National Finance House BSC (c)

Half Yearly Quantitative Public Disclosures

As At 30 June 2017

Executive Summary

The half yearly quantitative public disclosures of **National Finance House (NFH)** have been prepared in accordance with the Public Disclosure Module ("PD"), Section PD-1.3: Disclosures in Annual Reports and PD-2.1.6 Semi-annual Disclosures, CBB Rule Book-Volume 5 (Type 3: Financing Companies). These disclosures should be read in conjunction with the detailed disclosures made in the annual report for the year ended 31 December 2016, and the condensed consolidated interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2017.

The financial information has been prepared using the same accounting policies and methods of computation applied in the preparation of the latest audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Financial Highlights:

The Company has realized a net profit of BD 564 thousand for the six months period ended on 30th June 2017 compared to a net profit of BD 646 thousand for the same period last year. Higher impairment provision of BD 247 thousand were taken during the first half of 2017 in line with the Company's prudent policy of building adequate provisions to strengthen its financial position and resilience (First half of 2016: BD 177 thousand). NFH recorded a net profit of BD 260 thousand in the three months ended 30th June 2017 compared to BD310 thousand for the same period of last year.

During 2017, the Central Bank of Bahrain raised its key interest rate twice by 25 basis points after the US Federal Reserve raised rates by the same margin. Eventually, the Company's cost of borrowings from banks and financial institutions has increased by 50 basis points resulting in an increase in interest expenses by 20% to reach BD 938 thousand in the first half of 2017 (First half of 2016: BD 782 thousand).

Total revenues has decreased slightly by 0.5% for the first half of 2017 to reach BD 1.63 million compared to BD 1.64 million for the same period last year while total expenses remained in line with last year figure for the same period at BD 0.82 million.

1. CORE CAPITAL

	30 June 2017
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares	7,500,000
Share premium	112,500
Statutory reserve	842,125
Retained earnings	5,443,562
Total Capital	**13,898,187**
Regulatory deductions	-
Core Capital	**13,898,187**

The Company's issued and paid up capital consists only of ordinary shares, which have proportionate voting rights. The Company does not have any other type of capital instruments.

The Company's authorized capital consists of 500,000,000 ordinary shares of 100 fils each.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Company is exposed to the following types of risks:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Operational risk

Risk management framework and overview

The Company has a risk management framework in place for managing these risks which is constantly evolving as the business activities change in response to credit, market, product and other developments. This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Financial instruments comprise of financial assets and financial liabilities. Financial assets of the Company consist of cash and cash equivalents, placements with banks and other financial institutions, loans to customers and other assets. Financial liabilities of the Company consist of borrowings from banks, related party payable and other liabilities.

The Board of Directors of the Company has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has established the Executive Committee, for developing and monitoring risk management policies in their specified areas. The Board of Directors set the Company's overall risk parameters and risk tolerances, and the significant risk management policies.

The Executive Committee reviews and reports to the Board of Directors on the Company's risk profile and risk taking activities.

The Chief Executive Officer has the primary responsibility for sanctioning risk taking activities and defining risk management policies within the overall risk parameters and tolerances defined by the Board of Directors. The risk management control process is based on a detailed structure of policies, procedures and limits, and comprehensive risk measurement and management information systems for the control, monitoring and reporting of risks. The principal risks associated with the Company's businesses and the related risk management processes are set out below.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that a customer fails to perform under its contractual payment obligations thus causing the Company to suffer a loss in terms of cash flow or market value. Credit risk is the predominant risk type faced by the Company in its financing activities both on and off balance sheet. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily on the loans to customers. Credit risk assessment and management is divided into personal and corporate loans.

The responsibility for the management of credit risk rest with the management, Credit Committee, comprising four members, Head of Retail, Head of Finance, Head of Risk Management and Head of Collection reporting to the Chief Executive Officer. The Credit Committee is responsible for oversight of the Company's credit risk, including:

- formulating credit policies, covering collateral requirements, credit assessment, risk grading and reporting, documentary and legal procedures, and compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements;

- establishing the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities. The authorisation limits are allocated to the Retail and Credit Administration Departments. Larger facilities require approval by Chief Executive Officer, Credit Committee or Executive Committee. Each business unit is required to implement Company's credit policies and procedures, with credit approval authorities delegated from the Company's Credit Committee;

- reviewing and assessing credit risk. Credit committee assesses all credit exposures in excess of designated limits, prior to facilities being committed to customers by the business unit concerned. Renewals and reviews of facilities are subject to the same review process;

- limiting concentrations of exposure to counterparties, and industries for loans;

- reviewing and monitoring credit exposures on an ongoing basis to identify, as early as possible, customers that may be experiencing declining credit worthiness or financial difficulty;

- reviewing compliance of business units with agreed exposure limits. Regular reports are provided to the Chief Executive Officer and Board of Directors on the credit quality of local portfolios and appropriate corrective action is taken; and

- providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to other departments to promote best practice throughout the Company in the management of credit risk.

All loans are with local individuals and locally incorporated entities. The credit risk on these loans is actively managed and rigorously monitored in accordance with well-defined credit policies and procedures. The creditworthiness of each borrower is evaluated prior to sanctioning of facilities. Credit review procedures are in place for corporate customers to identify at an early stage, exposures which require more detailed monitoring and review. Appropriate procedures for follow-up and recovery (including recourse to legal action) are in place to monitor the credit risk on loans.

The Company is not exposed to any significant concentration of credit risk arising from exposures to a single debtor or to Company of debtors having similar characteristics such that their ability to meet their obligations is expected to be affected similarly by changes in economic or other conditions. The maximum credit risk exposure of the loans to customer is the carrying value amount net of the unearned interest income and net of impairment allowance. The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of loans and receivables. The allowance comprise of collective loss allowance established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of funded financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	30 June 2017	2017 Six Months Average
Cash and cash equivalents	2,561,374	3,862,021
Fixed Deposit	2,000,000	333,333
Loans to customers	49,162,173	48,590,045
	53,723,547	**52,785,399**

Distribution of exposure by sector / counterparty:	30 June 2017
Corporate	15,102,433
Retail	34,059,740
Financial institutions	4,561,374
	53,723,547

Geographic distribution of exposure:	30 June 2017 Bahrain
Cash and cash equivalents	2,561,374
Fixed Deposit	2,000,000
Loans to customers	49,162,173
	53,723,547

Past due exposure:

In accordance with the Company's policy and Central Bank of Bahrain guidelines, loans on which payment of interest or repayment of principal are 90 days past due, are defined as non-performing.

The Company has systems and procedures in place to generate alerts in case of past dues in any account. A stringent classification process is followed for all accounts with past dues of over 90 days. The Company applies rigorous standards for provisioning and monitoring of non-performing loans. Level of provisions required is determined based on the security position, discounted values of cash flows, etc and adequate provisions are carried to guard against inherent risks in the portfolio.

As at 30 June 2017 total non-performing loans as defined by the CBB (past due greater than 90 days) were BD 2,187,971. Interest on non-performing loans is suspended and is not recognised in the profit and loss until the interest is recovered from the borrower or the loan is upgraded after restructuring.

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 Company 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 Company. As at 30 June 2017, loans past due below 90 days but not impaired amounted to BD 4,979,374.

Geographic Distribution & Aging analysis of all loans including impaired and past due loans by sector / counterparty:

All loans are domestic and are granted to borrowers within the Kingdom of Bahrain. Following is the ageing analysis of impaired and past due loans:

30 June 2017	**Retail**	**Corporate**	**Total**
Neither past due nor impaired	30,361,211	13,498,249	43,859,460
Past Due Loans:			
1 day to 3 months	3,471,643	1,507,731	4,979,374
Over 3 months to 1 year	775,769	382,037	1,157,806
1 to 3 years	470,803	168,958	639,761
Over 3 years	321,895	68,509	390,404
	35,401,321	**15,625,484**	**51,026,805**
Collective Impairment Provision:			
Current	89,371	38,929	128,300
1 day to 3 months	228,729	79,040	307,769
Over 3 months to 1 year	402,808	206,347	609,155
1 to 3 years	374,484	134,391	508,875
Over 3 years	256,040	54,493	310,533
	1,351,432	**513,200**	**1,864,632**
Net Amount:			
Current	30,271,840	13,459,320	43,731,160
1 day to 3 months	3,242,914	1,428,691	4,671,605
Over 3 months to 1 year	372,961	175,690	548,651
1 to 3 years	96,319	34,567	130,886
Over 3 years	65,855	14,016	79,871
	34,049,889	**15,112,284**	**49,162,173**

	30 June 2017
Movement in impairment provision for loans:	
At 1 January 2017	1,568,984
Charge for the period	306,559
Written off during the period	(10,911)
At 30 June 2017	**1,864,632**

During the six months ended 30 June 2017, the Company recovered BD 59,286 from loans written off in the previous years.

Loans written-off during the period amounted to BD 10,911 in which BD 9,637 pertains to Corporate and BD 1,274 individuals.

Write-off policy:

The Company writes off a loan balance (and any related allowances for impairment losses) when Company determines that the loans are uncollectible. This determination is reached after considering information such as the occurrence of significant changes in the borrower financial position such that the borrower can no longer pay the obligation, or that proceeds from collateral will not be sufficient to pay back the entire exposure.

Restructuring:

	30 June 2017
Loans restructured during the period	11,726
Impact of restructured facilities and loans on provisions	487

The Company renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance activities') to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. Under the Company's forbearance policy, loan forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The above restructuring did not have any significant impact on present and future earnings and were primarily extentions of the loan tenor, revisions in interest rate, and additional collateral received.

Collateral:

The Company holds collateral against loans to customers in the form of mortgage interests over vehicles financed. Estimates of fair value are based on the value of collateral assessed at the time of borrowing, and generally are not updated except when a loan is individually assessed as impaired. As at 30 June 2017, the market value of collaterals represents 111% of the Company's credit exposure (loans to customers).

Related Party:

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. These represent transactions with shareholders, Board of Directors and key members of management having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company. Balances at the reporting date in regard to related parties and transactions during the six months with related parties comprised the following:

30 June 2017	**Shareholders**	**Board of Directors**	**Senior Management**
Related Part Balances:			
Payables for vehicles financed	527,298	-	-
Prepaid expenses	24,197	-	-
Staff loans	-	-	4,996
Expenses:			
Insurance Premium charges	88,634	-	-
Call Centre charges	9,000		
Board of directors attendance allowance	-	29,645	-
Key Management compensation	-	-	140,726

No impairment losses have been recorded during the period against balances outstanding with related parties and no specific allowance has been made for impairment losses on balances with related parties at 30 June 2017.

Controlling relations with related party transactions are enshrined in various policies, charters and agreements. The Company's dealings with its shareholders and/or Board of Directors are conducted on an arms-length basis in respect of borrowings received from them. If loans are extended to related parties, these are approved on the basis of authorities delegated by the Board of Directors to the CEO. If the loans exceed these authorities, then further approval from the Board is requested.

All loans to management members and staff of the company, are governed by the policies applicable to staff. These policies are reviewed by the Board regularly.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments.

Management of liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. It manages its liquidity requirements mainly by financial support from collection of vehicle loans with varying maturities, borrowings from financial institutions and financial support from shareholders.

Liquidity management policies are designed to ensure that funds are available at all times to meet the funding requirements of the Company, even in adverse conditions. In normal conditions, the objective is to ensure that there are sufficient funds available not only to meet current financial commitments but also to facilitate business expansion. These objectives are met through the application of prudent liquidity controls. These controls provide security of access to funds without undue exposure to increased costs from the liquidation of assets.

The liquidity position of the Company is monitored by the Chief Executive Officer and Financial Controller. Surplus and deficit of short and long term positions of the Company are managed as appropriate by the Finance Department. The Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements is set out below. This shows the undiscounted cash flows on the Company's financial liabilities and unrecognised loan commitments on the basis of their earliest possible contractual maturity.

30 June 2017	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual cash flows**	**6 months or less**	**6 - 12 months**	**More than 12 months**
Bank borrowings	38,782,139	42,910,584	10,459,606	5,536,270	26,914,708
Accounts payable	1,428,680	1,428,680	1,428,680	-	-
	40,210,819	**44,339,264**	**11,888,286**	**5,536,270**	**26,914,708**

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the issuer's credit standing) will affect the Company'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 principal market risk to which the Company is exposed is interest rate risk with its asset and liability management activities.

INTEREST RISK

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the issuer's credit standing) will affect the Company'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.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company's earnings will be affected as a result of movements in interest rates. The Company's interest rate exposures arise from its interest earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities i.e. of cash and cash equivalents, placements with banks and other financial institutions, loans to customers and borrowings from banks. The distribution of financial instruments between interest rate categories is summarised below:

30 June 2017:	**Fixed rate**	**Floating rate**	**Non-interest bearing**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,562,574	2,562,574
Deposits with banks	2,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
Loans to customers	49,162,173	-	-	49,162,173
Other assets	-	-	393,409	393,409
	51,162,173	**-**	**2,955,983**	**54,118,156**
Bank loans	-	38,782,139	-	38,782,139
Other liabilities	-	-	1,768,374	1,768,374
	-	**38,782,139**	**1,768,374**	**40,550,513**

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations and are faced by all business units.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity. The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management within each business unit.

This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Company standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation transactions
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- Requirements for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action
- Development of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

Compliance with Company standards is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with the management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Audit and Corporate Governance Committee and senior management of the Company.

The Company is committed to providing uninterrupted service of all key business resources required to support critical business activities. This is achieved through identifying potential threats to the Company, and providing a framework for a response that safeguards all stakeholders, including employees and customers. The Company's Business Continuity Plan (BCP) includes data recovery and information security. To ensure the highest levels of information security, internal and external vulnerability assessment and penetration testing (VAPT) is also conducted on a semi-annual basis.

Legal Contingencies risk

Legal risk is the risk relating to losses due to legal or regulatory action that invalidates or otherwise precludes performance by the end user or its counterparty under the terms of the contract or related netting agreements.

Due to the nature of its operations, the Company may be involved in litigations arising in the ordinary course of business. Provision for contingent liabilities arising from litigations is based on the probability of outflow of economic resources and reliability of estimating such outflow. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome of individual matters is not predictable with assurance.

3. MATURITY PROFILE

The maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities based on the expected repayment arrangements is given below. The contractual maturities of assets and liabilities are not significantly different from the expected repayment dates.

30 June 2017:	Up to 3 months	3-6 months	6 months to 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	2,562,574	-	-	-	-	2,562,574
Deposits with banks	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,000,000
Loans to customers	3,251,764	3,741,029	7,087,465	34,252,903	829,012	49,162,173
Other assets	393,409	-	-	-	-	393,409
	6,207,747	**5,741,029**	**7,087,465**	**34,252,903**	**829,012**	**54,118,156**
Bank loans	2,120,541	7,400,541	4,801,082	22,266,975	2,193,000	38,782,139
Other liabilities	1,768,374	-	-	-	-	1,768,374
	3,888,915	**7,400,541**	**4,801,082**	**22,266,975**	**2,193,000**	**40,550,513**

The collective impairment provision of BD 1,864,632 has been netted against the cash-flows expected within 3 months.

4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Central Bank of Bahrain sets and monitors capital requirements for the Company. According to the conventional financing Company license granted by the Central Bank of Bahrain the Company should maintain a minimum paid-up capital of BD 5,000,000 and the borrowings may not exceed five times the capital and reserves (shareholders equity) of the Company. As on 30 June 2017 Company's paid-up share capital is BD 7,500,000 and the borrowing to capital and reserves ratio is 2.79.

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised as well as 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 Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to the structure taking account of changes in economic conditions and strategic business plans.