Pillar III Disclosures

December 31st, 2023

Al Rajhi Bank

The following templates are not covered as not applicable to the Bank's approach:

SN	Template	Description
1	KM2	Key metrics - TLAC requirements (at resolution group level)
2	CMS1	Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level
3	CMS2	Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA for credit risk at asset class
4	TLAC1	TLAC composition for G-SIBs (at resolution group level)
5	TLAC2	Material subgroup entity - creditor ranking at legal entity level
6	TLAC3	Resolution entity - creditor ranking at legal entity level
7	PV1	Prudent valuation adjustments (PVAs)
8	CRE	Qualitative disclosure related to IRB models
9	CR6	IRB - Credit risk exposures by portfolio and PD range
10	CR7	IRB - Effect on RWA of credit derivatives used as CRM techniques
11	CR8	RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB
12	CR9	IRB - Backtesting of probability of default (PD) per portfolio
13	CR10	IRB (specialized lending under the slotting approach)
14	CCR4	IRB - CCR exposures by portfolio and PD scale
15	CCR7	RWA flow statements of CCR exposures under Internal Model Method (IMM)
16	SECA	Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitization exposures
17	SEC1	Securitization exposures in the banking book
18	SEC2	Securitization exposures in the trading book
19	SEC3	Securitization exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements - bank acting as originator or as sponsor
20	SEC4	Securitization exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements - bank acting as investor
21	MRB	Qualitative disclosures for banks using the IMA
22	MR2	Market risk for banks using the IMA
23	MR3	Market risk under the simplified standardized approach
24	CVA1	The reduced basic approach for CVA (BA-CVA)
25	CVA2	The full basic approach for CVA (BA-CVA)
26	CVAB	Qualitative disclosures for banks using the SA-CVA
27	CVA3	The standardized approach for CVA (SA-CVA)
28	CVA4	RWA flow statements of CVA risk exposures under SA-CVA
29	GSIB1	Disclosure of G-SIB indicators

KM1: Key metrics (at consolidated group level)

	SAR 000's	a Dec-23	b Sep-23	c Jun-23	d Mar-23	e Dec-22
	Available capital (amounts)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	89,651,971	85,494,379	86,819,804	83,136,321	84,432,280
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model	88,691,075	84,293,259	85,378,460	81,454,753	82,510,488
2	Tier 1	106,151,971	101,994,379	103,319,804	99,636,321	100,932,280
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	105,191,075	100,793,259	101,878,460	97,954,753	99,010,488
3	Total capital	111,998,910	107,864,880	109,041,953	105,371,408	106,607,868
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	111,038,014	106,663,760	107,600,609	103,689,840	104,686,076
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	520,329,578	519,381,963	503,517,503	504,983,825	497,972,697
4a	Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	520,329,578	519,381,963	503,517,503	504,983,825	497,972,697
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	CET1 ratio (%)	17.23%	16.46%	17.24%	16.46%	16.96%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	17.05%	16.23%	16.96%	16.13%	16.57%
5b	CET1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	17.23%	16.46%	17.24%	16.46%	16.96%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.40%	19.64%	20.52%	19.73%	20.27%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	20.22%	19.41%	20.23%	19.40%	19.88%
6b	Tier 1 ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	20.40%	19.64%	20.52%	19.73%	20.27%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	21.52%	20.77%	21.66%	20.87%	21.41%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	21.34%	20.54%	21.37%	20.53%	21.02%
7b	Total capital ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	21.52%	20.77%	21.66%	20.87%	21.41%
	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 (%)	0.15%	0.13%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%
10	Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	3.15%	3.13%	3.13%	3.00%	3.00%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	9.58%	8.83%	9.61%	8.96%	9.46%
	Basel III leverage ratio					
13	Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	846,835,630	839,457,011	823,816,959	812,842,909	792,520,344
14	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	12.54%	12.15%	12.54%	12.26%	12.74%
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) (%)	12.42%	12.01%	12.37%	12.05%	12.49%
14b	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	13.19%	12.82%	13.28%	12.99%	13.45%
14c	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	12.53%	12.15%	12.54%	12.26%	12.74%
14d	Basel III leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values for SFT assets	13.18%	12.82%	13.28%	12.99%	13.45%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	105,493,867	131,324,088	126,723,833	121,954,894	118,093,251
16	Total net cash outflow	90,523,951	90,750,981	88,736,373	90,046,424	93,896,077
17	LCR ratio (%)	116.54%	144.71%	142.81%	135.44%	125.77%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)					
18	Total available stable funding	579,142,856	576,184,764	569,586,081	553,726,604	547,104,937
19	Total required stable funding	529,084,943	522,078,091	512,857,271	508,502,885	497,594,714
20	NSFR ratio	109.46%	110.36%	111.06%	108.89%	109.95%

OVA: Bank risk management approach

a) The business model and how it determines and interacts with the overall risk profile and how the risk profile of the Bank interacts with the risk tolerance approved by the board:

The Bank's risk profile is derived from its risk appetite which is the overall approach for establishing, communicating, and monitoring all material risks of the Bank through organizational roles and responsibilities, Risk Appetite Statements, policies, risk limits, processes, controls, and systems in the pursuit of its strategic and business objectives. An entrenched and institutionalized Risk Appetite allows the Bank to shape and ensure alignment of risk profile to business and risk strategy and helps to avoid excessive risk taking. The Bank has a clearly defined Risk Appetite Statement that aligns risk management with the overall business plans. The Bank quantifies the risk exposure through the amount of capital using the regulatory/economic capital and the potential adverse impact in terms of the volatility of its earnings. The Risk Appetite is defined via metrics, classified as triggers (goals and direction to proceed under normal business conditions), and minimum levels (Bank's tolerance to adverse events in the internal or external operating environment).

The Bank has followed a top-down approach to implement its Risk Appetite framework to different lines of businesses. Risk Appetite is further refined on an annual basis in order to keeping in view the significant regulatory changes, and operating environment trends, which would impact the banking sector. The Bank's culture is to actively take risks that are adequately rewarded and are in line with achieving the Bank's business objectives. Such risk taking should augment the Bank's profit thereby enhancing shareholder value. All Business Units and employees of the Bank are accountable for identifying and managing the risks embedded under their responsibilities that is still evolving at a Business Unit and product/segment level. Risk Appetite is cascaded operationally to different Business Units and functions through defined risk policies, delegated authorities, governance committees, and by cascading Bank, Subsidiary, Business Unit, Foreign Branches and segment/product activities and strategies, key risks and the Bank-level capital and liquidity positions.

b) The risk governance structure: responsibilities attributed throughout the bank; relationships between the structures involved in risk management processes:

The Bank established robust risk governance and ownership structure that ensures oversight and accountability of the effective management of risk. The Board drives the implementation of the risk governance standards. At the Board level, Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC), chaired by non-executive Board member, has oversight of Risk Management function across the Bank. The Credit & Risk Group, headed by the CRO, monitors and reviews risks on a day-to-day basis. The CRO has direct access to the BRMC and provides risk viewpoint on relevant matters. Board Audit & Compliance Committee (BACC) oversees the internal control environment of the Bank. The Internal Audit evaluates the effectiveness of internal control system and is headed by the Chief Internal Auditor. The Compliance is responsible for dealing with regulatory matters on a day-to-day basis. Both Internal Audit and Compliance report to the BACC. The overall Governance structure is divided into two levels – Management Committees (Level 1 & Level 2) and Board Committees.

c) Channels to communicate, decline and enforce the risk culture within the Bank:

The Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) Framework serves as a common basis for consistent development, management and communication of the Risk Appetite Statement across the Bank and provides the structure to manage evolving risks. It helps providing transparency over risk management and strategic decisions and in turn promotes a strong Risk Culture within the Bank. Maintaining a strong Risk Culture is critical to the strategy and business activities of the Bank. The Bank's Risk Culture requires that each Business Unit and each employee of the Bank is accountable for identifying and managing the risks embedded under their responsibilities, and they are expected to:

- Own the risks that are associated with their responsibilities.
- Understand the underlying risks in their businesses and the approach to mitigate those risks by appropriately pricing and managing the risk.
- Exercise control over processes to ensure that adverse risk outcomes are managed appropriately without any time lag.
- Make decisions after all consideration of the accepting risks after taking holistic views into account, which includes impact on capital, funding and liquidity.
- Perform cost-benefit analysis while managing risk and risk-return analysis while sourcing new business.
- Immediately report and investigate risk issues and events as soon as they arise. Risk Appetite & Emerging Risk
- Work diligently to resolve and close risk issues assigned to other responsibility by either Operational Risk, Internal Audit, Regulations, Senior Management or other Business Units.

d) The scope and main features of risk measurement systems:

The Bank has structured a number of financial products which are in accordance with Shariah law in order to meet the customers demand. These products are all classified as financing assets in the Bank's consolidated statement of financial position. In measuring credit risk of financing at a counterparty level, the Bank considers the overall credit worthiness of the customer based on a proprietary risk methodology.

This risk rating methodology utilizes a 10-point scale based on quantitative and qualitative factors with seven performing categories (rated 1 to 7) and three non-performing categories (rated 8-10). The risk rating process is intended to advise the various independent approval authorities of the inherent risks associated with the counterparty and assist in determining suitable pricing commensurate with the associated risk.

e) The process of risk information reporting provided to the board and senior management:

Risk Management Committee (RMC) with membership from Heads of all business functions, Risk, Finance, HR, Compliance & Operations chaired by CEO to review and monitor key enterprise risks areas and exceptions on a periodic basis.

At the Board level, Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) has oversight of Risk Management function across the Bank.

f) Qualitative information on stress testing:

The Bank adopts Integrated Stress Testing Approach, in which different types of stressed events are inter-linked and are jointly considered for their impact on the financials and key regulatory ratios. The approach determines the financial impact of both systematic risk and idiosyncratic risk scenarios on

Bank's capital adequacy across all three stress severity levels – Mild, Moderate and Severe. Besides, the Bank has comprehensive capital and liquidity stress testing in alignment with Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Plan (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Plan (ILAAP) guidelines issued by SAMA. The Bank has comprehensive and specific Management Action Plans to ensure that capital, leverage ratios are managed well within the Risk Appetite thresholds if the key ratios come under unexpected pressure.

g) The strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks that arise from the Bank's business model and the processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges and mitigants:

On annual basis, key Risks are identified and plan of actions are listed out to mitigate those risks. The identification of Key Risks and its mitigation plans are discussed in Management Committee meetings and presented to BRMC and to the Board of Directors on an ongoing basis. The mitigation plans are reviewed regularly and the implementation of the action plans are monitored.

OV1: Overview of RWA

		a	b	c	
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements	Drivers behind significant differences
		Dec-23	Sep-23	Dec-23	
1	**Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)**	**464,214,102**	**466,179,864**	**37,137,128**	***Reduction in risky exposures***
2	Of which: standardized approach (SA)	464,214,102	466,179,864	37,137,128	
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)**	**1,641,519**	**1,849,270**	**131,322**	***Reduction in SFT exposures***
7	Of which: standardized approach for counterparty credit risk	1,641,519	1,849,270	131,322	
8	Of which: IMM				
9	Of which: other CCR				
10	**Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)**	**1,641,519**	**1,849,270**	**131,322**	***Reduction in SFT exposures***
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**	**3,541,007**	**3,460,241**	**283,281**	***Increase in MF investments***
13	Of which: Look-through approach	3,541,007	3,460,241	283,281	
14	Of which: Mandate-based approach				
15	Of which: Fall-back approach				
16	Settlement risk				
17	Securitization exposures in banking book				
18	Of which: securitization IRB approach (SEC-IRBA)				
19	Of which: securitization external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA)				
20	Of which: securitization standardized approach (SEC-SA)				
21	**Market risk**	**10,848,214**	**7,600,101**	**867,857**	***Increase in FX positions***
22	Of which: standardized approach (SA)	10,848,214	7,600,101	867,857	
23	Of which: internal model approach (IMA)				
24	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book				
25	**Operational risk**	**38,443,216**	**38,443,216**	**3,075,457**	***No change***
26	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)				
27	Output floor applied				
28	Floor adjustment (before application of transitional cap)				
29	Floor adjustment (after application of transitional cap)				
30	**Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 12 + 21 + 25)**	**520,329,578**	**519,381,963**	**41,626,366**	

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

		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Al Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation
2	Unique identifier	SA15GVK0JI30
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Laws of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
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	Subordinated
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	SAR 6,500 Million
9	Par value of instrument	SAR 1 Million
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' Equity
11	Original date of issuance	23rd January 2022
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No Maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Option call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	23rd January 2027
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Following the first call date, any profit distribution date thereafter
17	Fixed or Floating dividend/coupon	Fixed to Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	3.5% per annum fixed rate payable quarterly from the issue date excluding the reset date. The return rate shall thereafter reset on the reset date.
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	No
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	Write-down feature	Yes
31	If write down, write-down trigger(s)	Non-Viability Event
32	If write-down, full or partial	Partial
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-own, description of writeup mechanism	N/A
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 2 capital instruments
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	Al Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation
2	Unique identifier	SA15L00GHCJ9
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Laws of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
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	Subordinated
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	SAR 10,000 Million
9	Par value of instrument	SAR 1,000
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' Equity
11	Original date of issuance	16th November 2022
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No Maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Option call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	16th November 2027
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Following the first call date, any profit distribution date thereafter
17	Fixed or Floating dividend/coupon	Fixed to Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	5.5% per annum fixed rate payable quarterly from the issue date excluding the reset date. The return rate shall thereafter reset on the reset date.
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	No
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	Write-down feature	Yes
31	If write down, write-down trigger(s)	Non-Viability Event
32	If write-down, full or partial	Partial
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary write-own, description of writeup mechanism	N/A
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 2 capital instruments
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

		a	b	
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation	Commentary to explain any significant changes over the reporting period and the key drivers of such change
	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	40,000,000		No change
2	Retained earnings	16,913,041		Reduction retained earnings
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	33,346,390		Increase in legal and other reserves
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 bank's CET1 capital)			
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**90,259,431**		
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudent valuation adjustments			
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-248,733		Increase in goodwill
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (MSR) (net of related tax liability)	-1,261,835		Increase in other intangibles
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	-57,788		Reduction in cash flow hedge effective portion of change in the fair value
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses			
13	Securitization 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)			
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	960,896		Reduction in ECL transitional 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 capital**	**-607,460**		
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**89,651,971**		
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	16,500,000	i	No change
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	16,500,000		No change
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 bank's additional Tier 1 capital)			
35	Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out			
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**16,500,000**		
	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 capital**	**-**		
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**16,500,000**		
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	**106,151,971**		
	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 bank's Tier 2)			
49	Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out			
50	Provisions	5,846,939		Reduction in Tier 2 provision cap (i.e. 1.25% of CRWA)
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**5,846,939**		
	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**	**5,846,939**		
59	**Total regulatory capital (= Tier 1 + Tier2)**	**111,998,910**		
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**	**520,329,578**		
	Capital adequacy ratios and buffers			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**17.23%**		
62	**Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**20.40%**		
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)**	**21.52%**		
64	**Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**3.15%**		

65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%		No change
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.15%		Increase in other jurisdictions with higher CCyB requirements
67	Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement	0.50%		No change
68	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements**	**9.58%**		
	National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	N/A		
70	National minimum Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	N/A		
71	National minimum Total capital adequacy ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	N/A		
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk-weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	N/A		
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	N/A		
74	MSR (net of related tax liability)	N/A		
75	DTA arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	N/A		
	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 standardized approach (prior to application of cap)	6,102,246		Reduction in total eligible provision allowed under Tier 2 capital
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under standardized approach	5,846,939		Reduction in Tier 2 provision cap (i.e. 1.25% of CRWA)
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	N/A		
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 capital under internal ratings-based approach	N/A		
	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	N/A		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A		
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	N/A		
83	Amount excluded from AT1 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A		
84	Current cap on Tier 2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	N/A		
85	Amount excluded from Tier 2 capital due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N/A		

CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

		a	b	c
		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
		As at period-end	As at period-end	
	Assets			
1	Cash and balances at central banks	40,843,718	40,843,718	
2	Items in the course of collection from other banks	923,923	923,923	
3	Trading portfolio assets	3,552,100	3,552,100	
4	Financial assets designated at fair value	18,922,140	18,922,140	
5	Derivative financial instruments	877,676	877,676	
6	Loans and advances to banks	9,506,673	9,506,673	
7	Loans and advances to customers	594,204,806	594,204,806	
8	Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	-	-	
9	Available for sale financial investments	110,901,325	110,901,325	
10	Current and deferred tax assets	-	-	
11	Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	11,716,865	11,716,865	
12	Investments in associates and joint ventures	923,046	923,046	
13	**Goodwill and intangible assets**	**1,510,568**	**1,510,568**	
	Of which: goodwill	248,733	248,733	
	Of which: other intangibles (excluding MSR) b	1,261,835	1,261,835	
	Of which: MSR	-	-	
14	Property, plant and equipment	14,215,432	14,215,432	
15	**Total assets**	**808,098,272**	**808,098,272**	
	Liabilities			
16	Deposits to banks	77,893,747	77,893,747	
17	Items in the course of collection due to other banks	-	-	
18	Customer accounts	549,241,138	549,241,138	
19	Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	43,212,611	43,212,611	
20	Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	
21	Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	
22	Derivative financial instruments	793,541	793,541	
23	Debt securities in issue	3,789,117	3,789,117	
24	Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	26,408,687	26,408,687	
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	-	-	
28	Retirement benefit liabilities	-	-	
29	**Total liabilities**	**701,338,841**	**701,338,841**	
	Shareholders' equity			
30	Paid-in share capital	56,500,000	56,500,000	
	Of which: amount eligible for CET1 capital h	40,000,000	40,000,000	
	Of which: amount eligible for AT1 capital i	16,500,000	16,500,000	
31	Retained earnings	16,913,041	16,913,041	
32	Accumulated other comprehensive income	33,346,390	33,346,390	
33	**Total shareholders' equity**	**106,759,431**	**106,759,431**	

CDC: Capital distribution constraints

		a	b
		CET1 capital ratio that would trigger capital distribution constraints (%)	**Current CET1 capital ratio (%)**
1	CET1 minimum requirement plus Basel III buffers (not taking into account CET1 capital used to meet other minimum regulatory capital/ TLAC ratios)	7.65%	17.23%
2	CET1 capital plus Basel III buffers (taking into account CET1 capital used to meet other minimum regulatory capital/ TLAC ratios)	7.65%	
		Leverage ratio that would trigger capital distribution constraints (%)	**Current leverage ratio (%)**
3	[Applicable only for G-SIBs] Leverage ratio	N/A	N/A

LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

a) The origins of any significant differences between the amounts in Template LI1:

The information utilized in accounting purposes varies from that utilized to compute the minimum capital requirements. Moreover, the measurement of risk exposures might also vary depending on the intended purpose. The exposure details disclosed in Pillar 3 are employed for computing the minimum capital requirement and other regulatory ratios.

b) The origins of differences between carrying values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes shown in Template LI2:

The key differences between accounting exposures and carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation are illustrated below:

- Off-Balance sheet exposures post the utilization of credit conversion factor (CCF),
- Add-ons and differences in netting and credit risk mitigation (CRM) on derivatives,
- Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) and differences in netting and credit risk mitigation (CRM) on Repo-Style Transactions; and
- General provision add-back.

c) Systems and controls description to ensure that the valuations are prudent and reliable:

For more details about the valuation methodologies, please refer to Note #2 of the annual financial statements.

LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories:

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
				Carrying value of items:				
		Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
	Assets							
1	Cash and balances at central banks	40,843,718	40,843,718	40,843,718	-	-	-	-
2	Items in the course of collection from other banks	923,923	923,923	923,923	-	-	-	-
3	Trading portfolio assets	3,552,100	3,552,100	3,310,923	-	-	241,177	-
4	Financial assets designated at fair value	18,922,140	18,922,140	18,143,534	2,606,250	-	778,606	-
5	Derivative financial instruments	877,676	877,676	-	877,676	-	877,676	-
6	Loans and advances to banks	9,506,673	9,506,673	9,506,673	-	-	-	-
7	Loans and advances to customers	594,204,806	594,204,806	594,204,806	-	-	-	-
8	Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Available for sale financial investments	110,901,325	110,901,325	110,901,325	41,652,590	-	-	-
10	Current and deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	11,716,865	11,716,865	11,716,865	-	-	-	-
12	Investments in associates and joint ventures	923,046	923,046	923,046	-	-	-	-
13	Goodwill and intangible assets	1,510,568	1,510,568	-	-	-	-	1,510,568
	Of which: goodwill	248,733	248,733	-	-	-	-	248,733
	Of which: other intangibles (excluding MSR) b	1,261,835	1,261,835	-	-	-	-	1,261,835
	Of which: MSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Property, plant and equipment	14,215,432	14,215,432	14,215,432		-	-	-
Total Assets		**808,098,272**	**808,098,272**	**804,690,245**	**45,136,516**	**-**	**1,897,459**	**1,510,568**
	Liabilities							
11	Deposits to banks	77,893,747	77,893,747	-	-	-	-	77,893,747
12	Items in the course of collection due to other banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Customer accounts	549,241,138	549,241,138	-	-	-	-	549,241,138
14	Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowings	43,212,611	43,212,611	-	43,212,611	-	-	-
15	Trading portfolio liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Derivative financial instruments	793,541	793,541	-	793,541	-	793,541	-
18	Debt securities in issue	3,789,117	3,789,117	-	-	-	-	3,789,117
19	Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	26,408,687	26,408,687	-	-	-	-	26,408,687
20	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Provisions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Retirement benefit liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities		**701,338,841**	**701,338,841**	**-**	**44,006,152**	**-**	**793,541**	**657,332,689**

LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements:

		a	b	c	d	e
		Total	Items subject to:			
			Credit risk framework	Securitization framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per Template LI1)	806,587,704	804,690,245	-	45,136,516	1,897,459
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per Template LI1)	44,006,152	-	-	44,006,152	793,541
3	**Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (Row 1 - Row 2)**	**762,581,552**	**804,690,245**	**-**	**1,130,364**	**1,103,918**
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	122,265,075	31,485,323	-	-	
5	Differences due to consideration of provisions	8,802,291	8,802,291	-	-	
6	Counterparty credit risk add-on for SFTs	-	-	-	655,900	
7	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions	-	-	-	794,888	
8	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivatives transactions	-	-	-	541,118	
9	Counterparty credit risk add-on for associated with replacement cost and potential future exposure	-	-	-	534,402	
10	**Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes**	**893,648,917**	**844,977,858**	**-**	**3,656,672**	

ENC: Asset encumbrance:

		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	44,258,840	763,839,432	**808,098,272**

REMA: Remuneration policy:

a) Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration:

The remuneration of the Bank's employees including the Senior Management is overseen by the Board Nomination and Remuneration Committee that consists of 4 members and the Bank's main Board of Directors comprising of 11 members. As per the guidelines, the remuneration policy is approved by NRC and the Board of Directors and in addition, the Senior Management Remuneration Policy is also approved by the General Assembly.

The Bank designed and developed the remuneration policy to be fully compliant with the SAMA banks Remuneration Rules and no external consultants were involved. The only support received by external consultants (Korn Ferry and Aon) is to obtain independent remuneration market data and market positioning information.

The scope of the remuneration policy is applicable for all Bank employees and relevant fully owned subsidiaries in KSA and overseas operating in the financial sector are governed by their own remuneration policies (designed based on SAMA Rules) and approved by their own boards.

The Bank's Senior Management is defined based on the functions, roles and responsibilities entrusted to those positions who take, propose and implement strategic decisions and manage the Bank's business processes including senior management positions that requires SAMA non-objection for appointment.

This is interpreted as employees in General Manager level and Assist General Manager level employee roles that require SAMA No-Objection. In addition to the above Senior Managers list, employees at Director and above level is considered as material risk-takers.

b) Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes:

The objective of the remuneration policy includes the commitment to attract, retain, develop, motivate and equitably remunerate employees of the highest caliber and talent in recognition to their relative contribution in effectively conducting the business of the Bank and in achieving strategic goals. The remuneration proposition is built towards rewarding performance, managing risk, adherence to the Risk Management Framework, implementation and adherence to the Internal Control Framework, and compliance with the regulatory requirements. In line with the new SAMA Rules, in addition to recognizing the delivery of set KPI’s and goals, the ethical behavior, conduct standards and work practices in compliance with all Internal & external policies, laws, related rules or regulations is also a key component of an employee’s overall performance assessment and any breaches will be subjected to remuneration adjustment mechanism as included in the remuneration policy.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee regularly review the effective implementation of the approved Remuneration policy. In 2023, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee held a dedicated meeting to review in detail the enhanced Remuneration Policy which was designed to be fully aligned with SAMA's banks Remuneration Rules issued in January 2023. once the committee reviewed and approved the Remuneration Policy of the Bank, it was implemented with effect from 01st June 2023.

The Risk and Compliance KPIs does not include any net profit and revenue related KPIs similar to other support function KPIs that include such profit related KPIs thereby ensuring the separation of the risk and compliance functions from business development initiatives. As such their performance and reward is not linked to the growth of the business they oversee. Also, these functions have their own Board Committees that ensure the independence of these functions.

c) Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes:

The remuneration tools are fully aligned with the performance of the employees and the KPIs of employees are designed based on the balanced score card methodology which includes a dedicated quadrant for control and governance. The effective management of these KPIs are independently monitored, reviewed and led by the respective control, risk and governance teams. Any breaches of these critical risk measurements will affect the KPI achievement thereby directly impacting the remuneration of the applicable employees. The incentive plans are reviewed and approved by the Chief Risk Officer and there are established negative factors embedded in the plans that affect the remuneration in the event of breaches to the risk measurements.

d) Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration:

The Bank has implemented the best in class performance management systems with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) designed using the balanced scorecard methodology. This approach ensures that the Bank is focused on achieving a well-rounded set of KPIs that covers financial, strategic, processes, customers, employees and importantly governance and control elements. As such, the employee remuneration will be driven by achieving the balanced scorecard rather than only financial related elements.

The individual remuneration Fixed pay is based on Market Rates and the Variable Pay based on performance, the accrued budget for the variable pay is based on the targeted financial results achievement, individual's performance and the overall market positioning.

The Bank has established a strict pay for performer rewards strategy where employees will be rewarded based on their overall performance that includes financial and non-financial KPIs, including compliance, risk, governance, behavior and conduct etc. If an employee is denied as a weak performer based on the above criteria, there will be significant negative impact on variable remuneration, including no variable remuneration. The Bank's policies provide clear direction on under achiever management process and the remuneration approach based on performance. In the event the Bank is below the set financial targets, the variable pay budget will be reviewed and reduced accordingly.

e) Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance:

The Bank's remuneration policy clearly states that the current and potential risks will be taken into account when determining the size and distribution of the variable remuneration. The variable remuneration of senior management as well as other employees whose actions have a material impact on the risk exposure of the Bank will be deferred as follows:

- Senior managers will have 40% of variable remuneration deferred and awarded in the Bank's shares aligned with the Bank's deferred share policy over a period of 3 years.
- More senior managers will have 60% of their variable bonus deferred and awarded in Bank's shares over a period of 3 years.
- Most senior manager will have more than 60% of the variable pay deferred and awarded in Bank's shares over a period of 3 years.

The Bank's deferred bonus policies allow the Bank to hold back on any future variable pay and claw back on past variable pay, based on the remuneration adjustment framework. All employees receiving deferred bonuses are clearly advised with regard to this condition.

f) Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the Bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms:

The Bank's variable remuneration varies depending on the employee's position and role and it takes into account the full range of financial and non-financial incentives in an employment relationship, and will include; incentives, cash bonus and deferred bonus. The Bank ensure that the incentives provided by the remuneration proposition take into consideration risk impact and all incentive plans are reviewed and approved by the Chief Risk Officer. The determination of the variable bonus pool takes into account the overall performance of the Bank and the distribution to individual employees are based on performance of the employees as well as that of the business/function.

The Bank's variable remuneration options are driven by the employee's position and role and it takes into account the financial and non-financial KPIs each employee is responsible to achieve. Frontline staff responsible for sales and back office staff responsible for sales related back end work are eligible for inventive schemes and will not be part of the cash bonus framework. Other employees are eligible for cash bonus and in line with the remuneration policy guidelines, the senior employees based on current and potential risks will be extended deferred bonus and determination of the amount will depend the seniority of the employee.

REM1: Remuneration awarded during the financial year:

			a	b
	Remuneration Amount		Senior management	Other material risktakers
1	Fixed Remuneration	**Number of employees**	**16**	**1,674**
2		**Total fixed remuneration (rows 3 + 5 + 7)**	**44,000**	**556,000**
3		*Of which: cash-based*	44,000	556,000
4		Of which: deferred	0	0
5		*Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments*	0	0
6		Of which: deferred	0	0
7		*Of which: other forms*	0	0
8		Of which: deferred	0	0
9	Variable Remuneration	**Number of employees**	**16**	**1,674**
10		**Total fixed remuneration (rows 11 + 13 + 15)**	**107,000**	**227,000**
11		*Of which: cash-based*	22,000	187,000
12		Of which: deferred	0	0
13		*Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments*	85,000	40,000
14		Of which: deferred	0	0
15		*Of which: other forms*	0	0
16		Of which: deferred	0	0
#	**Total remuneration (2 + 10)**		**151,000**	**783,000**

REM2: Special payments:

	Special Payments	Guaranteed bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance payments	
		Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
1	Senior Management	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Other material risk-takers	0	0	6	550	0	0

REM3: Deferred remuneration:

	Deferred and retained remuneration	a	b	c	d	e
		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, of which:**					
2	*Cash*	0	0	0	0	0
3	*Shares*	83,900	0	0	0	31,700
4	*Cash linked instruments*	0	0	0	0	0
5	*Other*	0	0	0	0	0
6	**Other material risk-takers, of which:**					
7	*Cash*	0	0	0	0	0
8	*Shares*	47,900	0	0	0	13,200
9	*Cash linked instruments*	0	0	0	0	0
10	*Other*	0	0	0	0	0
11	**Total**	**131,800**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**44,900**

CRA General qualitative information about credit risk:

a) The translation of the business model into the component of the Bank's credit risk profile:

Credit risk is considered to be the most significant and pervasive risk for the Bank. The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that the counterparty to a financial transaction will fail to discharge an obligation causing the Bank to incur a financial loss. Credit risk arises principally from financing (credit facilities provided to customers) and from cash and deposits held with other Banks. Further, there is credit risk in certain off-balance sheet financial instruments, including guarantees relating to purchase and sale of foreign currencies letters of credit, acceptances and commitments to extend credit. Credit risk monitoring and control is performed by the Credit & Risk Management Group (CRMG) which sets parameters and thresholds for the Bank's financing activities.

b) Criteria and approach used for defining credit risk management policy and for setting credit risk limits:

Approval, disbursements, administration, classification, recoveries and write-offs for Corporate & SME and Retail credits are governed by the Bank's Corporate Credit Policy, SME Credit Policy and Retail Credit Policy respectively. The policy is reviewed by Credit & Risk Group and approved by the BRMC and the Board. The Bank manages limits and controls concentrations of credit risk wherever they are identified – in particular, to individual customers and banks, and to industries and countries.

c) Structure and organization of the credit risk management and control function:

All Corporate, SME and FI credit proposals are independently reviewed by Credit & Risk Group and recommended to appropriate approval authority as defined in the Credit Policies of the Bank, which includes Management level Credit Committee and Executive Committee of the Board. For Retail, the Bank has in place comprehensive product program manuals highlighting requirements of every aspect of retail lending.

d) Relationships between the credit risk management, risk control, compliance and internal audit functions:

All Corporate Credit proposals submitted by Corporate Banking are independently reviewed by CRMG before the proposals are approved by the appropriated approval authority. Compliance team ensures that SAMA guidelines are complied with. As part of Internal Audit plan, Internal Audit team reviews Credit Approval Process and submits its findings to Board Audit Compliance Committee for its review.

e) Scope and main content of the reporting on credit risk exposure and on the credit risk management function to the executive management:

Comprehensive Portfolio reports with all key risk metrics including top 10 watch list exposures, top 10 NPL exposures and top 10 written off exposures for both Corporate and SME portfolios are presented to RMC, BRMC and the Board of Directors on a regular basis. The report highlights the status of the exposure, recoveries, if any, collaterals, provisions held against these accounts and the action plan to regularize/recover the dues from these accounts.

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets:

Qualitative disclosures:

a) The scope and definitions of "past due" and "impaired" exposures used for accounting purposes:

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

▪ the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or

▪ the customer is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank.

b) The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired:

A facility that has been renegotiated due to deterioration in the customer'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.

c) Description of methods used for determining accounting provisions for credit losses:

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Bank's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models such as Probability of Default ("PD"), Exposure at Default ("EAD") and Loss Given Default rate ("LGD"), that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

▪ The selection of an estimation technique or modelling that are considered accounting Judgements;

▪ The selection of inputs for those models, and the interdependencies between those inputs such as macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs.

d) The Bank's own definition of a restructured exposure:

Restructuring occurs if the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the customer.

Quantitative disclosures:

a) Breakdown of exposures by geographical area, industry and residual maturity:

▪ Geographical area of the major categories:

	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	North America	South East Asia	Other Countries	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA and other central Banks	39,800,473	806,836	501,739	236,119	422,474	41,767,641
Due from Banks and other financial institutions	842,044	3,131,503	1,467,494	1,637,502	2,428,130	9,506,673
Financing, net						
Mutajara	138,160,222	2,094,031	-	-	-	140,254,253
Installment sale	422,022,173	3,795,455	-	1,623,407	-	427,441,035
Murabaha	14,262,858	272,134	-	6,446,964	-	20,981,956
Credit cards	5,504,750	22,736	-	76	-	5,527,562
Investments, net						
Investment in an associate	923,046	-	-	-	-	923,046
Investments held at amortized cost	97,560,013	6,615,356	757,961	2,525,436	3,442,559	110,901,325
FVIS Investments	1,635,665	1,131,194	-	-	785,241	3,552,100
FVOCI investments	13,620,021	2,869,525	-	1,437,691	994,903	18,922,140
Total assets	**734,331,265**	**20,738,770**	**2,727,194**	**13,907,195**	**8,073,307**	**779,777,731**
Commitments and contingencies	**38,892,876**	**1,229,082**	**-**	**4,052,942**	**-**	**44,174,900**
Credit exposure (stated at credit equivalent value)	**8,431,254**	**254,785**	**-**	**3,589,584**	**-**	**12,275,623**

▪ Breakdown of financing by industry:

	Performing	Non-Performing	Allowance for impairment	Net financing
Description				
Government	33,772,658	-	-	33,772,658
Commercial	45,095,136	1,472,523	(760,074)	45,807,585
Industrial	36,869,650	1,011,036	(993,776)	36,886,910
Building and construction	7,812,382	9,976	(5,013)	7,817,345
Consumer	431,198,630	1,454,446	(876,773)	431,776,303
Services	22,724,169	318,850	(166,229)	22,876,790
Agriculture and fishing	1,489,504	855	(503)	1,489,856
Finance, Insurance & Investments	14,640,139	526	(273)	14,640,392
Others	5,030,536	29,727	(16,041)	5,044,222
Total	**598,632,804**	**4,297,939**	**(2,818,682)**	**600,112,061**
12 month and life time ECL not credit impaired	-	-	(5,907,255)	(5,907,255)
Balance	**598,632,804**	**4,297,939**	**(8,725,937)**	**594,204,806**

▪ Residual Maturity:

	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No Fixed Maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA and other central Banks	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**41,767,641**	**41,767,641**
Due from Banks and other financial institutions	**1,439,605**	**2,393,758**	**2,493,433**	**-**	**3,179,877**	**9,506,673**
Investments, net	**12,223,481**	**3,472,861**	**45,713,565**	**66,560,546**	**5,405,112**	**133,375,565**
Investments held at amortized cost	12,223,481	2,340,446	39,900,131	56,437,267	-	110,901,325
FVIS investments	-	-	576,377	33,493	2,942,230	3,552,100
FVOCI investments	-	1,132,415	5,237,057	10,089,786	2,462,882	18,922,140
Positive fair value of Shariah compliant derivatives	**2,715**	**8,989**	**210,138**	**655,834**	**-**	**877,676**
Financing, net	**45,783,516**	**75,074,091**	**234,929,799**	**238,417,400**	**-**	**594,204,806**
Mutajara	24,567,170	29,004,621	52,232,333	34,450,129	-	140,254,253
Installment sale	13,364,258	41,573,047	173,988,125	198,515,605	-	427,441,035
Murabaha	5,668,525	3,267,070	7,036,864	5,009,497	-	20,981,956
Credit cards	2,183,563	1,229,353	1,672,477	442,169	-	5,527,562
Other assets, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11,716,865**	**11,716,865**
Investment in an associate	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**923,046**	**923,046**
Investment in properties, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,362,658**	**1,362,658**
Property, equipment, and right of use assets, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,852,774**	**12,852,774**
Goodwill and other intangible assets, net	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,510,568**	**1,510,568**
Total Assets	**59,449,317**	**80,949,699**	**283,346,935**	**305,633,780**	**78,718,541**	**808,098,272**

b) Amounts of impaired exposures and related accounting provisions, broken down by geographical areas and industry:

▪ Geographical area:

	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	South East of Asia	Total
Non-performing				
Mutajara	1,893,156	22,547	-	**1,915,703**
Installment sale	1,765,443	54,340	21,206	**1,840,989**
Murabaha	501,410	-	-	**501,410**
Credit cards	39,837	-	-	**39,837**
Allowance for impairment of financing				
Mutajara	(2,569,371)	(34,467)	-	**(2,603,838)**
Installment sale	(5,051,811)	(65,881)	(58,125)	**(5,175,817)**
Murabaha	(713,722)	-	(36,509)	**(750,231)**
Credit cards	(195,976)	(75)	-	**(196,051)**

- Industry sector:

	Non-Performing	Allowance for impairment	Net financing
Government	-	-	-
Commercial	1,472,523	-760,074	712,449
Industrial	1,011,036	-993,776	17,260
Building and construction	9,976	-5,013	4,963
Consumer	1,454,446	-876,773	577,673
Services	318,850	-166,229	152,621
Agriculture and fishing	855	-503	352
Finance, Insurance & Investments	526	-273	253
Others	29,727	-16,041	13,686
Total	**4,297,939**	**-2,818,682**	**1,479,257**

c) Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures:

	Non-Performing	Allowance for impairment	Net
Day Past Due (DPD)			
90 ≥ DPD < 180	2,120,209	1,671,726	448,483
180 ≤ DPD < 360	1,700,753	885,421	815,332
DPD ≥ 360	476,977	261,535	215,442
Total	**4,297,939**	**2,818,682**	**1,479,257**

d) Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and non-impaired exposures:

	Corporate	Consumer	Total
Performing (non-impaired)	1,029,834	2,687,004	3,716,838
Impaired	65,489	447,193	512,682
Total	**1,095,323**	**3,134,198**	**4,229,520**

CR1: Credit quality of assets

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on IRB exposures	Net values (a+b-c)
	Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General		
Loans	4,297,939	598,632,804	8,725,937	2,818,682	5,907,255	-	594,204,806
Debt Securities	-	133,447,643	72,078	-	72,078	-	133,375,565
Off-balance sheet exposures	333,916	43,840,983	253,537	134,900	118,638	-	43,921,362
Total	**4,631,856**	**775,921,430**	**9,051,553**	**2,953,582**	**6,097,971**	**-**	**771,501,733**

CRB-A: CRB-A – Additional disclosure related to prudential treatment of problem assets:

Qualitative disclosures:

a) The definition of non-performing exposures:

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

▪ the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or

▪ the customer is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank.

b) The definition of a forborne exposure:

Any exposure arrangement in which the original terms and conditions have been changed or modified such that the modified terms result in a concession to the borrower, and the modification, which would not have been otherwise granted, was granted as a result of the borrower's financial difficulty.

Quantitative disclosures:

a) Breakdown of performing and non-performing exposures:

	Corporate		Consumer		Total
	Non-impaired	Impaired	Non-impaired	Impaired	
Gross Carrying Value	**344,722,800**	**3,177,409**	**431,198,630**	**1,454,446**	**780,553,285**
Debt Securities	133,447,643	-	-	-	133,447,643
Loans	167,434,174	2,843,493	431,198,630	1,454,446	602,930,743
Off-balance sheet exposures	43,840,983	333,916	-	-	44,174,899
Allowances	**1,560,851**	**2,076,810**	**4,537,120**	**876,773**	**9,051,554**
Debt Securities	72,078	-	-	-	72,078
Loans	1,370,135	1,941,910	4,537,120	876,773	8,725,937
Off-balance sheet exposures	118,638	134,900	-	-	253,538
Net Carrying Value	**343,161,949**	**1,100,599**	**426,661,510**	**577,673**	**771,501,731**

b) Breakdown of restructured exposures:

	Corporate		Consumer		Total
	Non-impaired	Impaired	Non-impaired	Impaired	
Gross Carrying Value	**1,029,834**	**65,489**	**2,687,004**	**447,193**	**4,229,520**
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	1,029,834	65,489	2,687,004	447,193	4,229,520
Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances	**72,709**	**16,190**	**120,438**	**111,964**	**321,302**
Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	72,709	16,190	120,438	111,964	321,302
Off-balance sheet exposures	-	-	-	-	-
Net Carrying Value	**957,125**	**50,381**	**2,566,566**	**335,229**	**3,908,219**

CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

		Dec-23
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of September 2023**	**3,589,619**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	2,006,442
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	-501,529
4	Amounts written off	-796,593
5	Other changes	-
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4+5)**	**4,297,939**

CRC: Qualitative disclosure 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:

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other non-financial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Bank's statement of financial position.

b) Core features of policies and processes for collateral evaluation and management:

It is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a periodic basis. However, some collateral, for example, cash or market securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily. To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, or based on housing price indices (HPIs).

c) **Information about market or credit risk concentrations under the credit risk mitigation instruments used:**

Concentrations of credit risks arise when a number of customers are engaged in similar business activities, 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. Concentrations of credit risks indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location. The Bank seeks to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification of its financing to ensure there is no undue concentration of risks with to individuals or banks of customers in specific geographical locations or economic sectors, which is achieved through Risk Appetite thresholds, Target Market Criteria and Risk Acceptance Criteria The Bank manages credit risk by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to individual customers and banks, and to geographic and economic segments. Such risks are monitored on a regular basis and are subject to an annual or more frequent review, when considered necessary. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, economic sector and by country are reviewed at least annually by the Board Risk Management Committee.

CR3: Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

		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	583,860,889	10,343,917	10,230,741	113,176	-
2	Debt securities	133,375,565	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	**717,236,454**	**10,343,917**	**10,230,741**	**113,176**	**-**
4	Of which defaulted	1,479,257	-	-	-	-

CRD: Qualitative disclosure on Banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardized approach for credit risk:

a) **Names of the external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs):**

The recognition of external credit assessments is in line with SAMA consultative document concerning the minimum capital requirements for credit risk issued in February 2022 where the following ECAIs qualify as Eligible ECAI's in Saudi Arabia:

▪ Standard & Poor's (S&P);

▪ Moody's; and

▪ Fitch.

b) **The asset classes for which each ECAI is used:**

External credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) ratings are utilized across various asset classes, including corporate sukuks, sovereign sukuks, structured finance products, project finance, and Bank financings. Several ECAIs specialize in assessing and rating several types of assets based on their creditworthiness and risk levels.

c) Description of the process used to transfer the issuer to issue credit ratings onto comparable assets in the Banking book:

Please refer to paragraph 107-109 of *Basel III: Finalising post-crisis reforms* issued in December 2017.

d) The alignment of the alphanumerical scale of each agency used with risk buckets:

SAMA assigned eligible ECAIs' ratings to the risk weights available under the standardized risk weighting framework, i.e. deciding which rating categories correspond to which risk weights.

The following ECAI's ratings mapping is utilized and subject to review by SAMA as appropriate:

SAMA	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
1	AAA	Aaa	AAA
	AA+	Aa1	AA+
	AA	Aa2	AA
	AA-	Aa3	AA-
2	A+	A1	A+
	A	A2	A
	A-	A3	A-
3	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
	BBB	Baa2	BBB
	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
4	BB+	Ba1	BB+
	BB	Ba2	BB
	BB-	Ba3	BB-
	B+	B1	B+
	B	B2	B
	B-	B3	B-
5	CCC+	Caa1	CCC+
	CCC	Caa2	CCC
	CCC-	Caa3	CCC-
	CC	Ca	CC
	C	C	C
	D	D	D
6	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated

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

	Asset Classes	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**	**153,288,136**	**-**	**153,288,136**	**-**	**6,776,587**	**4.4%**
2	**Non-central government public sector entities**	**-**	**357**	**-**	**13**	**6**	**50.0%**
3	**Multilateral development Banks**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0%**
4	**Banks**	**34,962,314**	**4,345,470**	**34,962,314**	**2,337,019**	**12,114,105**	**32.5%**
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
5	**Covered bonds**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.0%**
6	**Corporates**	**126,318,631**	**107,898,919**	**125,811,193**	**25,919,294**	**139,677,659**	**92.1%**
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
	Of which: specialized lending	6,929,864	-	6,929,864	-	7,559,486	109.1%
7	**Subordinated debt, equity and other capital**	**7,089,311**	**-**	**6,191,902**	**-**	**9,287,854**	**150.0%**
8	**Retail**	**209,507,517**	**9,064,901**	**208,407,780**	**1,826,747**	**159,085,873**	**75.7%**
	Of which: MSMEs	10,968,208	-	10,968,208	-	8,226,156	75.0%
9	**Real estate**	**244,889,866**	**621,511**	**244,889,866**	**405,884**	**111,700,694**	**45.5%**
	Of which: general RR	231,387,911	-	231,387,911	-	91,919,624	39.7%
	Of which: IPRRE	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
	Of which: general CRE	1,415,117	-	1,415,117	-	1,090,406	77.1%
	Of which: IPCR	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	12,086,838	621,511	12,086,838	405,884	18,690,664	149.6%
10	**Defaulted exposures**	**4,297,939**	**333,916**	**1,479,257**	**23,040**	**1,180,268**	**78.6%**
11	**Other assets**	**34,021,167**	**-**	**31,632,923**	**-**	**24,391,056**	**77.1%**
12	**Total**	**814,374,881**	**122,265,075**	**806,663,370**	**30,511,997**	**464,214,102**	**55.5%**

CR5: Standardized approach - exposures by asset classes and risk weights

	Asset Class	0%	20%	30%	45%	50%	60%	75%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)
1	**Sovereigns and their central Banks**	**139,745,047**	**8,575,960**	**-**	**-**	**498,459**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,781,678**	**-**	**686,992**	**153,288,136**
2	**Non-central government public sector entities**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**
3	**Multilateral development Banks**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
4	**Banks**	**-**	**16,341,710**	**16,733,548**	**-**	**2,097,912**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**825,002**	**-**	**1,301,161**	**37,299,333**
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	**Covered bonds**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
6	**Corporates**	**-**	**1,149**	**-**	**-**	**20,804,868**	**-**	**1,224,191**	**17,538,295**	**108,747,853**	**2,098,738**	**1,315,393**	**151,730,486**
	Of which: securities firms and other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: specialized lending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,831,126	2,098,738	-	6,929,864
7	**Subordinated debt, equity and other capital**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**6,191,902**	**6,191,902**
8	**Retail**	-	-	-	**1,304,095**	-	-	**201,725,607**	-	**7,204,825**	-	-	**210,234,527**
	Of which: Retail MSMEs	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,968,208	-	-	-	-	-
9	**Real estate**	-	**148,402,381**	-	-	-	**20,723**	**84,243,963**	**12,092**	**220,707**	-	**12,395,885**	**245,295,750**
	Of which: general RRE	-	148,402,381	-	-	-	-	82,985,530	-	-	-	-	231,387,911
	Of which: no loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: loan splitting applied (Secured)	-	148,402,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,402,381
	Of which: loan splitting applied (Unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,985,530	-	-	-	-	82,985,530
	Of which: IPRRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: general CRE	-	-	-	-	-	20,723	1,258,433	12,092	123,869	-	-	1,415,117
	Of which: no loan splitting applied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: loan splitting applied (Secured)	-	-	-	-	-	20,723	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: loan splitting applied (Unsecured)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,258,433	12,092	123,869	-	-	1,394,394
	Of which: IPCRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Of which: land acquisition, development and construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,837	-	12,395,885	12,492,722
10	**Defaulted exposures**	-	-	-	-	**663,620**	-	-	-	**819,115**	-	**19,562**	**1,502,297**
11	**Other assets**	**6,502,728**	**923,923**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**24,206,272**	-	-	**31,632,923**
12	**Total**	**146,247,775**	**174,245,123**	**16,733,548**	**1,304,095**	**24,064,871**	**20,723**	**287,193,761**	**17,550,387**	**145,805,451**	**2,098,738**	**21,910,894**	**837,175,367**

	Risk Weight	a On-balance sheet exposure	b Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	c Weighted average CCF	d Weighted average CCF*Exposure (post-CCF and post CRM)
1	Less than 40%	337,524,029	959,332	62.53%	337,226,447
2	40-70%	25,376,854	3,454,671	58.03%	25,389,690
3	75%	286,544,556	6,490,382	10.00%	287,193,761
4	80- 85%	16,885,079	6,269,301	18.27%	17,550,387
5	90-100%	124,948,554	103,444,928	25.41%	145,805,451
6	105-130%	2,098,738	-	0.00%	2,098,738
7	150%	20,997,070	1,646,460	56.52%	21,910,894
8	250%	-	-	0.00%	-
9	400%	-	-	0.00%	-
10	1250%	-	-	0.00%	-
11	**Total exposures**	**814,374,881**	**122,265,075**	**25.86%**	**837,175,367**

CCRA: Qualitative disclosure related to CCR:

a) The method used to assign the operating limits defined in terms of internal capital for counterparty credit exposures and for CCP exposures:

The Bank uses a risk-based framework to determine the operating limit for CCR exposure, Pre-Settlement Risk (PSR) & Settlement Risk (SR). This framework quantifies the potential future exposure of the underlying based on historical analysis.

b) Policies relating to guarantees and other risk mitigants and assessments concerning counterparty risk, including exposures towards CCPs:

Counterparty exposures are regulated under the framework of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) and Credit Support Annex (CSA). In light of mandatory margining requirement, the Bank is establishing CSAs under ISDA agreements for margining with relevant counterparties. Moreover, the Bank's policy includes the use of collateral arrangements as specified in the CSA. Therefore, both the stand as CCR mitigants.

c) Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures:

The governance of the Bank product approval process is designed to thoroughly evaluate and assess a range of risks, including wrong way risk, prior to the introduction of any new products.

d) The impact in terms of the amount of collateral that the Bank would be required to provide given a credit rating downgrade:

The derivatives contracts held by the Bank do not include terms for additional collateral posting in the event of credit rating downgrade.

CCR1: Analysis of CCR exposures by approach:

		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)	794,888	541,118		1.4	1,870,408	1,044,203
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)					1,786,264	597,316
5	Value-at-risk (VaR) for SFTs					-	-
6	**Total**						**1,641,519**

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

Regulatory portfolio ↓	Risk weight →	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
		0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
Sovereigns		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-central government public sector entities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks		-	-	1,675,112	1,559,997	-	109,817	-	-	3,344,926
Securities firms		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporates		-	-	-	85,946	-	225,801	-	-	311,747
Regulatory retail portfolios		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**	**1,675,112**	**1,645,943**	**-**	**335,618**	**-**	**-**	**3,656,672**

CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

	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	-	241,660	-	-	27,905,729	-
Cash - other currencies	-	472,238	-	-146,734	10,556,795	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	32,631,645
Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	2,511,617
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	7,475,179
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**713,898**	**-**	**(146,734)**	**38,462,525**	**42,618,441**

MRA: General qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

a) The Bank's strategic objectives in undertaking trading activities, as well as the processes implemented to identify, measure, monitor and control the Bank's market risks, including policies for hedging risk and the strategies/processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges:

Being an Islamic Bank, the Bank does not face any major “Market Risk” except for Profit Rate Risk in Banking Book (PRRBB) under Pillar II. Although, as per the scope of “Market Risk” as defined by BCBS, the Bank is also exposed to Foreign Exchange risk but this is only in a limited way. All Foreign exchange exposures are taken by the Bank for client purposes and therefore there are no trading/proprietary positions. Besides, for these client oriented foreign exchange positions very limited overnight position limits are given which results in insignificant foreign exchange risk for the Bank. The major foreign exchange position for the Bank originates from USD which again is a pegged currency, therefore, the risk is minimal.

b) Policies for determining whether a position is designated as trading, including the definition of stale positions and the risk management policies for monitoring those positions. In addition, Banks should describe cases where instruments are assigned to the trading or Banking book contrary to the general presumptions of their instrument category and the market and gross fair value of such cases, as well as cases where instruments have been moved from one book to the other since the last reporting period, including the gross fair value of such cases and the reason for the move:

The Bank established the policies and procedures to ensure the position is designated, trading or Banking, in accordance to the SAMA's Guidelines. This includes:

- Define and demarcate the boundary between the Banking book (“BB”) and Trading book (“TB”).
- Identify all instruments, including the BB positions, that are required to be included in the market risk capital calculations.
- Define the criteria for the initial identification of the TB instruments.
- Provide the requirements for any subsequent re-assignments/movements of instruments between books, if any.

c) Description of internal risk transfer activities, including the types of internal risk transfer desk:

Existing instruments are not transferred between Banking and trading book. The Bank strictly prohibits any internal risk transfers.

d) The structure and organization of the market risk management function, including a description of the market risk governance structure established to implement the strategies and processes of the Bank:

Market Risk function is part of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) function. ERM reports to Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO). Market Risk function independently reviews the compliance to the approved Treasury Limits and communicates to Senior Management in case of any comments.

e) The scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems:

Comprehensive Market & Liquidity Risks reports are presented to ALCO for its review and discussion. Besides, Market & Liquidity Risk Dashboard highlighting various positions/limits, are presented to RMC/BRMC.

MR1: Market risk under the standardized approach:

		a
		Capital requirement in standardized approach
1	General interest rate risk	13,960
2	Equity risk	250,058
3	Commodity risk	33,389
4	Foreign exchange risk	512,442
5	Credit spread risk - non-securitizations	5,743
6	Credit spread risk - securitizations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	-
7	Credit spread risk - securitization (correlation trading portfolio)	-
8	Default risk - non-securitizations	52,265
9	Default risk - securitizations (non-correlation trading portfolio)	-
10	Default risk - securitizations (correlation trading portfolio)	-
11	Residual risk add-on	-
12	**Total**	**867,857**

CVAA: General qualitative disclosure requirements related to CVA:

a) The eligibility to set capital requirement for CVA at 100% of the capital requirement for counterparty credit risk:

The Bank is currently below the materiality threshold where the aggregate notional amount of non-centrally cleared derivatives is less than SAR 446 billion. Hence, the opted not to calculate its CVA capital requirements using the SA-CVA or BA-CVA and instead chosen the alternative approach where CVA capital requirements is equal to 100% of the Bank's capital requirement for counterparty credit risk (CCR).

ORA: General qualitative information on a Bank's operational risk framework:

a) Policies, frameworks and guidelines for the management of operational risk:

The Operational Risk Management framework should include identification, assessment, evaluation, treatment, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation of Operational Risks.

The implementation of this policy is supported by the Bank's operational risk methodology and procedure as well as all methodology and procedure documents.

The Bank's Board of Directors, Management and all staff members are accountable for managing operational risk in line with the roles and responsibilities set out in this Policy document.

b) The structure and organization of their operational risk management and control function:

The overall effectiveness of the sound operational risk governance relies upon the following three lines of defense model: 1st line - Business Line Management; 2nd line - An independent Operational Risk Management function; 3rd line - An independent review function i.e. Internal Audit.

Managing Operational Risk is everyone's responsibility and Senior Management should encourage a culture of prompt escalation, supported by clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

To ensures a robust and consistent approach; Operational Risk champions / Control Managers have been assigned from all departments of the Bank and are responsible for implementation of the Framework in coordination with the Operational Risk Management department in line with Business Risk Control Managers KPIs Policy.

The Operational Risk Management Department (ORMD) within the Credit & Risk Management Group facilitates the management of operational risk in the Bank. ORMD promotes a responsible culture of transparency, vigilance, openness, awareness, and of being proactive across the Bank. They enforce responsibility and accountability for the management of Operational Risk across the Bank. They are responsible for developing processes, tools and methodologies, overseeing their implementation and use within the business units and providing on-going monitoring and guidance across the Bank.

c) The Operational risk measurement system:

Operational Risk incidents and losses are being reported through a platform under EGRC; hence, encouraging a more conscious operational risk enterprise culture; all the data is reported based on archer with validation checks i.e., maker and checker.

d) The scope and main context of their reporting framework on operational risk to executive management and to the board of directors:

The Bank Operational Risk Committee oversee the implementation of the Operational Risk Management Policy to ensure consistent application, management and reporting of operational risk management processes and outputs.

The Bank's operational risk profile is regularly shared with senior management and the Board Risk Management Committee, which ensures a robust and consistent approach to operational risk management at all levels of the organization.

e) The risk mitigation and risk transfer used in the management of operational risk including mitigation by policy, by divesting from high-risk businesses, and by the establishment of controls:

For risk mitigation; all the OpRisk activities are maintained and governance through Archer platform. These included the automation of Risk Control and Self-Assessment (RCSA), reporting and monitoring of Key Risk Indicators (KRI), incident logging and Root Cause Analysis (RCA), action plans logging and monitoring, new products and services risk assessment, risk register maintenance as well as risk reporting.

For outsourcing; Risk assessment governed under clarity system in conjunction with related stakeholders.

For risk transferred; Bank applied the BBB insurance, Director and Office, insurance Property & Fixed Assets insurance & Ijara insurance these policies are in place in order to mitigate the uncertain impacts.

OR1: Historical losses:

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
		Dec-22	**Dec-21**	**Dec-20**	**Dec-19**	**Dec-18**	**Dec-17**	**Dec-16**	**Dec-15**	**Dec-14**	**Dec-13**	**Average**
Using 44,600 SAR threshold												
1	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	256,262	71,633	77,099	225,609							
2	Total number of operational risk losses	129	66	87	77							
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	256,262	71,633	77,099	225,609							
Using 446,000 SAR threshold												
6	Total amount of operational losses net of recoveries (no exclusions)	244,312	66,709	72,531	221,730							
7	Total number of operational risk losses	43	34	40	37							
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	244,312	66,709	72,531	221,730							
Details of operational risk capital calculation												
11	Are losses used to calculate the ILM (yes/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)?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
13	Loss event threshold: 44,600 SAR or 446,000 SAR for the operational risk capital calculation if applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							

OR2: Business Indicator and subcomponents:

BI and its subcomponents		a	b	c
		Dec-22	**Dec-21**	**Dec-20**
1	**Interest, lease and dividend component**	**12,716,127**		
1a	Interest and lease income	28,308,351	21,536,199	17,474,097
1b	Interest and lease expense	6,273,809	1,260,529	677,688
1c	Interest earning assets	702,880,091	566,946,075	408,228,773
1d	Dividend income	128,097	169,602	94,445
2	**Services component**	**7,468,135**		
2a	Fee and commission income	9,138,242	5,919,978	4,291,821
2b	Fee and commission expense	4,514,103	1,986,871	1,632,141
2c	Other operating income	1,752,063	837,499	464,802
2d	Other operating expense	1,317,497	207,482	20,595
3	**Financial component**	**1,210,787**		
3a	Net P&L on the trading book	1,194,301	1,158,386	805,288
3b	Net P&L on the Banking book	197,936	167,163	109,287
4	**BI**	**21,395,049**		
5	**Business indicator component (BIC)**	**3,075,457**		

6	**Disclosure on BI**	**Dec-22**
6a	BI gross of excluded divested activities	N/A
6b	Reduction in BI due to excluded divested activities	N/A

OR3: Minimum required operational risk capital:

#	Particulars	Dec-22
1	Business indicator component (BIC)	3,075,457
2	Internal loss multiplier (ILM)	1.0000
3	Minimum required operational risk capital (ORC)	3,075,457
4	**Operational risk RWA**	**38,443,216**

IRRBBA: IRRBB risk management objectives and policies (Quantitative disclosures):

#	Particulars	Dec-22
1	Average repricing maturity assigned to non-maturity deposits (NMDs).	Wholesale portfolio **3.86** Retail Portfolio **4.92**
2	Longest repricing maturity assigned to NMDs.	Wholesale portfolio **8 years** Retail Portfolio **10 years**

IRRBB1: Quantitative information on IRRBB:

In reporting currency	ΔEVE		ΔNII	
Period	**Dec-23**	**Dec-22**	**Dec-23**	**Dec-22**
Parallel up	14,972,500	14,377,352	2,433,987	2,082,349
Parallel down	-13,396,613	-12,820,813	-2,433,987	-2,082,349
Steepener	4,424,234	4,575,842		
Flattener	31,610	-305,653		
Short rate up	6,308,264	5,699,902		
Short rate down	-6,313,943	-5,757,076		
Maximum	**14,972,500**	**14,377,352**	**2,433,987**	**2,082,349**
Period	**Dec-23**		**Dec-22**	
Tier 1 capital	**106,151,971**		**100,932,280**	

LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure

#	Particulars	Dec-23
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	808,098,272
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 securitized 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 recognized 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	1,870,408
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repurchase agreements and similar secured lending)	1,786,264
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	31,620,222
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-
12	Other adjustments	3,460,464
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**846,835,630**

LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

		a	b
		Dec-23	**Sep-23**
	On-Balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	816,022,885	808,852,059
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognized as an asset)	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Basel III Tier 1 capital)	-2,818,682	-2,561,336
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital and regulatory adjustments)	-1,510,568	-1,422,584
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**811,693,635**	**804,868,139**
	Derivative exposures		
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	1,112,844	759,899
9	Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivatives transactions	757,565	627,859
10	(Exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	**1,870,408**	**1,387,758**
	Securities financing transaction exposures		
14	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	44,258,840	38,033,500
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-43,128,476	-36,893,295
16	Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	655,900	1,210,605
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	**1,786,264**	**2,350,810**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures		
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	122,265,075	103,405,292
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-90,644,853	-72,413,713
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-134,900	-141,276
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**31,485,323**	**30,850,304**
	Capital and total exposures		
23	**Tier 1 capital**	**106,151,971**	**101,994,379**
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**846,835,630**	**839,457,011**
	Leverage ratio		
25	**Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central Bank reserves)**	**12.54%**	**12.15%**
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central Bank reserves)	13.19%	12.82%
26	**National minimum leverage ratio requirement**	**3.00%**	**3.00%**
27	**Applicable leverage buffers**	**9.54%**	**9.15%**
	Disclosure 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	1,204,944	926,199
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	1,130,364	1,140,205
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)	846,910,210	839,243,005
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)	805,142,569	795,404,659
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)	12.53%	12.15%
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)	13.18%	12.82%

CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the calculation of the Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer requirement

Geographical breakdown	a	b	c	d	e
	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical capital buffer amount
		Exposure values	RWA		
Saudi Arabia	0.00%	643,781,989	429,365,539		
Malaysia	2.50%	15,423,126	12,990,358		
Kuwait	2.50%	5,540,661	5,405,897		
Jordan	2.50%	4,632,057	3,752,159		
United States	0.00%	3,411,064	1,009,194		
France	0.50%	2,634,297	867,597		
Bahrain	2.50%	2,191,231	2,093,047		
United Arab Emirates	2.50%	1,889,577	892,039		
United Kingdom	1.00%	1,588,711	480,159		
Qatar	2.50%	1,489,991	677,402		
Italy	0.00%	1,128,784	564,392		
Other	2.50%	1,574,107	2,110,190		
Other	0.00%	1,125,691	768,125		
Other	1.00%	1,613	2,420		
SUM		**649,447,527**	**431,707,250**		
Total		**686,412,900**	**460,978,516**	**0.1534%**	**707,191**

LIQA: Liquidity Risk Management:

Qualitative disclosures:

a) Governance of liquidity risk management:

The liquidity risk management structure at the Bank has a top down approach from the Board of Directors (BOD) to Bank Treasury. The Bank's Board of Directors have the ultimate responsibility for the management of overall liquidity risk function within the Bank. However, the BOD has delegated their authority to Bank Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) to ensure daily, timely and effective risk management across the Bank. The Bank has adopted a holistic approach towards maintaining a liquidity risk management and control framework. The Bank recognizes that there is no one metric or event that could address all the dimensions or causes of liquidity risk. Hence, Liquidity risk control framework has been established along-with approved liquidity risk appetite parameters within which the Bank's liquidity function operates. The delegation of approval authorities is formalized and governed by a clear mandate set by the ALCO. The Bank Treasurer keeps ALCO informed of Liquidity and Funding risk/requirements as and when they arise. The Liquidity Risk tolerances are defined as part of Bank's Liquidity/Treasury Risk Appetite Statement which is also approved by the Board. All the Liquidity measures are reported to ALCO and to BRMC at frequent intervals. The related Liquidity risk and ALM policies are updated on an annual basis to reflect the changing operating environment and Bank's strategy given each stakeholder's responsibility as per contemporary situations.

b) Funding strategy:

The Funding Strategy of the Bank is developed every year it is undertaken at a centralized level. The oversight of the funding Plan is maintained by ALCO through liquidity and funding management tools. Monitoring of Funding health of the Bank sits with Market and Liquidity risk management function as per the BoD approved risk appetite and limits, while management of liquidity and funding position of the Bank has been delegated by ALCO to the Bank's Treasury.

c) Liquidity risk mitigation techniques:

Identifying, assessing, measuring and monitoring liquidity risks, conducting regular and 'ad hoc' risk analysis (such as stress tests), reporting the findings and recommending to the ALCO through CRO are the key control and mitigation of liquidity risks techniques, if any. The Bank has also been conducting its annual ILAAP exercise. This provides the Bank with an opportunity to estimate / project its Liquidity Gap positions and ratios over next one-year horizon under stress events. It enables the Bank to plan accordingly for any market or idiosyncratic liquidity stress events. Accordingly, corrective action and management action plan is drafted to overcome such stress situations. As part of its ILAAP exercise, the Bank has a well drafted CFP in place that can be invoked in stress liquidity situations. The Bank has regularly been testing its CFP to ascertain its feasibility in times when needed.

d) Stress testing:

The Bank conducts liquidity stress testing as part of its ILAAP exercise. The liquidity stress testing is an integral part of the Bank's enterprise risk management framework and is used to evaluate the Bank's potential to survive liquidity stress events. The potential impact from these liquidity stress events is measured and monitored regularly. The results of stress tests and scenario analysis are used to determine adequate levels of liquid asset buffer (LAB) and to ensure that an appropriate level of contingency funding is maintained. The results also assist in the formulation of a 'Management Action Plans' (MAP) that can be invoked in the event of an impending liquidity crisis. The Bank uses the stress tests for understanding its Liquidity risk profile and communicating the same to the BoD and senior management for setting its risk limits and putting in place appropriate management action plans for managing the situations that may arise under adverse circumstances.

The Bank has implemented a robust governance framework outlining the roles and responsibilities of different business units in the Bank to conduct and manage its stress testing program.

e) Contingency funding plans:

The Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is a written response mechanism to be followed under adverse or stress liquidity scenarios, in order to enable the Bank to efficiently meet all liquidity obligations as they fall due. This includes components of liquidity management that are pre-emptive in nature, components that address immediate liquidity requirements, components required to restore the liquidity positions and ratios to regulatory or appetite thresholds and finally long-term strategic actions to improve the liquidity profile of the Balance sheet. The contents of the CFP are generic in nature and may be tailored to adapt any situation as it unfolds, under the directions of the Liquidity Response Team (LRT).

The Bank's CFP is applicable to Al Rajhi Bank KSA and to all its bank's branches, subsidiaries and overseas entities. While the Bank's Liquidity Risk Management Policy is applicable under all operating environments, the CFP will be operative only in the event of an adverse or stressed liquidity situation. Each International branch and subsidiary of the Bank will also have in place its own CFP, which should be consistent with the CFP and should meet their local regulatory requirements. In case of any conflict between the CFP and local CFPs of the international branches/subsidiaries of the Bank, the more conservative document shall prevail.

The CFP is an integral part of the Bank's overall Liquidity Risk Governance framework. Both the CFP and Liquidity Risk Management Policy complement each other.

f) Assessment of future's liquidity position:

The Bank, during its ILAAP exercise, evaluates the current and future liquidity positions along with the funding requirements necessary considering the Bank's business strategies. In addition, the exercise provides a forward-looking view, about the Bank's liquidity risk profile to ensure that it is aligned to the Board's expectations under normal & stressed situations. Moreover, the Bank measures and monitors the liquidity positions through the liquidity mismatch for different time-buckets and SAMA regulatory liquidity ratios. The behavioral assumptions for liquidity are reviewed frequently and are approved by ALCO for the purpose of monitoring liquidity gaps.

g) Concentration limits on collateral pools and sources of funding:

The Bank's risk appetite is based on its business activities and intends to identify, measure, and monitor the risk stemming from its business activities to ensure that the management is apprised of the potential risk exposures and concentrations in the portfolio. These limits are set to mitigate the liquidity risk of the Bank and avoid excessive concentration in its funding sources.

h) Liquidity exposures and funding needs at the level of individual legal entities, foreign branches and subsidiaries:

The Bank assesses its liquidity adequacy and monitors its exposure against the defined risk appetite limits on periodic basis. It is also known that the Bank has one subsidiary operating in Malaysia and two branches operating in Kuwait and Jordan. They are primarily managing their funding and liquidity requirements through customer deposits. However, the Head Office in KSA provides support to these entities on a need basis through placements and there is not expectation of any transfer of liquidity from these entities back to head office over and above the deposits placed.

It is noted that these funding lines are more for management of the local liquidity ratio requirements and for comfort needed by the local regulators in these jurisdictions. The Bank has put a capping limit on the funding lines to its overseas branches and subsidiaries. This limit is revised on a periodic basis, depending on the size and requirement of international entities.

Quantitative disclosures:

	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	No Fixed Maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA and other central Banks	-	-	-	-	41,767,641	41,767,641
Due from Banks and other financial institutions	1,439,605	2,393,758	2,493,433	-	3,179,877	9,506,673
Financing, net						
Mutajara	24,567,170	29,004,621	52,232,333	34,450,129	-	140,254,253
Installment sale	13,364,258	41,573,047	173,988,125	198,515,605	-	427,441,035
Murabaha	5,668,525	3,267,070	7,036,864	5,009,497	-	20,981,956
Credit cards	2,183,563	1,229,353	1,672,477	442,169	-	5,527,562
Investments, net						
Investment in an associate	-	-	-	-	923,046	923,046
Investments held at amortized cost	12,223,481	2,340,446	39,900,131	56,437,267	-	110,901,325
FVIS investments	-	-	576,377	33,493	2,942,230	3,552,100
FVOCI investments	-	1,132,415	5,237,057	10,089,786	2,462,882	18,922,140
Positive fair value of derivatives	2,715	8,989	210,138	655,834	-	877,676
Total Assets	**59,449,316**	**80,949,699**	**283,346,935**	**305,633,781**	**51,275,676**	**780,655,407**
Liabilities						
Due to Banks and other financial institutions	56,722,318	27,990,243	11,636,807	328,750	568,771	97,246,889
Demand deposits and call accounts	-	-	-	-	352,107,825	352,107,825
Customers' time investments	111,032,228	61,691,663	13,702,134	21,555,368	-	207,981,393
Other customer accounts	-	-	-	-	13,011,389	13,011,389
Negative fair value of derivatives	2,657	9,304	182,438	599,142	-	793,541
Sukuk issued	-	-	3,789,117	-	-	3,789,117
Total Liabilities	**167,757,203**	**89,691,210**	**29,310,496**	**22,483,260**	**365,687,985**	**674,930,154**
Gap	**(108,307,887)**	**(8,741,511)**	**254,048,953**	**283,150,521**	**(314,424,823)**	**105,725,253**

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

		a Total unweighted value (average)	b Total weighted value (average)
	High quality liquid assets		
1	**Total HQLA**		**105,493,867**
	Cash outflows		
2	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	**285,091,690**	**22,286,429**
3	Stable deposits	102,419,754	5,120,988
4	Less stable deposits	182,671,936	17,165,441
5	**Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:**	**199,927,458**	**89,974,552**
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative Banks	411,136	102,784
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	196,460,254	89,601,261
8	Unsecured debt	3,056,068	270,507
9	**Secured wholesale funding**		
10	**Additional requirements, of which:**	**9,924,160**	**1,008,575**
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	9,924,160	1,008,575
14	**Other contractual funding obligations**		
15	**Other contingent funding obligation**	**30,803,625**	**616,072**
16	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**		**113,885,629**
	Cash inflows		
17	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)		
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	42,709,067	23,080,046
19	Other cash inflows	281,632	281,632
20	**TOTAL CASH INFLOWS**		**23,361,677**
	Total adjusted value		
21	**Total HQLA**		**105,493,867**
22	**Total net cash outflows**		**90,523,951**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**116.54%**

LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

		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:**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**111,998,910**	**111,998,910**
2	*Regulatory capital*				111,998,910	111,998,910
3	*Other capital instruments*					
4	**Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:**	**263,394,070**	**25,894,739**	**5,525,397**	**1,478,594**	**272,222,437**
5	*Stable deposits*	104,531,122	3,643,959	46,025	-	102,810,054
6	*Less stable deposits*	158,862,948	22,250,779	5,479,371	1,478,594	169,412,383
7	**Wholesale funding:**	**77,868,361**	**169,933,024**	**36,717,620**	**49,265,355**	**191,524,857**
8	*Operational deposits*					
9	*Other wholesale funding*	77,868,361	169,933,024	36,717,620	49,265,355	191,524,857
10	**Liabilities with matching interdependent assets**					
11	**Other liabilities**	**26,536,637**	**41,129,182**	**6,585,429**	**-**	**3,396,652**
12	*NSFR derivative liabilities*					
13	*All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories*	26,536,637	41,129,182	6,585,429	-	3,396,652
14	**Total ASF**					**579,142,856**
	Required stable funding (RSF) item					
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					5,603,964
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes		3,070,975	-	-	1,535,487
17	Performing loans and securities:					
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*		14,689,379	2,675,013	-	3,540,913
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:*					
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardized approach for credit risk*		45,119,515	68,081,112	458,468,428	446,298,477
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*					
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardized approach for credit risk*				6,046,000	3,929,900
24	*Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities*		4,535,432	1,076,706	28,693,799	27,195,798
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities				399,893	399,893
26	Other assets:	-	40,159,038	-	-	40,159,038
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*					
30	*NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted*					
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		40,159,038			40,159,038
32	*Off-balance sheet items*		39,068,101			421,473
33	***Total RSF***					**529,084,943**
34	***Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)***					**109.46%**