



**Supplementary Information
Appendix BR-4
Guidelines for Completion
of PIRI
Bahraini Islamic Banks**



GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETION OF
THE PRUDENTIAL INFORMATION RETURNS FOR BAHRAINI ISLAMIC
BANKS

GENERAL

- 1) All Bahraini Islamic bank licensees must complete the Form Prudential Information Report for Islamic banks (“PIRI”) in accordance with the requirements of Module BR of the CBB Rulebook Volume 2. The PIRI is a report of the bank’s regulatory balance sheet and risk positions relative to regulatory limits. Banks should therefore include all assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet items of their head office and their branches in Bahrain and abroad. If the bank has a banking or financial subsidiary (or subsidiaries), then it should also add the subsidiary(ies) assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items to that of the head office and its branches (see note 9 below). In this case, separate figures in respect of the head office or “Bahrain operations” are to be reported as indicated on the concerned sheets in the form. Banks with no banking or FI subsidiaries should complete the ‘capital base – consolidated’ spreadsheet and do not need to complete the ‘capital base – solo’ spreadsheet.
 - 2) These guidelines should be read in conjunction with Module CA (Capital Adequacy), Volume 2 of the CBB Rulebook and any other directives in this regard issued by the Central Bank of Bahrain (“CBB”).
 - 3) The Form PIRI is to be used for reporting on both a solo and a consolidated basis where indicated in the Form. Each bank should submit only one Form. Please note the following definitions:
 - (a) Solo: Should include operations of the parent institution and its overseas branches before consolidation. ONLY report this information where required. Please note that columns J, L and N of line 76 “ii.1 Risk Weighted Exposures” of the ‘capital base – solo’ worksheet must be input by the reporting bank. These cells do not relate to any RWAs reported separately in the Form.
 - (b) Total Capital - Consolidated: Should include operations of the bank, its overseas branches and its banking and financial entity subsidiaries. However, exclude the subsidiaries reported under aggregation approach when completing the credit, market, and operational risk weighted exposures sheets because such RWAs are added separately in the Capital Base - Consolidated worksheet (line 84 “ii.3 Aggregation of Risk Weighted Exposures”).
 - (c) Bahrain Operations: All operations of the institution booked in Bahrain.
- Please refer to the relevant AAOIFI or IFRS for definitions, accounting and consolidation requirements applicable to subsidiaries, and to Sections CA-B.1 and CA-2.4 for regulatory consolidation, aggregation, and deduction thresholds and requirements, for investments in banking or financial entities.*
- 4) Banks should complete the Forms in the currency in which their share capital is denominated. Amounts should be reported to the nearest one thousand.
 - 5) The key purpose of this Form is to assess banks’ financial condition including capital adequacy (Credit, Market, & Operational risks), asset quality, and liquidity.



- 6) The PIRI Form is divided into the following sections:
 - a) Section A: Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss
 - b) Section B: Capital Adequacy Calculation
 - c) Section C: Asset Quality
 - d) Section D: Liquidity Position
- 7) Banks should use the supplementary schedules (Appendix CA-9) to collect data exposures and calculate the capital charge for market risk. Any kind of support schedules/systems used are subject to the CBB inspection and review at the CBB discretion and are subject to CBB's requirements on record keeping.
- 8) Please note that only the yellow cells are the input cells. The remaining cells are either informative or automatic cells.
- 9) If a parent bank controls a non-resident banking subsidiary which is filing its return with the respective host supervisor under the Basel III capital adequacy rules, the investor bank should normally consolidate such entities on a line-by-line basis for regulatory capital purposes. However, where the CBB is satisfied with the quality of supervision of these banking subsidiaries and the CBB is satisfied that these banking subsidiaries are adequately capitalized on a stand-alone basis in their respective jurisdictions then aggregation of the capital and RWAs of these banking subsidiaries may be permitted and the aggregation rules outlined in Section CA-B.1 may apply instead (see also notes 16 and 19 below). The CBB will liaise with the concerned host supervisors in this regard. In addition, if a overseas branch of a Bahraini bank is filing its return with the respective supervisor under the Basel III capital adequacy rules, the aggregation rules may also be applied to such branch, instead of line-by-line consolidation.
- 10) A completed PIRI is required from all Bahraini Islamic bank licensees showing the financial position and the capital adequacy ratio at the end of each calendar quarter. The PIR should be filed electronically not later than 20 days after the relevant reporting date.



SECTION A: BALANCE SHEET AND PROFIT & LOSS

- 11) Section A provides the CBB with financial information about the Bank. Figures provided should reconcile with the financial statements as of the end of each quarter. **This section is not intended to form any part of the capital adequacy ratio and calculation. It is intended for reporting purposes only.**

BALANCE SHEET

- 12) The Balance Sheet is presented in three sections as follows:

- (a) Capital liabilities: Represent the shareholders' equity in the balance sheet.
 - i. Under item 1.13 "Expected credit losses (Stages 1 & 2)" this amount should represent the total stage 1 and stage 2 ECL provision including ECL for financing and non-financing assets and liabilities.
 - ii. Under item 1.6, net profit/(loss) for the current period will include net profit/loss attributed to the shareholders of the bank as shown in item no. 2.11 of section AP&L.
- (b) Non-capital liabilities: Represent all liabilities in the balance sheet.
- (c) Assets: Represent all assets (monetary and non-monetary assets).
 - i. Self-financed
 - ii. Financed by unrestricted and restricted investment accounts (under Sec A BS - URIA & RIA)

Financing Contracts to banks and non-banks will exclude profit accrued but not yet due on the reporting date and profit in suspense.

PROFIT & LOSS

- 13) The Profit and Loss sheet represents the income and expenses of the Bank. Figures provided should reconcile with the financial statements of that quarter.

TRADING BOOK VS BANKING BOOK

- 14) This sheet is used as a control sheet for the purpose of classifying exposures as trading or banking book. The sheet is broken down into two sections representing on- and off balance sheet items. The on- balance sheet items should be classified as financing facilities, investment and other financial assets (should include all assets other than financing facilities and investments). The off-balance sheet items should be classified as follows (notional value of contract should be reported, i.e. before applying the CCF):

- (a) Contingents
- (b) Commitments
- (c) Derivatives (if the Bank is engaged in any derivative transactions)
 - (i)Equity
 - (ii)Foreign Exchange
 - (iii)Commodities



SECTION B: CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO CALCULATION

REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS

- 15) Regulatory adjustments to be applied to Regulatory Capital are explained in Section CA-2.4 of **Module CA**.

There are four stages of adjustments for CET1. The first set of adjustments is applied in Paragraphs CA-2.4.2 to CA-2.4.15. A subtotal for CET1 is obtained (this is referred to as CET1a). A second regulatory adjustment described in Paragraphs CA-2.4.16 to CA-2.4.19 is then applied to CET1a (this adjustment results in CET1b). A third regulatory adjustment described in Paragraphs CA-2.4.20 to CA-2.4.21 is then applied to CET1b (this adjustment results in CET1c). Then a final regulatory adjustment described in Paragraph CA-2.4.23 is applied to CET1c (this adjustment results in CET1d). This is the amount of CET1 that can be used for the calculation of the CAR and determining all other applicable caps on T1 and T2. An example of the effects of the regulatory deductions is given in Appendix CA-11.

Goodwill

Any deferred tax liability (in any countries which would place a deferred tax liability on goodwill) must always be deducted in full. It is not subject to any transitional arrangements.

Investments in own shares (i.1.1.2, i.1.12 & i.2.7)

A short position in own shares can only be netted against a long position when the two positions are with the same counterparty and a legally valid netting agreement is in place.

Indirect investments in own shares refers to holdings of index securities in which the bank is a constituent, net of short positions; or where shares are held as collateral against exposures to customers.

Positive or negative adjustments due to aggregation (CET1, AT1, T2, i.2.13 & ii.3)

If a bank invests say BD10mn in the capital of a subsidiary, it is possible that the host regulator may not allow all of the concerned capital to be used in the subsidiary's CAR calculation (e.g. amortisation of T2 in last five years to maturity). Therefore, if there is a difference between the amount invested by the parent bank (e.g. BD10mn) and the 'eligible capital' amount allowed by the host regulator (e.g. BD8mn) the difference (BD2mn) must be deducted so that only the eligible regulatory capital of the subsidiary is included in the consolidated CAR calculation.

Expected Credit Losses (i.6.1 (Regulatory Adjustment sheet) & i.2.5 (Capital Components Consolidated sheet))

These would include collective impairment provisions under stage 1 and stage 2 under FAS 30.



Investments in financial entities (i.1.20, i.1.22 & i.2.9) (Capital base - Consolidated sheet)

There are investments < 10% of the issued share capital and investments > 10% of the issued capital of the entities concerned and therefore two sets of deductions from capital once the respective thresholds of CET1 are reached. The transitional effect of such deductions is achieved by adjusting the reporting year (2015 – 2018) in the top right corner of the Regulatory Adjustments sheet.

To take into account the transitional arrangements, banks must include the amount of common equity not deducted (cell i.9.16 – Capital base sheet) in cell 12.1.1 or cell 12.1.2 in the credit risk weighted assets section of the Form. Holdings of AT1 and T2 capital of other FIs not deducted should be included in cells 12.1.1 and 12.1.2 in the risk-weighted assets section of the Form.

CAPITAL COMPONENTS CONSOLIDATED

16) Total Capital is divided into three categories as follows:

Tier 1: Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)

High level guidance on the components of CET1 is given in Paragraph CA-2.1.2 of Module CA.

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital

High level guidance on the components of AT1 is given in Paragraph CA-2.1.4 of Module CA.

Tier 2 (T2) Capital

High level guidance on the components of T2 is given in Paragraph CA-2.1.8 of Module CA.

PER/IRR (Section B – CR - URIA)

According to paragraph CA-2.1.11 of Volume 2, Profit-Sharing Investment Accounts (PSIAs) of an Islamic bank licensee are not classified as part of the Islamic bank licensee's capital because they do not meet the criteria of T1 or T2 Capital. Furthermore, all the investment risk reserve (IRR) and a portion of the profit equalisation reserve (PER) belong to the equity of investment account holders (IAH), and thus are not part of the capital of the Islamic bank licensee. As the purpose of a PER is to smooth the profit payouts and not to cover losses, any portion of a PER that belongs to IAH should also not be treated as part of the regulatory capital of the Islamic bank licensee. This means that the concerned PER and the IRR must be deducted from the concerned assets that the PSIAs are funding as shown in paragraph CA-1.1.12. For the purpose of this Form, any PER/IRR deductions from the concerned assets should be made in Column A of the Section B – CR – URIA spreadsheet in the same way as specific provisions are deducted from the concerned receivable (see CA-4.1.3 in particular). The PER/IRR will generally apply to a pool of assets and so the deduction should be applied to the 100% risk-weighted assets. In the case of funding receivables from corporates, the PER/IRR adjustment would take place in column A of line 7.2.5 of the Form in the Section B – CR – URIA spreadsheet.

Limits and Minima on the Use of Different Forms of Capital

These limits are automatically generated in the PIRI under the Capital Components Consolidated and Capital Components Solo sheets.

17) For Consolidated T1 Capital and Capital base please refer to CA-2.2.1.

18) For Solo T1 Capital and Capital base please refer to CA-2.2.1A.



CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIO CALCULATION (“CAR”)

Capital Base – Consolidated sheet and Total Capital – Solo sheet

- 19) For the Capital Base Solo sheet, when applicable, the Bank has to enter the Risk Weighted Assets (“RWA”) for credit, market, and operational risks. For the Capital Base Consolidated sheet, the RWA assets (from own money or financed by URIA) are automatically generated from the credit risk, market risk and operational risk sheets, subject to any adjustment due to the aggregation rules set out in CA-B.1. The aggregation rules may apply to subsidiaries in countries where Basel III is officially adopted. Where aggregation rules are applied, include capital components (i.2.13 “Aggregation of AT1 & T2”) and RWAs (ii.2) where indicated on the Form. The aggregation of risk-weighted assets (ii.2 “Aggregation of Risk Weighted Exposures”) from foreign subsidiaries may be used as an alternative to line-by-line consolidation using CBB rules. Paragraph CA-B.1.4 onward explains ‘aggregation’ as a means of consolidating the risk assets of subsidiaries in foreign jurisdictions as distinct from applying CBB rules to such positions (line-by-line consolidation). As a general rule, the capital instruments and credit risk, market risk and operational risk weighted assets of subsidiaries should be consolidated using CBB rules wherever possible. However, it may not always be practical to do so within the PIRI reporting deadlines and so aggregation of the risk assets from the regulatory returns of the host regulator may be an alternative that can be used in such cases.
- 20) The minimum capital charges for the calculation of the minimum capital requirements for the different types of risk are automatically generated. Please note that the Bank has to maintain the limits imposed on the use of tiered capital as per the rules as set out in CA-B.2 and CA-2.2 of the Capital Adequacy Module, Volume 2. These are automatically generated in the PIRI.
- 21) In case where the bank has banking or FI subsidiaries, it must complete the Capital Base Consolidated sheet as well as the Capital Base Solo sheet.



CREDIT RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS CALCULATION

The Standardized Approach

- 22) The credit risk weighted asset sheet calculates the on- and off-balance sheet exposures risk weighted assets for credit risk by applying appropriate risk weights based on the type of claim and the external rating (by a credit rating agency approved by the CBB) of the counterparty.

The claims are divided into categories described in Section CA-4.2.

Entities classified as Bahrain sovereign and public sector eligible for 0% risk weighting are identified in Appendix CA-8.

Off-balance sheet items: Please refer to Section CA-4.5 for details on off-balance sheet items.

- 23) The credit risk weighted asset sheet is divided into 6 columns which are explained as follows:

- (a) Column A – Credit Exposure Before CRM (*input cells*)

Report in this column on- and off-balance sheets exposures (does not include RIA) for all different type of claims. Exposures entered in this column should be reported without consideration of Credit Risk Mitigation (“CRM”). Report gross amount net of specific provisions only.

Please note that off-balance sheet items must be converted into on-balance sheet items by applying the appropriate Credit Conversion Factors (“CCF”). Please refer to CA-4.5 for details on the different types of off-balance sheets items and the respective CCFs.

- (b) Column B – Credit Risk Mitigation (“CRM”) (*input cells*)

CBB allows different techniques for credit risk mitigation which contribute to the reduction in the credit exposure. Some techniques apply a direct reduction to the exposure such as cash margin and some replace the risk weight of the counterparty with that of a third party (i.e. guarantor) if the third party is better rated than the counterparty. Please refer to CA-4.7 for detailed overview of the eligible types of collateral for the purpose of CAR.

- (c) Column C – Unsecured Portion of the Credit Exposure (*automatic cells*)

In this column, the CRM is deducted from the credit exposure to arrive at the unsecured portion of the credit exposure, which is later multiplied by the respective risk weights.

- (d) Column D – Risk Weighted Assets CRM (*input cells*)

The Bank has to calculate the risk weighted assets of the collateral for each exposure if the risk weight of the third party (collateral) is lower than that of the counterparty.

- (e) Column E – Risk Weights (*given information*)

Represents all risk weights for each claim category. Please refer to CA-3.2-3.11 for details on the application of the different risk weights.

- (f) Column F – Credit Risk Weighted Assets (*automatic cells*)

This column automatically calculates the credit risk weighted assets by multiplying column “C” by column “E” and then adding column “D”.

- 24) There are two Credit Risk sheets to capture the “Self-Financed Exposure” and another to capture the “URIA Financed Exposures”. Please report the exposures accordingly. Note that RIA Financed Exposures do not form any part of the capital adequacy ratio calculation.



MARKET RISK WEIGHTED EXPOSURES CALCULATION (Chapter CA-5 and Chapter CA-8 for Sukuks)

- 25) Banks should refer to the detailed instructions under Chapters CA-5 and CA-8 (for Sukuks) of Volume 2 of the CBB Rulebook for market risk capital requirements.
- 26) The market risk capital charges arising from the Standardized Approach arising from Bank's own money exposures and URIA exposures are aggregated and converted to a market risk weighted exposure by multiplying by 12.5.
- 27) Market risk capital charges from standardized approaches will be calculated in supplementary schedules (Appendix CA-9) and figures will be transferred to Sec C.1 MR - Market Risk sheet.
- 28) Each bank should agree on a written policy statement with the CBB on which activities are normally considered as trading and constitute part of the trading book.
- 29) The CBB intends to carefully monitor the way in which banks allocate financial instruments and will seek, in particular, to ensure that no abusive switching designed to minimize capital charges occurs and to prevent "gains trading" in respect of securities which are not marked-to-market.
- 30) Banks are required to have, and discuss with the CBB, a written policy statement on the subject of valuing trading book positions, which in particular should address the valuation process for those items where market prices are not readily available.



OPERATIONAL RISK CAPITAL CHARGES (Chapter CA-6)

- 31) Banks should refer to the detailed instructions under Chapter CA-6 of Volume 2 of the CBB Rulebook for the operational risk capital requirements.
- 32) The operational risk-weighted exposures of the Bank are calculated by multiplying the operational capital charge by 12.5.

MEASUREMENT METHODOLOGIES

- 33) The Central Bank of Bahrain Capital Adequacy guidelines outline two methodologies for calculation of a Bank's operational risk charge. These are outlined in Section CA-6.2.

THE BASIC INDICATOR APPROACH ("BIA")

- 34) Banks should note that only those years with positive gross income will be counted for the calculation of capital charge. Alpha which is fixed at 15% relates the industry-wide level of required capital to the industry-wide level of the indicator.

THE STANDARDIZED APPROACH

- 35) Banks should refer to Section CA-6.2 for details of the standardized approach.



SECTION C: ASSET QUALITY

CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCING FACILITIES / RECEIVABLES

- 36) There are six sheets for the classification of financing facilities / receivables reporting covering the Self Finance, URIA, and RIA divided into consolidated and Bahrain operations. Bahrain operations include branches and subsidiaries within Bahrain.
- 37) Profit accrued on non-performing financing facilities and advances must not be recognised once they are 90 days past due. Therefore, principle and profit outstanding must not include profit on financing that are more than 90 days past due. Also, it will be excluding profit accrued but not yet due on the reporting date, and must be reported gross of provision.
- 38) Analysis by Category
- a) (i.1) Stage 1: This stage will include those performing financing/receivable which require calculation of ECL for a 12-month period only.
 - b) (i.2) Stage 2: This stage will include those financing/receivable which have experienced significant increase in credit risk and require calculation of lifetime ECL.
 - c) (i.3) Stage 3: This stage will include those financing/receivable which have become non-performing as defined under non-performing financing/receivable below and/or have specific provisions based on lifetime ECL.
 - d) (i.5) Restructured facilities: Restructured facilities refers to financings, where the bank for economic and legal reasons related to the customer's financial difficulties grants concessions that it would have not otherwise considered. Concessions are special contractual terms and conditions that the bank would not extend or consider under normal market conditions.
- Rescheduled facilities: Rescheduled facilities are financings where, in response to changes in market conditions, no concessions have been granted to a performing customer provided that at the time of rescheduling, the financings have been serviced normally; the ability of the customer to service is not in doubt and where there is reasonable assurance that the customer will be able to service all future principal and profit payments on the financing in accordance with the revised repayment terms. Rescheduled facilitates must be reported in restructured facilities.
- e) (i.6) Past due but not impaired: Financing/receivable which are past due between 1-89 days, but not impaired
 - f) (i.7) Watch List: Those financing/receivable which are currently protected from loss as these are not impaired but are assessed as potentially weak. They constitute a risk, but the risk is not such that it justifies a rating of NPL.
 - g) (i.8) Problem country receivables: are all receivables due from countries scoring 10 or above under the CBB's sovereign debt matrix or from countries in default, should be reported here.
- 39) Default or Impairment is considered to have occurred when either or both of the two following events have taken place:
- a) Where the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full i.e. principal, interest, fees or any other amount; or
 - b) The credit facility is past due for 90 days or more.
- 40) Impaired facilities/exposures will include all exposures that are 'defaulted' or "impaired" as defined above and all other exposures where there is evidence that full repayment based on the contractual terms, original or, when applicable, modified (e.g. repayment of principal and interest) is unlikely without the bank's realisation of collateral.



- 41) Impaired facilities/exposures must always be categorised for the whole exposure, including when nonperformance relates to only a part of the exposure e.g. unpaid profit. For off-balance sheet exposures, such as commitments or financial guarantees, the whole exposure is the entire un-cancellable nominal amount. All impaired/non-performing exposures will be classified as Stage 3 for the purpose of ECL calculations.
- 42) Re-categorisation of Non-performing Exposures as Performing can be done only when all the following criteria are met simultaneously:
- i. The counterparty does not have any exposures that are past due for 90 days or more;
 - ii. Repayments have been made when due over a continuous repayment period of at least:
 - a) Six months or six instalments, whichever is longer, for retail facilities;
 - b) Six months or two instalments, whichever is longer, for all other facilities.
 - iii. In cases where a non-retail non-performing exposure has been restructured and the revised terms allow for longer repayment intervals, re-categorisation can be made after a 12-month period provided at least two instalments have been paid under the revised terms;
 - iv. The counterparty's financial situation has improved so that the full repayment of the exposure is likely, according to the original or, when applicable, modified conditions; and
 - v. The exposure is not considered to be in 'default' or 'impaired'.
- 43) Collateral Market Value represents the market value of any kind of collateral against the facilities granted to the customer. This sheet does not form any part of the capital adequacy calculation.
- 44) In the "Analysis by Sector and type" section, report the amounts attributable to each of the sectors identified on the sheet. Report the amount outstanding, non-performing amount and the amount of respective specific provisions. A separate table for SME facilities only that have already been included in the analysis by sector table should also be submitted under Section C1.
- 45) Consumer Finance is the provision of any form of credit facility to an individual excluding:
- (a) Any financing secured by a first charge on residential property to an individual, where the borrower lives in, or intends to live in the property; and
 - (b) The provision of any form of credit to an individual for business purposes where the facility is to be repaid from the business activities of the borrower.
- 46) Please distinguish between real estate financing and construction financing as follows:
- (a) If the credit facility is provided to a construction company for the use in its operations (working capital, constructing a building for a customer) it should be classified a construction financing facilities.
 - (b) If the credit facility is provided to a construction company to construct its own building, then it will be classified as real estate financing.
- 47) Residential Mortgages: Include all financing facilities secured by a charge on residential property.



INVESTMENTS

- 48) This sheet is to be used to classify investments based on whether they are either banking book investments or trading book investments based on the nature of the investment.
- 49) Available-for-sale assets are those financial assets that are neither held to maturity nor held for trading.
- 50) An investment property is an investment in land or building that is not occupied substantially for use by, or in the operations of, the investing enterprise or another enterprise in the same group as the investing enterprise.

PROVISIONS FOR LOSSES

- 51) The below staging classification must be used for providing for expected credit losses and represent migration in credit quality and will dictate the level of ECL to be recognised:

Staging	Description	ECL measure
Stage 1	Performing assets with no significant deterioration in credit risk since origination or with very low credit risk.	12-month ECL
Stage 2	Performing assets that have exhibited significant increase in credit risk since origination.	Life-time ECL
Stage 3	Non-performing assets, that are considered credit impaired.	Life-time ECL

- 52) Report in this sheet the movement of the provisions for receivable/financing facilities, investments, all other assets, and off-balance sheet items.

MOVEMENT OF UNREALIZED GAINS/LOSSES ON AFS INVESTMENT IN RETAINED EARNINGS

- 53) Also report the movement of the unrealized gains/losses on financial instruments at Fair Value through Equity (FVTE).
- 54) The specific provision is the amount that is required to write down the asset to its cash equivalent value, i.e. amount expected to be collected.

LARGEST BANK AND NON-BANKS EXPOSURE (INCLUDING OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS)

- 55) See Chapter CM-4 for Definitions.
- 56) As a general rule, exposures should be reported on a gross basis (without offset of assets and liabilities). For full details of when net exposures may sometimes be reported see CM-4.2.2. These exposures should be reported net of specific provision but gross of stage 2 and stage 3 provisions.

LARGE EXPOSURES

- 57) For details and limits on large exposure, please refer to Section CM-4.4.



- 58) Any exposure which represents 10% or more of the bank's consolidated total capital (line i.4 of the total capital – consolidated sheet) should be reported. If all exposures are below 10% of the bank's consolidated total capital, report the 25 largest exposures. Where the bank has only a few number of exposures representing 10% or more of its total capital, then the next largest exposures should be reported up to 25 counterparties. Largest exposures should be sorted by "outstanding amounts" and not by "limit".

RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS, LARGE EXPOSURES AND OTHER ITEMS

Related Parties Transactions

- 59) Related parties' transactions are defined as a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. *(Please refer to IAS 24 for the guidance on Related Parties Transactions.)*

Large Exposures - Consolidated

- 60) For details on large exposures, please refer to sections CM-4.2 and CM-4.4.

Other Items

- 61) Banks should report the following in this section:
- (a) Total assets pledged by the bank
 - (b) Client funds under management
 - i. On behalf of Clients in Bahrain
 - ii. On behalf of Clients outside Bahrain
 - (c) Back-to-Back deposits from banks and customers
 - (d) Shari'a compliant transactions
 - (e) Net open position in foreign exchange
 - (f) Net open position in equities
 - (g) Net open position in commodities

25 LARGEST FUNDS PROVIDES & 25 RIA LARGEST ACCOUNT HOLDERS

- 62) All funding from the same counterparty should be aggregated.



SECTION D: LIQUIDITY

SECTION D1: LIQUIDITY - CONSOLIDATED AND BAHRAIN OPERATIONS

- 63) This section details the liquidity profile of the Bank. The sheet is classified into two main sections:
- a) Liquid Assets
 - b) Qualifying Liabilities
- 64) Liquid Assets include cash and all assets that can be easily converted into cash.
- 65) Cash and balances at central banks include the amount comprising of notes, coins and balances with the Central Bank of Bahrain. Banks are advised that this does not include the 5% cash reserve maintained with the CBB.
- 66) Marketable securities which are not pledged and which include all those securities that can be easily sold/liquidated should be included in this section. Assets should only be classified as marketable where the Bank can readily obtain a market value. The Bank should report these securities at the current market value.
- 67) Banks should report all Qualifying Liabilities within this section including:
- a) Placements from non-banks
 - b) Placements from banks
 - c) Certificates of deposits issued
 - d) Sukuks

MATURITY PROFILE

- 68) Banks should monitor compliance with their liquidity mismatch limits each business day and should report in this section the mismatch on the reporting date.
- 69) Banks are expected to stay within their liquidity mismatch limits. Where a bank exceeds its limits during the reporting period, it should contact the CBB to inform them of any exception as soon as it occurs.
- 70) Please refer to Module LM (Liquidity Risk Management) in Volume 2 of the CBB Rulebook for limits on permitted mismatch.

BASEL III LIQUIDITY RATIOS

- 71) Report the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Net Stable Fund Ratio (NSFR) and Leverage Ratio under Section D9 on Basel III liquidity Ratios.