ITHMAAR BANK B.S.C. (C)

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

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AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
ITHMAAR BANK B.S.C. (C)

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial information of Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C) (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (the "Group") which comprises the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018 and the related interim condensed consolidated income statement for the three month and six month periods then ended, and the related interim condensed consolidated statements of changes in owners' equity, cash flows, and changes in restricted investment accounts for the six month period then ended, and other explanatory notes. The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of this interim condensed consolidated financial information in accordance with the basis of preparation stated in Note 2 to this interim condensed consolidated financial information. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim condensed consolidated financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Conclusion

Based on information provided to us by management, the Group has not accounted for the increase in fair value of restricted investment accounts that we believe should be recorded to conform with the basis of preparation stated in Note 2 to this interim condensed consolidated financial information. Had this change in fair value been accounted for, restricted investment accounts would have increased by BD 9,901 thousand and total owners' equity and equity of unrestricted investment accountholders would have increased by BD 8,866 thousand and BD 1,035 thousand respectively.

Qualified Conclusion

Based on our review, with the exception of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial information has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation stated in Note 2 of this interim condensed consolidated financial information.

Pricewaterhousecoopers

Partner registration no. 216
13 August 2018
Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain

Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C)
Interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position
(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	At 30 June 2018 (Reviewed)	At 31 December 2017 (Audited)	At 30 June 2017 (Reviewed)
ASSETS				
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	3	234,559	263,819	242,185
Commodity and other placements with banks, financial and other institutions	4	113,150	98,545	76,305
Murabaha and other financings	5	1,837,514	1,809,685	1,828,429
Musharaka financing		163,885	138,408	116,561
Sukuk and investment securities	6	563,971	617,156	708,471
Restricted investment accounts		27,183	27,183	27,183
Assets acquired for leasing		156,267	131,106	110,124
Investment in real estate		3,630	3,994	3,889
Other assets	7	73,627	69,150	64,520
Fixed assets		20,678	22,252	21,741
Intangible assets		58,136	61,121	64,140
Total assets		**3,252,600**	**3,242,419**	**3,263,548**
LIABILITIES, EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS, MINORITY INTEREST AND OWNERS' EQUITY				
Customers' current accounts		660,438	676,888	657,075
Due to banks, financial and other institutions		605,592	434,635	491,462
Due to investors		672,774	719,303	719,867
Other liabilities		141,255	147,551	143,934
Total liabilities		**2,080,059**	**1,978,377**	**2,012,338**
Equity of unrestricted investment accountholders	9	1,032,482	1,064,898	1,047,172
Minority interest		43,013	44,541	45,311
Total liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment accountholders and minority interest		**3,155,554**	**3,087,816**	**3,104,821**
Share capital	10	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reserves		25,733	31,902	35,907
(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings		(28,687)	22,701	22,820
Total owners' equity		**97,046**	**154,603**	**158,727**
Total liabilities, equity of unrestricted investment accountholders, minority interest and owners' equity		**3,252,600**	**3,242,419**	**3,263,548**

This interim condensed consolidated financial information was approved by the Board of Directors on 13 August 2018 and signed on their behalf by:

HRH Prince Amr Mohamed Al Faisal
Chairman

Dr. Amani Khaled Bouresli
Director

Ahmed Abdul Rahim
CEO

The notes 1 to 14 on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial information.

Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C)
Interim condensed consolidated income statement
(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

		Six months ended		Three months ended	
	Notes	30 June 2018 (Reviewed)	30 June 2017 (Reviewed)	30 June 2018 (Reviewed)	30 June 2017 (Reviewed)
INCOME					
Income from unrestricted investment accounts		32,913	29,319	16,903	15,393
Less: return to unrestricted investment accounts and impairment provisions		(19,633)	(16,364)	(10,217)	(7,966)
Group's share of income from unrestricted investment accounts as a Mudarib		**13,280**	**12,955**	**6,686**	**7,427**
Income from murabaha and other financings		32,956	31,010	16,880	15,536
Income from sukuk and investment securities		17,742	24,688	8,474	11,228
Other income		8,559	7,790	4,402	5,036
Total income		**72,537**	**76,443**	**36,442**	**39,227**
Less: profit paid to banks, financial and other institutions – net		(30,334)	(30,681)	(14,808)	(16,185)
Operating income		**42,203**	**45,762**	**21,634**	**23,042**
EXPENSES					
Administrative and general expenses		(29,324)	(28,396)	(15,331)	(14,547)
Depreciation and amortization		(4,367)	(4,657)	(2,097)	(2,271)
Total expenses		**(33,691)**	**(33,053)**	**(17,428)**	**(16,818)**
Net income before provision for impairment and overseas taxation		**8,512**	**12,709**	**4,206**	**6,224**
Provision for impairment – net	8	1,119	(1,474)	734	(1,883)
Net income before overseas taxation		**9,631**	**11,235**	**4,940**	**4,341**
Overseas taxation		(6,021)	(6,854)	(3,356)	(3,043)
NET INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**3,610**	**4,381**	**1,584**	**1,298**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank		1,374	1,543	542	401
Minority interests		2,236	2,838	1,042	897
		3,610	**4,381**	**1,584**	**1,298**
Basic and diluted earnings per share	12	**Fils 1.37**	**Fils 1.54**	**Fils 0.54**	**Fils 0.40**

This interim condensed consolidated financial information was approved by the Board of Directors on 13 August and signed on their behalf by:

HRH Prince Amr Mohamed Al Faisal
Chairman

Dr. Amani Khaled Bouresli
Director

Ahmed Abdul Rahim
CEO

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Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C)
Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity for the six month period ended 30 June 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

		Reserves							
	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Investments fair value reserve	Investment in real estate fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation	Share Premium	Total reserves	Retained Earnings/(Accumulated losses)	Total owners' equity
At 1 January 2018 (Audited)	**100,000**	**158**	**3,815**	**890**	**(13,241)**	**40,280**	**31,902**	**22,701**	**154,603**
Impact of FAS 30 (note - 2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(52,762)	**(52,762)**
Adjusted balance at 1 January 2018	**100,000**	**158**	**3,815**	**890**	**(13,241)**	**40,280**	**31,902**	**(30,061)**	**101,841**
Net income for the period	-		-	-	-	-	**-**	1,374	**1,374**
Movement in fair value of sukuk and investment securities	-	-	108	-	-	-	**108**	-	**108**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	11	(74)	(6,214)	-	**(6,277)**	-	**(6,277)**
At 30 June 2018 (Reviewed)	**100,000**	**158**	**3,934**	**816**	**(19,455)**	**40,280**	**25,733**	**(28,687)**	**97,046**

The notes 1 to 14 on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial information.

Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C)
Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity for the six month period ended 30 June 2017
(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

		Reserves						
	Share capital	Investments fair value reserve	Investment in real estate fair value reserve	Foreign currency translation	Share Premium	Total reserves	Retained Earnings	Total owners' equity
Balances transferred as part of reorganization (2 January 2017)	**100,000**	**5,428**	**797**	**(8,823)**	**40,280**	**37,682**	**21,277**	**158,959**
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	1,543	**1,543**
Movement in fair value of sukuk and investment securities	-	(1,512)	-	-	-	**(1,512)**	-	**(1,512)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	(4)	-	(259)	-	**(263)**	-	**(263)**
At 30 June 2017 (Reviewed)	**100,000**	**3,912**	**797**	**(9,082)**	**40,280**	**35,907**	**22,820**	**158,727**

The notes 1 to 14 on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial information.

Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C)

Interim condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Six months ended 30 June 2018 (Reviewed)	Six months ended 30 June 2017 (Reviewed)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income before overseas taxation		9,631	11,235
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		4,367	4,657
Share of loss after tax from associates		20	31
Provision for impairment – net	8	(1,119)	1,474
Loss/(gain) on sale of fixed assets		89	(40)
Operating income before changes in operating assets and liabilities		12,988	17,357
Balances with banks maturing after ninety days and including with central banks relating to minimum reserve requirement		(4,819)	(16,371)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Murabaha and other financings		(124,408)	(21,878)
Musharaka financing		(39,697)	(28,437)
Other assets		(42,444)	3,334
Customers' current accounts		24,201	62,196
Due to banks, financial and other institutions		196,343	61,839
Due to investors		23,718	4,747
Other liabilities		4,523	4,342
Increase/(decrease) in equity of unrestricted investment accountholders		(22,703)	4,680
Taxes paid		(2,708)	(6,935)
Net cash provided by operating activities		**24,994**	**84,874**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net changes in:			
Assets acquired for leasing		(25,162)	(13,535)
Sukuk and Investment securities		(3,024)	(91,376)
Sale/(purchase) of fixed assets		1,124	(1,125)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(27,062)**	**(106,036)**
Foreign currency translation adjustments		(15,695)	1,280
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(17,763)**	**(19,882)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**297,854**	**260,993**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	4	**280,091**	**241,111**

The notes 1 to 14 on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial information.

Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C)

Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in restricted investment accounts

for the six month period ended 30 June 2018

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	At 1 January 2018	Income / (Expenses)	Mudarib's Fee	Fair value movements	Net Deposits / (Redemptions)	At 30 June 2018
Dilmunia Development Fund I L.P.*	54,789	(1)	-	-	-	54,788
Shamil Bosphorus Modaraba*	2,356	-	-	-	-	2,356
European Real Estate Placements*	6,184	-	-	633	-	6,817
US Real Estate Placements*	9,514	-	-	-	-	9,514
TOTAL	**72,843**	**(1)**	**-**	**633**		**73,475**
Funds managed on agency basis	23,864		-	-	-	23,864
	96,707	**(1)**	**-**	**633**		**97,339**

* Income/(loss) will be recognised and distributed at the time of disposal of the underlying investments

The notes 1 to 14 on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial information.

Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C)

Interim condensed consolidated statement of changes in restricted investment accounts

for the six month period ended 30 June 2017

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

	At 2 January 2017	Income / (Expenses)	Mudarib's Fee	Fair value movements	Net Deposits / (Redemptions)	At 30 June 2017
Dilmunia Development Fund I L.P.*	56,358	7	-	-	-	56,365
Shamil Bosphorus Modaraba*	2,356	-	-	-	-	2,356
European Real Estate Portfolio*	6,000	-	-	542		6,542
European Real Estate Placements*	6,085	85	-	408	(1,203)	5,375
US Real Estate Placements*	10,388	-	-	-	-	10,388
TOTAL	81,187	92	-	950	(1,203)	81,026
FUNDS MANAGED ON AGENCY BASIS	24,601	-	-	-	(737)	23,864
	105,788	**92**	**-**	**950**	**(1,940)**	**104,890**

* Income/(loss) will be recognised and distributed at the time of disposal of the underlying investments

The notes 1 to 14 on pages 11 to 29 form an integral part of the interim condensed consolidated financial information.

1 INCORPORATION AND ACTIVITIES

Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. (C) (the "Bank") was incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain on 12 May 2016 as a Closed Joint Stock entity and registered with the Ministry of Industry & Commerce under commercial registration number 99336-1 and was licensed as an Islamic retail bank by the Central Bank of Bahrain (the "CBB") on 14 August 2016.

Ithmaar Holding B.S.C.(formerly Ithmaar Bank B.S.C.) ["Ithmaar"], a Category 1 investment firm licensed and regulated by the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) is the ultimate parent company of the Bank.

Pursuant to the reorganisation of Ithmaar at its Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 28 March 2016 where shareholders approved to restructure Ithmaar Bank B.S.C. into a holding company and two subsidiaries to segregate core and non-core assets, all the assets and liabilities of Ithmaar were transferred to the Bank on 2 January 2017. Since Ithmaar remained the ultimate parent before and after this reorganization, this transaction has been accounted as a business combination under common control and the assets and liabilities have been transferred at their book values.

The principal activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") are a wide range of financial services, including retail, commercial and private banking services.

The Bank's activities are supervised by the CBB and are subject to the supervision of Shari'a Supervisory Board.

The Group's activities also include acting as a Mudarib (manager, on a trustee basis), of funds deposited for investment in accordance with Islamic laws and principles particularly with regard to the prohibition of receiving or paying interest. These funds are included in the interim condensed consolidated financial information as equity of unrestricted investment accountholders and restricted investment accounts. In respect of equity of unrestricted investment accountholders, the investment accountholder authorises the Group to invest the accountholders' funds in a manner which the Group deems appropriate without laying down any restrictions as to where, how and for what purpose the funds should be invested. In respect of restricted investment accounts, the investment accountholders impose certain restrictions as to where, how and for what purpose the funds are to be invested. Further, the Group may be restricted from commingling its own funds with the funds of restricted investment accounts.

The Group carries out its business activities through the Bank's head office, 16 commercial branches in Bahrain and its following principal subsidiary companies:

	% owned			
	Voting	**Economic**	**Country of Incorporation**	**Principal business activity**
Faysal Bank Limited	67	67	Pakistan	Banking
Sakana Holistic Housing Solutions B.S.C. (C) (Sakana) [under Voluntary Liquidation]	63	50	Kingdom of Bahrain	Mortgage finance

2 SIGNIFICANT GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Except for the adoption of FAS 30 - Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments, the interim condensed consolidated financial information has been prepared using accounting policies consistent with those adopted by the Group in its consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017, which were prepared in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organisation for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI), the Shari'a rules and principles as determined by the Shari'a Supervisory Board of Ithmaar, the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) and the Financial Institutional Law. In accordance with the requirement of AAOIFI, for matters where no AAOIFI standards exist, the Group uses the relevant International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The Group has not accounted for the increase in fair value of restricted investment accounts in accordance with the accounting policy. Had this change in fair value been accounted for, restricted investment accounts, equity of unrestricted investment accountholders and total owners' equity would have increased by BD 9.9 million, BD1 million and BD8.9 million respectively.

The Group has certain assets, liabilities and related income and expenses which are not Sharia compliant as these existed before Ithmaar (the ultimate parent) converted to an Islamic retail bank in April 2010. These are currently presented in accordance with AAOIFI standards in the interim condensed consolidated financial information as appropriate.

The Sharia Supervisory Board has approved the Sharia Compliance Plan ("Plan") for assets and liabilities which are not Sharia Compliant. The Sharia Supervisory Board is monitoring the implementation of this Plan.

The interim condensed consolidated financial information have been prepared in accordance with the guidance given by the International Accounting Standard 34 – "Interim Financial Reporting". The interim condensed consolidated financial information do not contain all information and disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2017. In addition, results for the six months ended 30 June 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the financial year ending 31 December 2018.

<u>New accounting standard: Issued and effective</u>

Adoption of Financial Accounting Standard no. 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments

The Bank has adopted Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments issued in November 2017 with a date of initial application of 1 January 2018. The requirements of FAS 30 represent a significant change in accounting for impairment and credit losses.

The key changes to the Bank's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of FAS 30 are summarized below.

FAS 30 replaces the 'incurred loss' model with an 'expected credit loss' model ("ECL"). The new impairment model also applies to certain financing commitments and financial guarantees. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination in which case the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset. Under FAS 30, credit losses are recognized earlier than under the previous standard.

Basis of Preparation - Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance
The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance of a receivable or exposure measured with the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour (e.g. the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

• Determining the criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
• Determining the criteria for definition of default;
• Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
• Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL and
• Establishing groups of similar receivables for the purpose of measuring ECL

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SIGNIFICANT GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of Financial Accounting Standard no. 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments (continued)

Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of FAS 30 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below.

Comparative periods have not been restated. Relevant difference in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of FAS 30 are recognized in retained earnings and minority interest as at 1 January 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 is not directly comparable to the information presented for 2018 under FAS 30.

Reconciliation of carrying amounts as at 31 December 2017 & carrying amount as at 1st January 2018

The following table reconciles the carrying amounts as of 31 December 2017 to the carrying amounts under FAS 30 on transition to FAS 30 on 1 January 2018.

Financial assets - amortized cost	Carrying amount as at 31 December 2017	Re-measurement	FAS 30 carrying amount as at 1 January 2018
Cash, Commodity and other placements with banks, financial and other institutions	362,364	(54)	362,310
Financing assets (funded & unfunded)	3,050,607	(54,193)	2,996,414
Sukuk and investment securities	483,426	(44)	483,382
Other receivables	64,185	(6,450)	57,735
Total Financial assets - amortized cost	**3,960,582**	**(60,741)**	**3,899,841**

*Impairment allowance is increased due to change from incurred to expected credit loss (ECL).

Impact on retained earnings and other reserves

	Retained earnings
Opening balance as at 1 January 2018	154,603
Recognition of expected credit losses under FAS 30	(52,762)
Adjusted opening balance as at 1 January 2018	**101,841**

Relevant differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of FAS 30 and attributable to unrestricted investment account holders amounted to BD26.5 million as of 1 January 2018. This amount has been adjusted against the balance of Investment Risk Reserve (IRR) of BD6.8 million which was attributable to unrestricted investment holders and the balance amount of BD19.7 million has been adjusted against the retained earnings attributable to shareholders based on appropriate approvals as per Bank/ Company's policy. The FAS 30 impact attributable to unrestricted investment account holders for the six month period ended 30 June 2018 was also absorbed by shareholders.

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SIGNIFICANT GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of Financial Accounting Standard no. 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments (continued)

The following table reconciles the provision recorded as at 31 December 2017 to that of FAS 30 as at 1 January 2018:

	31 December 2017	Re-measurement	FAS 30 1 January 2018
Financial assets			
Cash, Commodity and other placements with banks, financial and other institutions	-	(54)	(54)
Financing assets (funded & unfunded)	(113,952)	(54,193)	(168,145)
Sukuk and investment securities	(7,233)	(44)	(7,277)
Other receivables	(12,507)	(6,450)	(18,957)
	(133,692)	**(60,741)**	**(194,433)**

ECL – Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)

To determine whether credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition, the Bank will compare the risk of default at the assessment date with the risk of default at initial recognition. This assessment is to be carried out at each assessment date.

For the Corporate portfolio, the Bank assess for significant increase in credit risk (SICR) at a counterparty level as the internal rating is currently carried out at a counterparty level and rating is not assigned at facility level. The Bank maintains a facility level rating being the counterparty's internal rating at date of facility origination and date of assessment.

For the Retail portfolio, the Bank currently manages its retail portfolio at a facility level, therefore assessment for SICR on the retail portfolio is done on a facility level. Days past due (DPD) of individual facilities will reflect on the counterparty SICR assessment.

Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank uses its internal credit risk grading system, external risk ratings, delinquency status of accounts, restructuring, expert credit judgement and, where possible, relevant historical experience.

Using its expert credit judgment and, where possible, relevant historical experience, the Bank may determine that an exposure has undergone a significant increase in credit risk based on particular qualitative indicators that it considers are indicative of such and whose effect may not otherwise be fully reflected in its quantitative analysis on a timely basis.

The Bank considers that a significant increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is more than 30 days past due. Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower.

The Bank monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews and validations.

The Bank classifies its financial instruments into stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3, based on the applied impairment methodology, as described below: -

• Stage 1: for financial instruments where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and that are not credit-impaired on origination, the Bank recognises an allowance based on the 12-month ECL.

• Stage 2: for financial instruments where there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but they are not credit-impaired, the Bank recognises an allowance for the lifetime ECL for all financings categorized in this stage based on the actual / expected maturity profile including restructuring or rescheduling of facilities.

• Stage 3: for credit-impaired financial instruments, the Bank recognises the lifetime ECL. Default identification process i.e. DPD of 90 more is used as stage 3.

2 SIGNIFICANT GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of Financial Accounting Standard no. 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments (continued)

Default

FAS 30 seeks to align accounting for impairment of financial instruments with the manner in which credit risk is internally managed within the banks. In this context, the 'risk of default' of a financial instrument is a key component of the expected loss model under FAS 30.

In general, counterparties with facilities exceeding 90 days past dues are considered in default.

Non-Retail:
The Bank has set out the following definition of default (as provided by the Basel document and FAS 30 guidelines):

Non-retail customers with the following characteristics:

• Rating of 8 or above from the internal rating system
• All or any of the facility/ies in which any instalment or part thereof is outstanding for a period of 90 days or more
• All or any of the facility/ies put on non-accrual status (i.e. profit suspended)
• All or any of the facility/ies wherein 'specific provision' is set aside individually
• Event driven defaults such as declaration of bankruptcy, death of borrower (in absence of succession plan or professional management), and other specific events which would significantly impact the borrower's ability the Bank.

The Bank will not consider the 90 days past due criteria in cases of technical defaults (e.g. facilities marked as 90+DPD due to administrative reasons and not credit related concerns and there is no dispute regarding repayment).

Retail:

The Bank has set out the following definition of default:

• All facilities in which any instalment or part thereof is outstanding for a period of 90 days or more

The Bank will not consider the 90 days past due criteria in cases of technical defaults (e.g. facilities marked as 90+DPD due to administrative reasons and not credit related concerns and there is no dispute regarding repayment).

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

• financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the 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 Bank expects to receive);

• financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;

• financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

The Bank measures an ECL at an individual instrument level taking into account the projected cash flows, PD, LGD, Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) and discount rate. For portfolios wherein instrument level information is not available, the Bank carries out ECL estimation on a collective basis.

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

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

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

2 SIGNIFICANT GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of Financial Accounting Standard no. 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments (continued)

Measurement of ECL (continued)

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between ratings classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank has internally estimated the LGD. The LGD in further will be computed based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount currently outstanding.

The period of exposure limits the period over which possible defaults are considered and thus affects the determination of PDs and measurement of ECLs (especially for Stage 2 accounts with lifetime ECL).

Subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period over which it is exposed to credit risk, even if, for risk management purposes, the Bank considers a longer period. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance or terminate a loan commitment or guarantee.

Incorporation of forward looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL. The Bank annually source macro-economic forecast data from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) database for the relevant exposure country.

Macro-economic variables checked for correlation with the probability of default for the past five years and only those variables for which the movement can be explained are used. Management judgement is exercised when assessing the macroeconomic variables.

Generating the term structure of PD

Credit risk grades and days past due (DPD) are primary inputs into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures. The Bank collects performance and default information about its credit risk exposures analyzed by type of borrower, days past due and as well as by credit risk grading.

The Bank employs statistical models to analyze the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and macro-economic factors as well as in-depth analysis of the impact of certain other factors (e.g. forbearance experience) on the risk of default. For most exposures, key macro-economic indicators include: GDP, Net Lending and Population.

Based on consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Bank formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios (i.e. on incorporation of forward-looking information). The Bank then uses these forecasts to adjust its estimates of PDs.

For Corporate portfolio, through the yearly review of the corporate portfolio, the Bank observes yearly performances to compute a count based PD over the one-year horizon for the past 5 years. These PDs are grouped as per internal risk ratings (i.e. from 1 to 7). An average default rate of the 5 yearly observed default provides the through the cycle PDs.

2 SIGNIFICANT GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of Financial Accounting Standard no. 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments (continued)

Generating the term structure of PD (continued)

The retail portfolio is segmented based on products that exhibit distinguished behavior into the following categories:

- Auto finance;
- Mortgage finance;
- Personal Finance and;
- Credit cards.

PDs for each segment are measured using Observed Default Estimation and thus PD is calculated based on DPD bucket level for each segment separately. Under this analysis, the delinquency status of accounts is tracked at an interval of one year with a moving month cycle. A minimum of 5 year DPD data is considered.

The PD's derived are adjusted with forward looking information based on macro-economic variables and calibrated to derive the final PD's separately for Corporate and Retail portfolio.

Impairment

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for ECL on the following type financial instruments:

- All Islamic financing and certain other assets (including Commodity and Murabaha receivables)
- Debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at fair value
- Financing commitments that are not measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Lease receivables and contract assets
- Balances with banks
- Related party balances

The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition, for which ECL is measured as 12-month ECL.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized and ECL are measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.

- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective profit rate of the existing financial asset.

2 SIGNIFICANT GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of Financial Accounting Standard no. 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments (continued)

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable events:

• significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
• a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
• the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise;
• it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL in case of financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The Bank’s existing policy remains the same under FAS 30. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Bank has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

The Bank writes off financial assets, in a whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Bank’s recovery method is foreclosing on a collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full. The Bank may however write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity.

Risk Management in the Bank

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the banking business, and these risks are an inevitable consequence of participating in financial markets. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimize potential adverse effects on the Bank’s financial performance.

The Bank's risk management policies, procedures and systems are designed to identify and analyze these risks and to set appropriate risk mitigants and controls. The Bank reviews its risk management policies and systems on an ongoing basis to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practices.

Risk management is performed by the Risk Management Department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Department identifies and evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the Bank's operating units. The most important types of risks identified by the Bank are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, reputational risk, operational risk and information security risk. Market risk includes currency risk, profit rate risk, and price risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is considered to be the most significant and pervasive risk for the Bank. The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that the counter-party to a financial transaction will fail to discharge an obligation causing the Bank to incur a financial loss. Credit risk arises principally from financing (credit facilities provided to customers) and from cash and deposits held with other banks and financial institutions. Further, there is credit risk in certain off-balance sheet financial instruments, including guarantees, letters of credit, acceptances and commitments to extend credit. Credit risk monitoring and control is performed by the Risk Management Department which sets parameters and thresholds for the Bank's financing and off-balance sheet financial instruments.

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

2 SIGNIFICANT GROUP ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of Financial Accounting Standard no. 30 – Impairment, credit losses & onerous commitments (continued)

Loss allowance

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of financial assets measured at amortized cost. Unless specifically indicated, for financial assets, the amounts in the table represent gross carrying amounts.

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial assets - amortized cost				
Cash, Commodity and other placements with banks, financial and other institutions	**347,763**	**-**	**-**	**347,763**
Financings (Funded and unfunded exposure) Corporate				
Low risks (1-3)	784,708	36,772	-	821,480
Acceptable risks (4-6)	1,633,760	105,481	-	1,739,241
Watch list (7)	-	50,190	-	50,190
Non performing (8-10)	-	-	157,423	157,423
Carrying amount - Corporate	**2,418,468**	**192,443**	**157,423**	**2,768,334**
Retail (un-rated)	658,719	7,903	21,289	687,911
Carrying amount including unfunded	**3,077,187**	**200,346**	**178,712**	**3,456,245**
Sukuk and investment securities	**502,897**	**-**	**6,759**	**509,656**
Other receivables	**68,043**	**3,755**	**14,550**	**86,348**
Loss allowance	**(46,614)**	**(16,646)**	**(125,422)**	**(188,682)**
Total Financial assets carrying amount	**3,949,276**	**187,455**	**74,599**	**4,211,330**

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

3 CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS AND CENTRAL BANKS

	30 June 2018			31 December 2017		
	Relating to owners	Relating to unrestricted investment accounts	Total	Relating to owners	Relating to unrestricted investment accounts	Total
Cash reserve with central banks	66,739	879	67,618	63,686	824	64,510
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	143,117	23,824	166,941	173,386	25,923	199,309
	209,856	**24,703**	**234,559**	**237,072**	**26,747**	**263,819**

4 COMMODITY AND OTHER PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS, FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	30 June 2018			31 December 2017		
	Relating to owners	Relating to unrestricted investment accounts	Total	Relating to owners	Relating to unrestricted investment accounts	Total
Commodity placements	113,204	-	113,204	98,545	-	98,545
Less: Provisions	(54)	-	(54)	-	-	-
	113,150	**-**	**113,150**	**98,545**	**-**	**98,545**

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement are as under:

	30 June 2018			30 June 2017		
	Relating to owners	Relating to unrestricted investment accounts	Total	Relating to owners	Relating to unrestricted investment accounts	Total
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	209,856	24,703	234,559	217,189	24,996	242,185
Commodity and other placements with banks, financial and other institutions - net	113,150	-	113,150	60,525	15,780	76,305
Less: Placement maturing after ninety days	-	-	-	-	(14,698)	(14,698)
Less: Balances with central banks relating to minimum reserve requirement	(66,739)	(879)	(67,618)	(62,051)	(630)	(62,681)
	256,267	**23,824**	**280,091**	**215,663**	**25,448**	**241,111**

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

5 MURABAHA AND OTHER FINANCINGS

	30 June 2018			31 December 2017		
	Relating to owners	**Relating to unrestricted investment accounts**	**Total**	**Relating to owners**	**Relating to unrestricted investment accounts**	**Total**
Murabaha and other financings	1,446,012	550,412	1,996,424	1,361,141	562,496	1,923,637
Less: Provisions	(145,764)	(13,146)	(158,910)	(108,323)	(5,629)	(113,952)
	1,300,248	**537,266**	**1,837,514**	**1,252,818**	**556,867**	**1,809,685**

The movement in provisions is as follows:

	30 June 2018		
	Relating to owners	**Relating to unrestricted investment accounts**	**Total**
At 1 January	(108,323)	(5,629)	(113,952)
Impact of FAS 30	(47,090)	(7,102)	(54,192)
Charge for the period	(3,761)	(658)	(4,419)
Write back during the period	4,797	89	4,886
Utilised during the period	82	124	206
Reclassification	1,061	(34)	1,027
Exchange differences and other movements	7,470	64	7,534
	(145,764)	**(13,146)**	**(158,910)**

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

6 SUKUK AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	30 June 2018			31 December 2017		
	Relating to owners	**Relating to unrestricted investment accounts**	**Total**	**Relating to owners**	**Relating to unrestricted investment accounts**	**Total**
Investment securities at fair value through income statement						
Held for trading						
Debt-type instruments – unlisted	45,110	-	45,110	114,945	-	114,945
Equity-type securities – listed	185	-	185	-	-	-
	45,295	**-**	**45,295**	**114,945**	**-**	**114,945**
Investment securities at fair value through equity						
Equity-type securities – listed	17,353	-	17,353	20,837	-	20,837
Equity-type securities – unlisted	2,112	-	2,112	2,323	-	2,323
	19,465	-	19,465	23,160	-	23,160
Provision for impairment	(3,815)	-	(3,815)	(4,375)		(4,375)
	15,650	**-**	**15,650**	**18,785**	**-**	**18,785**
Investment securities carried at amortised cost						
Sukuk – unlisted	5,446	89,822	95,268	6,570	87,798	94,368
Other debt-type instruments – listed	1,907	-	1,907	2,098	-	2,098
Other debt-type instruments – unlisted	412,481	-	412,481	394,193	-	394,193
	419,834	89,822	509,656	402,861	87,798	490,659
Provision for impairment	(6,630)	-	(6,630)	(7,233)	-	(7,233)
	413,204	**89,822**	**503,026**	**395,628**	**87,798**	**483,426**
	474,149	**89,822**	**563,971**	**529,358**	**87,798**	**617,156**

FAS 25 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Group's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical investments.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the investments, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the investments that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

6 SUKUK AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES (continued)

Investments measured at fair value

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At 30 June 2018				
Investment securities at fair value through income statement				
Debt-type instruments	-	45,110	-	45,110
Equity securities	185	-	-	185
Investment securities at fair value through equity				
Equity securities	15,400	250	-	15,650
	15,585	**45,360**	**-**	**60,945**

Investments measured at fair value

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At 31 December 2017				
Investment securities at fair value through income statement				
Debt-type instruments	-	114,945	-	114,945
Investment securities at fair value through equity				
Equity securities	18,511	274	-	18,785
	18,511	**115,219**	**-**	**133,730**

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
Total income for the six month period included in the interim condensed consolidated income statement	487	3,162

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

7 OTHER ASSETS

	30 June 2018			31 December 2017		
	Relating to owners	**Relating to unrestricted investment accounts**	**Total**	**Relating to owners**	**Relating to unrestricted investment accounts**	**Total**
Accounts receivable	53,719	10,990	64,709	37,311	15,102	52,413
Due from related parties	3,501	-	3,501	3,916	-	3,916
Taxes – deferred	4,589	-	4,589	8,476	-	8,476
Taxes – current	12,175	6	12,181	10,338	-	10,338
Assets acquired against claims	5,921	1,159	7,080	6,514	-	6,514
	79,905	12,155	92,060	66,555	15,102	81,657
Provision for impairment	(13,849)	(4,584)	(18,433)	(7,887)	(4,620)	(12,507)
	66,056	**7,571**	**73,627**	**58,668**	**10,482**	**69,150**

8 PROVISIONS

	30 June 2018		
	Relating to owners	**Relating to unrestricted investment accounts**	**Total**
At 1 January	(141,004)	(11,094)	(152,098)
Impact of FAS 30	(53,639)	(7,102)	(60,741)
Charge for the period	(3,880)	(1,027)	(4,907)
Write back during the period	4,999	89	5,088
Utilised during the period	82	124	206
Exchange differences	8,632	145	8,777
	(184,810)	**(18,865)**	**(203,675)**

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

9 EQUITY OF UNRESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNTHOLDERS

The funds received from Unrestricted Investment Accountholders (URIA) are invested on their behalf without recourse to the Group as follows:

	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Cash and balances with banks and central banks	24,703	26,747
Murabaha and other financings	537,266	556,867
Musharaka financing	163,595	134,530
Sukuk and investment securities	89,822	87,798
Restricted investment accounts	2,828	2,828
Assets acquired for leasing	154,164	128,642
Other assets	7,571	10,482
Due from the Bank	171,278	280,093
	1,151,227	1,227,987
Customers' current accounts	(80,134)	(107,720)
Due to banks, financial and other institutions	(11,758)	(15,220)
Other liabilities	(26,853)	(40,149)
Equity of unrestricted investment accountholders	**1,032,482**	**1,064,898**

10 SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares (thousands)	Share capital
Authorised	7,540,000	754,000
Issued and fully paid		
Total outstanding as at 1 January 2018	1,000,000	100,000
At 30 June 2018 (Reviewed)	**1,000,000**	**100,000**
Issued and fully paid		
Total outstanding as at 1 January 2017	1,000,000	100,000
At 31 December 2017 (Audited)	**1,000,000**	**100,000**

The Bank's total issued and fully paid share capital at 30 June 2018 comprises 1,000,000,000 shares at 100 fils per share amounting to BD100,000,000.

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

11 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or to exercise significant influence or joint control over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

(a) Directors and companies in which they have an ownership interest.
(b) Major shareholders of the Bank, Ultimate Parent and companies in which Ultimate Parent has ownership interest and subsidiaries of such companies (affiliates).
(c) Associated companies of the Bank.
(d) Senior management.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

Significant balances with related parties comprise:

					30 June 2018
	Shareholders & Affiliates	**Associates and joint ventures**	**Directors and related entities**	**Senior management**	**Total**
Assets					
Murabaha and other financings	613,350	-	4,828	-	618,178
Investment in associates	-	140	-	-	140
Other assets	3,344	-	-	157	3,501
Liabilities					
Customers' current accounts	-	6,723	-	331	7,054
Due to banks, financial and other institutions	45,182	-	-	-	45,182
Equity of unrestricted investment accounts	7,292	7,642	-	799	15,733
Other liabilities	25,609	-	-	-	25,609
Commitments	3,929	-	-	-	3,929

					30 June 2018
	Shareholders & Affiliates	**Associates and joint ventures**	**Directors and related entities**	**Senior management**	**Total**
Income					
Return to unrestricted investment accounts	26	26	4	-	56
Income from murabaha and other financings	6,055	-	-	-	6,055
Other income - Management fees	375	-	-	-	375
Profit paid to banks, financial and other institutions – net	724	516	-	-	1,240
Expenses					
Administrative and general expenses	109	-	-	-	109

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

11 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES (continued)

					31 December 2017
	Shareholders & Affiliates	**Associates and joint ventures**	**Directors and related entities**	**Senior management**	**Total**
Assets					
Murabaha and other financings	619,497	-	4,828	-	624,325
Investment in associates	-	210	-	-	210
Other assets	3,576	164	-	176	3,916
Liabilities					
Customers' current accounts	-	30,862	-	345	31,207
Due to banks, financial and other institutions	19,479	-	-	-	19,479
Equity of unrestricted investment accounts	10,664	7,163	203	834	18,864
Other liabilities	22,109	-	-	-	22,109
Commitments	5,906	-	-	-	5,906

					30 June 2017
	Shareholders & Affiliates	**Associates and joint ventures**	**Directors and related entities**	**Senior management**	**Total**
Income					
Return to unrestricted investment accounts	149	154	4	-	307
Income from murabaha and other financings	4,632	-	-	-	4,632
Profit paid to banks, financial and other institutions – net	262	210	-	-	472
Expenses					
Administrative and general expenses	109	-	-	-	109

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

12 EARNINGS PER SHARE (BASIC & DILUTED)

Earnings per share (Basic & Diluted) are calculated by dividing the net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders by the weighted average number of issued and fully paid up ordinary shares during the period.

	Six month period ended		Three month period ended	
	30 June 2018	**30 June 2017**	**30 June 2018**	**30 June 2017**
Net income attributable to shareholders (BD'000)	1,374	1,543	542	401
Weighted average number of issued and fully paid up ordinary shares ('000)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Earnings per share (Basic & Diluted) – Fils	**1.37**	**1.54**	**0.54**	**0.40**

13 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Contingent liabilities

	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Acceptances and endorsements	49,158	23,685
Guarantees and irrevocable letters of credit	256,306	261,777
Customer and other claims	109,428	117,547
	414,892	**403,009**

Commitments

	30 June 2018	31 December 2017
Undrawn facilities, financing lines and other commitments to finance	**823,854**	**680,981**

(Expressed in thousands of Bahraini Dinars unless otherwise stated)

14 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The Group constitutes of three main business segments, namely;

(i) Retail and Corporate banking, in which the Group receives customer funds and deposits and extends financing to its retail and corporate clients.

(ii) Trading Portfolio, where the Group trades in equity deals, foreign exchange and other transactions with the objective of realizing short-term gains.

(iii) Asset Management/Investment Banking, in which the Group directly participates in investment opportunities.

					30 June 2018					**30 June 2017**
	Retail & Corporate banking	**Trading Portfolio**	**Asset Management / Investment Banking**	**Others**	**Total**	**Retail & Corporate banking**	**Trading Portfolio**	**Asset Management / Investment Banking**	**Others**	**Total**
Operating income	30,392	11,393	437	(19)	**42,203**	35,651	9,879	262	(30)	**45,762**
Total expenses	(26,412)	(5,836)	(1,443)	-	**(33,691)**	(30,320)	(2,245)	(488)	-	**(33,053)**
Net income/(loss) before provision and overseas taxation	**3,980**	**5,557**	**(1,006)**	**(19)**	**8,512**	**5,331**	**7,634**	**(226)**	**(30)**	**12,709**
Provision and overseas taxation	(1,670)	(3,180)	(45)	(7)	**(4,902)**	(5,109)	(3,198)	(11)	(10)	**(8,328)**
Net income/(loss) for the period	**2,310**	**2,377**	**(1,051)**	**(26)**	**3,610**	**222**	**4,436**	**(237)**	**(40)**	**4,381**
Attributable to:										
Equity holders of the Bank	509	1,582	(699)	(18)	**1,374**	(866)	2,593	(157)	(27)	**1,543**
Minority interests	1,801	795	(352)	(8)	**2,236**	1,088	1,843	(80)	(13)	**2,838**
	2,310	**2,377**	**(1,051)**	**(26)**	**3,610**	**222**	**4,436**	**(237)**	**(40)**	**4,381**
					30 June 2018					**31 December 2017**
Total assets	**2,735,812**	**510,636**	**3,289**	**2,863**	**3,252,600**	**2,549,697**	**687,261**	**2,660**	**2,801**	**3,242,419**
Total liabilities and equity of unrestricted investment account holders	**2,980,037**	**132,289**	**215**	**-**	**3,112,541**	**2,844,880**	**198,216**	**179**	**-**	**3,043,275**