

Bahrain Islamic Bank B.S.C (the “Bank”, “BisB”) is a public shareholding company, listed on the Bahrain Bourse, established in October 1978 as an Islamic Retail Bank. The Bank is licensed and regulated by the Central Bank of Bahrain (the “CBB”).

BisB is strongly committed to prevent the use of its products and services for money laundering or terrorist financing. Accordingly, the Bank has put in place effective internal controls, policies and procedures to ensure compliance with the CBB’s relevant regulations. The Bank will comply with all applicable laws and regulations designed to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, and is committed to cooperate with the appropriate local authorities in that regard.

The Bank has taken Screening measures to ensure compliance with the sanctions requirements and to safeguard it from providing financial services to the listed terrorist and/or sanctioned names, as notified by the competent authorities.

BisB’s AML Policy is designed to ensure that the Bank comply with the requirements and obligations set out in Kingdom of Bahrain’s legislation, CBB regulations, rules and industry guidance for the financial services sector, including the need to have adequate systems and controls in place to mitigate the risk of the Bank being used to facilitate financial crime. The AML Policy sets out the minimum standards which must be complied with and includes:

- The appointment of a Money Laundering Reporting Officer (MLRO) who have the responsibility for oversight of compliance with relevant legislation, CBB regulations, rules and industry guidance;
- Establishing and maintaining a Risk Based Approach towards assessing and managing the money laundering and terrorist financing risks;
- Establishing and maintaining risk-based customer due diligence, identification, verification and know your customer (KYC) procedures, including enhanced due diligence for those customers presenting higher risk, as stipulated in the CBB Rulebook Volume 2, such as:
 - a) Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs);
 - b) Countries identified as having strategic deficiencies in their national AML/CTF frameworks;
 - c) Correspondent Banking relationships;
- Establishing and maintaining risk based systems and procedures to monitor ongoing customer activity;
- Procedures for reporting suspicious activity internally and to the relevant law enforcement authorities as appropriate;
- Maintenance of appropriate records for the minimum prescribed record-keeping periods;
- Training and awareness for all employees
- Annual AML compliance review and monitoring by independent internal and external auditors; and
- Provision of appropriate management information and reporting to senior management of the Bank’s compliance with the requirements.