National Bank of Bahrain BSC

Financial Statements - 31 December 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

National Bank of Bahrain BSC
PO Box 106
Manama
Kingdom of Bahrain

Report on the financial statements
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Bank of Bahrain BSC (the "Bank"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibility of the board of directors for the financial statements
The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank as at
31 December 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on other regulatory requirements
As required by the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law and Volume 1 of the Central Bank of Bahrain (CBB) Rule Book, we report that:

a) the Bank has maintained proper accounting records and the financial statements are in agreement therewith;
b) the financial information contained in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements;
c) we are not aware of any violations during the year of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law, the Central Bank of Bahrain and Financial Institutions Law, the CBB Rule Book (Volume 1, 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.

KPMG

KPMG Fakhro
Partner Registration No. 83
25 January 2016

National Bank of Bahrain BSC

Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December	Note	2015 BD millions	2015 US$ millions	2014 BD millions	2014 US$ millions
Assets					
Cash and balances at central banks		**106.78**	**284.00**	111.07	295.37
Treasury bills	*4*	**462.94**	**1,231.23**	491.42	1,306.97
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	*5*	**185.45**	**493.21**	283.88	755.00
Trading securities	*6*	**6.04**	**16.06**	0.56	1.50
Loans and advances	*7*	**1,051.72**	**2,797.11**	780.97	2,077.05
Investment securities	*8*	**1,094.04**	**2,909.68**	999.49	2,658.21
Investment in associates	*9*	**37.75**	**100.40**	24.60	65.43
Interest receivable and other assets	*10*	**42.48**	**112.98**	33.48	89.05
Property and equipment	*19*	**12.51**	**33.27**	12.99	34.55
Total assets		**2,999.71**	**7,977.94**	2,738.46	7,283.13
Liabilities					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	*11*	**271.49**	**722.05**	138.33	367.90
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	*12*	**69.65**	**185.22**	28.16	74.90
Customer deposits	*13*	**2,247.02**	**5,976.13**	2,154.85	5,730.98
Interest payable and other liabilities	*14*	**46.79**	**124.43**	39.10	103.98
Total liabilities		**2,634.95**	**7,007.83**	2,360.44	6,277.76
Equity					
Share capital	*20*	**105.41**	**280.34**	94.09	250.24
Shares under employee share incentive scheme	*20*	**(1.72)**	**(4.57)**	-	-
Share premium	*21*	**1.21**	**3.22**	-	-
Statutory reserve	*21*	**51.75**	**137.63**	47.05	125.13
General reserve	*21*	**32.40**	**86.17**	32.40	86.17
Other reserves and retained earnings	*21*	**175.71**	**467.32**	204.48	543.83
Total equity		**364.76**	**970.11**	378.02	1,005.37
Total liabilities and equity		**2,999.71**	**7,977.94**	2,738.46	7,283.13

The board of directors approved the financial statements consisting of pages 1 to 36 on 25 January 2016 and signed on their behalf by:

Farouk Yousuf Khalil Almoayyed
Chairman

Abdul Razak A. Hassan Al Qassim
Chief Executive Officer & Director

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

National Bank of Bahrain BSC

Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 31 December		**2015**		2014	
	Note	**BD millions**	**US$ millions**	BD millions	US$ millions
Interest income	*23*	**76.13**	**202.48**	75.76	201.48
Interest expense	*23*	**(16.61)**	**(44.18)**	(16.18)	(43.04)
Net interest income		**59.52**	**158.30**	59.58	158.44
Other income	*24*	**34.88**	**92.77**	29.63	78.79
Total operating income		**94.40**	**251.07**	89.21	237.23
Staff expenses	*25*	**20.22**	**53.78**	19.60	52.12
Other expenses		**9.88**	**26.27**	9.59	25.50
Total operating expenses		**30.10**	**80.05**	29.19	77.62
Profit before provisions		**64.30**	**171.02**	60.02	159.61
Impairment provisions on loans and advances	*7*	**(7.74)**	**(20.59)**	(6.08)	(16.17)
Impairment provisions on investments		**(1.30)**	**(3.46)**	(0.50)	(1.32)
Profit for the year		**55.26**	**146.97**	53.44	142.12
Basic and diluted earnings per share	*38*	**53.3 fils**	**14 cents**	51.6 fils	14 cents

Farouk Yousuf Khalil Almoayyed
Chairman

Abdul Razak A. Hassan Al Qassim
Chief Executive Officer & Director

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

National Bank of Bahrain BSC

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD millions	**US$ millions**	BD millions	US$ millions
Profit for the year	**55.26**	**146.97**	53.44	142.12
Other comprehensive income:				
Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:				
Foreign currency translation movement	**(0.01)**	**(0.03)**	-	-
Fair value reserve (available-for-sale securities):				
Net change in fair value	**(39.65)**	**(105.45)**	(3.87)	(10.29)
Net amount transferred to profit or loss	**(4.96)**	**(13.19)**	(0.35)	(0.93)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	**(0.36)**	**(0.96)**	(0.42)	(1.12)
Total other comprehensive income for the year	**(44.98)**	**(119.63)**	(4.64)	(12.34)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**10.28**	**27.34**	48.80	129.78

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

National Bank of Bahrain BSC

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2015

In BD millions	Note	**Share capital**	**Shares under employee share incentive scheme**	**Share Premium**	**Statutory reserve**	**General reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Donation and charity reserve**	**Retained earnings***	**Total BD millions**	**Total US $ millions**
Balance at 1 January 2015		**94.09**	**-**	**-**	**47.05**	**32.40**	**52.60**	**12.15**	**139.73**	**378.02**	**1,005.37**
2014 appropriations											
Cash Dividend at 25%		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(23.52)**	**(23.52)**	**(62.55)**
Bonus shares issued 10%		**9.41**				**(9.41)**				**-**	**-**
Transfer to donations and charity		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.67**	**(2.67)**	**-**	**-**
Transfer to general reserve						**14.11**			**(14.11)**	**-**	**-**
Transfer to statutory reserve		**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.70**	**(4.70)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance after 2014 appropriations		**103.50**	**-**	**-**	**51.75**	**32.40**	**52.60**	**14.82**	**99.43**	**354.50**	**942.82**
Employee shares issued		**1.91**	**(1.91)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Employee shares allocated		**-**	**0.19**	**1.21**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.40**	**3.73**
Comprehensive income for the year:										**-**	**-**
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**55.26**	**55.26**	**146.97**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(44.98)**	**-**		**(44.98)**	**(119.63)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(44.98)**	**-**	**55.26**	**10.28**	**27.34**
Utilisation of donation and charity reserve		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1.42)**	**-**	**(1.42)**	**(3.78)**
Balance at 31 December 2015	*20-22*	**105.41**	**(1.72)**	**1.21**	**51.75**	**32.40**	**7.62**	**13.40**	**154.69**	**364.76**	**970.11**

* The appropriations for the year 2015 will be submitted to the shareholders at the annual general meeting. These appropriations include BD 26.35 million for cash dividend at 25% (2014: 25%), BD 2.76 million for donations and contributions, transfer of BD 0.96 to statutory reserve and a transfer of BD 15.81 million from retained earnings to general reserve. The Board of Directors has also proposed a one for ten bonus issue through utilization of BD 10.54 million from general reserve and the transfer of BD 5.27 million from General Reserve to Statutory Reserve .

For the year ended 31 December 2014

In BD millions	Note	Share capital	Shares under employee share incentive scheme	Share Premium	Statutory reserve	General reserve	Fair value reserve	Donation and charity reserve	Retained earnings	Total BD millions	Total US $ millions
Balance at 1 January 2014		**94.09**	**-**	**-**	**47.05**	**32.40**	**57.24**	**10.57**	**121.79**	**363.14**	**965.80**
2013 appropriations											
Cash dividend at 35%		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(32.93)**	**(32.93)**	**(87.58)**
Transfer to donations and charity		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.57**	**(2.57)**	**-**	**-**
Balance after 2013 appropriations		**94.09**	**-**	**-**	**47.05**	**32.40**	**57.24**	**13.14**	**86.29**	**330.21**	**878.22**
Comprehensive income for the year:											
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**53.44**	**53.44**	**142.12**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4.64)**	**-**	**-**	**(4.64)**	**(12.34)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(4.64)**	**-**	**53.44**	**48.80**	**129.78**
Utilisation of donation and charity reserve		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.99)**	**-**	**(0.99)**	**(2.63)**
Balance at 31 December 2014	*20-22*	**94.09**	**-**	**-**	**47.05**	**32.40**	**52.60**	**12.15**	**139.73**	**378.02**	**1,005.37**

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

National Bank of Bahrain BSC

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December	Note	2015 BD millions	2015 US$ millions	2014 BD millions	2014 US$ millions
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit for the year		**55.26**	**146.97**	53.44	142.12
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities :					
Depreciation		**1.77**	**4.71**	1.92	5.11
Impairment provisions on loans and advances	*7*	**7.75**	**20.59**	6.08	16.17
Impairment provisions on investments		**1.30**	**3.46**	0.50	1.32
Share of profit of associates		**(4.58)**	**(12.19)**	(2.40)	(6.39)
Profit for the year after adjustments		**61.50**	**163.54**	59.54	158.33
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Balances with central banks (mandatory cash reserves)		**2.02**	**5.38**	(7.54)	(20.05)
Treasury bills		**(120.26)**	**(319.85)**	187.07	497.53
Placements with banks and other financial institutions		**12.54**	**33.35**	24.12	64.15
Trading securities		**(5.48)**	**(14.56)**	0.01	0.03
Loans and advances		**(276.44)**	**(735.23)**	72.35	192.42
Investment securities		**(137.13)**	**(364.72)**	10.84	28.83
Interest receivable and other assets		**(9.01)**	**(23.93)**	(9.81)	(26.09)
Due to banks and other financial institutions		**133.16**	**354.15**	(114.49)	(304.49)
Borrowings under repurchase agreements		**41.48**	**110.31**	(1.73)	(4.60)
Customer deposits		**92.17**	**245.15**	71.31	189.65
Interest payable and other liabilities		**5.33**	**14.19**	8.32	22.13
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(200.12)**	**(532.22)**	299.99	797.84
Cash flows from investing activities					
Investment in associates		**(9.16)**	**(24.35)**	-	-
Dividend received from associates		**0.23**	**0.60**	0.19	0.51
Purchase of property and equipment, net		**(1.29)**	**(3.43)**	(1.00)	(2.66)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(10.22)**	**(27.18)**	(0.81)	(2.15)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid		**(23.26)**	**(61.86)**	(32.93)	(87.58)
Donations and charities paid		**(1.42)**	**(3.78)**	(0.99)	(2.63)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(24.68)**	**(65.64)**	(33.92)	(90.21)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(235.02)**	**(625.04)**	265.26	705.48
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	*15*	**607.67**	**1,616.14**	342.41	910.66
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	*15*	**372.65**	**991.10**	607.67	1,616.14

The accompanying notes 1 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. ACTIVITIES

National Bank of Bahrain BSC, a public shareholding company, was incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain by an Amiri decree in January 1957. The Bank is licensed by Central Bank of Bahrain as a conventional retail bank.

The overseas branches in Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates) and Riyadh (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) operate under the laws of those respective countries. The Bank is principally engaged in providing retail and wholesale commercial banking services, treasury and investment activities and investment advisory services.

The Bank’s registered address is National Bank of Bahrain BSC, P.O.Box 106, NBB Tower, Government Avenue, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain. The shares of the Bank are listed on the Bahrain Bourse, Manama, Kingdom of Bahrain.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the requirements of the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law 2001 and the Central Bank of Bahrain and Financial Institutions Law 2006.

b. Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Bank are presented in Bahraini Dinar (BHD) being the functional currency of the Bank. The US Dollar (US$) amounts are presented for the convenience of the reader. The Bahraini Dinar has been translated to US dollar at the rate of BHD 0.376 to US$ 1 (2014: BHD 0.376 to US$ 1).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention except for financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale investments and derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value. The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements have been consistently applied to all the years presented except as described below:

i) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective from 1 January 2015

The following standards, amendments and interpretations, which became effective as of 1 January 2015, are relevant to the Bank:

a) Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to IAS 19)

The amendments to IAS 19 clarify how an entity should account for contributions made by employees or third parties to define benefit plans, based on whether those contributions are dependent on the number of years of service provided by the employee.

For contributions that are independent of the number of years of service, the entity may either recognize the contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered, or to attribute them to the employees periods of service using the project unit credit method; whereas for contributions that are dependent on the number of years of service, the entity is required to attribute them to the employees periods of service.

The adoption of this amendment had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The following standards and interpretations have been issued and are expected to be relevant to the Bank in future periods, with effective dates on or after 1 January 2016.

a) IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 published in July 2014, replaces the existing IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.* IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. It also carries forward the guidance on recognition and de-recognition of financial instruments from IAS 39.

IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.
The Bank is assessing the potential impact on its financial statements resulting from the application of this standard.

b) IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers
IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes.*

IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The application of this standard will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

c) Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 cycle and 2011-2013 cycle
The annual improvements to IFRSs to 2010-2012 and 2011-2013 include a number of amendments to various IFRSs. Most amendments will apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014; earlier application is permitted (along with the special transitional requirement in each case), in which case the related consequential amendments to other IFRSs would also apply.

The above amendments will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Bank.

iii) Early adoption of standards
The Bank did not early adopt new or amended standards in 2015.

c. Foreign currencies
Foreign currency transactions:
Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded at rates of exchange prevailing at the value date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated to respective functional currencies at the rates of exchange prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Realised and unrealised exchange gains or losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and included in “other income”.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in statement of profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments which are recognised directly in other comperhensive income as part of fair value changes.

Foreign operations:
The assets and liabilities of the overseas branches are translated into Bahraini Dinar at spot exchange rate at the reporting date. The income and expenses of these overseas branches for the period are translated into Bahraini Dinar at average exchange rates. Differences resulting from the translation of the opening net investment in these overseas branches are recognised in other comprehensive income.

d. Use of estimates and management judgement
The Bank’s financial statements and its financial results are influenced by accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and management judgement, which necessarily have to be made in the course of preparation of the financial statements.

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. All estimates and assumptions required in conformity with IFRS are best estimates undertaken in accordance with the application of standard. Estimates and judgements are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events.

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss, the Bank makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating an impairment trigger followed by measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Bank. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets within credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio to assess impairment.

The Bank classifies some non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held-to-maturity. This classification requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank fails to keep these investments to maturity other than for the specific circumstances – for example selling an insignificant amount close to maturity - the Bank is required to reclassify the entire category as available-for-sale. Accordingly, the investments would be measured at fair value instead of amortised cost.

The Bank considers that available-for-sale equity investments are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below cost. The determination of significant or prolonged decline requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price for the specific equity instrument and also the general market index. In addition, the Bank considers impairment when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee company, industry and sector performance, changes in technology and operational and financing cash flows.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future period if the revision affects both current and future periods.

e. Accounting for income and expenses

i) Interest income and expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows through the expected life of the financial asset or liability or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The application of the effective interest rate method has the effect of recognising interest income and interest expense evenly in proportion to the amount outstanding over the period to maturity or repayment. In calculating the effective interest rate, cash flows are estimated taking into consideration all contractual terms of the financial instrument but excluding future credit losses.

ii) Fees and commissions that are integral to the effective interest rate of a financial asset or liability are included in the calculation of the effective interest rate. Other fees and commissions are recognised as the related services are performed or received, and are included in fee and commission income.

iii) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive a dividend is established.

iv) Short term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related services are provided. A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Bank 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.

The Bank has different retirement benefit schemes for its employees in Bahrain and its overseas branches, which are in accordance with the relevant labour laws of the respective countries. The retirement benefit scheme is in the nature of a ‘Defined Contribution Plan’ for employees who are covered by the social insurance pension schemes in Bahrain and the overseas branches. Other employees are entitled to leaving indemnities payable in accordance with the employment agreements or under the respective labour laws, based on length of service and final remuneration. This liability, which is unfunded, is considered as a ‘Defined Benefit Plan’ which represents a defined benefit scheme under IAS 19, and is provided for on the basis of the cost had all such employees left at the statement of financial position date. The cost of providing these retirement benefits is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

The Bank has a voluntary employees saving scheme. The Bank and the employees contribute monthly on a fixed percentage of salaries basis to the scheme. The scheme is managed and administered by a board of trustees who are the employees of the Bank. The Bank's share of contribution to this scheme is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

v) Other expenses are recognised in the period in which they are incurred on an accrual basis.

f. Financial assets and liabilities

i) Investments at fair value through profit or loss comprised of investments designated at inception at fair value though profit or loss and trading investments.

Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss: Investment securities which are acquired with an intent to hold for an indefinite period of time, and are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis are designated as investments at fair value through profit or loss. These investments are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices, fund manager quotes or amounts derived from cash flow models as appropriate. Any unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Trading securities: Securities which are either acquired for the purpose of generating profit from short-term fluctuations in price or are included in a portfolio in which a pattern of short-term profit taking exists are categorised as trading securities. These securities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value based on quoted market bid prices. Realised and unrealised gains and losses on trading securities are included in the statement of profit or loss.

ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are quoted non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Bank positively intends, and is able, to hold until maturity. Held to maturity investments are initially recorded at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

iii) Available-for-sale investments

Investments which are non-derivative and which are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and may be sold in response to needs for liquidity, changes in interest rates or concerns with respect to credit deterioration are categorised as available-for-sale investments. Available-for-sale investments which comprise both debt and equity investments are initially recognised at fair value, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at fair value based on quoted market prices, brokers quotes or amounts derived from cash flow models as appropriate. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair values of available-for-sale investments are recognised in other comprehensive income. The cumulative fair value adjustments on available-for-sale investments which are sold or otherwise disposed of and which had previously been recognised in other comprehensive inome are transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

iv) Investment securities measured as at amortised cost:

Investments measured as at amortised cost are those non-derivative financial assets that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Investment securities measured as at amortised cost are stated at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

v) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and advances are stated at amortised cost, adjusted for changes in fair value under any effective hedging arrangement, less provision for impairment.

vi) Customer deposits

Customer deposits are initially recognised at their fair value and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

vii) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specific debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the contractual terms.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised at fair value (which is the premium received on issuance). The premium received is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability (the notional amount) is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable). The unamortised portion of the premium on these financial guarantees is included under other liabilities.

viii) Derivative financial instruments

All derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value at contract date, and are subsequently re-measured at their fair values. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models as appropriate. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised in same statement of profit or loss line as the hedged item. In the case of fair value hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting, any gain or loss arising from remeasuring the hedging instruments to fair value as well as the related changes in fair value of the item being hedged are recognised in the statement of profit or loss under other income.

In the case of cash flow hedges that meet the criteria of hedge accounting, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in equity and the ineffective portion, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

All derivative financial instruments are recognised in the statement of financial position as either assets (positive fair values) or liabilities (negative fair values).

ix) Repos and Reverse repos
Where securities are sold subject to a commitment to repurchase them at a specified future date (repo) and at a predetermined price, they are not derecognised and the consideration received is classified as Borrowings under Repurchase Agreements. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as an interest expense and accrued over the life of the repo agreement using the effective yield method. Conversely, securities purchased under a commitment to resell them at a specified future date (reverse repo) and at a predetermined price are not recognised on the statement of financial position and the consideration paid is recorded in Placements with Banks and Other Financial Institutions. The difference between the purchase and resale price is treated as an interest income and accrued over the life of the reverse repo agreement using the effective yield method.

x) Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, balances at central banks excluding mandatory cash reserves, placements with banks and other financial institutions that mature within three months of the date of placement, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and mature within three months of the date of acquisition and are used by the bank in the management of its short term commitments.

xi) Amortised cost measurement
The amortised cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method.

xii) Fair value measurement
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Bank has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When available, the Bank measures the fair value of a financial instrument using quoted market prices in an active market for that instrument. This includes listed equity and debt securities. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available and represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis.

For unlisted debt securities fair value is based on brokers quotes, recent arm's length transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties (if available) and discounted cash flow analyses with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments.

xiii) Categorisation of financial assets
The categorisation of financial assets into fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity is done on the basis of the management intent at the time these securities are acquired and laid down investment policies.

xiv) Identification and measurement of impairment
At each reporting date, the carrying amount of the Bank's financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss is reviewed to determine whether there is objective evidence that a specific asset may be impaired. Financial asset(s) is impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows of the asset(s) that can be estimated reasonably. If any such evidence exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired include significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer, default or delinquency of a borrower, the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Bank on terms the Bank would not cosider otherwise, indicators that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

Impairment losses on assets carried at amortised cost are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced directly or through use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss shall be recognized in statement of profit or loss When subsequent event causes the amount of impairment losses to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through statement of profit or loss.

The Bank considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances at both specific and collective level.

All individually significant loans and advances are assessed for specific impairment. Specific provision for impairment, pertaining to individually significant impaired loans and advances, is determined based on the difference between the net carrying amount and the estimated recoverable amount of the loans and advances, measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows from such loans and advances and discounting them based on their original effective interest rate. If a loan has a floating interest rate, the discount rate is the current effective rate determined under the contract.

Impairment and uncollectability is also measured and recognised on a portfolio basis for a group of loans and advances with similar credit risk characteristics, that are not individually identified as impaired, on the basis of estimates of losses that have been incurred but not yet specifically identified within the loans and advances portfolio at the statement of financial position date. The estimates are based on internal risk ratings, historical default rates, rating migrations, loss severity, macroeconomic and other relevant factors with historic loss experience being adjusted to reflect the effect of prevailing economic and credit conditions.

Loans and advances are written off after all reasonable attempts at restructuring and possible courses of action to achieve recovery have been exhausted and the possibility of any further recovery is considered to be remote.

In case of debt securities classified as available-for-sale, the bank assesses individually whether there is an objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortised cost. The amount of impairment loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principle repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less impairment loss previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss. If, in subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be objectively related to a credit event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the statement of profit or loss, then the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss.

For an investment in equity security classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost is an objective evidence of impairment. Where there is an objective evidence of impairment, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

xv) De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities
A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- The Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

If the terms of the financial assets 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 de-recognized. If the cash flows of the renegotiated asset are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized and the new financial asset is recognized at fair value. The impairment loss before an expected restructuring is measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of existing asset, then the estimated cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in the measurement of existing asset based on their expected timing and amounts discounted at the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of 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 derecognition. This amount is discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

g. Impairment of non-financial assets
At each statement of financial position date, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

h. Investment in associates
Associates are those entities in which the Bank has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over their financial and operating policies. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the Bank holds between 20 and 50 percent of the voting power of another entity. Associates are accounted for using the equity method and are recognised initially at cost, which includes the transaction costs. The financial statements of the Bank include its share of the income and expenses and equity movements of associates,

after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Bank, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. On cessation of significant influence, even if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture, the entity does not re-measure the retained interest. When the Bank's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the carrying amount of that interest is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Bank has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

i. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Land is not depreciated and is stated at cost at the date of acquisition. Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for separately. The cost of an item of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be put to its intended use. Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the property and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings	20 to 40 years
Furniture and Equipment	3 to 8 years

The residual value and the useful life of property and equipment are reviewed periodically and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is recognised prospectively in the statement of profit or loss over the remaining estimated useful life of the property and equipment.

j. Other provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

k. Off-setting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts and the Bank intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

l. Settlement date accounting

All "regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets except for derivatives are recognised on the settlement date i.e. the date the Bank receives or delivers the asset. Regular way purchases and sales are those that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place. Derivative transactions are recognised on trade date i.e. the date the bank contracts to purchase or sell.

m. Proposed appropriations

Dividends and other proposed appropriations are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders.

n. Remuneration policy

Board of Directors - The remuneration of the Board of Directors is approved by the shareholders. In addition, directors are paid nominal fees for attending meetings of the sub-committees of Board.

Employees - The remuneration primarily consists of monthly salaries and allowances. The Bank also has a discretionary profit sharing scheme based on the net income for the year and considering the employees' performance during the year.

The above is in compliance with the sound remuneration practices of the Central Bank of Bahrain.

o. Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Bank that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the other components of the Bank. All operating results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the Chief Executive Officer to make decisions about resource allocation and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

p. Earnings per share
The Bank presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

q. Income tax liability
The Bank's operations in Bahrain and Abu Dhabi are not liable to income tax. Riyadh branch is subject to income tax in accordance with the Saudi Income Tax Law. Income tax, if any, is charged to the statement of profit or loss.

r. Repossessed property
In certain circumstances, property is repossessed following the foreclosure on loans and advances that are in default. Repossessed properties are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and reported within 'other assets'.

s. Fund administration
The Bank acts as a trustee/manager and in other capacities that result in holding or placing of assets on behalf of trust or other institutions. These assets and income arising thereon are not included in the Bank's financial statements as they are not assets of the Bank.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank is exposed to the following types of risks:
- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- operational risk

Risk management framework
The overall authority for risk management in the Bank is vested in the Board of Directors. The Board authorises appropriate credit, liquidity and market risk policies as well as operational guidelines based on the recommendation of Management. The Bank has established various committees that review and assess all risk issues. Approval authorities are delegated to different functionaries in the hierarchy depending on the amount, type of risk and nature of operations or risk. The Risk Group of the Bank provides the necessary support to Senior Management and the business units in all areas of risk management. This Group functions independent of the business units and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Audit Committee of the Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Bank's policies and procedures, and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Bank. The Audit Committee is assisted in these functions by the Internal Audit division, which undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee and to Management.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Bank, to set appropriate limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Bank's activities. The Bank, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Credit Risk
Credit risk represents the potential financial loss as a consequence of a customer's inability to honour the terms and conditions of a credit facility. Such risk is measured with respect to counterparties for both on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items.

The Bank has well laid out procedures, not only to appraise but also regularly monitor credit risk. Credit appraisal is based on the financials of the borrower, performance projections, market position, industry outlook, external ratings (where available) track record, account conduct, repayment sources and ability, tangible and intangible security, etc. Regular reviews are carried out for each account and risks identified

are mitigated in a number of ways, which include obtention of collateral, counter-guarantees from shareholders and/or third parties. Adequate margins are maintained on the collaterals to provide a cushion against adverse movement in the market price of collateral.

The Credit Review Department of the Bank analyses risks and puts forth its recommendations prior to approval by the appropriate authorities. In addition to rigorous credit analysis, the terms and conditions of all credit facilities are strictly implemented by the Credit Administration Department. An internal grading system and review process ensures prompt identification of any deterioration in credit risk and consequent implementation of corrective action.

The Bank's internal ratings are based on a 10-point scale, which takes into account the financial strength of a borrower as well as qualitative aspects to arrive at a comprehensive snapshot of the risk of default associated with the borrower. Ratings are further sub-divided into categories, which reflect estimates of the potential maximum loss in an event of default. Risk Ratings assigned to each borrower are reviewed at least on an annual basis. Regular monitoring of the portfolio enables the Bank to identify accounts, which witness deterioration in risk profile. Consumer credit facilities which are granted based on pre-defined criteria such as salary assignment, maximum repayment obligation as a percentage of salary etc., are excluded from this rating system.

The Bank also uses the ratings by established rating agencies, viz., Moody's, Standard & Poor and Fitch as part of the appraisal process while considering exposures to rated entities.

Liquidity Risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk management ensures that funds are available at all times to meet the funding requirements of the Bank.

The asset/liabilities management policies of the Bank define the proportion of liquid assets to total assets with the aim of minimising liquidity risk. The Bank maintains adequate liquid assets such as inter-bank placements, treasury bills and other readily marketable securities, to support its business and operations. The Treasury department monitors the maturity profile of assets and liabilities so that adequate liquidity is maintained at all times. The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) chaired by the Chief Executive Officer reviews the Liquidity Gap Profile and the Liquidity scenario and addresses strategic issues concerning liquidity.

Market Risk
Market Risk is the risk of potential losses arising from movements in market prices of interest rate related instruments and equities in the trading portfolio and foreign exchange and commodities holdings throughout the Bank. The Bank's trading activities are governed by conservative policies that are clearly documented, by adherence to comprehensive limit structures set annually and by regular reviews. Quality and rating are the main criteria in selecting a trading asset. The Bank uses the standardized method for allocating market risk capital based on the risk assessed for underlying factors of interest rate risk, equity risk, foreign exchange risk, options risk and commodity risk. Daily reports in this regard are submitted to senior management for review and decision making purposes.

Operational Risk
Operational Risk is the risk of monetary loss on account of human error, fraud, systems failures or the failure to record transactions. The Bank has well laid out procedures and systems that set out the methodologies for carrying out specific tasks. These systems and procedures are constantly reviewed and revised to address any potential risks.

The scope of the Bank's Internal Audit division encompasses audits and reviews of all business units, support services and branches. The internal audit process focuses primarily on assessing risks and controls and ensuring compliance with established policies, procedures and delegated authorities. New products and services are reviewed by the Internal Audit division and assessed for operational risks prior to their implementation. The Internal Audit division is operationally independent and reports significant internal control deficiencies to the Audit Committee.

Capital Management

The Bank's policy is to maintain sufficient capital to sustain investor, creditor and market confidence and to support future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on return on shareholder's equity is also recognised and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The Central Bank of Bahrain's (CBB) Basel III guidelines outlining the capital adequacy framework for banks incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain became effective from 1st January 2015. The Basel III framework significantly revises the definition of regulatory capital. The framework emphasis common equity as the predominant component of tier 1 capital by adding a minimum common equity tier 1 (CET 1) capital ratio. The Basel III rules also require institutions to hold capital buffers. For the purpose of calculating CET 1 capital, the regulatory adjustments (deductions) including amounts above the aggregate limit for significant investments in financial institutions, mortgage servicing rights, and deferred tax assets from temporary differences, will be deducted from CET1 over a phased manner to be fully deducted by 1 January 2019. The Bank's current capital position is sufficient to meet the new regulatory capital requirements. The Bank ensures that the capital adequacy requirements are met on a consolidated basis and also with local regulator's requirements, if any, in countries in which the Bank has branches. The Bank has complied with regulatory capital requirements throughout the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

4 TREASURY BILLS

Treasury bills are short-term in nature. These include treasury bills issued by the Government of Bahrain and Government of Saudi Arabia. They also include short-term Islamic Sukuk issued by the Government of Bahrain.

As at 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD'000	**US$'000**	BD'000	US$'000
Government of Bahrain	**452,907**	**1,204,540**	481,404	1,280,330
Government of Saudi Arabia	**10,034**	**26,686**	10,017	26,641
Total	**462,941**	**1,231,226**	491,421	1,306,971

5 PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Placements with banks and other financial institutions are part of the Bank’s money market activities and comprises short-term lending to banks and other financial institutions.

As at 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD'000	**US$'000**	BD'000	US$'000
Placements with banks	**170,031**	**452,210**	275,982	733,995
Placements with other financial institutions	**15,416**	**41,000**	7,896	21,000
Total	**185,447**	**493,210**	283,878	754,995

As at 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD'000	**US$'000**	BD'000	US$'000
Current and call accounts	**7,436**	**19,777**	**10,125**	**26,928**
Placements - Term	**178,011**	**473,433**	**273,753**	**728,067**
Total	**185,447**	**493,210**	283,878	754,995

6 TRADING SECURITIES

As at 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Equity securities	**406**	**1,080**	562	1,495
Debt securities	**5,633**	**14,981**	-	-
Total	**6,039**	**16,061**	562	1,495

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES

a) As at 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD'000	**US$'000**	BD'000	US$'000
Loans and advances to non-banks	**920,002**	**2,446,814**	750,643	1,996,391
Loans and advances to banks	**180,347**	**479,646**	69,188	184,011
Less: Provision for impairment	**(48,634)**	**(129,346)**	(38,859)	(103,348)
Total	**1,051,715**	**2,797,114**	780,972	2,077,054

b) Loans and advances are of a floating rate nature, since as per the Bank's loan agreements, the Bank reserves the right to change the rate of interest at any time in the event of money market fluctuations and/or other credit / banking considerations which may be set out from time to time by the Bank and/or any governmental or regulatory authority.

c) As at 31 December 2015, the amount of floating rate loans for which interest was being reset by the Bank on agreed dates and based on an agreed fixed margin over a benchmark interest rate, amounted to BD 540.73 million (US$ 1,438.11 million) [31 December 2014: BD 277.70 million (US$ 738.56 million)].

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (Continued..........)

d) In accordance with the Bank's policy and the Central Bank of Bahrain guidelines, loans on which payments of interest or repayments of principal are 90 days past due, are defined as non-performing. The following is the ageing schedule of non-performing and other impaired and past due loans and advances. The table shows the time period since the date of last repayment of principal or interest by the customer.

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD'000	US$'000	BD'000	US$'000
Over 3 months to 1 year	**21,825**	**58,045**	22,179	58,987
1 to 3 years	**9,540**	**25,372**	52,253	138,971
Over 3 years	**60,173**	**160,035**	11,262	29,952
Total	**91,538**	**243,452**	85,694	227,910

Loans that are "past due below 90 days but not impaired" are those for which contractual interest and principal payments are past due but the Bank believes that impairment is not appropriate on the basis of the level of security or collateral available and / or the stage of collection of amounts owed to the Bank. As at 31 December 2015, loans past due below 90 days but not impaired amounted to BD 3.35 million (US$ 8.91 million) [31 December 2014: BD 2.26 million (US$ 6.01 million)].

As at 31 December 2015, the principal outstanding of the non-performing loans portfolio on which interest is not being accrued amounted to BD 91.34 million (US$ 242.92 million) [31 December 2014: BD 85.25 million (US$ 226.74 million)].

e) The contractual terms of a loan may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing loan whose terms have been modified may be de-recognized and the renegotiated loan recognized as a new loan.

The Bank renegotiates loans to customers as a result of changes in anticipated cash flows and / or in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance activities') to maximise collection opportunities and minimize the risk of default. During 2015, credit facilities amounting to BD 22.66 million (US$ 60.27 million) were restructured [2014: BD 34.09 million (US$ 90.66 million)]. Restructuring concessions mainly related to deferral of loan installments to assist customers overcome temporary cash crunch situations or to realign the repayment with the borrowers'/projects' revised cash flow projections and amending the terms of loan covenants. Due to minor nature of concessions, there was no significant impact on the Bank's provisions on loans and advances impairment and present and future earnings.

f) The Bank holds collateral against loans and advances to customers in the form of lien over deposits, mortgage over properties and/or shares and sovereign/ bank guarantees. As at 31 December 2015, loans and advances amounting to BD 247.7 million (US$ 658.78 million) [31 December 2014: BD 241.19 million (US$ 641.46 million)] were fully collateralized and loans and advances amounting to BD 12.80 million (US$ 34.04 million) [31 December 2014: BD 10.24 million (US$ 27.23 million)] were partly collateralized with a collateral value of BD 6.83 million (US$ 18.16 million) [31 December 2014: BD 6.17 million (US$ 16.41million)].

7 LOANS AND ADVANCES (Continued..........)

g. Exposure to credit risk

As at 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Total carrying amount	**1,051,715**	**2,797,114**	780,972	2,077,054
1. Individually impaired				
Substandard	**68,315**	**181,689**	74,023	196,870
Doubtful	**1,200**	**3,191**	472	1,255
Loss	**22,023**	**58,572**	11,199	29,785
Individually impaired net of interest in suspense	**91,538**	**243,452**	85,694	227,910
Specific provision for impairment	**(35,819)**	**(95,263)**	(27,705)	(73,684)
Individually impaired carrying amount	**55,719**	**148,189**	57,989	154,226
2. Past due below 90 days but not impaired				
Gross amount	**3,350**	**8,910**	2,260	6,011
Collective impairment provision	**(43)**	**(114)**	(34)	(90)
Past due but not impaired carrying amount	**3,307**	**8,796**	2,226	5,921
3. Neither past due nor impaired by internal rating				
Rated 1	**1,068**	**2,840**	28,499	75,795
Rated 2	**16,431**	**43,699**	21,433	57,003
Rated 3	**127,385**	**338,790**	160,247	426,189
Rated 4	**125,530**	**333,856**	116,299	309,306
Rated 5	**327,207**	**870,231**	64,871	172,529
Rated 6	**93,604**	**248,947**	35,633	94,769
Rated 7	**5,640**	**15,000**	22,550	59,973
Not rated *	**308,596**	**820,734**	282,345	750,917
Gross amount	**1,005,461**	**2,674,097**	731,877	1,946,481
Collective impairment provision	**(12,772)**	**(33,968)**	(11,120)	(29,574)
Carrying amount of neither past due nor impaired	**992,689**	**2,640,129**	720,757	1,916,907
Total carrying amount	**1,051,715**	**2,797,114**	780,972	2,077,054

* Includes mainly consumer loans and other facilities that are not assigned any ratings at inception.

h) Impairment provisions on loans and advances

Movements during the year	**Specific Impairment Provision**		**Collective Impairment Provision**		**Total Impairment Provisions**	
Amounts in BD '000	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
At 1 January	**27,705**	21,494	**11,154**	11,450	**38,859**	32,944
Net charge for the year	**5,145**	6,863	**2,600**	(778)	**7,745**	6,085
Amounts written off against provision	**(1,037)**	(165)	**-**	(5)	**(1,037)**	(170)
Transfers, recoveries & write backs	**4,006**	(487)	**(939)**	487	**3,067**	-
At 31 December	**35,819**	27,705	**12,815**	11,154	**48,634**	38,859

The provisions relate to loans and advances to non-banks. In accordance with the Central Bank of Bahrain guidelines, interest on non-performing loans is reversed from income and is accounted for on a cash basis.

8 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Investment securities comprise the following:

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD'000	US$'000	BD'000	US$'000
Available-for-sale investments	1,072,506	2,852,410	986,218	2,622,920
Provision for impairment on available-for-sale investments	(12,340)	(32,819)	(11,040)	(29,362)
	1,060,166	2,819,591	975,178	2,593,558
Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss	712	1,894	780	2,074
Investment securities measured as at amortized cost	33,160	88,191	23,528	62,574
Total investment securities	1,094,038	2,909,676	999,486	2,658,206

A) Available-for-sale investments

i. Breakdown of quoted and unquoted investments

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD'000	US$'000	BD'000	US$'000
Quoted :				
Debt securities	338,504	900,277	379,421	1,009,098
Equity securities	61,371	163,221	61,499	163,561
Total	399,875	1,063,498	440,920	1,172,659
Provision for impairment on available for sale securities	(12,340)	(32,819)	(11,040)	(29,362)
Total net quoted securities	387,535	1,030,679	429,880	1,143,297
Unquoted :				
Debt securities	660,433	1,756,471	532,467	1,416,136
Equity securities	12,198	32,441	12,831	34,125
Total	672,631	1,788,912	545,298	1,450,261
Provision for impairment on available for sale securities	-	-	-	-
Total net unquoted securities	672,631	1,788,912	545,298	1,450,261
Total Available-for-sale investments	1,060,166	2,819,591	975,178	2,593,558

ii. Breakdown between fixed rate and floating rate available-for-sale debt securities

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD'000	US$'000	BD'000	US$'000
Fixed rate debt securities	320,231	851,678	409,756	1,089,777
Floating rate debt securities *	678,706	1,805,070	502,132	1,335,457
Total	998,937	2,656,748	911,888	2,425,234

* Floating rate debt securities at 31 December 2015 include securities amounting to BD 667.54 million (US$ 1,775.37 million) [31 December 2014:BD 496.47 million (US $ 1,320.40 million)] of hedged fixed rate bonds.

iii. Breakdown of available-for-sale debt securities by rating

The ratings given below are by established rating agencies.

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD '000	US$ '000	BD '000	US$ '000
AAA	21	56	28,199	74,998
AA	23,815	63,338	22,556	59,989
A	37,701	100,269	40,851	108,646
BBB	930,091	2,473,646	814,783	2,166,976
BB+	1,795	4,774	1,795	4,774
Not-rated	5,514	14,665	3,704	9,851
Total	998,937	2,656,748	911,888	2,425,234

B) Investments designated at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value through profit or loss investment securities comprise investments as under:

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD '000	US$ '000	BD '000	US$ '000
Investments in managed funds	712	1,894	780	2,074
Total	712	1,894	780	2,074

9 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

The Bank has a 29.1% shareholding in Bahrain Islamic Bank. The Bank incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain and operates under a retail banking license issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain and carries out banking and other financial trading activities in accordance with the teachings of Islam (Shari'a)

The Bank has a 34.84% interest in The Benefit Company BSC (c) incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The company has been granted a license for ancillary services by the Central Bank of Bahrain to provide payment systems, Bahrain Cheque Truncation and other related financial services for the benefit of commercial banks and their customers in the Kingdom of Bahrain

The Bank has recognised both the investments as equity accounted associates in accordance with IAS 28 “Investment in associates”.

	2015		2014	
	BD '000	US$ '000	BD '000	US$ '000
At 1 January	24,602	65,430	22,805	60,651
Acquisition during the year	9,155	24,348	-	-
Share of Profit/ (loss)	4,584	12,191	2,403	6,391
Dividends received	(226)	(601)	(188)	(500)
Share of change in fair value reserve	(366)	(973)	(418)	(1,112)
At 31 December	37,749	100,395	24,602	65,430

Shares of Bahrain Islamic Bank are listed on the Bahrain Stock Exchange and the quoted price on 31 December 2015 was BD 0.143 (31 December 2014: BD 0.148) . The estimated fair value of the investment based on this price is BD 41.91 million (31 December 2014: BD 35.82 million).

The financial statements of the associates used for applying the equity accounting are as of 30 September 2015 which is different from the reporting date of the Bank. Accordingly, amounts have been adjusted for material transactions, if any, for the period from 30 September 2015 to the Bank's reporting date.

10 INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND OTHER ASSETS

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD '000	US$ '000	BD '000	US$ '000
Interest receivable	17,955	47,753	15,390	40,931
Accounts receivable & prepayments	21,693	57,694	16,549	44,013
Positive fair value of derivatives	1,088	2,893	-	-
Others *	1,746	4,644	1,542	4,101
Total	42,482	112,984	33,481	89,045

* Others include BD 1.08 million (US $ 2.92 million) [31 December 2014: BD 1.29 million (US $ 3.43 million)] in respect of land and buildings acquired from customers and now held for disposal. The land and buildings are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value.

11 DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Due to banks and other financial institutions consists of short-term borrowings from banks and financial institutions.

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD'000	US$'000	BD'000	US$'000
Current and call accounts	45,101	119,949	24,927	66,295
Term deposits	226,390	602,101	113,404	301,606
Total	271,491	722,050	138,331	367,901

12 BORROWINGS UNDER REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS

Borrowings under repurchase agreements amounts to BD 69.65 million (US $ 185.22 million) [31 December 2014: BD 28.16 million (US $ 74.90 million)] and the fair value of the investment securities pledged as collateral amounts to BD 72.89 million (US $ 193.86 million) [31 December 2014: BD 28.17 million (US $ 74.92 million)].

13 CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD'000	US$'000	BD'000	US$'000
Repayable on demand or at short notice	1,235,808	3,286,723	1,173,733	3,121,630
Term deposits	1,011,216	2,689,404	981,116	2,609,351
Total	2,247,024	5,976,127	2,154,849	5,730,981

14 INTEREST PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Interest payable	**16,363**	**43,518**	11,066	29,431
Creditors & account payables	**3,694**	**9,824**	3,426	9,112
Deferred income	**1,127**	**2,997**	1,052	2,798
Employee benefits	**11,097**	**29,513**	10,773	28,652
Negative fair value of derivatives	**13,366**	**35,548**	12,266	32,622
Others	**1,141**	**3,034**	514	1,367
Total	**46,788**	**124,434**	39,097	103,982

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Cash and balances with central banks*	**19,020**	**50,585**	21,289	56,620
Treasury bills	**169,764**	**451,500**	318,500	847,074
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	**181,988**	**484,011**	267,878	712,441
Investment securities measured as at amortized cost	**1,880**	**5,000**	-	-
Total	**372,652**	**991,096**	607,667	1,616,135

* Exclude balances with central banks of BD 87.76 million (US$ 233.40 million) [31 December 2014: BD 89.78 million (US$ 238.78 million)] maintained for the purpose of the cash reserve ratio requirement set by the central banks.

16 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND BANKING COMMITMENTS

The Bank issues commitments to extend credit and guarantees the performance of customers by issuing standby letters of credit and guarantees to third parties. For these instruments, the contractual amount of the financial instrument represents the maximum potential credit risk if the counterparty does not perform according to the terms of the contract. The credit exposure for the contingent liabilities is reduced by obtaining counter guarantees and collateral from third parties. A large majority of these expire without being drawn upon, and as a result, the contractual amounts are not representative of the actual future credit exposure or liquidity requirements of the Bank.

Based upon the level of fees currently charged, taking into account maturity and interest rates together with any changes in the credit worthiness of counter parties since origination, the Bank has determined that the fair value of contingent liabilities and undrawn loan commitments is not material.

As at 31 December	2015		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Contingent liabilities				
Liabilities on confirmed documentary credits	**30,775**	**81,848**	30,904	82,191
Guarantees :				
Counter guaranteed by banks	**38,241**	**101,705**	27,103	72,082
Others	**111,185**	**295,705**	71,898	191,218
Sub-total	**180,201**	**479,258**	129,905	345,491
Banking commitments				
Undrawn loan commitments	**-**	**-**	16,667	44,327
Forward commitments:				
Securities purchased	**20,000**	**53,191**	23,926	63,633
Securities sold	**-**	**-**	1,083	2,880
Interbank Takings	**16,168**	**43,000**	8,300	22,074
Sub-total	**36,168**	**96,191**	49,976	132,914
Total	**216,369**	**575,449**	179,881	478,405

As at 31 December 2015, the remaining period to the contractual date for the forward commitments was within 14 days. On the contractual date these commitments were carried out, and resulted in cash flows in and out of the Bank as represented by the notional principal amount.

17 DERIVATIVE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Bank utilises various derivative and foreign exchange financial instruments for trading, asset/liability management and hedging risks. These instruments primarily comprise futures, forwards, swaps and options.

Futures and forward contracts are commitments to buy or sell financial instruments or currencies on a future date at a specified price or yield, and may be settled in cash or through delivery. Swap contracts are commitments to settle in cash on a future date or dates, interest rate commitments or currency amounts based upon differentials between specified financial indices, as applied to a notional principal amount. Option contracts give the acquirer, for a fee, the right but not the obligation, to buy or sell within a limited period a financial instrument or currency at a contracted price.

In respect of the derivative and foreign exchange financial instruments, the contract/notional principal amounts do not represent balances subject to credit or market risk. Contract/notional principal amounts represent the volume of outstanding transactions and are indicators of business activity. These amounts are used to measure changes in the value of derivative products and to determine the cash flows to be exchanged. The replacement cost is the cost of replacing those financial instruments with a positive market value, together with an estimate for the potential future change in the value of the contract, and reflects the maximum credit loss for the Bank had all these counter parties defaulted. For written options, there is no credit risk, as they represent obligations of the Bank. The fair value represents the aggregate of the positive and negative cash flows which would have occurred if the rights and obligations arising from the instrument were extinguished by the Bank in an orderly market as at the reporting date. The fair values of derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements were calculated using discounted cash flow models based on current market yields for similar types of instruments and the maturity of each instrument. The futures contracts, foreign exchange contracts and interest rate options were revalued using market prices and option valuation models as appropriate.

a) The following table summarises for each type of derivative and foreign exchange financial instrument, the aggregate notional amounts, the replacement cost and the fair value :

Amounts in BD '000	Notional principal amount		Replacement cost		Fair value	
As at 31 December	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate swaps	**557,494**	489,035	**1,009**	4,272	**(13,366)**	(10,943)
Options	**-**	148,625	**-**	32	**-**	(80)
Sub-total	**557,494**	637,660	**1,009**	4,304	**(13,366)**	(11,023)
Foreign exchange contracts						
Outright spot and forward contracts	**340,926**	146,432	**1,042**	549	**704**	(798)
Swap agreements	**59,333**	202,970	**607**	890	**238**	(345)
Options	**1,224**	-	**5**	-	**5**	-
Sub-total	**401,483**	349,402	**1,654**	1,439	**947**	(1,143)
Total	**958,977**	987,062	**2,663**	5,743	**(12,419)**	(12,166)

b) The remaining maturity profile by each class of derivative and foreign exchange financial instrument based on contract/notional principal amounts is as follows :

Amounts in BD '000

As at 31 December	**2015**			2014		
	Up to 1 year	**More than one year**	**Total**	Up to 1 year	More than one year	Total
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate swaps	**-**	**557,494**	**557,494**	70,128	418,907	489,035
Options	**-**	**-**	**-**	148,625	-	148,625
Sub-total	**-**	**557,494**	**557,494**	218,753	418,907	637,660
Foreign exchange contracts						
Outright spot and forward contracts	**340,871**	**55**	**340,926**	146,432	-	146,432
Swap agreements	**59,333**	**-**	**59,333**	202,970	-	202,970
Options	**1,224**	**-**	**1,224**	-	-	-
Sub-total	**401,428**	**55**	**401,483**	349,402	-	349,402
Total	**401,428**	**557,549**	**958,977**	568,155	418,907	987,062

18 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

At 31 December 2015 commitments for capital expenditure amounted to BD 0.31 million (US $ 0.82 million) [31 December 2014: BD 0.40 million (US $ 1.06 million)].

19 PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT

	Land		Buildings		Furniture and equipment		Total	
	BD '000	US$ '000	BD '000	US$ '000	BD '000	US$ '000	BD '000	US$ '000
Cost	**967**	**2,572**	**25,168**	**66,936**	**14,862**	**39,527**	**40,997**	**109,035**
Accumulated depreciation	**-**	**-**	**(16,674)**	**(44,346)**	**(11,813)**	**(31,418)**	**(28,487)**	**(75,764)**
Net book value at 31 December 2015	**967**	**2,572**	**8,494**	**22,590**	**3,049**	**8,109**	**12,510**	**33,271**
Net Book value at 31 December 2014	761	2,024	9,397	24,992	2,831	7,529	12,989	34,545

The depreciation charge for 2015 amounted to BD 1.77 million (US $ 4.71 million) [2014: BD 1.92 million (US $ 5.11 million)].
The above includes capital work in progress at cost. When the asset is ready to use, the same is capitalised and depreciated in accordance with the Bank's policies.

20 SHARE CAPITAL

	2015		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Authorised share capital				
1,500,000,000 (2014: 1,500,000,000) ordinary shares of 100 fils each	**150,000**	**398,936**	150,000	398,936
Issued and fully paid share capital				
At 1 January 940,896,000 ordinary shares of 100 fils each	**94,090**	**250,239**	94,090	250,239
Bonus issue (one for ten shares held) *	**9,409**	**25,024**	-	-
Employee shares issued under the Employee Share Incentive Scheme ***	**1,910**	**5,080**	-	-
At 31 December 1,054,089,600 ordinary shares of 100 fils each (at 31 Dec 2014: 940,896,000 shares of 100 fils each) **	**105,409**	**280,343**	94,090	250,239

* The shareholders annual general ordinary and extra ordinary meeting for the year 2014 held on 11th March 2015 approved the increase of issued and fully paid capital by the issue of bonus shares at the rate of one additional share for every ten shares held amounts to BD 9.41 million.

** The Board of Directors has proposed to increase the issued and fully paid capital of the Bank to BD 115.95 million by the issue of bonus shares at the rate of one additional share for every ten shares held amounting to BD10.54 million. These shares will rank pari passu with all other shares for future dividends and distribution. This bonus issue is proposed to be made through utilisation of BD 10.54 million from General Reserve.

***** Employee Share Incentive Scheme**

At the ordinary general meeting for the year 2014 which was held on 11 March 2015, and in pursuant to CBB's Sound Remuneration Practices, the Employee Share Incentive Scheme (the "Scheme") was approved. As a result, 19,104,000 ordinary shares amounting to BD 1.91 million were issued. During the year, the Bank has allocated 1,876,137 ordinary shares with a nominal value of BD 0.19 million to the employees under this Scheme. Un allocated shares under the Scheme are deducted from equity. The allocated shares under the Scheme are entitled to cash & stock dividends.

The distribution of ordinary shares, setting out the number of shares and shareholders and percentage of total outstanding shares in the following categories is shown below:

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Number of shares	**Number of shareholders**	**% of total outstanding shares**	Number of shares	Number of shareholders	% of total outstanding shares
Less than 1%	**332,729,966**	**1,165**	**31.5%**	302,351,251	1,119	32.1%
1% up to less than 5%	**140,915,720**	**7**	**13.4%**	110,868,462	6	11.8%
5% up to less than 10%	**-**	**-**		-	-	
10% up to less than 20%	**114,700,394**	**1**	**10.9%**	104,273,087	1	11.1%
20% up to less than 50%	**465,743,520**	**1**	**44.2%**	423,403,200	1	45.0%
More than 50%	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Total	**1,054,089,600**	**1,174**	**100.0%**	940,896,000	1,127	100.0%

The distribution of ordinary shares ownership based on nationality of the shareholder is shown below:

	31 December 2015			31 December 2014		
	Number of shares	**Number of shareholders**	**% of total outstanding shares**	Number of shares	Number of shareholders	% of total outstanding shares
Bahraini	**994,701,571**	**1,059**	94.4%	886,513,784	1,018	94.2%
Other GCC countries	**58,330,300**	**90**	5.5%	53,415,776	81	5.7%
Others	**1,057,729**	**25**	0.1%	966,440	28	0.1%
Total	**1,054,089,600**	**1,174**	**100.0%**	940,896,000	1,127	100.0%

44.2% of the Bank's share capital is held by the Bahrain Mumtalakat Holding Co, that is 100% owned by the Government of Bahrain. 10.9% of shares is owned by the Social Insurance Organisation, Kingdom of Bahrain. The rest of the share capital is widely held primarily by the citizens of and entities incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

21 RESERVES

a) Statutory reserve

In accordance with the Bahrain Commercial Companies Law 2001, 10 percent of net profit is appropriated to a statutory reserve, which is not normally distributable except in accordance with Article 224 of the law. Such appropriations may cease when the reserve reaches 50 percent of paid up share capital. The Board of Directors has proposed to the shareholders to appropriate BD 0.96 million from Retained Earnings and BD 5.27 million from General Reserve to Statutory Reserve.

b) General reserve

The reserve has been created in accordance with the Bank's articles of association and underlines the shareholders' commitment to enhance the strong equity base of the Bank.

c) Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve includes the cumulative net change in fair value of available-for-sale investments, excluding impairment losses, until the investment is derecognised or impaired. Further, it includes Bank's share of other comprehensive income of associate.

d) Donation and charity reserve

Based on the recommendations of the Board of Directors, upon shareholders' approval an amount is transferred from the profit for the year to this reserve. The reserve represents the uncommitted amount of the donations and charities approved by the shareholders.

e) Share premium

During the year the Bank has allocated 1,876,137 ordinary shares with a nominal value of BD 0.19 million to the employees under the Employee Share Incentive Scheme , which has resulted in share premium of BD 1.21 million.

22 APPROPRIATIONS

The appropriations relating to the year 2014 were approved at the last annual general meeting held on 11 March 2015.

23. INTEREST INCOME / INTEREST EXPENSE

a) INTEREST INCOME

For the year ended 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Loans and advances to non banks	**33,501**	**89,098**	37,104	98,681
Loans and advances to banks	**1,805**	**4,801**	926	2,463
Treasury Bills	**7,036**	**18,713**	5,316	14,138
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	**778**	**2,069**	1,413	3,758
Investment securities	**32,799**	**87,231**	30,667	81,561
Derivative assets held for risk management	**215**	**572**	332	883
Total	**76,134**	**202,484**	75,758	201,484

b) INTEREST EXPENSE

For the year ended 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Deposits from customers	**15,255**	**40,572**	14,420	38,351
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	**913**	**2,428**	635	1,689
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	**84**	**223**	88	234
Derivative liabilities held for risk management	**359**	**955**	1,039	2,763
Total	**16,611**	**44,178**	16,182	43,037

24 OTHER INCOME

For the year ended 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
a) Fees and commission income				
Fees and commission on loans and advances	**10,832**	**28,809**	9,316	24,777
Commission on sale of managed funds	**164**	**436**	127	338
Other fees and commission	**6,501**	**17,290**	6,502	17,293
Less: fees and commission paid	**(3,650)**	**(9,707)**	(3,256)	(8,660)
Sub-total	**13,847**	**36,828**	12,689	33,748
b) Other operating income				
Profit on sale of available for sale investments	**6,407**	**17,040**	2,615	6,955
(Loss) / gain on fair value through profit or loss investments	**(5)**	**(13)**	55	146
Dividend income	**3,821**	**10,162**	3,311	8,806
Profit on exchange dealing and transactions	**5,227**	**13,902**	5,597	14,886
Profit on trading securities and derivatives	**392**	**1,043**	2,386	6,346
Share of profit of associates	**4,584**	**12,191**	2,403	6,391
Other income	**609**	**1,620**	570	1,516
Sub-total	**21,035**	**55,945**	16,937	45,046
Total other income	**34,882**	**92,773**	29,626	78,794

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

25 STAFF EXPENSES

For the year ended 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Salaries, allowances and bonuses	**16,344**	**43,468**	15,819	42,072
Social security & gratuity	**2,013**	**5,354**	1,957	5,205
Housing & other benefits	**1,556**	**4,138**	1,576	4,191
Others	**309**	**822**	244	649
Total	**20,222**	**53,782**	19,596	52,117

26 SIGNIFICANT NET OPEN FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITIONS

As at 31 December	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
US Dollar (long position) - unhedged	**28,881**	**76,811**	77,756	206,798
UAE Dirhams (long position) - unhedged	**25,699**	**68,348**	12,463	33,146
Saudi Riyal (long position) - unhedged	**22,325**	**59,375**	26,924	71,606
Qatari Riyal (long position) - unhedged	**58,149**	**154,652**	32,391	86,146

The Bahraini dinar has a fixed rate of exchange against the US dollar.

27 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Certain related parties (major shareholders, directors of the Bank and families and companies of which they are principal owners, key management personnel and associates) were customers of the Bank in the ordinary course of business . The transactions with these parties were made on an arm's length basis. Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank. Typically, key management personnel include the Chief Executive Officer and persons directly reporting to him. Balances at the reporting date in regard to related parties and transactions during the year with related parties comprised the following:

Amounts in BD '000	**Majority Shareholder**		**Directors & Key Personal Management**		**Associates**	
As at 31 December	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Loans and advances	**164,308**	20,921	**4,890**	7,817	**37,661**	-
Treasury bills, bonds and equities	**1,368,860**	1,280,985	**-**	-	**37,749**	24,602
Customers' deposits	**277,184**	225,953	**59,599**	55,500	**5,321**	4,657
Contingent liabilities for irrevocable commitments, guarantees and other contingencies	**60,288**	19,617	**14,832**	3,402	**-**	-

For the year ended 31 December	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Loans advanced	**167,067**	88,134	**4,127**	11,714	**37,600**	-
Loans repaid	**20,032**	129,555	**6,692**	17,279	**-**	-
Net increase / (decrease) in overdrafts	**(3,648)**	1,423	**(362)**	845	**-**	-
Treasury bills, bonds and equities purchased	**2,056,314**	1,493,495	**-**	-	**9,155**	-
Treasury bills, bonds and equities matured/sold	**1,968,439**	1,531,143	**-**	-	**-**	-
Interest income	**51,883**	43,359	**327**	402	**289**	-
Interest expense	**1,260**	725	**415**	446	**25**	23
Share of profit of associates	**-**	-	**-**	-	**4,584**	2,403
Directors Remuneration and sitting fees	**169**	170	**315**	297	**-**	-
Short term employee benefits	**-**	-	**3,258**	3,732	**-**	-
Post employment retirement benefits	**-**	-	**628**	672	**-**	-

No impairment losses have been recorded during the year against balances outstanding with related parties and no specific allowance has been made for impairment losses on balances with related parties at the year end.

28 FUND ADMINISTRATION

Third party funds under administration held in trust or in fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Bank and are, accordingly, not included in the statement of financial position. At 31 December 2015, third party funds under administration amounted to BD 1.37 million (US $ 3.64 million) [31 December 2014 : BD 1.58 million (US $ 4.19 million)].

29 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Amounts in BD '000	Assets		Liabilities		Contingent liabilities and banking commitments	
As at 31 December	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Middle East	**2,900,275**	2,634,360	**2,529,653**	2,315,115	**437,268**	410,197
U.S.A.	**17,174**	43,793	**11,902**	354	**212,506**	489,233
Europe	**43,590**	22,579	**93,348**	44,931	**332,198**	250,841
Rest of the World	**38,666**	37,725	**42**	41	**193,374**	16,672
Total	**2,999,705**	2,738,457	**2,634,945**	2,360,441	**1,175,346**	1,166,943

30 DISTRIBUTION BY SECTOR

Amounts in BD '000	Assets		Liabilities		Contingent liabilities and banking commitments	
As at 31 December	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Government	**1,561,870**	1,358,632	**507,256**	522,688	**80,491**	60,560
Manufacturing / trading	**120,825**	117,681	**173,411**	165,056	**29,437**	33,302
Banks / financial institutions	**681,437**	648,871	**400,803**	219,535	**1,020,571**	1,028,617
Construction	**92,143**	90,448	**91,251**	87,401	**32,526**	36,973
Personal	**379,857**	361,905	**1,238,934**	1,190,689	**405**	417
Others	**163,573**	160,920	**223,290**	175,072	**11,916**	7,074
Total	**2,999,705**	2,738,457	**2,634,945**	2,360,441	**1,175,346**	1,166,943

31 CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

The following is the concentration of credit risk by industry and geographical regions:

a) By Industry

Amounts in BD '000	**Government**		**Manufacturing/**	**Banks/financial**	**Construction**	**Personal**	**Others**	**Total**
As at 31 December 2015	**Bahrain**	**Other countries**	**trading**	**institutions**				
Assets								
Balances at central banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**89,483**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**89,483**
Treasury bills	**452,907**	**10,034**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**462,941**
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**185,447**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**185,447**
Loans and advances	**173,422**	**-**	**113,120**	**196,332**	**90,275**	**379,271**	**99,295**	**1,051,715**
Investment securities	**902,359**	**9,347**	**1,881**	**114,618**	**-**	**-**	**4,605**	**1,032,810**
Interest receivable and other assets	**13,790**	**12**	**145**	**2,968**	**62**	**586**	**24,106**	**41,669**
Total assets	**1,542,478**	**19,393**	**115,146**	**588,848**	**90,337**	**379,857**	**128,006**	**2,864,065**
Contingent liabilities and banking commitments	**80,491**	**-**	**29,437**	**61,594**	**32,526**	**405**	**11,916**	**216,369**
Derivatives (notional)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**958,977**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**958,977**

Amounts in BD '000	Government		Manufacturing/	Banks/financial	Construction	Personal	Others	Total
As at 31 December 2014	Bahrain	Other countries	trading	institutions				
Assets								
Balances at central banks	-	-	-	92,925	-	-	-	92,925
Treasury bills	481,404	10,017	-	-	-	-	-	491,421
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	283,878	-	-	-	283,878
Loans and advances	20,652	-	109,585	95,588	87,462	361,323	106,362	780,972
Investment securities	789,565	46,955	-	99,676	-	-	-	936,196
Interest receivable and other assets	9,914	125	233	2,794	1,261	582	17,838	32,747
Total assets	1,301,535	57,097	109,818	574,861	88,723	361,905	124,200	2,618,139
Contingent liabilities and banking commitments	60,560	-	33,302	41,555	36,973	417	7,074	179,881
Derivatives (notional)	-	-	-	987,062	-	-	-	987,062

The balances at the end of the year are representative of the position during the year and hence average balances have not been separately disclosed.

The above includes certain exposures to customers / counter parties which are in excess of 15% of the Bank's capital base. These have the approval of the Central Bank of Bahrain or are exempt exposures under the large exposures policy of the Central Bank of Bahrain. The table below gives details of these exposures as at 31 December 2015:

Counterparty	**Counterparty type**	**Total Exposure**
Counterparty A	Sovereign	1,403,068
Counterparty B	Sovereign	190,388
Counterparty C	Central Bank	190,211
Counterparty D	Bank	70,061

31 CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK (Contd........)

(b) By geographical regions :

Amounts in BD '000 **As at 31 December 2015**	**Middle East**	**USA**	**Europe**	**Rest of the World**	**Total**
Assets					
Balances at central banks	**89,483**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**89,483**
Treasury bills	**462,941**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**462,941**
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	**174,819**	**855**	**9,240**	**533**	**185,447**
Loans and advances	**1,019,199**	**-**	**11,507**	**21,009**	**1,051,715**
Investment securities	**984,367**	**10,647**	**20,744**	**17,052**	**1,032,810**
Interest receivable and other assets	**39,460**	**38**	**2,099**	**72**	**41,669**
Total assets	**2,770,269**	**11,540**	**43,590**	**38,666**	**2,864,065**
Contingent liabilities and banking commitments	**191,194**	**66**	**17,640**	**7,469**	**216,369**
Derivatives (notional)	**246,074**	**212,440**	**314,558**	**185,905**	**958,977**

Amounts in BD '000 As at 31 December 2014	Middle East	USA	Europe	Rest of the World	Total
Assets					
Balances at central banks	92,925	-	-	-	92,925
Treasury bills	491,421	-	-	-	491,421
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	274,617	3,583	998	4,680	283,878
Loans and advances	761,642	-	4,521	14,809	780,972
Investment securities	862,837	40,168	15,219	17,972	936,196
Interest receivable and other assets	30,600	42	1,841	264	32,747
Total assets	2,514,042	43,793	22,579	37,725	2,618,139
Contingent liabilities and banking commitments	160,824	198	17,555	1,304	179,881
Derivatives (notional)	249,373	489,035	233,286	15,368	987,062

32 INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest Rate Risk is measured by the extent to which changes in the market interest rates impact margins, net interest income and the economic value of the Bank’s equity. Net interest income will be affected as a result of volatility in interest rates to the extent that the re-pricing structure of interest bearing assets differs from that of liabilities. The Bank’s goal is to achieve stable earnings growth through active management of the assets and liabilities mix while, selectively, positioning itself to benefit from near-term changes in interest rate levels. The Treasurer is primarily responsible for managing the interest rate risk. Reports on overall position and risks are submitted to senior management for review and positions are adjusted if deemed necessary. In addition, ALCO regularly reviews the interest rate sensitivity profile and its impact on earnings.

The Bank’s asset and liability management process is utilised to manage interest rate risk through the structuring of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet portfolios. The Bank uses various techniques for measuring and managing its exposure to interest rate risk. Duration analysis is used to measure the interest rate sensitivity of the fixed income portfolio. Duration of the portfolio is governed by economic forecasts, expected direction of interest rates and spreads. Modified Duration gives the percentage change in value of the portfolio following a 1% change in yield. Interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements are used to manage the interest rate risk. The Bank uses interest rate gap analysis to measure the interest rate sensitivity of its annual earnings due to re-pricing mismatches between rate sensitive assets, liabilities and derivatives’ positions.

Assets and liabilities are placed in maturity buckets based on the remaining period to the contractual repricing or maturity dates, whichever is earlier. Customers' deposits for which no specific contractual maturity or repricing dates exist are placed in ladders based on the Bank's judgment concerning their most likely repricing behavior.

The repricing profile and effective interest rate of the various asset and liability categories are as follows:

Amounts in BD '000 **As at 31 December 2015**	***Effective interest rate %***	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**	**Rate insensitive**	**Total**
Assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,784	106,784
Treasury bills	*1.54%*	288,038	82,281	92,622	-	-	-	462,941
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	*0.73%*	178,011	-	-	-	-	7,436	185,447
Trading securities	*1.00%*	5,633	406	-	-	-	-	6,039
Loans and advances	*3.60%*	492,040	68,122	53,843	346,468	91,242	-	1,051,715
Investment securities	*4.64%*	36,805	26,346	71,428	430,456	467,063	61,940	1,094,038
Investment in associates, interest receivable and other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,231	80,231
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,510	12,510
Total assets		1,000,527	177,155	217,893	776,924	558,305	268,901	2,999,705
Liabilities and equity								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	*0.92%*	226,390	-	-	-	-	45,101	271,491
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	*1.29%*	69,642	-	-	-	-	-	69,642
Customer deposits	*0.71%*	1,007,684	143,963	175,108	53,085	-	867,181	2,247,021
Interest payable and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,791	46,791
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	364,760	364,760
Total liabilities and equity		1,303,716	143,963	175,108	53,085	-	1,323,833	2,999,705
On-balance sheet Interest rate sensitivity gap		(303,189)	33,192	42,785	723,839	558,305	(1,054,932)	-
Off-balance sheet Interest rate gap		557,494	-	-	(145,774)	(411,720)	-	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap		254,305	287,497	330,282	908,347	1,054,932	-	-

32 INTEREST RATE RISK (Continued..........)

Amounts in BD '000 As at 31 December 2014	*Effective interest rate %*	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Rate insensitive	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,066	111,066
Treasury bills	*0.80%*	373,501	117,920	-	-	-	-	491,421
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	*0.56%*	273,753	-	-	-	-	10,125	283,878
Trading securities	-	-	562	-	-	-	-	562
Loans and advances	*4.19%*	322,348	62,884	45,033	274,483	76,224	-	780,972
Investment securities	*4.62%*	23,291	19,133	120,704	404,444	367,844	64,070	999,486
Investment in associates, interest receivable and other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,083	58,083
Property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,989	12,989
Total assets		992,893	200,499	165,737	678,927	444,068	256,333	2,738,457
Liabilities and equity								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	*0.36%*	107,498	5,944	-	-	-	24,889	138,331
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	*0.34%*	28,164	-	-	-	-	-	28,164
Customer deposits	*0.69%*	966,280	202,585	116,559	53,975	-	815,450	2,154,849
Interest payable and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,097	39,097
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	378,016	378,016
Total liabilities and equity		1,101,942	208,529	116,559	53,975	-	1,257,452	2,738,457
On-balance sheet Interest rate sensitivity gap		(109,049)	(8,030)	49,178	624,952	444,068	(1,001,119)	-
Off-balance sheet Interest rate gap		451,435	37,600	(70,128)	(74,866)	(344,041)	-	-
Cumulative interest rate sensitivity gap		342,386	371,956	351,006	901,092	1,001,119	-	-

33. MARKET RISK

a) The Bank uses the Standardised Method for allocating market risk capital.

The following table shows the capital charges as at 31 December:

Risk Type Amounts in BD '000	**2015**	2014
Interest Rate Risk	1,626.6	380.8
Equities Risk	65.0	90.0
Foreign Exchange Risk	44.6	30.7
Commodities Risk	-	-
Options Risk	-	-
Total minimum capital required for market	**1,736.2**	501.5
Multiplier	12.5	12.5
Market Risk weighted exposure under the Standardized Method	**21,703**	6,269

b) The principal risk to which non-trading portfolios are exposed is the risk of loss from fluctuations in future cash flows or fair values of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates. The interest rate risk management process is supplemented by monitoring the sensitivity of the Bank's financial assets and liabilities to an interest rate shock of 200bps increase/ decrease. An analysis of the Bank's sensitivity to an increase or decrease in market interest rates (assuming no asymmetrical movement in yield curves and a constant balance sheet position) is as follows:

	2015		2014	
Amounts in BD '000	**200 bps parallel increase**	**200 bps parallel decrease**	200 bps parallel increase	200 bps parallel decrease
At 31 December	**(8,250)**	**8,250**	(21,528)	21,528
Average for the year	**(18,318)**	**18,318**	(20,116)	20,116
Minimum for the year	**(8,250)**	**8,250**	(17,993)	17,993
Maximum for the year	**(29,862)**	**29,862**	(23,253)	23,253

(c) The Bank holds investments in quoted equities as part of the available-for-sale investments. Equity risk is the potential adverse impact due to movements in individual equity prices or general market movements in stock markets. The Bank manages this risk through diversification of investments in terms of geographical distribution and industrial concentration.

Overall non-trading interest rate risk positions are managed by the Treasury division , which uses investment securities, placements with banks, deposits from banks and derivative instruments to manage the overall position arising from the Bank's non-trading activities. The use of derivatives to manage interest rate risk is described in note 17.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

34 SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Bank is organised into the following main strategic business units (SBUs) - Personal Banking, Bahrain Business Banking and Treasury & International Banking. These SBUs are the basis on which the Bank reports its operating segment information.

The Personal Banking and Bahrain Business Banking SBUs provide various banking products and services to the Bank's customers in Bahrain . The SBUs are differentiated based on their respective customer segments. Personal Banking caters to individuals. Bahrain Business Banking caters to governments, corporates, small & medium enterprises.

The Treasury & International Banking SBU has the overall responsibility of managing the Bank's liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange and market risk and provide various banking products and services to Bank's customers outside Bahrain.

Financial information about the operating segments is presented in the following table:

Amounts in BD '000	Personal Banking		Bahrain Business Banking		Treasury & International Banking		Total	
For the year ended 31 December	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Interest income	**21,275**	22,394	**10,494**	12,021	**44,365**	41,343	**76,134**	75,758
Interest expense	**(5,381)**	(4,751)	**(9,599)**	(9,330)	**(1,631)**	(2,101)	**(16,611)**	(16,182)
Inter-segment interest income/(expense)	**5,204**	3,858	**7,599**	5,993	**(12,803)**	(9,851)	**-**	-
Net interest income	**21,098**	21,501	**8,494**	8,684	**29,931**	29,391	**59,523**	59,576
Other income	**8,816**	8,924	**2,735**	1,716	**23,331**	18,986	**34,882**	29,626
Operating income	**29,914**	30,425	**11,229**	10,400	**53,262**	48,377	**94,405**	89,202
Result	**17,425**	18,380	**3,716**	1,079	**36,092**	37,192	**57,233**	56,651
Unallocated corporate expenses							**(1,971)**	(3,213)
Profit for the year							**55,262**	53,438
Other information								
Segment assets	**418,599**	403,554	**456,550**	316,389	**2,124,556**	2,018,514	**2,999,705**	2,738,457
Segment liabilities & Equity	**1,052,058**	961,041	**1,261,891**	1,035,290	**685,756**	742,126	**2,999,705**	2,738,457
Depreciation for the year	**445**	585	**260**	259	**321**	331	**1,026**	1,175
Provision for impaired assets	**235**	384	**(97)**	2,280	**8,907**	3,909	**9,045**	6,573

During 2015, the total capital expenditure amounted to BD 1.29 million (US$ 3.43 million) [2014: BD 1.37 million (US$ 3.64 million)].

Segment revenues and expenses are directly attributable to the business segments. The benefit of the Bank's capital has been distributed among the segments in proportion to their total assets employed. Expenses of departments whose services are jointly utilised by more than one segment have been allocated to the relevant segments on an appropriate basis.

Inter-segment interest income and expense represent the interest cost on the excess funds which are automatically transferred by all the other business segments to Treasury and International Banking. The interest rate for calculating interest of such transfers is set once every three months separately for local and foreign currency and is based on the weighted average of market rates for various maturities for each currency.

While the Bank conducts its banking business primarily through its Strategic Business Units, it operates from various geographical locations:
(i) Domestic operations through its network of branches in Kingdom of Bahrain and
(ii) Overseas operations through its branches in the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

Financial information about geographical locations is presented in the following table:

Amounts in BD '000	Domestic		Overseas		Total	
For the year ended 31 December	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014	**2015**	2014
Operating income	**92,056**	85,645	**2,349**	3,557	**94,405**	89,202
Profit for the year	**62,777**	55,630	**(7,515)**	(2,192)	**55,262**	53,438
At 31 December						
Segment assets	**2,926,700**	2,651,350	**73,005**	87,107	**2,999,705**	2,738,457
Segment liabilities & equity	**2,926,700**	2,651,350	**73,005**	87,107	**2,999,705**	2,738,457

35. MATURITY PROFILE AND LIQUIDITY RISK

a) **MATURITY PROFILE**

The table below shows the maturity profile of total assets and liabilities based on contractual terms, except for Asset Backed Securities and Mortgage Backed Securities which are based on expected weighted average tenor as it is better representative of the product's maturity profile considering the inherent nature of the products.

Amounts in BD '000 As at 31 December 2015	**Up to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 months to 1 year**	**1 to 3 years**	**3 to 5 years**	**5 to 10 years**	**10 to 20 years**	**Over 20 years**	**Total**
Assets									
Cash and balances at central banks	106,784	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,784
Treasury bills	288,038	82,281	92,622	-	-	-	-	-	462,941
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	185,447	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,447
Trading securities	5,633	406	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,039
Loans and advances	264,558	47,663	115,650	291,271	206,898	86,945	38,100	630	1,051,715
Investment securities	25,638	26,346	73,439	244,882	194,709	401,246	37,054	90,724	1,094,038
Investment in associates, Interest receivable, other assets and property & equipment	25,245	409	958	4,198	1,845	7,839	265	51,982	92,741
Total assets	901,343	157,105	282,669	540,351	403,452	496,030	75,419	143,336	2,999,705
Liabilities and equity									
Due to banks and other financial institutions	271,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	271,491
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	69,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,642
Customer deposits	1,874,673	144,158	175,108	53,085	-	-	-	-	2,247,024
Interest payable & other liabilities	33,834	621	520	11,813	-	-	-	-	46,788
Equity	26,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	338,408	364,760
Total liabilities and equity	2,275,992	144,779	175,628	64,898	-	-	-	338,408	2,999,705

Amounts in BD '000 As at 31 December 2014	Up to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 20 years	Over 20 years	Total
Assets									
Cash and balances at central banks	111,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,066
Treasury bills	373,501	117,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	491,421
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	283,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	283,878
Trading securities	-	562	-	-	-	-	-	-	562
Loans and advances	199,893	44,619	67,876	249,095	129,206	76,623	13,118	542	780,972
Investment securities	24,853	11,906	120,704	254,507	155,581	347,493	21	84,421	999,486
Investment in associates, Interest receivable, other assets and property & equipment	19,874	279	1,657	3,519	6,490	-	-	39,253	71,072
Total assets	1,013,065	175,286	190,237	507,121	291,277	424,116	13,139	124,216	2,738,457
Liabilities and equity									
Due to banks and other financial institutions	132,387	5,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	138,331
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	28,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,164
Customer deposits	1,781,239	203,045	116,561	54,004	-	-	-	-	2,154,849
Interest payable & other liabilities	29,734	587	194	8,582	-	-	-	-	39,097
Equity	23,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	354,494	378,016
Total liabilities and equity	1,995,046	209,576	116,755	62,586	-	-	-	354,494	2,738,457

b) **LIQUIDITY RISK**

The table below shows the undiscounted cash flows of the Bank's financial liabilities and undrawn loan commitments on the basis of their earliest contractual liability. The Bank's expected cash flows on these instruments vary significantly from this analysis; for example customers are expected to maintain stable or increased balances in demand deposits and not all undrawn loan commitments are expected to be drawn down immediately. For derivatives that have simultaneous gross settlement (e.g. forward exchange contracts and currency swaps) the gross nominal undiscounted cash inflow/(outflow) are considered while in the case of derivatives that are net settled the net amounts have been considered.

Amounts in BD '000 As 31 December 2015	**Carrying amount**	**Gross nominal inflow / (outflow)**	**Less than 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**6 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non derivative liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	271,491	271,796	271,796	-	-	-	-
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	69,642	69,798	69,798	-	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	2,247,024	2,260,208	1,881,619	144,183	176,358	58,048	-
Total non derivative liabilities	2,588,157	2,601,802	2,223,213	144,183	176,358	58,048	-
Derivative liabilities							
Trading: outflow	-	(398,800)	(289,403)	(38,063)	(71,279)	(55)	-
Trading: inflow	1,649	400,259	290,093	38,183	71,928	55	-
Total derivative liabilities	1,649	1,459	690	120	649	-	-
Banking commitments	-	-	(20,000)	-	20,000	-	-
Financial Guarantees	-	(46,338)	(5,888)	(140)	(40,300)	(10)	-

b) **LIQUIDITY RISK (Continued..........)**

Amounts in BD '000 As 31 December 2014	Carrying amount	Gross nominal inflow / (outflow)	Less than 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Non derivative liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	138,331	138,476	132,516	5,960	-	-	-
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	28,164	28,172	28,172	-	-	-	-
Customers' deposits	2,154,849	2,165,132	1,802,115	187,819	116,154	59,044	-
Total non derivative liabilities	2,321,344	2,331,780	1,962,803	193,779	116,154	59,044	-
Derivative liabilities							
Trading: outflow	-	(350,515)	(247,441)	(56,030)	(47,044)	-	-
Trading: inflow	1,439	349,402	246,955	55,324	47,123	-	-
Total derivative liabilities	1,439	(1,113)	(486)	(706)	79	-	-
Banking commitments	-	-	(22,843)	-	22,843	(16,667)	16,667
Financial Guarantees	-	(7,724)	(7,724)	-	-	-	-

36 RETIREMENT BENEFIT COSTS

The Bank's obligations to defined contribution pension plans for employees who are covered by the social insurance pension scheme in Bahrain and its overseas branches are recognized as an expense in the income statement. The Bank's contribution for 2015 amounted to BD 0.83 million (US$ 2.21 million) [2014: BD 0.83 million (US$ 2.21 million)].

Other employees are entitled to leaving indemnities payable in accordance with the employment agreements or under the respective labour laws. The movement in the provision for leaving indemnities during the year is as follows:

Provision for leaving indemnities

Movements during the year	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
At 1 January	**4,241**	**11,277**	4,254	11,312
Charge for the year	**1,167**	**3,104**	1,069	2,843
Paid during the year	**(414)**	**(1,101)**	(1,082)	(2,878)
At 31 December	**4,994**	**13,280**	**4,241**	11,277

The Bank has a voluntary Staff Savings Scheme for Bahraini employees. The employees and the Bank contribute monthly on a fixed-percentage-of-salaries basis to the Scheme. The Scheme is managed and administrated by a board of trustees who are the employees of the Bank. The Bank's contribution to the Scheme for 2015 amounted to BD 0.88 million (US $ 2.34 million) [2014: BD 0.83 million (US $ 2.21 million)]. As at 31 December 2015, after considering the employer's and employees' contributions, net income accretions and net pay-outs from the Scheme, the net balance of the Scheme, amounted to BD 11.85 million (US $ 31.52 million) [31 December 2014: BD 10.68 million (US $ 28.40 million)].

37 LEGAL CLAIMS

As at 31 December 2015, legal suits pending against the Bank aggregated to BD 0.58 million (US $ 1.54 million) [31 December 2014: BD 0.74 million (US$ 1.97 million)]. Based on the opinion of the Bank's legal advisors, management believes that no liability is likely to arise from the suits and does not consider it necessary to carry any specific provision in this respect.

38 EARNINGS AND DIVIDEND PER SHARE

	2015		2014	
	BD millions	**US$ millions**	BD millions	US$ millions
Profit for the year	**55.26**	**146.97**	53.44	142.12
Dividend proposed at 25% (2014: 25 %)	**26.35**	**70.08**	23.52	62.55
Weighted average number of shares issued (millions)				
Ordinary shares as at 1 January	**940.9**	**940.9**	940.9	940.9
Effect of bonus shares issued during 2015	**94.1**	**94.1**	94.1	94.1
Effect of employee shares issued during 2015	**19.1**	**19.1**	-	-
Less unallocated employee shares	**(17.2)**	**(17.2)**	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (millions) as at 31 December	**1,036.9**	**1,036.9**	1,035.0	1,035.0
Earnings per share	**53.3 fils**	**14 cents**	51.6 fils	14 cents
Dividend per share	**25 fils**	**7 cents**	25 fils	7 cents

Diluted earnings per share is same as basic earnings per share as the Bank does not have any potential dilutive instruments in issue.

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2015

39 ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

a) The following table provides disclosure of the accounting classification for assets and liabilities:

Amounts in BD '000 **As 31 December 2015**	**Trading**	**Designated at fair value through profit or loss**	**Loans and receivables**	**Available for sale**	**Others at amortised cost**	**Total carrying amount**
Cash and balances at central banks	**-**	**-**	**106,784**	**-**	**-**	**106,784**
Treasury bills	**-**	**-**	**462,941**	**-**	**-**	**462,941**
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	**-**	**-**	**185,447**	**-**	**-**	**185,447**
Trading securities	**6,039**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,039**
Loans and advances	**-**	**-**	**1,051,715**	**-**	**-**	**1,051,715**
Investment securities	**-**	**712**	**33,160**	**1,060,166**	**-**	**1,094,038**
Interest receivable & other assets	**-**	**-**	**42,482**	**-**	**-**	**42,482**
	6,039	**712**	**1,882,529**	**1,060,166**	**-**	**2,949,446**
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**271,491**	**271,491**
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69,642**	**69,642**
Customer deposits	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,247,024**	**2,247,024**
Interest payable & other liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35,691**	**35,691**
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,623,848**	**2,623,848**

Amounts in BD '000 As 31 December 2014	Trading	Designated at fair value through profit or loss	Loans and receivables	Available for sale	Others at amortised cost	Total carrying amount
Cash and balances at central banks	-	-	111,066	-	-	111,066
Treasury bills	-	-	491,421	-	-	491,421
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	283,878	-	-	283,878
Trading securities	562	-	-	-	-	562
Loans and advances	-	-	780,972	-	-	780,972
Investment securities	-	780	23,528	975,178	-	999,486
Interest receivable & other assets	-	-	33,481	-	-	33,481
	562	780	1,724,346	975,178	-	2,700,866
Due to banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	138,331	138,331
Borrowings under repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	28,164	28,164
Customer deposits	-	-	-	-	2,154,849	2,154,849
Interest payable & other liabilities	-	-	-	-	28,324	28,324
	-	-	-	-	2,349,668	2,349,668

39 b) Fair value hierarchy

The Bank measures fair values of financial instruments using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly observable from market data.
Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes input not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation.

All financial instruments other than those disclosed in table below are classified as level 2.

(i) Loans and advances: The fair value approximates its carrying value since the majority of loans are floating rate loans which have been disbursed at market rates, and adequate provisions have been taken for those loans with doubt as to collectability.

(ii) Customers' deposits: The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is deemed to equal the amount repayable on demand, which is represented by the carrying value of the deposits. For interest bearing fixed maturity deposits, the Bank estimates that fair value will approximate their book value as the majority of deposits are of short term nature and as all deposits are at market rates.

(iii) Other financial assets and liabilities: The fair value is considered to approximate their book values due to their short term nature and negligible probability of credit losses.

39 b) Fair value hierarchy (Continued..........)

The table below analyses financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value, by valuation method.

Amount in BD 000's	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
At 31 December		**2015**				2014		
Financial assets held for trading	**6,039**	**-**	**-**	**6,039**	562	-	-	562
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss:								-
Managed Funds	**-**	**712**	**-**	**712**	-	780	-	780
Available for sale financial assets:								-
Debt securities	**338,504**	**660,433**	**-**	**998,937**	379,421	532,467	-	911,888
Equity securities	**49,031**	**-**	**12,198**	**61,229**	50,459	-	12,831	63,290
Derivative financial assets	**-**	**2,663**	**-**	**2,663**	-	5,743	-	5,743
Total	**393,574**	**663,808**	**12,198**	**1,069,580**	430,442	538,990	12,831	982,263
Derivative financial liabilities	**-**	**15,082**	**-**	**15,082**	-	17,909	-	17,909

The following table analyses the movement in Level 3 financial assets during the year. There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

	Available for Sale Financial Assets	
Amount in BD 000's	**2015**	**2014**
At 1 January	12,831	14,274
Total gains/(losses):		
in income statement	(20)	(58)
in other comprehensive income	727	554
Purchases	-	-
Settlements	(1,340)	(1,939)
Transfers into /(out) of Level 3		-
At 31 December	**12,198**	12,831
Total gain /(loss) for the year included in income statement for assets/liabilities held at 31 December	**(40)**	(58)

Level 3 comprises unquoted equity investments classified as available for sale which are measured at their net asset values based on the latest financial statements issued by the investee. Sensitivity analysis of the movement in fair value of the financial instruments in the level 3 category financial assets is assessed as not significant to the other comprehensive income and total equity.

40 AVERAGE BALANCES

The following are average daily balances for full year :	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Total assets	**2,882,634**	**7,666,580**	2,793,844	7,430,436
Total liabilities	**2,507,486**	**6,668,846**	2,412,246	6,415,548
Equity	**375,148**	**997,734**	381,598	1,014,888
Contingent liabilities and undrawn loan commitments	**145,570**	**387,154**	159,734	424,824

41 CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Bank operates as an independent banking institution with headquarters in Bahrain and branches in Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia.

The capital adequacy ratio as at 31 December 2015 has been calculated in accordance with Basel 3 (as at 31 December 2014 under Basel 2) and Central Bank of Bahrain guidelines incorporating credit risk, operational risk and market risk. The Bank uses the Standardized approach for computing credit risk. Operational risk is computed using the Basic indicator approach. Market Risk is computed using the Standardized method.

The details of the Bank's capital adequacy calculations are shown below:

Based on year end balances	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Common Equity (CET) Tier 1 / Tier 1	**353,012**	**938,862**	302,677	804,992
Additional Tier 1	**-**	**-**	-	-
Total Common Equity Tier 1 (CET)	**353,012**	**938,862**	302,677	804,992
Tier 2	**12,815**	**34,082**	21,454	57,059
Total Capital Base	**365,827**	**972,944**	324,131	862,051
Risk Weighted Exposure:				
Credit Risk	**1,037,975**	**2,760,572**	781,013	2,077,162
Market Risk	**21,703**	**57,721**	6,269	16,673
Operational Risk	**160,339**	**426,434**	158,041	420,322
Total Risk Weighted Exposure	**1,220,017**	**3,244,727**	945,323	2,514,157
CET 1 Ratio / Tier 1 Ratio	**28.9%**		32.0%	
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	**30.0%**		34.3%	

Based on average balances	**2015**		2014	
	BD '000	**US$ '000**	BD '000	US$ '000
Common Equity (CET) Tier 1 / Tier 1	**366,106**	**973,686**	263,103	699,742
Additional Tier 1	**-**	**-**	-	-
Total Common Equity Tier 1 (CET)	**366,106**	**973,686**	263,103	699,742
Tier 2	**11,488**	**30,553**	44,061	117,184
Total Capital Base	**377,594**	**1,004,239**	307,164	816,926
Risk Weighted Exposure:				
Credit Risk	**992,748**	**2,640,287**	794,362	2,112,665
Market Risk	**24,829**	**66,035**	6,791	18,061
Operational Risk	**158,616**	**421,851**	153,930	409,388
Total Risk Weighted Exposure	**1,176,193**	**3,128,173**	955,083	2,540,114
CET 1 Ratio / Tier 1 Ratio	**31.1%**		27.5%	
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	**32.1%**		32.2%	

42 DEPOSIT PROTECTION SCHEME

Deposits held with the Bank's Bahrain operations are covered by the regulation protecting Deposits and Unrestricted Investment Accounts issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain in accordance with Resolution No (34) of 2010. The scheme applies to all eligible accounts held with Bahrain offices of the Bank subject to specific exclusions, maximum total amount entitled and other regulations concerning the establishment of a Deposit Protection Scheme and a Deposit Protection Board.

43 COMPARATIVES

The corresponding figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform with the current year's presentation. The regrouping did not affect previously reported profit for the year or equity of the Bank.