البنك السعودي للاستثمار
The Saudi Investment Bank

Basel III Pillar III

Qualitative & Quantitative Disclosures

December 31, 2025

Template KM1: Key metrics (at consolidated group level)

SR 000's

		December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
		T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4
Available capital (amounts)						
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	17,102,677	16,413,969	15,915,133	15,511,724	15,800,562
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model	17,102,677	16,413,969	15,915,133	15,511,724	15,800,562
2	Tier 1	22,415,177	21,726,469	21,227,633	20,824,224	21,113,062
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	22,415,177	21,726,469	21,227,633	20,824,224	21,113,062
3	Total capital	23,081,836	22,449,845	21,959,063	21,518,883	21,781,729
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	23,081,836	22,449,845	21,959,063	21,518,883	21,781,729
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)						
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	119,492,473	124,283,885	114,981,468	113,050,674	109,129,042
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	119,492,473	124,283,885	114,981,468	113,050,674	109,129,042
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA						
5	CET1 ratio (%)	14.31%	13.21%	13.84%	13.72%	14.48%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	14.31%	13.21%	13.84%	13.72%	14.48%
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	14.31%	13.21%	13.84%	13.72%	14.48%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.76%	17.48%	18.46%	18.42%	19.35%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	18.76%	17.48%	18.46%	18.42%	19.35%
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	18.76%	17.48%	18.46%	18.42%	19.35%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	19.32%	18.06%	19.10%	19.03%	19.96%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	19.32%	18.06%	19.10%	19.03%	19.96%
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	19.32%	18.06%	19.10%	19.03%	19.96%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA						
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank’s minimum capital requirements (%)	11.81%	10.71%	11.34%	11.22%	11.69%
Basel III leverage ratio						
13	**Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure**	**196,747,430**	**200,202,743**	**189,520,485**	**189,546,879**	**182,071,778**
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	**11.39%**	**10.85%**	**11.20%**	**10.99%**	**11.37%**
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	**11.39%**	**10.85%**	**11.20%**	**10.99%**	**11.37%**
14b	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	**11.39%**	**10.85%**	**11.20%**	**10.99%**	**11.37%**
14c	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	**11.39%**	**10.85%**	**11.20%**	**10.99%**	**11.37%**
14d	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	**11.39%**	**10.85%**	**11.20%**	**10.99%**	**11.37%**
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	22,143,110	19,661,552	20,707,007	19,564,675	17,970,713
16	Total net cash outflow	11,947,065	9,389,538	9,767,896	10,123,390	10,913,368
17	LCR ratio (%)	**185.34%**	**209.40%**	**211.99%**	**193.26%**	**164.67%**
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)						
18	Total available stable funding	113,534,978	113,115,665	106,423,621	100,583,010	96,419,645
19	Total required stable funding	101,350,412	101,098,110	96,652,824	91,939,397	88,706,033
20	NSFR ratio	**112.02%**	**111.89%**	**110.11%**	**109.40%**	**108.70%**

B.1 - Table OVA: Bank risk management approach

(a) Business model determination and risk profile: The name of the top corporate entity in the Group to which this disclosure applies is The Saudi Investment Bank (hereinafter called "the Bank" or "SAIB").

The Bank has the following three 100% owned subsidiaries:

• Alistithmar for Financial Securities and Brokerage Company, a limited liability company;

• Saudi Investment Real Estate Company, a limited liability company. The primary objective of the Company is to hold title deeds as collateral on behalf of the Bank for real estate related lending transactions; and

• Saudi Markets Limited Company, a limited liability company. The objective of the Company is to conduct derivatives and repurchase activities on behalf of the Bank.

The Bank has investments in the following three associates (where the Bank's investment is above 20% but not exceeding 50%):

• American Express (Saudi Arabia) (Amex)-(ASAL). ASAL is a limited liability company with Amex (Middle East), Bahrain. The principal activities of ASAL include the issuance of credit cards and to offer other American Express products in Saudi Arabia. The Bank holds a 50% interest in ASAL.

• YANAL is a Saudi Arabian closed joint stock company in Saudi Arabia. The principal activities of YANAL include lease-financing services in Saudi Arabia. The Bank holds a 38% interest in Yanal.

• Amlak International for Finance and Real Estate Development Co. (Amlak). Amlak is a Saudi Arabian joint stock company in Saudi Arabia and the Bank holds a 22.4% interest. The principal activities of Amlak include real estate finance products and services in KSA.

The Bank is subject to all laws and regulations of Saudi Arabia and is regulated by SAMA. The Bank also follows relevant regulations pertaining to the financial services industry issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Investment and the Capital Market Authority (CMA).

(b) The risk governance structure:

At the top level, the Board of Directors (The Board) is responsible for establishing the Bank's Corporate Governance processes and for approving the Bank's Risk Appetite and related risk management framework. It is also responsible for approving and implementing policies to ensure compliance with SAMA guidelines, International Reporting Standards (IFRS), and industry best practice including Basel guidelines. The Board has approved the Bank's Risk Management Guide Policy as an overarching Guide under which the Bank has a suite of policies such as the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), Credit Policy Guide (CPG), Treasury Policy Guide (TPG), Stress Test Policy (STP), ICAAP Policy, Operational Risk and Fraud Risk and other related policies.

The Board is supported by the Board Risk Committee (BRC), a sub-committee of the Board, responsible for recommending policies for Board approval and for monitoring risks within the Bank.

At the management level, the Bank has various committees including the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC), Credit Committee (CC) and Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) which are responsible for various areas of risk management. Other committees include the ECL Committee (to determine and review provisioning levels), the Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC), Financial Fraud Control Committee, Business Continuity Management Committee and the Information Security Steering Committee.

At the departmental level, the Bank has a Risk Management Group headed by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). At divisions level the Heads of Credit, Performance Excellence, Enterprise & Market Risk, Operational Resilience (Cyber & Anti-Fraud), and Legal Affairs support the Group. In addition to the above, the Bank's internal audit function reports to the Board's Audit Committee and provides an independent validation of the business and support unit's compliance with risk policies and procedures and the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's risk management function.

(c) Channels to communicate, decline and enforce the risk culture: The Bank's Risk Culture encompasses the accepted norms of behavior for individuals and groups within the Bank that determine the collective ability to identify and understand, openly discuss, and act on the Bank's current and future risks. The Bank's RAF underlines the importance of the Bank's risk culture, which is grounded in shared values and common understanding, clear communication, and controls how each employee's activities contribute to the Bank's risk profile. The Bank's risk culture affects its risk taking behavior and is an important element of the RAF and Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) by ensuring the Bank's risk taking behavior is translated into measurable metrics. The Bank's RAF specifically includes zero tolerance relating to regulatory non-compliance risk, willful acts of violation of local laws, frauds/money laundering, and other actions which can adversely impact the reputation and business of the Bank.

(d) The scope and main features of risk measurement systems: The Bank uses various industry-standard IT systems to manage and measure its credit, market, operational, liquidity and other related risks. It also uses an industry standard tool for credit assessment and rating. In addition, it has several Bank specific models for measurement of various risks.

The Credit exposure for the Bank is measured and monitored using a centralized exposure management system. The analysis of the composition of the portfolio is presented to the Management and the Board Risk Committee on a periodic basis. The system is capable to provide extensive risk information related to composition of portfolio, concentrations of credit, and quality of credit portfolio.

(e) Process of risk information reporting provided to the Board and senior management: The Bank generates MIS and other regulatory reports covering various types of risks on a daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly, quarterly, six-monthly and annual frequencies as required under various policies and procedures. The relevant reports are reviewed by senior management and by relevant management level Committees which are further reviewed and approved by the BRC and the Board, according to the Bank’s well defined policies.

(f) Qualitative information on stress testing: The Bank has a comprehensive stress testing framework which follows effective stress testing practices and methodologies to make stress testing an integral part of the Bank’s risk management function, as well as to meet SAMA regulatory requirements.

The Bank's Stress Testing activities are monitored through the ERMC and comprehensive Board approved Bank-wide STP has been implemented. In addition, in accordance with the STP a cross-functional Stress Testing Team (STT) has been established to conduct detailed stress testing with the results submitted to the ERMC for its review and feedback.

The Bank’s Stress Testing framework specifies the frequency and schedule of stress tests and reporting of the stress test results in accordance with SAMA’s requirements. Semi-annual stress tests reports are submitted to SAMA after review and approval by the Board. Top-down and bottom-up risk analyses and various stress tests are also performed to measure the impact of extreme, yet plausible events which enables holistic assessment of vulnerabilities of the Bank’s strategy. At the request of SAMA, specific ad-hoc stress tests are also performed in order to measure capital adequacy under severe economic downturn scenarios.

(g) The strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks: Various risk policies of the Bank lay down a detailed structure for managing, hedging and mitigating various types of risk such as credit risk, market risk, operational risk, Interest rate risk in banking book, counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk etc. The control over such activities is exercised from the Level of Board to the various committees at the management level.

Template OV1: Overview of RWA

SR 000's

		a	b	c	Drivers behind significant differences in T and T-1
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements	
		T	T-1	T	
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	**110,944,636**	**114,270,236**	**8,875,571**	
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	110,944,636	114,270,236	8,875,571	
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach				
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach				
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach				
6	**Counterparty credit risk (CCR)**	**1,666,757**	**2,260,863**	**133,341**	
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	1,666,757	2,260,863	133,341	
8	Of which: IMM				
9	Of which: other CCR				
10	**Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)**	**1,163,128**	**1,267,309**	**93,050**	
11	Equity positions under the simple risk weight approach and the internal model method during the five-year linear phase-in period				
12	Equity investments in funds - look-through approach				
13	Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach				
14	Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach				
15	Settlement risk				
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book				
17	Of which: securitisation IRB approach (SEC-IRBA)				
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA)				
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)				
20	**Market risk**	**414,467**	**1,181,992**	**33,157**	
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	414,467	1,181,992	33,157	
22	Of which: internal model approach (IMA)				
23	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	-	-	-	
24	**Operational risk**	**5,303,485**	**5,303,485**	**424,279**	
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-	
26	Output floor applied				
27	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)				
28	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)				
29	**Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 20 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 28)**	**119,492,473**	**124,283,885**	**9,559,398**	

Table CCA - Main features of regulatory capital instruments and of other TLAC-eligible instruments

		a
		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Saudi Investment Bank
2	Unique identifier (eg Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures (CUSIP), International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	The instrument is governed by the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for other TLAC-eligible instruments governed by foreign law)	N/A
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier 1
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Eligible
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	GROUP and Solo
7	Instrument type (refer to SACAP)	Subordinated Sukuk
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	SAR 2,000 Million
9	Par value of instrument	SAR 1 million
10	Accounting classification	Equity
11	Original date of issuance	June 29, 2022
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior SAMA approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	June 29, 2027
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Any profit distribution dates after the first call date
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	6.00%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	None
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Writedown feature	Yes
31	If writedown, writedown trigger(s)	Terms of contract of the instrument provide the legal basis for SAMA to trigger write-down (a contractual approach)
32	If writedown, full or partial	Written down fully or partial
33	If writedown, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of writeup mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination	Subordinated, Senior sukukholders are senior to this instrument
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	

Table CCA - Main features of regulatory capital instruments and of other TLAC-eligible instruments

		b
		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Saudi Investment Bank
2	Unique identifier (eg Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures (CUSIP), International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N/A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	The instrument is governed by the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for other TLAC-eligible instruments governed by foreign law)	N/A
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier 1
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Eligible
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	GROUP and Solo
7	Instrument type (refer to SACAP)	Subordinated Sukuk
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	SAR 500 Million
9	Par value of instrument	SAR 1 million
10	Accounting classification	Equity
11	Original date of issuance	February 6, 2023
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior SAMA approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	February 6, 2028
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Any profit distribution dates after the first call date
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	6.25%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	None
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Writedown feature	Yes
31	If writedown, writedown trigger(s)	Terms of contract of the instrument provide the legal basis for SAMA to trigger write-down (a contractual approach)
32	If writedown, full or partial	Written down fully or partial
33	If writedown, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of writeup mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination	Subordinated, Senior sukukholders are senior to this instrument
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	N/A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	

Table CCA - Main features of regulatory capital instruments and of other TLAC-eligible instruments

		c
		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Issuer: SAIB Tier 1 Sukuk Limited / Obligor: The Saudi Investment Bank
2	Unique identifier (eg Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedures (CUSIP), International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	ISIN: XS2917911401
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	English Law
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for other TLAC-eligible instruments governed by foreign law	N/A
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier 1 Capital
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Eligible
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	Group and Solo
7	Instrument type (refer to SACAP)	Subordinated Sukuk
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	USD 750 Million
9	Par value of instrument	USD 1,000
10	Accounting classification	Equity
11	Original date of issuance	November 27, 2024
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior SAMA approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	November 27, 2029
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Following the first call date, any profit distribution date thereafter.
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed uptil the First reset date and floating thereafter
18	Coupon rate and any related index	6.375% per annum fixed rate payable semi-annually from (and including) the issue date to (but excluding) the first reset date; reset every five years thereafter to Relevant Reset Rate + 2.087% per annum
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	None
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Writedown feature	Yes
31	If writedown, writedown trigger(s)	Terms and conditions of the instrument provide the legal basis for SAMA to trigger write-down (a contractual approach
32	If writedown, full or partial	Written down fully or partial
33	If writedown, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of writeup mechanism	N/A
34a	Type of subordination	Subordinated Sukuk
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	The financial instrument is junior to senior creditors and Tier II capital instruments.
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	

Template CC1 - Composition of regulatory capital

SR 000's

		a	b
		Amounts	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	12,500,000	**C**
2	Retained earnings	2,602,875	**D + G**
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2,053,076	**E**
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase-out from CET1 capital (only applicable to non-joint stock companies	-	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1 capital)	-	-
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustment**	**17,155,951**	-
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudent valuation adjustments	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-18,295	**B**
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (MSR) (net of related tax liability)	-	-
10	Deferred tax assets (DTA) 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 SACAP4.1.4)	-	-
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
16	Investments in own shares (if not already subtracted from paid-in capital on reported balance sheet	-34,979	-
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, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
20	MSR (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
21	DTA 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: MSR	-	-
25	Of which: DTA arising from temporary differences	-	-
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	-
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 capita**	-53,274	-
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**17,102,677**	-
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	5,312,500	i
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	5,312,500	-
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	-
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
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 additional Tier 1 capital)	-	-
35	Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out	-	-
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**5,312,500**	-
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, 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	-	-
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 capital due to insufficient Tier 2 capital to cover deductions	-	-
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capita**	-	-
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	5,312,500	-
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**22,415,177**	-

Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from Tier 2 capital	-	-
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	Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out	-	-
50	Provisions	666,659	-
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**666,659**	-
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities	-	-
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
54a	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only)	-	-
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	-
58	**Tier 2 capital**	666,659	-
59	**Total regulatory capital (= Tier 1 + Tier2)**	23,081,836	-
60	**Total risk-weighted assets-Pillar I**	**119,492,473**	
Capital adequacy ratios and buffers			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets**	14.31	
62	**Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	18.76	
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets**	19.32	
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of riskweighted assets**	2.5%	
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	-
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-
67	Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	-	-
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements**	-	-
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum	-	-
70	National minimum Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum	-	-
71	National minimum Total capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum	-	-
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk-weighting		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	-	-
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-
74	MSR (net of related tax liability)	-	-
75	DTA arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability	-	-
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under standardised approach	-	-
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under internal ratings-based approach	-	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	-	-
81	Amount excluded from CET1 capital 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 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities	-	-
84	Current cap on Tier 2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	-	-
85	Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities	-	-

Template CC2 - Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

		a	b
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	**Under regulatory scope of consolidation**
		As at period-end	**As at period-end**
Assets			
1	Cash and balances at central banks	5,831,601	5,831,601
2	Items in the course of collection from other banks	-	-
3	Trading portfolio assets	-	-
4	Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-
5	Derivative financial instruments	622,360	622,360
6	Loans and advances to banks	1,620,994	1,620,994
7	Loans and advances to customers	112,069,952	112,069,952
8	Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	299,000	299,000
9	Available for sale financial investments	47,196,978	47,196,978
10	Current and deferred tax assets	-	-
11	Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	2,098,599	2,098,599
12	Investments in associates and joint ventures	1,083,124	1,083,124
13	Goodwill and intangible assets	818,858	818,858
	Of which: goodwill	18,295	18,295
	Of which: other intangibles (excluding MSR) b	800,563	800,563
	Of which: MSR	-	-
14	Property, plant and equipment	1,078,810	1,078,810
15	**Total assets**	**172,720,276**	**172,720,276**
Liabilities			
16	Deposits from banks	8,774,523	8,774,523
17	Items in the course of collection due to other banks	-	-
18	Customer accounts	109,619,007	109,619,007
19	Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	26,784,563	26,784,563
20	Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-
21	Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-
22	Derivative financial instruments	47,714	47,714
23	Debt securities in issue	2,789,722	2,789,722
24	Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	1,745,064	1,745,064
25	Current and deferred tax liabilities	-	-
	Of which: deferred tax liabilities (DTL) related to goodwill d	-	-
	Of which: DTL related to intangible assets (excluding MSR) e	-	-
	Of which: DTL related to MSR	-	-
26	Subordinated liabilities	-	-
27	Provisions	217,140	217,140
28	Retirement benefit liabilities	309,071	309,071
29	**Total liabilities**	**150,286,804**	**150,286,804**
Shareholders' equity			
30	Paid-in share capital, including AT1	17,777,521	17,777,521
	Of which: amount eligible for CET1 capital h	12,465,021	12,465,021
	Of which: amount eligible for AT1 capital i	5,312,500	5,312,500
31	Retained earnings	2,602,875	2,602,875
32	Accumulated other comprehensive income, and other disclosed reserves	2,053,076	2,053,076
33	**Total shareholders' equity**	**22,433,472**	**22,433,472**

B.5 - Table LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

(a)	**Explanation of significant differences between the amounts in columns (a) and (b) in LI1.** NA
(b)	**Explanation of the origins of differences between carrying values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes shown in LI2.** Differences is due to consideration of provision amount.
(c)	**Valuation methodologies, including an explanation of how far mark-to-market and mark-to-model methodologies are used.** The Bank uses the following hierarchy in determining and disclosing the fair value of its financial instruments: Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for the same or identical instrument that an entity can access at the measurement date (i.e., without modification or proxy). Level 2. Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data. Level 3: Valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data. The valuation process is governed by separate policies and procedures approved by relevant Board and management committees. • Description of the independent price verification process. The Bank performs independent price verification for its investment portfolio using third party based price quotes and is performed by independent team under COO. • Procedures for valuation adjustments or reserves (including a description of the process and the methodology for valuing trading positions by type of instrument). For details refer to published Financial Statement note no. 2. (b) Basis of preparation section (d) ii. Fair Value Measurement.

B.3 - Template LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

SAR (000)	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
			Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	5,831,601	5,831,601	5,831,601	-	-	-	-
Items in the course of collection from other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading portfolio assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	622,360	622,360	-	622,360	-	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	1,620,994	1,620,994	1,620,994	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	112,069,952	112,069,952	112,069,952	-	-	-	-
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	299,000	299,000	299,000	-	-	-	-
Available for sale financial investments	47,196,978	47,196,978	47,196,978	-	-	-	-
Current and deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	2,098,599	2,098,599	2,098,599	-	-	-	-
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1,083,124	1,083,124	1,083,124	-	-	-	-
Goodwill and intangible assets	818,858	818,858	818,858	-	-	-	-
Of which: goodwill	18,295	18,295	18,295	-	-	-	-
Of which: other intangibles (excluding MSR) b	800,563	800,563	800,563	-	-	-	-
Of which: MSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	1,078,810	1,078,810	1,078,810	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**172,720,276**	**172,720,276**	**172,097,916**	**622,360**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities							
Deposits from banks	8,774,523	8,774,523	-	-	-	-	8,774,523
Items in the course of collection due to other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer accounts	109,619,007	109,619,007	-	-	-	-	109,619,007
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowings	26,784,563	26,784,563	-	-	-	-	26,784,563
Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	47,714	47,714	-	47,714	-	-	-
Debt securities in issue	2,789,722	2,789,722	-	-	-	-	2,789,722
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	1,745,064	1,745,064	-	-	-	-	1,745,064
Current and deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: deferred tax liabilities (DTL) related to goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: DTL related to intangible assets (excluding MSR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: DTL related to MSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	217,140	217,140	-	-	-	-	217,140
Retirement benefit liabilities	309,071	309,071	-	-	-	-	309,071
Total liabilities	**150,286,804**	**150,286,804**	**-**	**47,714**	**-**	**-**	**150,239,090**

B.4 - Template LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

SAR (000)		a	b	c	d	e
			Items subject to:			
		Total	Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	172,720,276	172,097,916	-	622,360	-
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	47,714	-	-	47,714	-
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	172,672,562	172,097,916	-	574,646	-
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	70,659,210	70,659,210	-	-	-
5	Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
9	Market Risk of FX Exposure	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**243,331,771**	**242,757,125**	**-**	**574,646**	**-**

Template ENC: Asset encumbrance

SR 000's

		a	b	c
		Encumbered Assets	Unencumbered Assets	Total
1	The assets on the balance sheet would be disaggregated; there can be as much disaggregation as desired	28,891,502	143,828,774	172,720,276

REMA - Remuneration Policy

The Board of Directors of the Bank has established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (the Committee) which consists of four board members. The Committee is primarily responsible for recommending appointments to membership of the Board of Directors and key executives of the Bank in compliance with the Bank's Corporate Governance Guidelines, completing annual reviews for the requirements of suitable skills and independence for membership of the Bank's Board of Directors, reviewing the structure of the Board of Directors, establishing policies for the compensation of members of the Board of Director's, and overseeing the Bank's employee compensation system's design.

The Committee is also responsible to recommend to the Board of Directors the approval of the Bank's Compensation Policy and any amendments thereto, to ensure that the Bank's remuneration policies are in compliance with SAMA Rules on Compensation Practices and the Financial Stability Board's (FSB) Principles for Sound Compensation Practices, to periodically review the Bank's compensation policy, to evaluate practices by which compensation is paid, and to determine the performance bonuses for the Bank's employees based on the risk adjusted profit of the Bank.

The Bank's Compensation Policy is designed to attract, retain and motivate high performing and high potential employees. Employees participate in various variable pay arrangements. Discretionary variable pay as well as fixed pay reviews are dependent on the achievement of objectives, which is monitored/measured via a robust performance management system. The grant of the variable component of the reward is strictly dependent on the achievement of set targets, both financial and non-financial, level of achievements and the Bank's overall performance, including key risk indicators. Higher achievements will warrant a better performance rating and higher variable compensation. The Balanced Scorecard concept is used as a performance management tool and Performance objectives are typically categorized into four segments including financial, customer, process, and people.

Financial and non-financial metrics are used to measure performance against the objectives, which include profitability, expense control, customer satisfaction, quality assurance, employee development and engagement, workforce diversity, sustainable business practices, lending guidelines, internal controls, compliance with regulations, and business systems and processes. Effective risk management is emphasized to maintain a strong and secure operating platform. The performance evaluation includes an assessment of the compliance with approved Risk Appetite Statement of the Bank, which is also a key component in the remuneration decisions including variable arrangements.

In addition to the above, the Bank's employees are encouraged to participate in employee share savings and incentive schemes. Variable remuneration is linked to long-term value creation and risk horizons. It is also based on individual, business segment and Bank performance criteria. Accordingly, for certain variable remunerations, a portion of the incentive earned for the annual performance bonus program is deferred in line with long term risk realization. The vesting is subject to clawback mechanisms over a three year period.

The Bank's subsidiaries have adopted a similar approach to remuneration and compensation practices as described above, including policies within a framework of prudent risk management.

Remuneration awarded during the year

SR 000's

			a	b
Renuneration Amount			**Senior management, as defined in SAMA circular No.42081293 date 21/11/1442AH**	**Other material risktakers**
1	**Fixed Remuneration**	Number of employees	14	86
2		Total fixed remuneration (rows 3 + 5 + 7)	44,810	57,682
3		*Of which: cash-based*	44,810	57,682
4		Of which: deferred	-	-
5		*Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments*	-	-
6		Of which: deferred	-	-
7		*Of which: other forms*	-	-
8		Of which: deferred	-	-
9	**Variable Remuneration**	Number of employees	14	86
10		Total fixed remuneration (rows 11 + 13 + 15)	41,845	24,850
11		*Of which: cash-based*	32,593	23,838
12		Of which: deferred	2,118	835
13		*Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments*	9,252	1,012
14		Of which: deferred	-	-
15		*Of which: other forms*	-	-
16		Of which: deferred	-	-
17	**Total remuneration (2 + 10)**		**86,654**	**82,531**

Special Payments

SAR`000

Special Payments		**Guaranteed bonuses**		**Sign-on awards**		**Severence payments**	
		Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
1	Senior Management	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Other material risk-takers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Deferred Remuneration

SR 000's

		a	b	c	d	e
Deferred and retained remuneration		**Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration**	**Of which: total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustment**	**Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments**	**Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments**	**Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year**
1	Senior Management	**14**				**14**
2	*Cash*	1,888	1,888			2,118
3	*Shares*	30,566	30,566			-
4	*Cash linked instruments*	8,098	8,098			9,252
5	*Other*					-
6	Other materiak risk-takers	**86**				**86**
7	*Cash*	1,154	1,154			835
8	*Shares*	3,381	3,381			-
9	*Cash linked instruments*	886	886			1,012
10	*Other*	-	-			-
11	**Total**	**45,973**	**45,973**			**13,216**

B.6 - Table CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk

(a)	**How the business model translates into the components of the Bank's credit risk profile:**The Bank manages exposures to credit risk, which 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. Credit exposures arise principally when booking loans and advances, and investment activities. There is also credit risk embedded in off-balance sheet accounts, such as commitments to lend, guarantees, and letters of credit.
(b)	**Criteria and approach used for defining credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits:** The approach to credit risk management is based on a foundation, which preserves the independence and integrity of credit risk assessment. The Bank has a comprehensive framework of managing credit risk which includes an independent credit risk review function and credit risk monitoring process. Management and reporting processes are therefore combined with clear policies, limits, and approval structures which guide the day-to-day initiation and management of the Bank's credit risk exposure. This approach includes credit limits that are established for all customers after a careful assessment of their creditworthiness. The Bank's CPG approved by the Board provide details on the lending authorities. The Board grants lending authority to specified Committees or Senior Executives of the Bank as per the Lending Authority Grid in CPG.The authority levels are primarily based on the amount of the exposure, risk rating and security structure. Whenever necessary, credit facilities are secured by acceptable forms of collateral to mitigate the related credit risks. CPG specify acceptable credit mitigants and provide guidelines on collateral valuation, management, and documentation, thereby enhancing the Bank's ability to mitigate credit risk effectively.The Bank seeks additional collateral from counterparties as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for relevant individual loans or advances. The Bank also monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with underlying agreements, and monitors the market value of collateral during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses. The Board approves the Bank's overall risk appetite in relation to credit risk and approves credit risk policy to ensure that the bank has an effective credit risk management framework for the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of credit risk so that bank's overall credit risk is miantained at prudent levels. The Bank controls credit risk by establishing and implementing a robust risk assessment and credit rating system for all credit exposures on an ongoing basis, facilitating accurate measurement of credit risk and informed decision-making. The Bank ensures full compliance with the guidelines and regulations issued by the Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) and other relevant regulatory authorities, as well as adherence to international best practices, such as those recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The Bank has established a framework for Target Market and Risk Acceptance Criteria to ensure alignment between the Bank's strategic objectives its risk strategy, and risk appetite. Guidelines are defined for risk monitoring, control, and reporting, enabling proactive identification and management of potential credit issues, and ensuring transparency and timely communication with Executive Management, relevant committees, and the Board. The Bank has established policies for the implementation of the Bank's credit risk appetite by incorporating limits on exposures to corporate borrowers, industries, sectors, and geographic regions to prevent excessive concentration and promote diversification. Actual exposures against limits are monitored on periodic basis. The Bank regularly reviews its credit risk policies to reflect changes in market and emerging best practices. The Bank's credit risk for derivatives represents the potential cost to replace the derivative contracts if counterparties fail to fulfill their obligation, and to control the level of credit risk taken. The Bank assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities. Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Loan Portfolio Concentration risk is well managed and monitored under the Bank's RAF. Loan Portfolio Concentration risk is managed and monitored under the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework. Credit facilities are granted based on detailed credit risk assessments which consider the purpose of the facility and source of repayment, prevailing and potential macro-economic factors and industry trends. The Bank follows the regulatory guidelines for lending to its Board members, auditors and any related parties. All new proposals and/or material changes to existing credit facilities are reviewed and approved by the relevant authority within the provisions of the CPG approved by the Board. The credit facility administration process is undertaken by a segregated functionc to ensure proper execution of documentation, limit implementation, custody of documentation and collateral management
(b 1	All new proposals and/or material changes to existing credit facilities are reviewed and approved by the Credit Committee and / or by the Executive Committee within the provisions of the CPG approved by the Board. The credit facility administration process is undertaken by a segregated function to ensure proper execution of all credit approvals and maintenance of documentation, and proactive control over maturities, expiry of limits, collateral valuation, and legal covenants.
(c)	**Structure and organization of the credit risk management and control function :** The Bank's Executive Committee (a committee of the Board of Directors) and the Credit Committee at the management level implement the Board's credit risk strategy by identifying, assessing, monitoring, and controlling credit risk. It is supported by various departments such as Corporate Credit Review, Credit Administration, Consumer Credit Review, Financial Restructuring, Risk Analytics, Risk Reporting & Portfolio Management and Consumer Collections. The Executive Committee meets regularly to review and approve all types of credit facilities within its delegated authorities as per the Credit Policy Guide approved by the Board also Executive Committee monitors on a regular basis, through the Management Credit committee, the performance of the credit portfolio of the Bank including the non-performing credit report.
(d)	**Relationships between the credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions :**The BRC reviews compliance with various risk measures including compliance related to relevant regulatory guidelines. The Bank's Audit Committee appointed by the Board reviews the audit reports submitted by the Bank's Internal Auditor throughout the year. Departments within the Risk Management Group are audited by the Internal Audit Department and the reports are submitted to the Audit Committee.
(e)	**Scope and main content of the reporting on credit risk exposure and on the credit risk management function to the executive management and to the board of directors:** The Bank's exposures are continuously monitored through a system of triggers and early-warning signals aimed at detecting adverse symptoms that could result in deterioration of credit risk quality. The triggers and early-warning systems are supplemented by facility utilization and collateral valuation monitoring together with a review of upcoming credit facility expiration and market intelligence to enable timely corrective action by management. The results of the monitoring process are reflected in the Bank's internal rating process. Credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis with formal monthly and quarterly reporting to the ECL Committee, Credit Committee, senior management, and the Board to ensure awareness of shifts in credit quality and portfolio performance along with changing external factors such as economic and business cycles. Consumer credit risk reporting also includes a dashboard for consumer lending, classification, and delinquency monitoring. Specialized and focused Financial Restructuring Department' and Litigation Department teams handle the management and collection of problem credit facilities and take any legal action if required.

B.9 - Table CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

(a)	**The scope and definitions of "past due" and "impaired" exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definition of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes.** Days past due are determined by counting the number of days since the earliest elapsed due date in respect of which full payment has not been received. Due dates are determined without considering any grace period that might be available to the borrower. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data: • Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer; • A breach of contract such as a default or past due event; • The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Group on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise; • It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or • The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties. A loan that has been renegotiated due to deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered impaired.
(b)	**The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this.** The 90 days past due rule is strictly applied unless the Bank has strong documentary and legal evidence to support a different classification.
(c)	**Description of methods used for determining impairments.** 1. The exposure is past due for more than 90 days on any credit obligations to the Bank; or 2. The Bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to honor its credit obligation to the Bank, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as legal intervention or realizing any associated collateral.
(a)	**The Bank's own definition of a restructured exposures:** The process under which the "terms" of an existing loan are being revised (restructured) in order to provide a concession to the obligor which is financially distressed and without such concessionary terms, the loan would become "unserviceable". The loan becomes restructured only through a process of renegotiation or refinancing. Typical characteristics of a restructured loan includes among other things the following: 1. Converting a short term debt into a long term debt. 2. Converting the repayment from bullet to periodic instalments or structured instalments. 3. Aggregating multiple loans into a single new loan with extended repayment terms. 4. Providing an additional grace period.

Quantitative disclosures

(b)	**Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity;** Please refer quantitative disclosures.
(c)	**Amounts of impaired exposures (according to the definition used by the Bank for accounting purposes) and related allowances and write-offs, broken down by geographical areas and industry:** Please refer quantitative disclosures.
(d)	**Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures;** Please refer quantitative disclosures.
(e)	**Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and not impaired exposures.** Please refer quantitative disclosures.

B 9.1: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES							
Geographic Breakdown of On-Balance Sheet, Off Balance Sheet, and Derivatives Exposures							
Portfolios	**Geographic area**						
	Saudi Arabia	**Other GCC & Middle East**	**Europe**	**North America**	**South East Asia**	**Others Countries**	**Total**
Sovereigns and central banks:							
SAMA and Saudi Government	27,081,506	-	-	-	-	-	**27,081,506**
Others	-	6,339,066	-	-	-	-	**6,339,066**
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Banks and securities firms	4,568,646	1,441,880	9,581,360	4,350,822	380,770	655,690	**20,979,168**
Corporates	82,882,275	1,614,857	693,604	189,272	-	231,876	**85,611,884**
Regulatory Retail Claims on Individuals	6,348,516	-	-	-	-	-	**6,348,516**
Small Business Facilities Enterprises (SBFE's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Mortgages:							
Residential	5,998,997	-	-	-	-	-	**5,998,997**
Commercial	184	-	-	-	-	-	**184**
Land acquisition, development and construction	415,299	-	-	-	-	-	**415,299**
Securitized assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Equity	576,158	-	-	-	-	-	**576,158**
Others	6,293,478	-	-	-	-	-	**6,293,478**
Past Due	984,762	-	-	-	-	-	**984,762**
Total	**135,149,821**	**9,395,803**	**10,274,964**	**4,540,094**	**380,770**	**887,566**	**160,629,017**

B9.2: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Portfolios	Industry Sector Breakdown of On-Balance Sheet, Off Balance Sheet, and Derivatives Exposures												
	Industry Sectors												
	Government and quasi government	Banks and other financial institutions	Agriculture and fishing	Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Electricity, water, gas and health services	Building and construction	Commerce	Transportation and communication	Services	Consumer loans and credit cards	Others	**Total**
Sovereigns and central banks:													
SAMA and Saudi Government	27,693,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,693,074
Others	5,727,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,727,498
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and securities firms	-	20,794,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184,472	-	-	20,979,168
Corporates	-	11,740,712	253,883	6,359,905	633,746	22,549,479	10,913,270	13,281,274	2,628,295	7,642,413	-	9,608,906	85,611,883
Regulatory Retail Claims on Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	1,057	6,347,357	-	6,348,516
Small Business Facilities Enterprises (SBFE's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages:													
Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,912,923	-	-	4,086,075	-	5,998,997
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	184
Land acquisition, development and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	345,450	-	69,849	-	-	415,299
Securitized assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576,158	576,158
Others	-	3,053,412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,240,066	6,293,478
Past Due	-	0	-	5,217	0	-	197,832	141,304	4,527	11,104	624,778	1	984,762
Total	**33,420,572**	**35,588,820**	**253,883**	**6,365,122**	**633,746**	**22,549,479**	**11,111,203**	**15,680,952**	**2,632,821**	**7,908,896**	**11,058,209**	**13,425,314**	**160,629,017**

B9.3: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES										
Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of On-Balance Sheet, Off Balance Sheet, and Derivatives Exposures										
Portfolios	Maturity breakdown									
	Less than 8 days	8-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-360 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years	No Fixed Maturity	Total
Sovereigns and central banks:										
SAMA and Saudi Government	335,245	-	-	636,300	1,712,871	4,274,008	6,598,611	14,838,433	5,025,105	33,420,572
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and securities firms	-	-	-	1,018	269,274	2,549,412	4,472,665	11,711,127	1,975,672	20,979,168
Corporates	9,770,522	1,881,820	5,335,856	6,874,480	6,781,184	8,964,337	19,134,664	25,983,153	885,866	85,611,883
Regulatory Retail Claims on Individuals	155,673	85,353	4,482	18,240	93,814	1,263,659	4,058,213	318,915	350,167	6,348,516
Small Business Facilities Enterprises (SBFE's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages:										
Residential	11	70	375	1,031	2,765	43,570	220,099	5,731,076	-	5,998,997
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-	184
Land acquisition, development and construction	-	-	-	-	-	347,960	-	67,340	-	415,299
Securitized assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	576,158	576,158
Past Due	984,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	984,762
Others	-	496,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,797,090	6,293,478
Total	**11,246,213**	**2,463,631**	**5,340,713**	**7,531,070**	**8,859,908**	**17,442,946**	**34,484,252**	**58,650,226**	**14,610,058**	**160,629,017**

B9.4: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Impaired Loans (Stage 3), Past Due Loans and Allowances

Industry sector	NPLs included in Stage 3	Total Past Due	Aging of Past Due Loans (days)				Stage 3 allowances			Stage 1 & 2 allowances
			Less than 90 Days	90-179	180-359	360 and above	Charges / (transfers) during the period	Charge-offs during the period, net	Balance at the end of the period	
Government and quasi government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,948
Banks and other financial institutions	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,146
Agriculture and fishing	-	79,982	82,188	-	-	79,982	(85)	-	7,733	1,816
Manufacturing	11,827	5,895	24,079	-	-	5,895	(3,267)	1,622	8,280	22,097
Mining and quarrying	-	-	1,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	847
Electricity, water, gas and health services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,818
Building and Construction	526,123	628,686	23,425	71	140,057	488,558	120,538	24,126	428,878	95,433
Commerce	295,019	419,523	25,474	25,160	280	394,083	180,111	(110,112)	413,482	70,858
Transportation and communication	13,391	13,407	-	1	1	13,405	16	-	13,407	16,965
Services	47,240	48,641	3,140	10	44	48,587	28,685	-	48,174	36,184
Consumer loans and credit cards	80,629	79,865	346,119	24,031	26,188	29,646	3,918	(8,988)	47,075	83,685
Others / (General)	108,351	799,738	605,871	43,811	1,045	754,882	(34,929)	54,879	187,017	354,247
Total	**1,082,580**	**2,075,737**	**1,111,317**	**93,084**	**167,615**	**1,815,038**	**294,987**	**(38,473)**	**1,154,046**	**839,044**

B9.5: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Impaired Loans, Past Due Loans And Allowances								
Geographic area	**NPLs included in Stage 3**	**Aging of Past Due Loans (days)**					**Stage 3 allowances**	**Stage 1 & 2 allowances**
		Total Past Due	**Less than 90 days**	**90-179**	**180-359**	**360 and above**		
Saudi Arabia	1,082,580	2,075,737	1,111,317	93,084	167,615	1,815,038	1,154,046	839,044
Other GCC & Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North America	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,082,580**	**2,075,737**	**1,111,317**	**93,084**	**167,615**	**1,815,038**	**1,154,046**	**839,044**

B9.6: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Reconciliation Of Changes In The Allowances For Loan Impairment

Particulars	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Balance, beginning of the year, adjusted for IFRS 9 adoption	459,105	295,594	897,532	1,652,231
Charge-offs taken against the allowances during the period	-	-	(38,473)	(38,473)
Changes in exposures and re- measurement	41,458	53,503	284,371	379,332
Other adjustments:	-	-	-	-
- exchange rate differences	-	-	-	-
- business combinations	-	-	-	-
- acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
- recoveries	-	-	-	-
Transfers between allowances	13,532	(24,148)	10,616	-
Post-model overlay adjustments	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the year	**514,095**	**324,949**	**1,154,046**	**1,993,090**

Breakdown of restructured exposures between impared and non impaired exposures

SAR '000

Restructured exposures	**Impaired**	**Not impaired**
2,952,706	1,551,532	1,401,174

Template CR1: Credit quality of assets

SR 000's

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
		Gross carrying values of			Of which ECL accounting			
		Defaulted exposures	Nondefaulted exposures	Allowances/ impairments	Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net values (a+b-c)
1	Loans	2,283,120	111,779,922	1,993,090	1,435,481	557,609	-	**112,069,952**
2	Debt Securities	-	46,404,074	20,250	-	14,806	-	**46,383,824**
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	162,889	30,729,159	217,140	123,902	93,238	-	**30,674,908**
4	**Total**	**2,446,009**	**188,913,155**	**2,230,480**	**1,559,383**	**665,653**	**-**	**189,128,684**

Table CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

SR 000's

		a
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period**	1,945,521
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	343,954
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(6,775)
4	Amounts written off	(38,473)
5	Other changes	38,893
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)**	**2,283,120**

B.10 - Table CRC: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit risk mitigation techniques

(a)	**Core features of policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the Bank makes use of, on-and off-balance sheet netting**: Portfolio diversification is the cornerstone of the Bank's credit risk mitigation strategy, which is implemented through customer, industry, and geographical limit structures. Also, the Bank aligns its internal governance, limit-setting, and reporting processes to SAMA's Large Exposure (LEX) Rules for Banks to ensure diversification. Credit risk mitigants such as collateral and guarantees are effective mitigating factors within the Bank's portfolio and collateral quality is continuously monitored and assessed. The Bank uses a credit classification system as a tool to assist in managing the quality of credit risk within the lending portfolio. The Bank maintains ten classification grades that differentiate between performing, past due but not impaired and impaired portfolios, and calculates provisioning based on the IFRS-9 guidelines as per the appropriate Expected loss computation methodology according to the identified staging of the asset. The Credit Committee conducts asset quality classification review for all of its existing borrowers subject to the guidelines provided in the CPG. Consumer loan loss provisions are allocated on the basis of portfolio provisioning in compliance with SAMA regulatory requirements. The adequacy of provisions are regularly reviewed and adjusted according to a portfolio risk analysis undertaken on a monthly basis. The Bank uses external ratings (where available) from Fitch, S&P and Moody's to supplement internal ratings during the process of determining credit limits. Unrated public issue instruments are risk-weighted at 100% for capital adequacy purposes. In respect of counter party financial institutions with derivatives exposures, the Bank signs standard ISDA Master Agreements including a Credit support Annex. The Bank also makes use of collateral exchanges on the changes relating to MTM valuations. Counterparty risk in the Bank is controlled using a combination of the Board approved risk appetite limits and risk control monitoring using an integrated system of limit management at both a product and counterparty level. For the measurement of exposure, (i.e. Exposure At Default-EAD), the Basel mandated methodology is used, where marked-to-market (MTM) (replacement cost in the case of derivatives and drawn amounts in the case of committed facilities), plus an add-on for potential future exposure (PFE) is used. The capital at risk or unexpected loss, i.e. the loss, which constitutes the economic capital is also calculated and monitored. The exposures are revalued daily at market close, PFE is adjusted and mitigation measures applied (collateral, netting, etc.) and limits compliance is monitored daily. For collateral management, derivatives transactions subject to collateral agreements are marked to market daily and the parameters agreed in the collateral agreement are applied and accordingly margin calls are managed.

(b)	**Core features of policies and processes for collateral evaluation and management**: Collateral management is handled independently by the Credit Administration Department which is responsible for safe custody of the documents and securities offered as collateral. Based on SAMA guidelines and best practices, the Bank has laid down policies for valuation of collaterals such as shares, bonds and real estate. In respect of listed/quoted shares , the valuation is based on the daily end of day prices. In respect of real estate, an annual valuation is obtained based on the average valuation of at least two approved valuers.

(c)	**Information about market or credit risk concentrations under the credit risk mitigation instruments used (i.e. by guarantor type, collateral and credit derivatives providers)**: The Bank reviews and monitors collateral concentration by various types such as maximum permissible exposure to a company's shares pledged as collateral, maximum exposure of shares pledged for an individual company, number of shares of different companies any borrower can pledge based on the level of Bank's exposures to the borrower etc.

Table CR3: Credit risk mitigation techniques - overview

SR 000's

		a	b	c	d	e
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	**Exposures to be secured**	**Exposures secured by collateral**	**Exposures secured by financial guarantees**	**Exposures secured by credit derivatives**
1	Loans	75,096,525	36,973,427	36,417,528	555,899	-
2	Debt securities	46,383,824	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	**121,480,349**	**36,973,427**	**36,417,528**	**555,899**	**-**
4	Of which defaulted	866,069	263,005	32,794	230,211	-

B.12 - Table CRD: Qualitative disclosures on the Banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardized approach for credit risk

(a)	**Names of the external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) used by the bank, and the reasons for any changes over the reporting period:** The Bank currently uses the Standardized Approach for the credit risk capital calculation charge under SAMA guidelines. The Bank uses the ratings issued by Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's, and Fitch, which are the External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) approved by SAMA for the Standardized Approach. The Bank has not yet implemented the internal ratings-based (IRB) Approach.
(b)	**The asset classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used:** The Bank does not use any specific agency exclusively for any particular type of exposure. The available ratings of any of the above three approved ECAIs on the obligors classified as Sovereign, Public Sector Entities, Multilateral Development Banks, Banks and Security Firms, and Corporates are used for risk weighting the exposures on them. The Bank's exposure to the obligors therefore reflects the correct issue rating from an acceptable ECAI long-term issuer rating.
(c)	**A description of the process used to transfer the issuer to issue credit ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book (see paragraphs 99–101 of the Basel framework):** Distinction between long-term and short-term claims is made only in respect of claims on banks. Generally, short-term ratings are deemed to be issue specific to be used only for the rated short-term facility. Short-term ratings are not used for any other short-term claims. If there are three or more assessments with different risk weights, the assessments corresponding to the two lowest risk weights are referred to and the higher of those risk weights is applied.
(d)	**The alignment of the alphanumerical scale of each agency used with risk buckets (except where the relevant supervisor publishes a standard mapping with which the bank has to comply):** In general, the Bank follows the guidelines issued by SAMA with respect to the use of ECAI ratings. The alignments of the ratings of each ECAI are made as per the standard mapping published by SAMA.

Template CR4: Standardised approach – credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects

SR 000's

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		**Exposures post-CCF and post- CRM**		**RWA and RWA Density**	
		On-balance sheet amount	**Off-balance sheet amount**	**On-balance sheet amount**	**Off-balance sheet amount**	**RWA**	**RWA Density**
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	33,419,207	1,365	33,419,207	1,365	8,127,959	24.32%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banks	20,473,116	1,193,994	20,472,276	506,891	7,298,863	34.79%
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	97,205,040	68,680,281	67,838,875	17,773,008	78,274,734	91.43%
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	2,312,604	-	2,312,604	-	1,107,931	47.91%
	Of which: specialised lending	6,093,595	-	6,093,595	-	6,779,049	111.25%
7	Subordinated debt, equity and other capital	576,158	-	576,158	-	1,094,701	190.00%
8	Retail MSMEs	7,969,395	581,543	6,288,146	60,370	4,761,387	75.00%
9	Real estate	6,399,129	39,138	6,394,911	19,569	2,856,475	44.53%
	Of which: general RR	6,003,197	-	5,998,997	-	1,348,451	22.48%
	Of which: IPRRE	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	Of which: general CRE	184	-	184	-	885,075	482249.17%
	Of which: IPCR	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	395,749	39,138	395,730	19,569	622,949	150.00%
10	Defaulted exposures	2,394,503	162,889	984,284	478	1,028,001	104.39%
11	Other assets	6,293,478	-	6,293,478	-	7,502,517	119.21%
12	**Total**	**174,730,025**	**70,659,210**	**142,267,335**	**18,361,682**	**110,944,635**	**69.07%**

Template CR5: Standardised approach - exposures by asset classes and risk weights

SR 000's

		0%	20%	25%	30%	40%	45%	50%	60%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	250%	400%	Other	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	13,731,619	14,069,013	-	-	-	-	611,568	-	-	-	-	5,008,372	-	-	-	-	-	**33,420,572**
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
4	Banks	-	456,633	-	16,520,354	-	-	3,559,092	-	-	-	-	385,497	-	57,591	-	-	-	**20,979,168**
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
5	Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
6	Corporates	-	431,751	-	-	-	-	11,704,394	-	1,923,444	2,285,251	8,960,954	56,497,745	3,808,345	-	-	-	-	**85,611,883**
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	-	431,751	-	-	-	-	1,602,605	-	231,876	-	-	46,372	-	-	-	-	-	**2,312,604**
	Of which: specialised lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,285,251	-	-	3,808,345	-	-	-	-	**6,093,595**
7	Subordinated debt, equity and other capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,704	573,454	**576,158**
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,348,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6,348,516**
	MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
9	Real estate	-	594,232	466,125	1,492,197	1,013,459	1,752,416	520,061	160,507	-	-	-	184	-	415,299	-	-	-	**6,414,480**
	Of which: general RRE	-	594,232	466,125	1,492,197	1,013,459	1,752,416	520,061	160,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,998,997**
	Of which: no loan splitting applied	-	594,232	466,125	1,492,197	1,013,459	1,752,416	520,061	160,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,998,997**
	Of which: loan splitting applied (Secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Of which: loan splitting applied (Unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Of which: IPRRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Of which: general CRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	**184**
	Of which: no loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	-	-	-	-	-	**184**
	Of which: loan splitting applied (Secured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Of which: loan splitting applied (Unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Of which: IPCRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415,299	-	-	-	**415,299**
10	Defaulted exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,962	-	-	-	-	638,361	-	216,439	-	-	-	**984,762**
11	Other assets	735,837	34,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,208,574	-	-	1,314,839	-	-	**6,293,478**
12	**Total**	**14,467,456**	**15,585,857**	**466,125**	**18,012,552**	**1,013,459**	**1,752,416**	**16,525,077**	**160,507**	**8,271,960**	**2,285,251**	**8,960,954**	**66,738,733**	**3,808,345**	**689,329**	**1,314,839**	**2,704**	**573,454**	**160,629,017**

Exposure amounts and CCFs applied to off-balance sheet exposures, categorised based on risk bucket of converted exposures

Only applicable columns, containing RWA % have been presented.

		a	b	cd
	Risk Weight	**On-balance sheet exposure**	**Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)**	**Weighted average CCF * Exposure (post-CCF and post CRM)**
1	Less than 40%	48,341,580	331,464	48,531,990
2	40-70%	20,003,579	3,000	19,451,459
3	75%	10,519,954	68,051	10,557,210
4	85%	9,962,663	2,221,065	8,960,954
5	90-100%	77,488,884	25,998,507	66,738,734
6	105-130%	3,808,345	-	3,808,345
7	150%	1,632,045	69,416	1,265,487
8	250%	1,314,839	-	1,314,839
9	400%	-	-	-
10	1250%	-	-	-
11	**Total exposures**	**173,071,890**	**28,691,503**	**160,629,017**

** Weighting is based on off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF).*

B.21 - Table CCRA: Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk

(a)	**The method used to assign the operating limits defined in terms of internal capital for counterparty credit exposures and for CCP exposures:** For the measurement of exposure, (i.e. Exposure At Default-EAD), the Basel mandated methodology is used, where marked-to-market (MTM) (replacement cost in the case of derivatives and drawn amounts in the case of committed facilities), plus an add-on for potential future exposure (PFE) is used. The exposures are revalued daily at market close and mitigation measures applied (collateral, netting, etc.) and limits compliance is monitored daily. For collateral management, derivative transactions subject to collateral agreements are marked to market daily and the parameters agreed in the collateral agreement are applied and accordingly margin calls are managed.
(b)	**Policies relating to guarantees and other risk mitigants and assessments concerning counterparty risk, including exposures towards CCPs:** The Bank manages and controls credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits. Actual exposures against limits are routinely monitored. The Bank's credit risk for derivatives represents the potential cost to replace the derivative contracts if counterparties fail to fulfill their obligation. To control the level of credit risk taken, the Bank assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities.
(c)	**Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures:** The Bank has laid down criteria for certain wrong way exposures such as pledges of shares of the borrowing company not being treated as acceptable collateral. For derivative exposures, a Credit Support Annex (CSA) under the International Swap Dealers Association (ISDA) Master Agreement and exchange of margins on MTM basis with all the counterparties ensure minimal wrong way exposures. The Bank reviews the impact of credit rating changes in respect of its counterparties from time to time and takes suitable measures, if necessary, for any expected shortfall in collateral.
(d)	**The impact in terms of the amount of collateral that the bank would be required to provide given a credit rating downgrade:** The Bank has not entered in such contracts where rating downgrade will impact the collateral provisions.

Template CCR1: Analysis of CCR exposures by approach

SR 000's

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Replacement cost	**Potential future exposure**	**Effective EPE**	**Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD**	**EAD post-CRM**	**RWA**
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	383,256	510,429		1	1,251,159	789,826
2	Internal Model Method (for derivatives and SFTs)			-	-	-	-
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)					3,129,380	873,377
5	Value-at-risk (VaR) for SFTs					-	-
6	**Total**						**1,663,203**

Template CCR3: Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

SR 000's

	a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	0%	**20%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total credit exposure**
Sovereigns	35,353	112,707	-	-	-	-	-	**148,060**
Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Banks	-	774,833	2,661	-	-	7,245	2,496,308	**3,281,047**
Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Corporates	-	-	407,940	45,874	421,688	-	75,930	**951,431**
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**35,353**	**887,540**	**410,601**	**45,874**	**421,688**	**7,245**	**2,572,237**	**4,380,539**

*** Only applicable RWA categories have been presented.*

Template CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

SR 000's

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated	Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
Cash - domestic currency	-	5,910	-	-	-	-
Cash - other currencies	-	9,451	-	704,905	27,373,094	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	3,338,465
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	2,827,992
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	1,346,674
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	24,088,427
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**15,361**	**-**	**704,905**	**27,373,094**	**31,601,558**

Template CCR8: Exposures to central counterparties

SR 000's

		a	b
		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**		3,555
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	177,742	3,555
3	(i) OTC derivatives	177,742	3,555
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	
8	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)**		-
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
13	(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

B.35 - Table MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

(a)	**Strategies and processes of the Bank**: - The Bank's primary objective is to serve its customers through permitted treasury instruments, with back-to-back hedging of resulting positions so as to reduce Market Risk to a minimum. - Bank's board approved policies govern the management and control, including hedging, of market risk, comprising interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, etc. - In line with SAMA's Minimum Capital Requirements for Market Risk, the Trading Book Policy Statement (TPS) covers the Bank's trading desks, their governance, strategy and objectives. It also details the regulatory classification boundaries, between banking book and trading book, that are followed at the Bank along with the guidelines the Bank employs for management of this classification from origination to expiry.
(b)	**Structure and organization of the market risk management function**: The Market Risk function is led by the Head and supported by senior and experienced staff. It sits within the Enterprise & Market Risk Management Department and is part of the CRO Organisation/span of control.
(c)	**Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems**: The scope of risk reporting includes all foreign exchange positions (TB as well as BB), Interest Rate and other such products in the Trading Book as per SAMA Guidelines

Table MR1: Market risk under the standardised approach

SR 000's

		a
		Capital requirement in standardised approach
1	General interest rate risk	3,095
2	Equity risk	-
3	Commodity risk	-
4	Foreign exchange risk	30,062
5	Credit spread risk - non-securitisations	-
6	Credit spread risk - securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	-
7	Credit spread risk - securitisation (correlation trading portfolio)	-
8	Default risk - non-securitisations	-
9	Default risk - securitisations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	-
10	Default risk - securitisations (correlation trading portfolio)	-
11	Residual risk add-on	-
12	**Total**	**33,157**

General qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA

	Banks must describe their risk management objectives and policies for CVA risk as follows:	
a	An explanation and/or a description of the bank's processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the bank's CVA risks, including policies for hedging CVA risk and the processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges.	The Bank monitors its Derivative/SFT positions (unmargined/margined and cleared) on a daily basis to measure, monitor and control CCR and CVA risks. The Bank does not undertake any other Credit Risk hedging practices (such as using CDS).
b	Whether the bank is eligible and has chosen to set its capital requirement for CVA at 100% of the bank's capital requirement for counterparty credit risk as applicable under SMAR14.	No - the Bank follows BA-CVA approach to compute its CVA capital requirements, as per SAMA guidelines.

Template CVA1: The reduced basic approach for CVA (BA-CVA)

SR 000's

		a Components	b BA-CVA RWA
1	**Aggregation of systematic components of CVA risk**	17,749,846,888,158	-
2	**Aggregation of idiosyncratic components of CVA risk**	2,743,268,715,902	
3	**Total**		1,163,128

***** The Bank follows reduced basic approach to assign capital under CVA.***

B.41 - Operational risk (Qualitative Disclosures)

(a)	The Bank's Operational Risk Management Framework and Policy approved by the Board provides a structured approach to identify, assess, monitor, and control operational risks, through the following primary activities: • Facilitate RCSAs and validate completeness of key risks being covered and accuracy of assessment. • Maintaining operational risk loss event databases for analysis and reporting; • Establish, measure, monitor, and report on the established KRIs for each Business Unit, Support Area and overall bank level in accordance with their frequency. • Provide Operational Risk Management Framework related training to the First Line of Defense & Senior Management of the Bank. • Periodically reviewing and updating Operational risk Policies & Procedures and functionality of the ORM System to improve Operational Risk Management in the Bank; • Establish generally accepted Operational risk management practices, principles & standards. • Conduct operational risk assessments on all outsourcing contracts including non-material outsourcing contracts. • Perform operational risk and control assessments of new products, activities, processes and systems, including the identification and evaluation of the required change through the decision-making and planning phases to the implementation and post-implementation review. • As of December 31, 2025, the Bank has adopted the Standardized Measurement Approach (SMA) for the calculation of Operational Risk Capital charge as per the SAMA/Basel regulation.
(b)	The Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) has the overall responsibility of supervising the implementation of the operational risk management framework across the Bank. The ORMC reports to the Enterprise Risk Management Committee (ERMC) which in turn reports to the Board Risk Committee (BRC). The Operational Risk Management Department (ORMD) functions as part of the Risk Management Group. The Bank has adopted a structured and proactive approach for the management of operational risks. ORMD is subject to regular audit by the Bank’s Internal Audit Department.
(c)	None
(d)	The ORMC has the overall responsibility of supervising the implementation of the operational risk management framework across the Bank. The ORMC reports to the ERMC which in turn reports to the Board Risk Committee (BRC).
(e)	Bank has in place multiple controls to mitigate risks across the organization including Policies, Procedures, Automated and Manual controls, Training and Awareness to employees etc. Bank has in place an appropriate insurance policy(ies) to transfer certain level of its operational risks to the insurance agencies when the cost associated with risk transfer does not exceed the cost of retaining risk or potential loss to the bank.

Template OR1: Historical losses

SR 000's

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7	T-8	T-9	Ten year Average
Using 44,600 SAR threshold												
1	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	1,858	11,727	2,695	955	1,954	500	5,434	2,506	47,157	100	7,489
2	Total number of operational risk losses	10	13	8	2	3	4	6	4	5	1	6
3	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total number of exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	1,858	11,727	2,695	955	1,954	500	5,434	2,506	47,157	100	7,489
Using 446,000 SAR threshold												
6	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	452	10,583	1,893	805	-	-	4,945	2,355	46,905	-	6,794
7	Total number of operational risk losses	1	2	2	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	1
8	Total amount of excluded operational risk losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total number of exclusions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries and net of excluded losses	452	10,583	1,893	805	-	-	4,945	2,355	46,905	-	6,794
Details of operational risk capital calculation												
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM (yes/no)?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
12	If “no” in row 11, is the exclusion of internal loss data due to non compliance with the minimum loss data standards (yes/no)?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
13	Loss event threshold: 44,600 SAR or 446,000 SAR for the operational risk capital calculation if applicable	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600	SAR 44,600

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Template OR2: Business Indicator and subcomponents

SR 000's

		a	b	c
	BI and its subcomponents	T	T-1	T-2
1	Interest, lease and dividend component	2,678,355		
1a	Interest and lease income	9,062,474	8,034,346	4,490,029
1b	Interest and lease expense	5,525,782	4,617,129	1,657,749
1c	Interest earning assets	146,190,859	113,079,595	97,843,585
1d	Dividend income	-	-	-
2	Services component	629,600		
2a	Fee and commission income	757,594	638,867	492,268
2b	Fee and commission expense	414,740	336,622	196,805
2c	Other operating income	61	3	7
2d	Other operating expense	-	-	-
3	Financial component	227,702		
3a	Net P&L on the trading book	-		
3b	Net P&L on the banking book	298,441	247,118	137,546
4	BI	3,535,657		
5	Business indicator component (BIC)	424,279		

Disclosure on BI:

		a
6a	BI gross of excluded divested activities	-
6b	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	-

Template OR3: Minimum required operational risk capital

SR 000's

#	Particulars	a
1	Business indicator component (BIC)	424,279
2	Internal loss multiplier (ILM)	1
3	Minimum required operational risk capital (ORC)	424,279
4	Operational risk RWA	5,303,485

Table IRRBBA - IRRBB risk management objectives and policies	
(a)	a) Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the current or prospective risk to SAIB's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the Bank's banking book positions. b) The Board directs and oversees the management of IRRBB activities with the Board Risk Committee (BRC) providing oversight to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO). The Bank monitors and manages the IRRBB, as part of the Bank's risk appetite framework (RAF). SAIB conducts IRRBB Stess Testing, on a semi-annual basis, as per the Bank's overall Stress Testing framework and is reported semi-annually. Additionally, the Bank employs the use of the Interest Rate Swaps to hedge their interest rate risk. c) The measurement of IRRBB is based on outcomes of both economic value and earning/based measures, at least on quarterly basis, with reference date of the end of the calendar month, reported to the regulator and internal management each quarter. the Bank, as prescribed by SAMA (and Basel), use the following methods to measure the potential impact of IRRBB: 1. Changes in economic value (EV, or EVE when measuring the change in the value relative to equity); 2. Changes in expected earnings - Net Interest Income (NII) d) Under EVE approach, IRRBB is measured by means of the following six interest rate scenarios, and the maximum loss across all interest rate shock scenarios is the EVE risk measure: 1. parallel shock up; 2. parallel shock down; 3. steepener shock (short rates down and long rates up); 4. flattener shock (short rates up and long rates down); 5. short rates shock up; and 6. short rates shock down Under NII approach, IRRBB is measured by means of the following two interest rate scenarios, and the maximum loss between the two scenarios is the NII risk measure: 1. parallel shock up; 2. parallel shock down; The interest rate scenario shocks are as per the SAMA/Basel guidelines. e) No significant modelling assumptions have been made which deviate from the assumptions prescribed for the disclosure in Template IRRBB1. f) The main risk which the Bank hedges against, within the IRRBB framework, is interest rate risk which may be hedged with interest rate swaps, forwards, floors and caps. For these hedges, Fair Value Hedges IFRS accounting classification are used for designated hedges where one type of interest payment (fixed/float) is substituted in favor of another (float/fixed). g) The following high-level key assumptions have been used to calculcate the ΔEVE and ΔNII, where applicable, in Template IRRBB1: - Commercial margins for ΔEVE are included for all the interest rate risk sensitive instruments and discounted using the relevant discount rate, wherever applicable. Commercial margins are only excluded for floating rate product cash flows beyond repricing date. Where commercial margins/spreads are not included or relevant discount rate is not available, the risk-free discount rates are used. - Expected non-maturity deposits slotting has been modelled based on calculation engine assumptions, within the IRRBB framework. - For loans, applicable historical prepayments has been modelled to estimate the annual CPR rates. - USD and SAR are the material currencies for the Bank and the IRRBB measures are calculated separately for each of those currencies; aggregated later, as per the regulatory requirements. All other non-material currency positions are computed as SAR positions, post translation.

IRRBBA risk management objectives and policies

Average repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits (NMDs).	4.27
Longest repricing maturity assigned to NMDs.	10

Quantitative information on IRRBB

SR 000's

In reporting currency	ΔEVE		ΔNII	
Period	**31-Dec-25**	**31-Dec-24**	**31-Dec-25**	**31-Dec-24**
Parallel up	(1,718,941)	(1,399,852)	157,620	569,782
Parallel down	1,966,703	405,497	(157,619)	(532,801)
Steepener	(386,547)	(472,369)		
Flattener	12,083	132,068		
Short rate up	(738,436)	(574,350)		
Short rate down	763,098	603,181		
Maximum	(1,718,941)	(1,399,852)		
Period	**31-Dec-25**		**31-Dec-24**	
Tier 1 capital	**22,415,177**		**21,113,062**	

Template LR1- Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure

SR 000's

		a
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	172,720,276
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-
4	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	-
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	1,428,902
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repurchase agreements and similar secured lending)	3,129,380
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of offbalance sheet exposures)	18,913,746
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-
12	Other adjustments	555,126
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**196,747,430**

Template LR2- Leverage ratio common disclosure template

SR 000's

		a	b
		December 31, 2025	September 30, 2025
On Balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collatera	174,730,018	176,705,625
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting frameworl	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Basel III Tier 1 capital	(1,436,321)	(1,230,478)
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments	(18,295)	(18,295)
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**173,275,402**	**175,456,853**
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	1,019,354	1,286,292
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivatives transaction	409,548	808,132
10	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivative	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	-	-
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**1,428,902**	**2,094,424**
Securities financing transaction exposures			
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transaction	-	-
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	3,129,380	3,676,239
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**3,129,380**	**3,676,239**
Other off balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	70,659,210	69,706,971
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(51,528,324)	(50,465,344)
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(217,140)	(266,400)
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**18,913,746**	**18,975,227**
Capital and total exposures			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**22,415,177**	**21,726,469**
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	196,747,430	200,202,743
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	**11.39%**	**10.85%**
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves	**11.28%**	**10.85%**
26	**National minimum leverage ratio requirement**	**3.00%**	**3.00%**
27	**Applicable leverage buffers**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Disclsoure of mean values			
28	Mean value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	-	-
29	Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets, after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables	-	-
30	Total exposures (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	-	-
30a	Total exposures (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	-	-
31	Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	-	-
31a	Basel III leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	-	-

Table LIQA: (a) General Qualitative Disclosures on Liquidity Risk Management	
(a)	SAIB has a robust Liquidity Risk Management and Governance Framework approved by the Board of Directors (The Board), comprised of the Board Committee oversights, a Board approved Risk Appetite Framework and a comprehensive control framework. Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) has the overall responsibility for the Bank’s liquidity risk management ensuring that the Bank’s risk exposures are maintained at or above the minimum levels. To this end, it has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Bank’s funding and liquidity management requirements. Further, SAIB maintains contingency Funding Plan (CFP) which identifies a diversified set of readily available and deployable potential CF resources under crisis situations. Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Plan (ILAAP) is prepared annually to assess the liquidity risk management framework and the liquidity risk appetite of the Bank to ensure that they are adequate and in proportion to the Bank’s business model, internal risk appetite, size, complexity, riskiness, and market expectations. Senior Management (through the Asset Liability Committee- ALCO) monitors the information on the Bank’s liquidity needs and market developments on a monthly basis. The management of the Bank’s liquidity management is further delegated to the Treasury Group to ensure the Bank’s liquidity positions are maintained according to the policy. SAIB seeks to hold unencumbered high quality liquid assets to ensure compliance with minimum LCR requirements and has set internal triggers to provide timely escalation to ensure mitigating actions are taken.
(b)	SAIB has access to diversified funding sources by customer type, funding maturity tenors and product class that underpin the plan required to fund the Bank’s proposed asset activities and the expected liability maturities. The strategic liquidity planning process, which incorporates the development of funding supply and demand across product types, together with the Bank’s targeted key liquidity and funding metrics, provides the key input parameters to build the Bank’s funding strategy. In addition to the Bank’s accounting capital including Tier 1 Sukuk, the primary sources of funds include (but not limited to): Customer deposits – including demand deposits and other commission bearing deposits Structured Deposits Interbank takings (due to banks); Repurchase agreements; Funding Swaps; for cross currency liquidity requirements Certificate of Deposit (CD) Term loan facilities; and Subordinated debt
(c)	SAIB gives utmost importance to maintain sufficient liquidity at all times, with considerable holdings of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) apart from daily monitoring of liquidity. In addition to the various funding sources described under Funding Strategy, SAIB has SAMA's Open Market Operations and Banking System Liquidity Support as additional available channels
(d)	The stress test results reinforce that the liquidity buffer is sufficient to meet the institution specific and market specific stress tests considered for liquidity adequacy
(e)	The Contingency Funding Plan ("CFP") is a key tool used by the Bank for assessing its ability to meet any unforeseen circumstances and undergoes a "fit for purpose" review by the Senior Management in its annual testing of CFP. The Stress Testing Scenarios are a key assessment in the design of the Bank’s liquidity risk appetite and BOD’s analysis of the strength of the Bank’s liquidity risk management capabilities. The purpose of the CFP is to establish a set of processes that will ensure the Bank manages its liquidity properly in a stress or crisis situation by ensuring the availability and reliability of funding sources in a timely and adequate manner. The Liquidity Crisis Management Team (“LCMT”), headed by the CEO, oversees the execution of the CFP exercise and reviews the outcome presented by the Treasurer to the ERMC and the Board Risk Committee. This bi-annual exercise conveys the importance placed by the Bank on the CFP process
(f)	The Bank has developed a Liquidity Gap Report to assess the liquidity/cashflow position. The resulting Liquidity Gap Analysis and its ongoing management is an important internal measure to ensure sound funding liquidity risk management in the Bank
(g)	The bank has concentration limits for top 5, top 10 and top 20 depositors. The bank also monitors some product level limits, for example total money market funds to total assets etc. Real Estate and shares are part of collateral pool at the bank which are frequently monitored and its value is estimated periodically including imact of adverse scenario as part of the Bank's Stress Testing exercise.
(h)	The Bank monitors its asset-liability contractual maturity gap on regular basis. This is an ALCO approved methodology to determine liquidity gaps and is managed by ALCO. Both Treasury and Risk Groups jointly monitor it very closely. Additionally, the Bank monitors its 3 month and 12 month Balance Sheet Maturity Gap limits within its risk appetite framework.Key measures are monthly reported to ALCO. SAIB also monitors concentration in accepted collaterals to ensure its quality and eliminate undue risk. Funding needs of the Group subsidiaries are determined and managed at the subsidiary level. To ensure that SAIB supports the liquidity position of its subsidiaries and extend resources in times of stress, it sets limits on lines of funding available to subsidiaries based on the TPG guideline annual budgets, additional funding requirements, and liquidity needs. These limits are reviewed on an annual basis as part of the budgeting process and per Risk Appetite Framework guidelines.
(i)	Please refer quantitative disclosures

LIQ1 – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

Introduction

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is a minimum standard set by Basel III, to promote short-term resilience of a bank's liquidity risk profile by ensuring that it has sufficient High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) to overcome total expected cash outflows minus total expected cash inflows as per SAMA / Basel specified stress scenarios for the subsequent 30 calendar days.

The LCR report for SAIB is prepared in accordance with the public/ market disclosure requirements and guidelines with respect to the Liquidity Coverage Ratio Disclosure Standards as published by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA) in August 2014. The purpose of this document is to disclose both qualitative and quantitative information regarding The Saudi Investment Bank's (SAIB or the Bank) liquidity position, LCR results and internal liquidity risk measurement and management processes.

Governance Framework and Liquidity Management

The Bank's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for liquidity risk management by ensuring that the Bank's risk exposures are maintained at or above the minimum levels. To this end, it has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Bank's funding and liquidity management requirements. Further, the Bank maintains a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) which identifies a diversified set of readily available and deployable potential Contingency Funding (CF) resources under crisis situations.

Senior Management monitors the information on the Bank's liquidity needs and market developments on a daily basis, and the Asset Liability Committee ALCO reviews the results on a monthly basis. The management of the Bank's liquidity management is further delegated to the Treasury group to ensure the Bank's liquidity positions are maintained according to the policy and laid down limits. The Bank seeks to hold sufficient unencumbered high quality liquid assets to ensure compliance with the minimum LCR requirements and has set internal triggers to provide timely escalation to ensure mitigating actions are taken.

Qualitative Disclosures for LCR as of December 31 2025

The 90 days' average LCR (as provided on the next page) has decreased from 209.4% as of September 30 2025 to 185.34% as of December 31 2025.

The total cash outflows increased from SAR 21.24 billion to SAR 22.59 billion from previous quarter, and the total cash inflows decreased from SAR 11.85 billion to SAR 10.64 billion. While the HQLAs increased, from SAR 19.66 billion to SAR 22.14 billion which led to a net decrease in LCR by -24.06% still the final LCR was maintained well above regulatory minimum requirement of 100%.

Template LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

SR 000's

		a	b
		Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
High quality liquid assets			
1	Total HQLA		22,143,110
Cash outflows			
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	**20,948,239**	**1,700,547**
3	Stable deposits	-	-
4	Less stable deposits	20,948,239	1,700,547
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**	**51,417,574**	**20,027,043**
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	**-**	**-**
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	**44,261,060**	**19,504,838**
8	Unsecured debt	**7,156,514**	**522,205**
9	**Secured wholesale funding**	**2,065,287**	**481,158**
10	**Additional requirements, of which:**	**-**	**-**
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	**-**	**-**
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	**-**	**-**
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	**-**	**-**
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**	**-**	**-**
15	**Other contingent funding obligation**	**18,886,894**	**377,738**
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**-**	**22,586,487**
Cash inflows			
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	14,611,976	9,384,770
19	Other cash inflows	1,254,652	1,254,652
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**	-	**10,639,422**
		-	**Total adjusted value**
21	Total HQLA	-	22,143,110
22	Total net cash outflows	-	11,947,065
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**	-	**185.34%**

Template LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

SR 000's

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	<6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
Available stable funding (ASF) item						
1	**Capital:**	23,976,344	-	-	13,029,683	37,006,516
2	*Regulatory capital*	23,081,347	-	-	-	23,081,836
3	*Other capital instruments*	894,997	-	-	13,029,683	13,924,680
4	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which**	1,524,835	74,526,071	5,265,615	-	54,572,262
5	*Stable deposits*	-	-	-	-	-
6	*Less stable deposits*	1,524,835	74,526,071	5,265,615	-	54,572,262
7	**Wholesale funding:**	13,544	29,362,177	14,536,679	-	21,956,200
8	*Operational deposits*	-	-	-	-	-
9	*Other wholesale funding*	13,544	29,362,177	14,536,679	-	21,956,200
10	**Liabilities with matching interdependent assets**	-	-	-	-	-
11	**Other liabilities**	1,444,019	8,960,447	-	-	-
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*	-		-	-	
13	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	1,444,019	8,960,447	-	-	-
14	**Total ASF**	-				**113,534,978**
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	**Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)**					**1,014,350**
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	**Performing loans and securities:**	**9,208,079**	**34,089,010**	**23,976,318**	**69,566,568**	**91,576,404**
18	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA*	-	-	-	-	-
19	*Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions*	2,561,545	277,153	2,584,545	-	2,048,088
20	*Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:*	6,646,535	33,811,857	21,391,773	41,905,444	66,509,732
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk*	-	-	-	-	-
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*	-	-	-	2,466,854	1,603,455
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk*	-	-	-	-	-
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*	-	-	-	25,194,269	21,415,129
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	**5,947,015**	**-398**	**105**	**3,239,863**	**8,573,630**
27	*Physical traded commodities, including gold*	-	-	-	-	-
28	*Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of central counterparties*	-	-	-	-	-
29	*NSFR derivative assets*	1,265,500	-	-	-	1,265,500
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*	85,851	-	-	-	85,851
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*	4,595,664	-398	105	3,239,863	7,222,279
32	***Off-balance sheet items***		**-**	**-**	**-**	**186,027**
33	***Total RSF***					**101,350,412**
34	***Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)***					**112.02%**

Balance sheet and off-balance sheet items broken down into maturity buckets and the resultant liquidity gaps.

SAR (000)

Liquidity Risk GAP Analysis	Within 3 months	3-12 months	2-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity 5 Years	TOTAL
December 31, 2025						
Total assets	28,233,858	39,307,263	49,542,424	42,063,571	13,573,160	172,720,276
Total liabilities and equity	77,744,495	27,568,178	13,667,522	-	53,740,081	156,666,688
Liquidity gap	(49,510,637)	11,739,085	35,874,902	42,063,571	(40,166,921)	-
Commitments, Contingencies, and Financial Guarantees	10,060,367	8,106,011	55,642,358	25,517,158	-	99,325,894
December 31, 2024						
Total assets	27,868,330	34,007,821	42,974,764	39,236,281	12,579,492	156,666,688
Total liabilities and equity	**64,314,399**	**29,043,477**	**7,543,220**	**-**	**55,765,592**	**156,666,688**
Liquidity gap	(36,446,069)	4,964,344	35,431,544	39,236,281	(43,186,100)	-
Commitments, Contingencies, and Financial Guarantees	7,441,798	3,614,563	46,020,691	19,813,407	-	76,890,459

The amounts disclosed for derivatives, and commitments and contingencies are not indicative of future payment obligations.