1	9,844	9,844	**C-4**
Real estate fair value reserve - amount eligible for T2	23,348	23,348	**D**
Minority interest in subsidiaries' share capital	**401**	**401**	
of which amount eligible for CET1	-	121	**E-1**
of which amount eligible for AT1	-	26	**E-2**
of which amount eligible for T2	-	35	**E-3**
of which amount not eligible for regulatory capital	-	220	
Expected credit losses (Stages 1 & 2)	-	**20,581**	
of which amount eligible for T2	-	12,362	**F**
of which amount not eligible for regulatory capital	-	8,218	
Total Owners' Equity	**281,167**	**301,748**	
Total Liabilities + Owners' Equity	**2,261,353**	**2,281,444**	

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL DISCLOSURE (continued)

APPENDIX PD-1: RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENTS & TEMPLATE

Step 3: Composition of Capital Common Template as at 31 December 2020

BHD '000

	Composition of Capital and mapping to regulatory reports	Component of regulatory capital	Reference numbers of balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus	222,920	A
2	Retained earnings	14,567	B1+B2+B3
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	40,047	C1+C2+C3+C4
4	*Not Applicable*		
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	121	E1
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	277,655	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	25,971	G
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in paragraph 562 of Basel II framework)	-	
14	*Not applicable*		
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	
16	Investments in own shares	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26	CBB specific regulatory adjustments	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	25,971	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**251,684**	

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL DISCLOSURE (continued)

APPENDIX PD-1: RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENTS & TEMPLATE (continued)

Step 3: Composition of Capital Common Template as at 31 December 2020 (continued)

BHD '000

		Component of regulatory capital	Reference numbers of balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1*	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	26	E-2
35	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	-	
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**26**	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
41	CBB specific regulatory adjustments		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**26**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**251,710**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	23,348	D
47	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2*	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	35	E-3
49	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	-	
50	Provisions	12,362	F
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**35,745**	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments		
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL DISCLOSURE (continued)

APPENDIX PD-1: RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENTS & TEMPLATE (continued)

Step 3: Composition of Capital Common Template as at 31 December 2020 (continued)

BHD '000

		Component of regulatory capital	Reference numbers of balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**35,745**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**287,455**	
60	**Total risk weighted assets**	**1,086,432**	
	Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**23.17%**	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**23.17%**	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**26.46%**	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus D-SIB buffer requirement expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**9.00%**	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	**2.50%**	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	**0.00%**	
67	of which: D-SIB buffer requirement	**0.00%**	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**23.17%**	
	National minima including CCB (if different from Basel 3)		
69	CBB Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio	**9.00%**	
70	CBB Tier 1 minimum ratio	**10.50%**	
71	CBB total capital minimum ratio	**12.50%**	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financials	**-**	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials	**-**	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	**-**	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	**-**	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	20,581	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	12,362	
78	N/A		
79	N/A		
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2019 and 1 Jan 2023)		
80	*Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-	
81	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	
82	*Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-	
83	*Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	
84	*Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-	
85	*Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-	

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL DISCLOSURE (continued)

APPENDIX PD-3: FEATURES OF REGULATORY CAPITAL

For the period ended 31 December 2020

1	Issuer	Al Salam Bank, Bahrain
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	SALAM
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	All applicable laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Bahrain
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional CBB rules	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional CBB rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	Group
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Common Equity shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in mil, as of most recent reporting date)	BD 230.45 Million
9	Par value of instrument	BD 0.100
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' Equity
11	Original date of issuance	13-Apr-06
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Not applicable
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not applicable
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Dividend as decided by the Shareholders
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Not applicable
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Not applicable
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	Not applicable
25	If convertible, fully or partially	Not applicable
26	If convertible, conversion rate	Not applicable
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Not applicable
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Not applicable
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Not applicable
30	Write-down feature	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Not applicable
32	If write-down, full or partial	Not applicable
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Not applicable
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Not applicable
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Not applicable
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not applicable

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) Disclosure

31 December 2020

BACKGROUND:

ASBB has been subjected to the Basel III NSFR standards from December 2019, pursuant to CBB circular No. EDBS/KH/54/2018 dated 16th August 2018. ASBB is required to maintain NSFR of at least 100% on an on-going basis. CBB has relaxed this ratio to 80% until 31 December 2021 due to the pressures within the banking sector following the COVID-19 pandemic. However, ASBB still seeks to maintain the original 100% requirement.

The objective of NSFR is to improve the resiliency of banks by promoting long term funding stability. NSFR is designed to limit the risks emanating from excessive maturity mismatches over the medium to long term. More specifically, the NSFR requires ASBB to fund illiquid assets with a minimum amount of stable liabilities over a horizon of one year.

The NSFR requires banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance sheet activities. CBB circular stipulates the applicable Required Stable Funding ("RSF") factor for each category of asset and Available Stable Funding ("ASF") factor for each type of funding source.

ASBB seeks to ensure that its NSFR remains above the specified regulatory minimum requirements. This is achieved by: (i) Monitoring the NSFR closely against an established internal early warning trigger and management target. (ii) Managing and developing strategies to build a diversified funding base with access to funding sources across retail and wholesale channels.

ANALYSIS AND MAIN DRIVERS:

Al Salam Bank strategy is to maintain stable and well-diversified funding sources by focusing on raising more stable free float and long-term deposits from core clientele base in Bahrain and across oth er key GCC markets where strong banking relationships have been successfully established. The main driver of this strategy is to fund bank's core business activities with the widest deposit base and hence maintaining conformable funding mix for the long-term assets and subsequently healthy NSFR.

The Assets and Labilities Committee (ALCO) regularly review the different liquidity indicators -including the NSFR- and set appropriate action plans in maintaining adequate, sustainable and healthy liquidity position. ALCO review takes global economic indicators as well as local micro economic factors into consideration. Hence effective liquidity management is set into practice steered by treasury and risk department and collaborated with other key business units.

As at 31 December 2020, the weighted value of the Available Stable Funding (ASF) stood at BD 1.243 billion, while the total weighted value of the Required Stable Funding (RSF) stood at BD 1.244 billion. The resultant NSFR stood at 99.96%, well above the current 80% threshold stipulated by CBB. The ASF is primarily driven by a strong capital base, substantial retail and private banking deposit base and deposits from non-financial corporate customers.

Post application of the relevant factors, the contribution of regulatory capital, retail deposits and deposits from non-financial corporates stood at 23%, 42% and 17% respectively. The bank does not rely on financial market funding sources (such as DCM) and interbank funding activities are primarily used for short term funding gaps.

The RSF post application of relevant factors is driven by financing provided to non-financial corporate customers, retail and small business customers, and some unlisted investments.

ASBB's High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) requires minimum funding due to its sovereign nature and high liquidity which, after applying the relevant factors, makes up 1% of the RSF portfolio. Performing financing and Investment accounts for 73% and 14% of the RSF.

At ASBB, there is considerable focus on growing and maintaining stability of demand and term deposits provided by private, corporate and retail customers which will continue to form a significant part of the funding.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) Report - Consolidated

31 December 2020

BHD '000

No.	Item	Unweighted Values (before applying relevant factors) No specified maturity	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months and less than one year	Over one year	Total weighted value
Available Stable Funding (ASF):						
1	Capital:					
2	Regulatory Capital	255,056	-	-	35,745	**290,801**
3	Other Capital Instruments	-	-	-	-	**-**
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:					
5	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	**-**
6	Less stable deposits	-	442,336	125,503	66,951	**578,006**
7	Wholesale funding:					
8	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	**-**
9	Other wholesale funding	-	1,032,384	189,353	58,126	**374,683**
10	Other liabilities:					
11	NSFR Shari'a-compliant hedging contract liabilities		-	-	-	
12	All other liabilities not included in the above categories	-	64,101	-	-	**-**
13	**Total ASF**					**1,243,490**
Required Stable Funding (RSF):						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	-	-	**17,604**
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	**-**
16	Performing financing and sukuk/ securities:					
17	Performing financing to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	-	-	-	**-**
18	Performing financing to financial institutions secured by non-level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing financing to financial institutions	-	245,585	416	4,911	**41,956**
19	Performing financing to non- financial corporate clients, financing to retail and small business customers, and financing to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	225,592	133,368	740,303	**775,213**
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% as per the Capital Adequacy Ratio guidelines	-	-	-	167,627	**108,958**
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	131,367	**85,388**
22	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the CBB Capital Adequacy Ratio Guidelines	-	-	-	131,367	**85,388**
23	Securities/ sukuk that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	7,386	6,567	780	**7,640**
24	Other assets:					
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-				**-**
26	Assets posted as initial margin for Shari'a-compliant hedging contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs		-	-	-	**-**
27	NSFR Shari'a-compliant hedging assets		-	-	-	**-**
28	NSFR Shari'a-compliant hedging contract liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted		-	-	-	**-**
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	292,513	3,980		24,007	**308,941**
30	OBS items		145,464	-	-	**7,273**
31	**Total RSF**		-	-	-	**1,244,016**
32	**NSFR (%)**					**99.96%**

Leverage Ratio - Consolidated

31 December 2020

CBB in June 2018 issued guidelines on leverage ratio as part of updates to the Capital Adequacy Module. The ratio measures how well the banks' Tier 1 capital covers its total exposures (self-financed exposures and adjusted exposures funded by EOIA) both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet. CBB has mandated a minimum consolidated leverage ratio of 3%.

Below is the bank's consolidated financial leverage ratio as at 31 December 2020:

S.No.	Description	BHD '000
1	Total Self Financed Assets	1,031,930
2	Total URIA Financed Assets	1,226,225
3	Off Balance Sheet items - with relevant Credit Conversion Factors	94,387
4	**Leverage ratio exposure [(1) + (2)*30% + (3)]**	**1,494,184**
5	Regulatory Adjustments	25,971
6	**Total exposures for the calculation of the leverage ratio [(4)-(5)]**	**1,468,213**
7	**Tier 1 Capital**	**229,085**
	Leverage Ratio [(7)/(6)]	**16%**
	Minimum Leverage Ratio as required by CBB	3%

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) Report - Consolidated

31 December 2020

CBB issued its regulations on Liquidity Risk Management in August 2018. The regulations mandate that banks are required to maintain LCR of at least 100% on a daily basis. The objective of LCR is banks must manage their assets and liabilities to create strong short-term resilience and sufficient liquidity that is enough to fund cash outflow for 30 days. Due to the impact of Covid19 pandemic on banks, CBB relaxed the LCR ratio to 80% until 31 December 2021.

Below is the bank's average consolidated LCR for the period:

		Q4-2020		Q3-2020	
		Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
High-quality liquid assets					
1	Total HQLA		**195,494**		**158,653**
Cash outflows					
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**				
3	Stable deposits	61,120	1,834	60,195	1,806
4	Less stable deposits	192,544	19,254	156,459	15,646
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**				
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-	-	-
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	567,464	340,060	551,869	324,543
8	Unsecured sukuk	-	-	-	-
9	**Secured wholesale funding**		**-**		-
10	**Additional requirements, of which:**				
11	Outflows related to Shari'a-compliant hedging instruments exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on financing products	-	-	-	-
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	26,284	7,807	23,454	6,948
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	-	**-**	-	-
15	**Other contingent funding obligations**	86,378	4,371	68,760	3,487
16	Total Cash Outflows		**373,325**		**352,430**
Cash inflows					
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	55,157	35,075	47,794	31,324
19	Other cash inflows	185,573	180,946	185,501	180,776
20	Total Cash Inflows	240,730	**216,021**	233,295	**212,100**

		Total adjusted Value	Total adjusted Value
21	**Total HQLA**	**195,494**	**158,653**
22	**Total net cash outflows**	**157,730**	**140,736**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)***	**126%**	**115%**

Represents simple average of daily LCR*

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