

CITI ISLAMIC INVESTMENT BANK E.C.

**RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT
DISCLOSURES**

**FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED
30 June 2026**

These disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the Public Disclosure Module ("PD"), Section PD-3.1.6, CBB Rule Book, Volume II for Islamic Banks. These disclosures should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

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for the six month period ended 30 June 2026

US\$ 000's

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Central Bank of Bahrain's ("CBB") Basel 3 guidelines outlining the capital adequacy framework for banks incorporated in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The banks are required to maintain minimum capital adequacy ratio of 12.5% on a consolidated basis [i.e. CET1 – 6.5%, AT1-1.5%, Tier 2 – 2% and CCB – 2.5%] and a capital adequacy ratio of 8% on a solo basis [i.e. CET1 – 4.5%, AT1 – 1.5% and Tier 2 – 2%]. These disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the CBB requirements outlined in the Public Disclosure Module ("PD"), Section PD-1.3: Disclosures in Annual Reports of the CBB Rule Book, Volume II for Islamic Banks and Section PD-3.1.6: Publication of reviewed (Unaudited) quarterly financial statements for locally incorporated banks. Section PD-1.3 reflect the requirements of Basel 2 - Pillar 3 and the Islamic Financial Services Board's ("IFSB") recommended disclosures for Islamic banks and PD 3.1.6 highlights the requirement to make quantitative disclosures described in PD-1.3 on their web site along with the half yearly financial statements.

The PD Module requires disclosure of the Bank's exposure to risks on its banking and trading book. As the Bank does not have a trading book all its disclosures are limited to the risks faced on its banking book.

The Bank has adopted the Standardised Approach for Credit Risk and Market Risk and follows the Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk to determine its capital requirements. As of 30 June 2026, The Bank has no exposure to market risk.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank's total risk weighted assets amounted to US\$ 16,304; Tier 1 Capital and total regulatory capital amounted to US\$ 15,035 and US\$ 15,046 respectively. Accordingly, CET1 and Tier 1 ratios were 92.22% and Total Capital Adequacy Ratio was 92.29%. These ratios exceed the minimum capital requirements under the CBB's Basel 3 framework.

2. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Bank is comfortably placed in terms of its regulatory capital and the current regulatory Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is 92.29% as opposed to the minimum CBB requirement of 12.5%.

(a) Capital structure, minimum capital requirement and capital adequacy:

	Amount
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares	10,000
Statutory reserves	4,339
Staff reserve	(1)
Retained earnings	5
Current interim profits	692
Total CET 1 capital (A)	15,035
Tier 2 (Expected credit loss provision)	11
Total eligible capital (B)	15,046

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2. Capital structure and capital adequacy (continued)

	Risk weighted assets	Capital requirement @ 12.5%
Claims on Banks	8,467	1,058
Claims on Corporates	7	1
Other assets	17	2
Credit risk	8,491	1,061
Market risk	-	-
Operational risk	7,813	977
Total risk weighted exposures (C)	16,304	2,038
CET 1 and Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (A/C)		92.22%
Total capital adequacy ratio (B/C)		92.29%

The Bank's capital management framework is intended to ensure that there is sufficient capital to support the underlying risks of the Bank's business activities and to maintain a well-capitalised status under regulatory requirements. The allocation of capital between specific operations and activities is primarily driven by regulatory requirements. The Bank's capital management policy seeks to maximise return on risk adjusted while satisfying all the regulatory requirements.

Step1: Balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation

This step is not applicable to the Bank since the scope of regulatory and accounting is identical and the bank is a standalone entity.

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2. Capital structure and capital adequacy (continued)

Step 2: Reconciliation of published financial balance sheet to regulatory reporting as at 30 June 2026

USD '000s	Statement of financial position in published financial statements USD'000s	Statement of financial position as per regulatory reporting USD'000s	Reference
Assets			
Bank balances*	3,160	-	
"of which placements with banks and similar financial institution"	-	3,161	
Murabaha receivables*	13,009	-	
of which placements with banks and similar financial institution	-	13,019	
Other assets	782	782	
Total assets*	16,951	16,962	
Payables and other accrued expenses	1,916	-	
of which other liabilities	-	1,916	
Total Liabilities	1,916	1,916	
Equity Investment			
Share capital	10,000	10,000	A
Statutory reserve	4,339	4,339	B1
Staff reserve	(1)	-	B1
Other reserves	-	(1)	
Retained earnings	697	-	B2
of which Net profit/ (loss) for the current period	-	692	
of which retained earnings/ (losses) brought forward	-	5	
Expected credit losses (Stages 1 & 2)*	-	11	C
Total shareholder's equity*	15,035	15,046	

Note (*): Expected credit loss on Murabaha receivables of USD 10 thousands and on Bank balances of USD 1 thousand being presented net in the statement of financial position.

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2. Capital structure and capital adequacy (continued)

Composition of Capital and mapping to regulatory reports		Component of regulatory capital	Reference numbers of balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus	10,000	A
2	Retained earnings	697	B2
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	4,338	B1
4	<i>Not Applicable</i>		
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	15,035	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in paragraph 562 of Basel II framework)	-	
14	<i>Not applicable</i>		
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	
16	Investments in own shares	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	

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2. Capital structure and capital adequacy (continued)

Composition of Capital and mapping to regulatory reports		Component of regulatory capital	Reference numbers of balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26	CBB specific regulatory adjustments	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	-	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	15,035	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
33	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1</i>	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	
35	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	

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2. Capital structure and capital adequacy (continued)

Composition of Capital and mapping to regulatory reports		Component of regulatory capital	Reference numbers of balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
41	CBB specific regulatory adjustments	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	15,035	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2</i>	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	
49	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>	-	
50	Provisions	11	C
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	11	

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2. Capital structure and capital adequacy (continued)

Composition of Capital and mapping to regulatory reports		Component of regulatory capital	Reference numbers of balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold) Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	CBB specific regulatory adjustments	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	11	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	15,046	
60	Total risk weighted assets	16,304	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	92.22%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	92.22%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	92.29%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus D-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	N/A	
67	of which: D-SIB buffer requirement	N/A	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	92.22%	

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2. Capital structure and capital adequacy (continued)

Composition of Capital and mapping to regulatory reports		Component of regulatory capital	Reference numbers of balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
National minima including CCB (where different from Basel III)			
69	CBB Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio	9.0%	
70	CBB Tier 1 minimum ratio	10.5%	
71	CBB total capital minimum ratio	12.5%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financials	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	11	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	106	
78	N/A	-	
79	N/A	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2019 and 1 Jan 2023)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

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2. Capital structure and capital adequacy (continued)

1	Issuer	Citi Islamic Investment bank E.C.
2	Unique identifier (Bahrain Bourse ticker)	NA
3	Governing law of the instrument	All applicable laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Bahrain
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional CBB rules	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional CBB rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	Group & Solo
7	Instrument Type	Common Equity shares
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (currency in Millions, as of most recent reporting date)	USD 10 million
9	Par Value of instrument	USD 1 per share
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	1996
12	Perpetual or dated	NA
13	Original maturity date	NA
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	NA
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	Dividends
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Dividend is declared by shareholders in the AGM
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Refer to 17 above
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	NA
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	NA
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA
24	If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30	Write-down feature	NA
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	NA
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	NA
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

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3. RISK EXPOSURES**(a) Credit risk****(i) Gross credit exposures**

The exposure to credit risk for the Bank as per prudential information reporting is from the following:

	Gross credit exposure	Risk weight	Credit risk weighted assets	Average gross credit exposures during the period*
Claims on Banks	16,934	50%	8,467	15,843
Claims on Corporates (A+ to A-)	5	20%	1	2
Claims on Corporates (BBB+ to BB-)	-	100%	-	-
Claims on Corporates (Below BB-)	-	150%	-	2
Claims on Corporates (Unrated)	6	100%	6	44
Other assets	17	100%	17	21
Total credit risk exposures	16,962		8,491	15,912

* These have been computed based on a quarterly average.

The exposure to credit risk for the Bank as per financial reporting is from the following:

	Gross credit exposure	Average gross credit exposures during the period*
Bank balances	3,161	2,035
Murabaha receivables	13,019	13,021
Other assets	782	856
Total credit risk exposures	16,962	15,912

* These have been computed based on a quarterly average.

None of the exposures are either past due, non-performing, impaired or restructured. The Bank does not have any exposure that is covered by eligible collaterals or guarantees and hence no benefit for credit risk mitigants was applicable. Further, the Bank does not have any unfunded exposures. The Bank credit exposures are funded by Bank's own capital (i.e. with no current account nor profit sharing investment accounts).

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3. Risk exposures (continued)

Sectoral concentration

(ii) Concentration of gross credit exposures

Geographical distribution

The Bank's classification of geographical area is according to its business needs and the distribution of its portfolios.

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Bank balances
Murabaha receivables
Other assets

Total credit exposures**Restricted investment accounts**

Middle East	Americas	Europe	Total
287	2,873	-	3,160
13,009	-	-	13,009
93	641	48	782
13,389	3,514	48	16,951
125,573	-	-	125,573

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Bank balances
Murabaha receivables
Other assets

Total credit exposures**Restricted investment accounts**

Banks and financial institutions	Inter-group	Others	Total
-	3,160	-	3,160
-	13,009	-	13,009
11	753	18	782
11	16,922	18	16,951
-	125,573	-	125,573

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3. Risk exposures (continued)

Maturity profile

30 June 2026	Within 8 days	Over 8 days to 1 month	Over 1 month to 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Bank balances	3,160	-	-	-	-	3,160
Murabaha receivables	-	-	13,009	-	-	13,009
Other assets	-	782	-	-	-	782
Total assets	3,160	782	13,009	-	-	16,951
Payables and other accrued expenses	-	-	1,771	22	123	1,916
Total liabilities	-	-	1,771	22	123	1,916
Restricted investment accounts	10,138	30,175	85,260	-	-	125,573

None of the exposures of the Bank has a maturity period of more than 5 years.

(iii) Large exposures

The Bank has significant exposure to Citigroup entities (as a Group) as mentioned below.

Type of exposure	Amount of exposure	% of capital base
Direct exposure	16,922	112.55%
Exposure of restricted investment accounts	125,573	835.20%
Combined exposure	142,495	947.76%

These exposures qualify as exempt exposures under CBB circular dated 7th May 2009 as they are in the nature of short-term inter-bank exposures and hence no regulatory capital deduction is considered necessary.

(b) Operational risk

The operational risk weighted assets are computed as per the guidelines of the CBB which are as follows:

[Average gross income (excluding extraordinary and exceptional income) for the past 3 years x 15% x 12.5]

Particulars	Amount
Average gross income (A)	4,167
Alpha (B)	15%
(C) = (A) * (B)	625
Risk weighted exposures ((C) * 12.5)	7,813

The Bank did not have any non-sharia complaint income/ sharia violations/ material legal contingencies during the six months period ended 30 June 2026.

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3. Risk exposures (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Following are the key liquidity ratios as at 30 June 2026:

Description	Ratio
Short Term Assets: Total Assets	1.00 : 1.00
Short Term Assets: Short Term Liabilities	9.45 : 1.00

4. PROFIT RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

The Bank's exposure to profit rate risk is currently considered to be minimal due to the short-term nature of its Murabaha receivables. The Bank has no profit bearing financial liabilities.

5. RESTRICTED INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

The Bank acts as an agent and invests the funds only in Commodity Murabaha transactions on behalf of its customers. Following is the movement during the period:

As at 1 January
 Net funds paid
 Gross income
 Bank's income as an agent

Deposit Murabaha
155,381
(32,332)
2,606
(82)
125,573

As at 30 June 2026

Historical returns:

Product	Launch date	Deposit Murabaha					Status
		2026	2025	2024	2023	2022	
Annualized returns	1996	3.48%	4.19%	5.27%	5.04%	0.78%	Active
IAH income	1996	2,688	7,656	17,727	26,122	5,591	Active

The movement in the Restricted Investment Accounts is disclosed in statement of changes in off-balance sheet assets under management. The Bank charges investors agency fees at a rate that is agreed at the inception of the contract and bears all administrative expense relating to managing IAH funds.

The Agency fees as a percentage of the total IAH investment profit for the six months ended 30 June 2026 is 3.15% (2025: 2.32%). The Agency fees is not subject to partial or total waiver in order to pay a competitive rate of return to IAH.

The restricted IAH funds are placed with other Citigroup entities, who has extensive experience in managing IAH funds in compliance with contractual terms and conditions, in the nature of short-term profit bearing Commodity Murabaha and hence is exposed to very limited credit, market and liquidity risk.

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6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Following were the related party balances and transactions as at and during the six month period ended 30 June 2026:

As at 30 June 2026

	Amount
Murabaha receivables	13,009
Bank balances	3,160
Other assets	765
Payables related to other related parties	55

Transactions during the six month period ended 30 June 2026

	Amount
Income	
Income from advisory services	1,605
Income from Murabaha contracts	221
Expense	
Head office charges	643
Management fees	342
Sharia board expenses	104

The Bank has outsourced executive management function to Citibank N.A, UAE - DIFC Branch and Citibank N.A, Bahrain - Wholesale Branch as a result of resignation of Bank's CEO who left the Bank in September 2024.

7. FINANCIAL INDICATORS

The key financial indicators of the Bank for the past 5 years are as follows:

	2026	2025	2024	2023	2022
Return on average equity (ROAE)	4.50%	9.88%	12.60%	11.80%	8.80%
Return on average assets (ROAA)	4.19%	9.63%	11.62%	10.49%	8.13%
Cost to income ratio	60.38%	55.17%	52.92%	56.79%	63.21%
Earnings per share (USD)	0.069	0.157	0.199	0.180	0.130

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8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

Financial instruments consist of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets of the Bank include bank balances, accrued income on restricted investment accounts and Murabaha receivables. Financial liabilities of the Bank include payables and other accrued expenses.

The Bank has the following risks from the use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risks
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Bank's exposure to each of the above risks and the Bank's management of capital.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. The Bank's risk management framework is aligned with Citibank risk policies and procedures.

The Bank's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Bank, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Bank's activities.

a) CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Bank attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties and securing exposures by collateral, where appropriate.

The Bank's exposure to credit risk on these financial assets is limited as Murabaha receivables and the bank balances are placed with Citibank entities.

b) LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the Bank's inability to meet a financial commitment to a customer, creditor, or investor when due, on account of maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities. This risk is dimensioned and continuously monitored through limits on maximum cumulative outflow across various tenors.

The Bank's exposure to liquidity risk is limited as it does not have any significant liabilities.

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

LCR is computed as a ratio of Stock of HQLA over the net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days. Effective from 30 June 2019, the Bank is required to maintain LCR greater than 100%.

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8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

On 14 April 2026, the Central Bank of Bahrain introduced a number of support measures for the economy and the banking sector, including liquidity lines to retail banks against eligible securities, repayment deferrals of up to three months for eligible borrowers, extension of repurchase operation maturities, a reduction in the required cash reserve ratio, and a lowering of the minimum LCR thresholds applicable to banks from 100% to 80%.

NSFR is to promote the resilience of banks' liquidity risk profiles and to incentivise a more resilient banking sector over a longer time horizon. The NSFR will require banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance sheet activities. A sustainable funding structure is intended to reduce the likelihood that disruptions to a bank's regular sources of funding will erode its liquidity position in a way that would increase the risk of its failure and potentially lead to broader systemic stress. The NSFR limits overreliance on short-term wholesale funding, encourages better assessment of funding risk across all on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items, and promotes funding stability.

NSFR as a percentage is calculated as "Available stable funding" divided by "Required stable funding". Effective from 31 December 2019, the Bank is required to maintain NSFR ratio greater than 100%.

On 14 April 2026, the Central Bank of Bahrain introduced a number of support measures for the economy and the banking sector, including liquidity lines to retail banks against eligible securities, repayment deferrals of up to three months for eligible borrowers, extension of repurchase operation maturities, a reduction in the required cash reserve ratio, and a lowering of the minimum NSFR thresholds applicable to banks from 100% to 80%.

c) MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, profit rates and equity prices will affect the Bank's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk. The Bank does not have a trading portfolio and is therefore not exposed to equity price risk.

Profit rate risk

Profit rate risk arises due to different timing of re-pricing of the Bank's assets and liabilities. The Bank's profit rate risk arises from Murabaha receivables and is considered limited due to the short-term nature of Murabaha receivables.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the Bank's earning will be affected as a result of fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Bank's exposure to foreign exchange risk is limited as most of its transactions are in US\$ which is the Bank's functional and presentational currency or in Bahraini dinars which is pegged to US\$.

d) OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from systems and control failures, fraud and human errors, which can result in financial and reputation loss, and legal and regulatory consequences. The Bank manages operational risk through appropriate controls, instituting segregation of duties and internal checks and balances, including internal audit and compliance.