

The Saudi British Bank

Pillar 3 Disclosures at 31 December 2022



The Saudi British Bank

PUBLIC

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KM1: Key metrics (at consolidated group level) (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e
	Dec-22	Sep-22	Jun-22	Mar-22	Dec-21
Available capital (amounts)					
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	45,236,926	44,117,150	44,847,812	44,157,187	44,263,704
1a Fully loaded ECL accounting model	43,846,169	42,552,549	43,109,367	42,514,409	42,620,927
2 Tier 1	45,236,926	44,117,150	44,847,812	44,157,187	44,263,704
2a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	43,846,169	42,552,549	43,109,367	42,514,409	42,620,927
3 Total capital	51,032,068	49,770,293	50,538,135	49,881,532	50,114,484
3a Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	49,641,312	48,205,693	48,799,690	48,238,755	48,471,707
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	256,252,391	245,627,470	244,067,818	238,126,804	229,416,073
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.65%	17.96%	18.38%	18.54%	19.29%
5a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Common Equity Tier 1 (%)	17.11%	17.32%	17.66%	17.85%	18.58%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.65%	17.96%	18.38%	18.54%	19.29%
6a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.11%	17.32%	17.66%	17.85%	18.58%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	19.91%	20.26%	20.71%	20.95%	21.84%
7a Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	19.37%	19.63%	19.99%	20.26%	21.13%
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 (%)	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.02%	0.06%
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)	3.01%	3.03%	3.01%	3.02%	3.06%
12 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	14.64%	14.93%	15.36%	15.53%	16.24%
Basel III leverage ratio					
13 Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	439,898,722	417,332,704	369,852,938	346,205,752	335,107,914
14 Basel III leverage ratio (%) (row 2 / row 13)	10.28%	10.57%	12.13%	12.75%	13.21%
14a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (%) (row 2a / row13)	9.97%	10.20%	11.66%	12.28%	12.72%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15 Total HQLA	87,322,535	84,144,949	73,765,644	69,018,562	71,615,328
16 Total net cash outflow	50,793,513	46,968,532	46,747,709	44,102,748	40,190,858
17 LCR ratio (%)	171.92%	179.15%	157.80%	156.49%	178.19%
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18 Total available stable funding	203,404,980	200,745,200	205,608,674	199,093,997	196,618,655
19 Total required stable funding	158,908,356	158,411,135	153,855,597	154,327,427	148,768,866
20 NSFR ratio	128.00%	126.72%	133.64%	129.01%	132.16%

OVA: Bank risk management approach

(a) Business model determination and risk profile

The main objectives of the Bank are to provide a complete range of banking products and services to both retail and corporate sectors through a network of 109 branches (2021: 108 branches) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and employing 5,341 staff as at 31 December 2022 (2021: 5,287). The Bank has no subsidiaries established or operating outside the Kingdom.

The Bank provides Shariah compliant products which are approved and supervised by an independent Shariah Committee. The Bank also provides to its customers a complete set of conventional banking products and services which include current accounts, savings, time deposits, corporate credit facilities, consumer and mortgage loans, trade receivable and supply chain finance solutions, cash and payments management, treasury and credit cards.

SABB maintains a valuable strategic partnership with the HSBC Group, one of the largest and most geographically diverse banking groups in the world. This strategic partnership provides SABB with a competitive advantage to provide its customers with access to the best local and international service offering in the market. HSBC owns 31% of SABB shares.

The Bank is organised into the following main business segments:

Wealth and Personal Banking provides services and products to personal and private banking customers including time deposits, current and savings accounts, home finance, consumer loans, and credit cards where it maintains a market leading position in the Kingdom. Retail Banking provides a range of digital solutions so customers can access their finances anytime and anywhere, as well as access to a traditional branch network.

Customer segments include the affluent propositions “Premier” and “Preferred (upper affluent), “Advance” and “Priority” (affluent), “Ruwaad” (upper mass) and Mass market. Our dedicated Premier and Advance Service Centres and Lounges help provide benefits and priority servicing for these affluent segments, with customer needs supported through highly trained Relationship Managers, located within the branch network and virtual channels. SABB’s focus on higher net worth customers is now represented by a number of dedicated Premier and Preferred Centres within the Kingdom. These exclusive centres provide Premier and Preferred customers with tailored products and services besides addressing their international needs through collaboration with HSBC’s global network.

Further information on Retail Banking is shown in section “Business segment performance highlights” of the Annual Report and Accounts 2022.

Corporate and Institutional Banking is one of the largest commercial banking divisions in the Kingdom in terms of both operating income and balance sheet size. The Bank serves its corporate customers through teams of relationship managers (RMs) based in the Kingdom's main commercial hubs. Through long-term relationships the relationship managers build a detailed understanding of an individual client's financial needs to deliver tailored solutions from SABB's full suite of corporate banking products and services, both conventional and Islamic. To serve their clients the relationship managers can draw on specialist teams in treasury, liquidity and cash management, trade and receivables finance, investment banking and insurance. In addition to this comprehensive range of local products and services, SABB is also in a unique position to provide access to global financial markets and services through SABB's partnership with the HSBC Group. CIB is divided into four segments: Institutional Banking (IBB), Multinational Corporates (MNC), Large Corporate (LCB) and Middle Markets (MMK).

IBB dedicated client RMs work with Saudi Government & Ministries, as well as many other Government-Related Agencies, Saudi Global Corporates and Institutions in KSA. Additionally, this segment manages all relationships with Financial Institutions e.g. banks, securities houses, broker-dealers and insurers. Through SABB's strong ties to the HSBC Group and the joint venture, HSBC Saudi Arabia, the IBB team is in a unique position to deliver tailored solutions to its clients, both domestically and internationally. Through this unrivalled combination of expertise and resources, IBB has been able to support major infrastructure projects in the Kingdom, support and advise Saudi clients with their international expansion and to tap into liquidity through non-Saudi financial institutions by way of Export Credit Agency finance and international bonds and sukuk.

MNCs headquartered outside of Saudi Arabia and that have an extensive operation in the Kingdom are handled by the specialized RMs under the MNC segment, whereby dedicated RM teams focus on supporting the needs of customers seeking local expertise and expecting international service quality.

LCB is responsible for delivering the entire range of SABB's financial services and solutions to local 'large corporates'. LCB clients are assigned a dedicated RM to structure solutions that meet their banking needs. As an associate of the HSBC Group, SABB can assist LCB clients with cross-border expansion plans by finding the right solutions to enable them grow regionally & globally.

MMK clients are drawn from the small and medium corporate sector in the Kingdom, with the Bank seeking to maintain and build on its long term commitment to small business customers in Saudi Arabia and actively participate in the Kafalah Programme - a government Guarantee programme that encourages banks to lend to small businesses.

Included within its range of products and services, the following product groups are also provided:

Global Liquidity & Cash Management (GLCM), which offers a wide range of integrated digital and electronic business solutions to customers to cater to their payment, receivables and liquidity management needs.

Global Trade & Receivables Finance (GTRF), which offers a comprehensive range of core trade products (Imports, Exports & Guarantees) and structured solutions such as Receivable Finance and Supply Chain Finance solutions. GTRF provides efficient and optimal financing structures (both Conventional & Islamic) to clients in support of their trade and working capital optimisation while minimising market risk.

Further information on Corporate Banking is shown in section “Business segment performance highlights” of the Annual Report and Accounts 2022.

Treasury undertakes two functions in SABB. Principally it provides corporate, institutional, retail and private banking customers with access to capital markets, foreign currency and derivative solutions through its Sales and Trading unit. In addition, it manages the liquidity and market risk of the Bank, including the deployment of the Bank’s commercial surplus through its investment portfolio, managed by its Balance Sheet Management unit.

Further information on Treasury is shown in section “Business segment performance highlights” of the Annual Report and Accounts 2022.

Capital Markets is a new segment that brings together the margin lending, brokerage and assets-under-management business that were acquired from HSBC Saudi Arabia in September 2022 with our wholly owned subsidiary Alawwal Invest. Given the common objective of these businesses, in managing, arranging, advising and taking custody of securities, the acquisition brings together SABB’s interests in these activities and allows the Bank to hone its strategy with greater purpose.

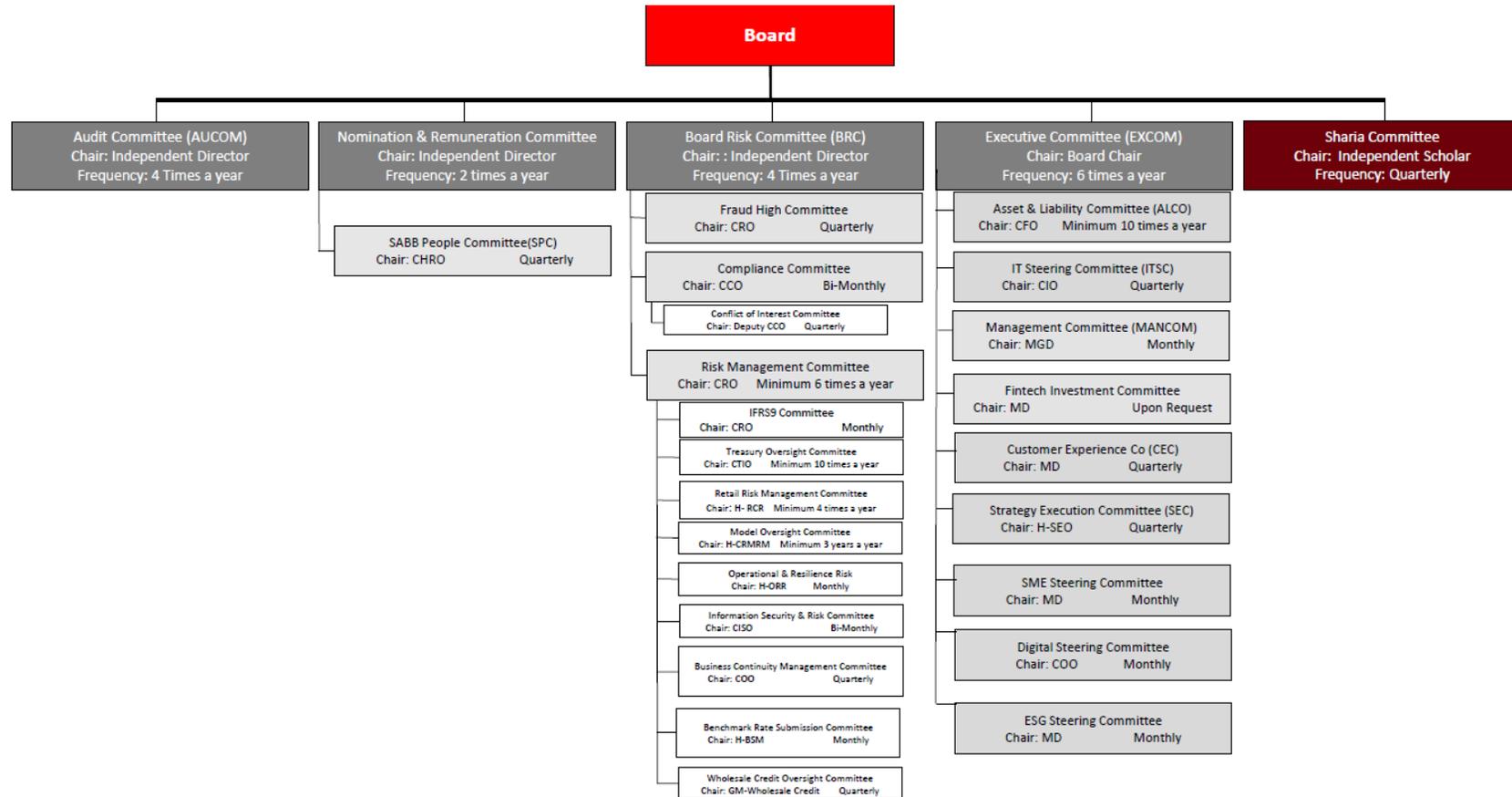
Others segment primarily includes activities of the Bank’s investment its investment banking joint venture, HSBC Saudi Arabia, and equity investments. HSBC Saudi Arabia (HSBC SA) is a leading investment bank in the Kingdom and consistently tops key league tables, leveraging upon the strength of the SABB franchise in the Kingdom and the international capability of HSBC globally.

(b) The risk governance structure

Managing under a clear risk framework is a fundamental governance principle within SABB.

The Board Risk Committee continues to act as the Board designated committee for the review and approval of risk matters. The Committee meets 4 times a year and has 5 members, including Non-Executive Directors and Non-Board Members. The Committee is assigned to oversee and advise the Board on all high-level risk related matters, and provides strategic direction on risk management across SABB, including setting the risk vision, deciding priorities and overseeing the execution of major transformational risk initiatives.

SABB has a robust risk governance framework in place with accountability embedded throughout the bank:



SABB applies a ‘Three Lines of Defence’ model within which business units are responsible for the risks corresponding to their respective areas and ensure that all key risks are identified, mitigated and monitored through appropriate controls. Compliance (incl. Fraud Risk), Legal, Human Resources, Shariah, Operational & Resilience, Finance and Model risk form part of the second Line of Defence and are responsible for providing assurance, challenge and oversight over the embedment of their policies within the FLoD. Internal audit is the third line and provide an independent assurance to senior management and the Board on the effectiveness of internal controls.

SABB Risk is headed by Chief Risk Officer who functionally reports into the Board Risk Committee (BRC). All areas within Risk have direct reporting into Chief Risk Officer and are independent of Business units.

The core SABB governance policy manuals covering, SABB Principles, Risk Management Framework and Credit Policy are subject to annual review by the Board or its designated committees. An annual review of the Risk Governance Framework was completed and approved by the Board Risk Committee in December 2021.

The Framework of regular risk reporting to the Board included, inter alia, the Risk Appetite Statements, Risk Heatmap and Top and Emerging Risks. These are compiled and submitted to the relevant risk governance committees where the reports are challenged and action plans agreed.

(c) Channels to communicate, decline and enforce the risk culture

Risk Management in SABB is headed by Chief Risk Officer (CRO) both having direct reporting into the Board Risk Committee.

Whilst business units have the primary responsibility for managing specific risk exposures under the oversight of the Chief Risk Officer, the Board Risk Committee (BRC), the Risk Management Committee (RMC) and Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) have the primary responsibility for setting SABB's overall risk appetite.

The composition of the major committees is briefly described below:

- **The Board of Directors (BOD)** – Generally meets four times a year. It is made up of eleven members (the “Directors”), including the Chairman and the Managing Director. The Chairman is required to be a non-executive director and must be a Saudi National, and the Managing Director is selected from among the Directors appointed by HSBC Holding BV. According to SABB’s by-laws, eight (8) members shall be appointed by the General Assembly Meeting for three year terms by way of election pursuant to the accumulative voting method (the “**Elected Directors**”), and three (3) members shall be appointed by the shareholder HSBC Holdings B.V. (the “**Appointed Directors**”), after having obtained confirmation of no objection from SAMA before any appointment. All Directors may be reappointed for new terms. The Board of Directors maintains control over SABB and monitors the executive management of SABB.
- **The Board Risk Committee (BRC)** – The committee is empowered to oversee and advise the Board on all high-level risk related matters, and to provide strategic direction for Risk across SABB, including setting the risk vision, deciding priorities and overseeing the execution of major transformational risk initiatives. It consists of three to five members, whom should be Non-Executive Directors or non-Board members. The Committee meets four times a year, and is chaired by one of the non-executive directors who is appointed by SABB Board of Directors. The Board Risk Committee is a Board committee and reports directly to the Board.

- **Executive Committee (EXCOM)** – According to the Bank bylaws, the Executive Committee comprises three to five members, and shall meet at least six times a year. The Committee shall assist the Managing Director within the powers determined for it by the Board, deal with matters referred to it by him or by the Board, provided that the Executive Committee shall not have the power to alter any resolution, rules or regulations taken or laid down by the Board. This delegation includes endorsing of Annual Operating Plan, Strategic Plan, assess Investment opportunities, Credit facilities / Credit matters beyond its risk limits and Expenses within the expenditure limit set by the Board and noting of key issues brought to the attention of the managing director or executive management by the management Committees.
- **Audit Committee (AUCOM)** – The Committee is appointed by the Annual General Meeting, meets at least four (4) times per year, in addition to any other meetings to be held when required. and consists of three to five members from SABB's independent directors and of non-Board members who must comprise a majority of members. The committee supervises the Internal Audit Department, monitors and oversee the performance and activities of the Chief Internal Auditor, reviews control weaknesses and system deficiencies. It is also responsible for the review of interim and annual financial statements including compliance with accounting policies, and provides the Board with its comments and feedback. The committee reviews the audit reports and provides its recommendations thereon, and also recommends to the Board the appointment of the Bank's auditors, the fixing of their fees, the review of the audit plan, follow-up on the auditors' work and the review of the Bank's auditors' comments, whilst also approving any work beyond normal audit business, and any other duties as set in the Terms of Reference of the Committee which is endorsed by the Board and approved by the AGM.
- **Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)** – The committee consists of three to five members, and meets on a half yearly basis or more frequently, if required. The committee recommends to the Board nominations for Board membership in line with SABB Board membership policies and criteria as endorsed by the Board and approved by the AGM, annually reviews the skills and capabilities required of those suitable for Board membership including the time needed by a Board member for Board business, reviews the structure of the Board, evaluates the effectiveness thereof as well as of the members and committees and ensures the independence of independent members and the absence of potential conflicts of interest. It also reviews the scope and limits of SABB's governance in addition to drawing-up and approving the compensation and remuneration policies and schemes and submits necessary recommendations in that regard, any other duties as set in the Terms of Reference of the Committee which is endorsed by the Board and approved by the AGM. The committee is chaired by an independent Board member, and consists of non-Executive Board Directors and members from outside the board.
- **Shariah Committee (SC)** – The committee meets periodically to provide SABB and its affiliates Shariah opinions on all Shariah related businesses, enquires, matters and issues submitted to it by Islamic Financial Services. The SABB Shariah Committee has supervisory mandate over SABB and its affiliates. SABB Shariah Committee is an independent committee comprising of most eminent and respected Shariah scholars from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide SABB and its affiliates Shariah opinions on all Shariah related enquires, matters and issues submitted to it by IFS. SABB is committed strictly to comply with Shariah Committee resolutions. Shariah Committee is nominated by SABB Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) and appointed by Board of Directors. NRC shall assess the performance of the committee members based on their competency, knowledge and efficient contribution indicator. SC submits its reports & minutes of meetings to the Board of Directors. The relationship between SC and SABB is governed by Shariah Committee Terms of Reference (TOR).

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

The material risks that may impact SABB's operations are identified and thoroughly assessed and stressed, both qualitatively and quantitatively. The risk review cycle is as follows:

- A monthly review of the top and emerging risks is undertaken and challenged at the RMC through the enterprise risk report and mitigation action plans.
- The risk appetite is reviewed on an ongoing basis by the RMC in consultation with the business functions.
- Risk reports for each risk category are submitted to the BRC quarterly.
- The stress test scenarios and outcomes are updated at least half-yearly based on revised parameters and reviewed by the ALCO and BRC.
- Senior management challenges the risk appetite and risk assessment methodologies at the RMC.
- The BRC challenges and approves the risk appetite, ICAAP and ILAAP.

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss through the failure of a customer or counterparty to honour their commitments as they fall due. Credit risk arises principally in corporate and personal lending, trade finance, treasury and syndication underwriting. Credit risk also arises from off-balance-sheet products such as guarantees and derivatives or from SABB's holdings of debt securities.

A strong culture of prudent and responsible lending is a cornerstone of SABB's risk management philosophy. This is attained through effective control and management of risk, seeking to minimize credit losses while enhancing risk-adjusted returns.

Credit manuals provide clear and consistent lending guidelines, policies, and procedures to manage the corporate and personal banking asset portfolios. These policy manuals are reviewed annually by the Credit Risk Management function and endorsed by Chief Risk Officer (CRO) / Wholesale Credit Oversight Committee (WCOC), Risk Management Committee (RMC) for onward approval by the Board Risk Committee in line with the requirements stipulated in the SAMA Rules on Credit Risk Management.

Credit risk assessment is undertaken by the credit approval function which reports to the Managing Director through the CRO, hence ensuring that they have an appropriate degree of independence. The teams are responsible for credit approval decisions, as well as key aspects of the risk rating systems, including selection, implementation, performance, and oversight.

The approval process is reviewed annually by the BRC with limit delegations cascaded down from the Board level. Within SABB, emphasis is placed on the individual's responsibility for making credit decisions and as such there is a series of delegated approval limits agreed by Board.

A key element in the Bank's credit culture is the proactive management of the portfolio through:

- The regular review of facilities by lending and credit officers, at least annually.
- The operation of an independent special asset management function to handle non-performing and problem exposures.
- The central monitoring of credit concentration in certain countries, specialized industries / sectors, products, customers and customer groups with monthly reports to the RMC and quarterly to BRC. Counterparty Concentration is also tabled at Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO).
- The continual development of improved techniques for measuring and evaluating risk, and for optimizing risk-adjusted return on capital.
- The development and adoption of automated application processing and assessment systems, to enable consistency of decisions and an efficient framework for application processing.
- A structured framework of credit training and accreditation to build risk awareness and credit assessment capabilities.

Personal lending decisions are based on credit scoring models and decision strategies, developed using internal data and credit bureau information from SIMAH; with behavioural scoring applied to support credit card processing, authorisation, collections and limit review decisions.

Provision for credit losses is based on IFRS9, where the Bank is required to recognize Expected Credit Losses (“ECL”), computed through a process which takes into account past events, current conditions and forecast information, and to update the ECL recognized at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk.

SABB operates dedicated special assets and recoveries teams to manage companies in financial distress and non-performing loans to maximise recovery rates. For high value and problematic accounts, the recovery process includes the direct involvement of the Legal Division. For personal banking there is a dedicated collections function undertaking debt counselling and recovery activities at each stage of delinquency, and wherever needed the services of external and overseas recovery agencies are enlisted.

Credit risk consumes the largest proportion of SABB's minimum capital requirement. Within the established principles and parameters SABB ensures that strict capital discipline is maintained through correct pricing and management of credit risks in relation to the regulatory and economic capital requirements.

Market Risk is the risk that movements in market risk factors, including foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices will reduce SABB's income or the value of its portfolios.

Foreign exchange risk (FX) arises from an open position, either long or short, in a foreign currency, creating exposure to a change in the relevant exchange rate.

SABB categorises foreign exchange risk as follows:

- **Trading Book FX risk** - arises from proprietary currency trading i.e. spot, forwards, futures, swaps and options. Trading exposures are controlled through assigning limits to each currency and aggregate exposure levels as well as through VAR and stress testing measures.

- **Banking Book FX risk** - arises from a currency mismatch / revaluation between assets and liabilities, including accrued interest and accrued expenses. The mismatch is transferred to Treasury and managed on daily basis through the trading book.

SABB uses a range of control measures to manage market risk ranging from stop loss limits to sensitivity analysis limits including the present value of a basis point (PVBP) to assess the impact of a movement in interest rates, in addition to VAR limits designed to estimate the potential loss from market movements across a specified time horizon and for a given level of confidence using a historical simulation approach. SABB recognizes the limitations of VAR and complements its analysis with scenario stress testing to evaluate the impact of more extreme but plausible events or movements in market variables.

Whilst SABB uses both VAR and standardised approach rules to manage market risk, capital requirements are assessed for all positions using the standardised approach rules and approaches prescribed by SAMA.

Operational and Resilience Risk (ORR): As a combined Resilience Risk Stewardship and Operational Risk Oversight function, the main objective is to ensure the effective governance and management of Operational and Resilience Risk. ORR do this through the delivery and embedding of effective frameworks, and the end-to-end oversight of processes, risks and controls. This enables ORR to constructively challenge the organisation to understand both its potential and realised impacts from Operational and Resilience risk internal events.

Operational and Resilience Risk governance framework consists of Operational Risk Guidelines, Procedures, Management information to various committees and oversight by the Operational & Resilience Risk Committee. An operational risk assessment process is undertaken periodically and at least annually by each line of business and support function, with the output challenged through the Operational & Resilience Risk Committee (ORRC).

Resilience Risk enables SABB to carry out its business objectives within risk appetite by:

- Creating a consistent viewpoint across six risk themes that are included under the resilience umbrella: Third Party Risk; Information Technology and Cyber Security, Transaction Processing, Business Continuity, Physical Security and Building Unavailability; and
- Aligning the banks focus and skills to material risks, strategic change and innovation across areas of focus that are both highly vulnerable to resilience-related threats and fundamental to SABB’s go-to-market products and service offerings.

SABB has classified risks into two main categories i.e. Financial and Non-Financial Risk. Operational & Resilience Risk forms a part of Non-Financial Risk, which has been further categorised into 8 broad categories of risks as follows:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| • Financial Crime | • Legal Risk | • Shariah Risk | • Regulatory Compliance Risk |
| • Financial Reporting and Tax Risk | • Model Risk | • People Risk | • Resilience Risk |

The Bank has established an Information Security Risk unit reporting to the Chief Risk Officer. This unit provides assurance that the Bank's Infrastructure is secure and is compliant with Information Security/ Cybersecurity Policies by undertaking monitoring of information flows, data risk management and access management over SABB's core systems.

Cybersecurity risk is the probability of exposure or loss resulting from a cyber-attack or data breach on SABB. We continue to strengthen our cyber-control framework and improve our resilience and cybersecurity capabilities, including threat detection and analysis, access control, payment systems controls, data protection, network controls and back-up and recovery. Cyber risk is a priority area for the Bank and is routinely reported at both the RMC and BRC to ensure appropriate visibility, governance, and executive support for our ongoing cybersecurity programme.

From a cybersecurity regulatory point of view, SABB is focused on maintaining compliance with frameworks & initiatives introduced by Saudi Central Bank (SAMA) and National Cybersecurity Authority (NCA) which helps further improve SABB's overall cybersecurity posture. This year, SABB has once again achieved Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS) certification. Furthermore, a continuous cybersecurity awareness programme is in place with an engaging security awareness campaign to further enhance employee & customer awareness and provide protection against potential cyber risks. Data Loss Prevention (DLP) policies have improved to monitor and control the movement of SABB information, and deploy preventative controls to mitigate any data security breach. Access Management Control continues to ensure protection of information assets from unauthorized users, including access control review (access recertification) to bank systems & users.

In addition, ISR ensures Penetration test (PT) & Vulnerability Management (VM) exercises are conducted regularly to identify key threats to the assets. VM results indicate there are zero vulnerabilities on the external facing assets.

The Bank took measures to mitigate the inevitable operational risks arising from this change in working practices and operational risks have been managed to an acceptable level during the year.

This categorisation gives a clearer focus on key risks, and enable better risk management. Each Level 1 Risk has an overall accountable Risk Steward for the holistic assessment and oversight of the combined risk exposure. Each of these 8 Level 1 Risk categories have corresponding Level 2 Risks (which provide detailed guidance on aspects to be covered), listed as under.

Financial Reporting; Tax; Model; Fraud (Internal & External); Potential or money laundering, terrorist financing, commercial concealment and proliferation financing; potential or actual bribery and corruption; potential or actual sanction breaches; potential or actual tax evasion; contractual; dispute management; breach of competition law; intellectual property; employment practices & relations; people management; breach of regulatory duty to clients & other counterparties; inappropriate market conduct; regulatory licensing, permissions & rules; building unavailability, workplace safety; failure to manage third parties; transaction processing; business interruption and incident; failure to protect people and places from physical malevolent act; technology & cyber security; and data.

A Bank Level Operational & Resilience Risk dashboard is used by Senior Management to highlight the major risks and deficiencies. Loss trends reports are reviewed monthly by ORRC and RMC with a quarterly update provided to the BRC.

Systems established to record risks and losses by Basel business lines, risk and loss event categories enable business units to manage their action plans and request for management information reports. Duties are segregated to ensure integrity of loss and risk data in the system. Data is captured and approved in the system by the business. The Operational & Resilience Risk department coordinates the recording process, reconciles the observations to ensure only operational losses are captured and the data meets both SABB and regulatory guidelines in addition to ensuring the quality of the input data.

SABB continued the consolidation/strengthening of its Operational & Resilience Risk Management and Governance processes:

- The Risk Governance Framework was reviewed by the BRC.
- Continued focus on adherence to laws and regulations, Treating Customers Fairly, Protecting Customer Information, Preventing Bribery and Corruption and Preventing Financial Crime.
- SABB continued to fully assess the dependencies and business impact analysis related to the Bank's association with the HSBC Group.
- The Three Lines of Defence model was monitored to underpin our approach to strong risk management. The Three Lines of Defence model defines who is responsible to identify, assess, measure, manage, monitor, and mitigate operational risks, encouraging collaboration and enabling efficient coordination of risk and control activities.
- Risk and Control Assessment (RCA) is a component of the Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) implemented across SABB. The RCA process is designed to provide business/function with a forward looking view of operational risk to help them proactively determine whether their key operational risks are controlled within acceptable levels.
- The Second Line of Defence Risk Steward Reviews has continued and Risk Steward Oversight role within Operational & Resilience Risk.
- The ongoing implementation of findings from independent reviews are tracked using the Operational Risk Repository System (HELIOS). The status update and validation status (undertaken by ORR and INA) is submitted to Risk Management Committee.

Capital requirements are assessed using the standardised approach, which applies one of three fixed percentages to an average of the last three financial years' gross revenues allocated across eight defined business lines.

(e) Process of risk information reporting provided to the board and senior management

The Board is constantly informed and updated regarding the risk status of the bank through several reports. Following are the key reports which are considered comprehensive and provide bank-wide risk assessment on periodic basis.

Monthly Risk Report is submitted to the Risk Management Committee encompassing risks related to the Bank. The report provides a concise overview of all regulatory ratios and thresholds, capital adequacy, asset quality and provision coverage, risk adjusted return, market risk due to the trading activities, interest rate risk in the banking book, major operational risk incidents and mitigating actions, and information security update. The report also includes a review of risk management matters, including reviewing risk appetite, emerging risks and risk policy.

Quarterly Risk Report is submitted to the Board Risk Committee encompassing risks related to the Bank. The report provides a concise overview of key regulatory ratios and thresholds, capital adequacy, asset quality and provision coverage, risk adjusted return, liquidity position of the Bank, market risk due to the trading activities, interest rate risk in the banking book, major operational risk incidents and mitigating actions, and information security update.

Risk appetite monitoring of the Bank is an integral part of the monthly reporting to the senior management. The risk appetite informs strategy and financial planning and risk appetite statement monitoring therefore integrates risk limits and performance targets for the Bank and business groups, and sets overall risk tolerance boundaries. Additionally, it guides management decision making to ensure compliance with regulatory constraints and react to changing economic conditions.

Stress testing is another key component of the quarterly risk reporting process to the Board and senior management. In addition to full scope semi-annual stress testing and annual multi-year stress testing exercise, stressed sensitivity analyses that assesses the potential risk and the resulting impact due to stressed operating scenarios, both macroeconomic or/and idiosyncratic are produced quarterly. The Stress Testing Framework at SABB is comprehensive and enables management and the Board to assess the impact of different scenarios on the bank as a whole and specific portfolios and sub-portfolios in terms of credit quality, liquidity, and capital adequacy.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) are comprehensive exercises through which the Bank conducts a risk assessment on a forward looking basis based on business plans and growth aspirations and risks to achieving those target. The two processes are complementary and provides a complete overview of existing capital adequacy and future capital requirements and current and prospective liquidity requirements to the Board and senior management, which aids long term capital, balance sheet and liquidity management processes in the Bank.

Moreover, senior management exercises its risk management function through various management committees which require more frequent and more granular reporting on risk exposures.

(f) Qualitative information on stress testing

SABB undertakes a range of stress test scenarios to assess the risk and impact of different events on profitability, capital adequacy and liquidity, these include a multi-year stress test which is undertaken annually and informs the ICAAP process. In terms of governance, SABB has a Stress Testing Committee chaired by the Chief Risk Officer and comprising members from businesses and support areas to oversee the development and execution of stress tests within SABB across the various customer segments and risk categories.

SABB has maintained its stress testing framework in line with the Rules on Stress Testing for Banks under Circular reference 60687 BCS 38747 issued by SAMA in November 2011, Basel guidance and industry best practice. Under SABB's stress methodologies, the inputs to each stress test are based on a combination of analytical inputs and expert panels to review the quantitative data and incorporate qualitative factors. As part of the SABB stress testing framework, two reports are produced and submitted to SAMA in March (year-end data) and September (mid-year data) including details of the stress test carried out by the bank considering various customer segments and risk categories. At least three stress-testing scenarios are applied to arrive at the stressed capital ratios, with a view to ensure that the Bank remains adequately capitalized and liquid under stressed conditions during economic down-turns or other stress events. Interim and ad hoc stress tests are also applied from time to time. Stress-testing procedures are in place for Credit, Market (trading book), Interest Rate (Banking book), Liquidity and Operational Risks. Complementary risks are covered under ICAAP and ILAAP.

SABB also runs a series of reverse stress tests to consider scenarios beyond normal business settings to evaluate potential vulnerabilities and assess the mitigation required.

(g) The strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks

The mitigation of credit risk is an important aspect of its effective management and takes many forms.

SABB grants facilities based on the borrower's ability to repay, rather than placing its reliance on credit risk mitigation. SABB nevertheless does hold a range of security to reduce the risk of loss and maximize recovery in case of default. These risk mitigants include but are not limited to, cash, shares, real estate, guarantees and other security. Where applicable benefit is recognized under the Standardised approach in Pillar I.

International and Local Banks Guarantees are referred to Institutional Banking for counterparty and cross border country risk approval.

The granting of facilities and taking of collateral as risk mitigants is governed by defined policies and procedures, as well as the use of bank standard documentation that cater for the offset of credit balances against facilities granted, the control over the integrity and valuation of collateral, and the rights required to enforce and realize security.

A key element in the Bank's credit culture is the proactive management of the portfolio through:

- The regular review of facilities by lending and credit officers, at least annually.
- The operation of an independent special asset management function to handle non-performing and problem exposures.
- The Credit Review and Assurance undertake independent review of the entire credit risk management process across businesses, credit approvals and credit operations and provide assurance and expert advice on design and operating effectiveness of credit risk management.
- The central monitoring of credit concentration in certain countries, industries / sectors, products, customers and customer groups with monthly reports to the RMC and quarterly to Board Risk Committee.

- The continual development of improved techniques for measuring and evaluating risk, and for optimizing risk-adjusted return on capital.
- The development and adoption of automated application processing and assessment systems, to enable consistency of decisions and an efficient framework for application processing.
- A structured framework of credit training and accreditation to build risk awareness and credit assessment capabilities.

Personal lending decisions are based on credit scoring models and decision strategies, developed using internal data and credit bureau information from SIMAH; with behavioural scoring applied to support credit card processing, authorisation, collections and limit review decisions.

For defaulted customers, impairment provisions (collective and discounted cash flow basis) are maintained in accordance with established IFRS accounting practices.

SABB operates dedicated special assets and recoveries teams to manage companies in financial distress and non-performing loans to maximise recovery rates. For high value and problematic accounts, the recovery process includes direct involvement from Legal. For personal banking there is a dedicated Collections function undertaking debt counselling and recovery activities at each stage of delinquency including the use of external and overseas recovery agencies.

SABB's Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) covers liquidity and funding risk and is approved by the BRC annually, and reviewed monthly through the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and RMC, with quarterly reports provided to the BRC.

SABB recognizes the importance of liquidity management and has in place a Liquidity Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) to provide guidance for the Liquidity Crisis Management Team (LCMT) and the ALCO on how to approach any potential liquidity event, defining responsibilities and setting out a predetermined plan of action. The CFP is a crucial tool in effective liquidity and funding risk planning.

OV1: Overview of RWA (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c
	RWA		Minimum capital requirements
	Dec-22	Sep-22	Dec-22
1 Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	229,742,175	220,898,517	18,379,375
2 <i>Of which: standardised approach (SA)</i>	229,742,175	220,898,517	18,379,375
3 <i>Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach</i>	-	-	-
4 <i>Of which: supervisory slotting approach</i>	-	-	-
5 <i>Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach</i>	-	-	-
6 Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	1,011,898	1,195,217	80,952
7 <i>Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk</i>	1,011,898	1,195,217	80,952
8 <i>Of which: Internal Model Method (IMM)</i>	-	-	-
9 <i>Of which: other CCR</i>	-	-	-
10 Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	102	164,950	8
11 Equity positions under the simple risk weight approach	-	-	-
12 Equity investments in funds – look-through approach	-	-	-
13 Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	-	-	-
14 Equity investments in funds – fall-back approach	128,288	128,263	10,263
15 Settlement risk	-	-	-
16 Securitisation exposures in banking book	-	-	-
17 <i>Of which: securitisation internal ratings-based approach (SEC-IRBA)</i>	-	-	-
18 <i>Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA)</i>	-	-	-
19 <i>Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)</i>	-	-	-
20 Market risk	7,091,185	3,278,970	567,295
21 <i>Of which: standardised approach (SA)</i>	7,091,185	3,278,970	567,295
22 <i>Of which: internal model approaches (IMA)</i>	-	-	-
23 Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	-	-	-
24 Operational risk	16,212,894	16,212,894	1,297,031
25 Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	2,065,850	3,748,661	165,268
26 Floor adjustment	-	-	-
27 Total (1 + 6 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 20 + 23 + 24 + 25 + 26)	256,252,391	245,627,470	20,500,192

LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

(a) Explanation of significant differences between the amounts in columns (a) and (b) in LI1

This section sets out the main reasons why the measurement of regulatory exposures is not directly comparable with the financial information presented in the Annual Report and Accounts 2022.

The basis of consolidation for the purpose of financial accounting under IFRSs, described in Note 1 of the Annual Report and Accounts 2022, differs from that used for regulatory purposes as described below.

The Pillar 3 Disclosures 2022 are prepared in accordance with regulatory capital adequacy concepts and rules, while the Annual Report and Accounts 2022 are prepared in accordance with IFRSs. The purpose of the regulatory balance sheet is to provide a point-in-time ('PIT') value of all balance sheet assets. The regulatory exposure value includes an estimation of risk, and is expressed as the amount expected to be outstanding if and when the counterparty defaults.

Subsidiaries engaged in insurance activities are excluded from the regulatory consolidation by excluding assets, liabilities and post-acquisition reserves, leaving the investment of these insurance subsidiaries to be recorded at 250% risk weight.

The difference between total assets on the regulatory balance sheet is shown in table LI1, and the credit risk and CCR exposure values are shown in LI2. Moreover, regulatory exposure classes are based on different criteria from accounting asset types and are therefore not comparable on a line by line basis.

(b) Explanation of the origins of differences between carrying values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes shown in LI2

On-Balance Sheet

In case of On-Balance Sheet items, currently there are some differences between carrying values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes such as certain provisions, collateral and deconsolidation of insurance entity.

Under IFRS, netting is only permitted if legal right of set-off exists and the cash flows are intended to be settled on a net basis. Under Basel regulatory rules, however, netting is applied for capital calculations if there is legal certainty and the positions are managed on a net collateralised basis. As a consequence, the bank recognises greater netting under the Basel rules, reflecting the close-out provisions that would take effect in the event of default of a counterparty rather than just those transactions that are actually settled net in the normal course of business.

Fair value is defined as the best estimate of the price that would be received to sell an asset or be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Off-Balance Sheet & Derivatives

In case of Off-Balance sheet and Derivatives Notional values are populated as total carrying / accounting value whereas credit equivalent amounts (i.e. after applying conversion factors including Add-on adjustments in case of Derivative portfolio are populated under respective regulatory framework.

(c) Valuation methodologies

For details refer to published Financial Statement note no. 1.1 Basis of preparation section f) ii. Fair Value Measurement.

L11 Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statements with regulatory risk categories
(Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values 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	19,258,718	19,258,718	19,258,718	-	-	-
2	Due from banks and other financial institutions	5,871,533	5,871,533	5,871,533	-	-	-
3	Positive fair value derivative	2,538,073	2,538,073	-	2,538,073	2,538,073	-
4	Investments, net	86,363,159	86,363,159	86,363,159	-	-	-
5	Loans and advances, net	183,132,250	183,132,250	183,132,250	-	-	-
6	Investment in associates	599,289	599,289	599,289	-	-	-
7	Property and equipment, net	3,621,644	3,621,644	3,621,644	-	-	-
8	Goodwill & Other Intangibles	10,837,035	-	-	-	-	10,837,035
9	Other assets	2,228,976	2,228,976	2,228,976	-	-	-
	Total assets	314,450,676	303,613,642	301,075,568	2,538,073	2,538,073	10,837,035
Liabilities							
10	Due to Banks and other financial institutions	25,517,302	-	-	-	-	25,517,302
11	Customer deposits	214,278,851	-	-	-	-	214,278,851
12	Negative fair value derivative	1,907,436	-	-	-	-	1,907,436
13	Debt securities in issue	5,114,836	-	-	-	-	5,114,836
14	Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Other liabilities	12,949,046	-	-	-	-	12,949,046
	Total liabilities	259,767,470	-	-	-	-	259,767,470

LI2 Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e
	Items subject to:				
	Total	Credit risk framework	Securitisation framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1 Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	303,613,642	301,075,568	-	2,538,073	2,538,073
2 Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	-	-	-	-	-
Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	303,613,642	301,075,568	-	2,538,073	2,538,073
3 Off-balance sheet amounts	205,897,253	55,143,300	-	-	-
4 Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
5 Differences due to financial collateral on standardised approach	-	575,937	-	-	-
6 Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	2,751,044	-	-	-
7 Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
8 Derivatives	156,507,681	60,207,444	-	57,669,371	57,669,371
9 Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	666,018,576	416,426,312	-	60,207,444	60,207,444

CC1: Composition of regulatory capital (Figures in SAR 000's)

	Components ¹ of regulatory capital reported by the bank	Source based on reference letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Instruments and reserves		
1 Directly issued qualifying common share capital (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) plus related stock surplus	20,547,945	C
2 Retained earnings	7,635,536	F + G
3 Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	27,890,479	D + E
4 Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
5 Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6 Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	56,073,960	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Regulatory adjustments		
7 Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8 Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	9,047,530	
9 Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	1,789,504	
10 Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
11 Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12 Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13 Securitisation gain on sale (as set out in paragraph 562 of Basel II framework)	-	
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 netted off 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, net of eligible short positions, 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, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20 Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21 Deferred tax assets 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: mortgage servicing rights	-	
25 of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26 National specific regulatory adjustments	-	
REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO COMMON EQUITY TIER 1 IN RESPECT OF AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO PRE-BASEL III TREATMENT	-	
OF WHICH: [INSERT NAME OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	
OF WHICH:...	-	
27 Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28 Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	10,837,035	
29 Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	45,236,926	

Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-
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, net of eligible short positions, 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 (net of eligible short positions)	-
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
	REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO ADDITIONAL TIER 1 IN RESPECT OF AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO PRE-BASEL III TREATMENT	-
	OF WHICH: [INSERT NAME OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
	OF WHICH: ...	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	45,236,926
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	5,000,000
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
50	Provisions	795,143
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	-
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments	5,795,142
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
	REGULATORY ADJUSTMENTS APPLIED TO TIER 2 IN RESPECT OF AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO PRE-BASEL III TREATMENT	-
	OF WHICH: [INSERT NAME OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
	OF WHICH: ...	-
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	5,795,142
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	51,032,068
	RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS IN REPECT OF AMOUNTS SUBJECT TO PRE-BASEL III TREATMENT	-
	OF WHICH: [INSERT NAME OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
	OF WHICH: ...	-
60	Total risk weighted assets	256,252,391

Capital ratios	
61 Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.65%
62 Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.65%
63 Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	19.91%
64 Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.54%
65 of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%
66 of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.04%
67 of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	0.50%
68 Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.65%
National minima (if different from Basel 3)	
69 National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)	n/a
70 National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)	n/a
71 National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel 3 minimum)	n/a
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	
72 Non-significant investments in the capital of other financials	-
73 Significant investments in the common stock of financials	-
74 Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-
75 Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2	
76 Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	795,143
77 Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	2,911,854
78 Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-
79 Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)	
80 Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
81 Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
82 Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
83 Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-
84 Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-
85 Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-

CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c
	Balance sheet as in Published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
Assets			
Cash and balances with SAMA	19,258,718	19,258,718	
Due from banks and other financial institutions	5,871,533	5,871,533	
Positive fair value derivatives	2,538,073	2,538,073	
Investments, net	86,363,159	86,363,159	
Loans and advances, net	183,132,250	183,132,250	
<i>of which Stage 1 & 2 provisions</i>	2,751,044	795,143	A
Investment in a joint venture and an associate	599,289	599,289	
Property and equipment, net	3,621,644	3,621,644	
Goodwill & Intangibles	10,837,035	-	
Other assets	2,228,976	2,228,976	
Total assets	314,450,676	303,613,642	
Liabilities			
Due to Banks and other financial institutions	25,517,302	25,517,302	
Customer deposits	214,278,851	214,278,851	
Debt securities in issue	5,114,836	5,000,000	
<i>of which Tier 2 capital instruments</i>	5,114,836	5,000,000	B
Borrowings	-	-	
Negative fair value derivatives	1,907,436	1,907,436	
Other liabilities	12,949,046	12,949,046	
Total liabilities	259,767,470	259,652,634	
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	20,547,945	20,547,945	
<i>of which amount eligible for CET1</i>	20,547,945	20,547,945	C
<i>of which amount eligible for AT1</i>	-	-	
Statutory reserves	20,547,945	20,547,945	D
Other reserves	7,342,534	7,342,534	E
Retained earnings	6,244,780	7,635,536	F
Proposed dividends	-	-	G
Total shareholders' equity	54,683,204	56,073,960	
Non-controlling interest	-	-	
Goodwill & Intangibles	-	(10,837,035)	
Other (ECL Transitioned amount and Provision stages)	-	116,774	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	314,450,674	305,006,333	

CCA1: Main features of regulatory capital instruments and of other TLAC-eligible instruments

		a
		Quantitative / Qualitative information
1	Issuer	Saudi British Bank (SABB)
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSPIN, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	ISIN No.SA153VK0GKJ8
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	The instrument is governed by the laws of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
3a	Means by which enforceability requirement of Section 13 of the TLAC Term Sheet is achieved (for other TLAC-eligible instruments governed by foreign law)	NA
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Eligible
6	Eligible at solo/group/group&solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Subordinated Sukuk
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in mil, as of most recent reporting date)	SAR 5,000 mil
9	Par value of instrument	SAR 5,000mil
10	Accounting classification	Liability - amortised cost
11	Original date of issuance	22 July 2020
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	22 July 2030
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Option call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Call option only available after 5 years or for a regulatory or tax event, 22 July 2025 as the date for redemption, SABB shall be entitled to redeem in whole, but not in part, by giving not less than thirty (30) days' not more than sixty (60) days' notice to the Sukukholders
16	Subsequent call dates if applicable	As above
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or Floating dividend/coupon	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	6 months SIBOR + 195bps
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory
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)	Terms of contract of the instrument provide the legal basis for SAMA to trigger write-down (a contractual approach)
32	If write-down, full or partial	Written down fully or partial
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
34	If temporary writedown, description of the write-up mechansim	
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Subordinated. Senior bondholders are immediately senior to this instrument.
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N/A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical capital buffer

Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate
KSA	0.00%	0.000%
GCC and ME	0.0% to 2.5%	0.008%
North America	0.0% to 2.5%	0.000%
Europe	0.0% to 2.5%	0.000%
South East Asia	0.0% to 2.5%	0.001%
Others	0.0% to 2.5%	0.000%
Total		0.009%

LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure (Figures in SAR 000's)

	A
1 Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	314,452,040
2 Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but	-
3 Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative	-
4 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	60,207,444
5 Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repos and similar secured lending)	-
6 Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off balance sheet exposures)	65,744,821
7 Other adjustments	(505,584)
8 Leverage ratio exposure	439,898,722

LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template (Figures in SAR 000's)

		a	b
		Dec-22	Sep-22
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	313,946,457	298,940,434
2	(Relevant Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)		-
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	313,946,457	298,940,434
Derivative exposures			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (ie net of eligible cash variation margin)	1,022,378	1,441,448
5	Add-on amounts for Potential Financial Exposure (PFE) associated with all derivatives transactions	224,489	385,500
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting	-	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	60,207,444	58,143,791
Securities financing transaction exposures			
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
14	Credit Conversion Factor (CCR) exposure for Security Financing Transaction (SFT) assets	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	205,897,253	192,184,856
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(140,152,432)	(131,936,377)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	65,744,821	60,248,479
Capital and total exposures			
20	Tier 1 capital	45,236,925	44,117,150
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	439,898,722	417,332,704
Leverage ratio			
22	Basel III leverage ratio	10.28%	10.57%

LIQA – Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that Saudi British Bank (SABB) does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations when they fall due, or will have to do so at excessive cost. This risk can arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. Funding risk (a particular form of liquidity risk) arises when the necessary liquidity to fund illiquid asset positions cannot be obtained at the expected terms and when required.

The Bank has an internal Liquidity and Funding Risk Framework, using the external Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Requirement (NSFR) SAMA regulatory framework as a foundation, but adding extra metrics/limits and overlays to address the risks that the Bank considers are not adequately reflected by the external regulatory framework.

The decision to create an internal framework modelled around the external regulatory framework was driven by the need to ensure that the external and internal frameworks are directionally aligned and to ensure that the Bank's internal funds transfer pricing framework incentivises the business lines to collectively comply with both the external (regulatory) and the internal risk tolerance.

The objective of the LCR is to limit the risks of severe cash outflows owing to an over-reliance on volatile funding sources and certain lending commitments. Under the LCR, SABB is required to hold a minimum level of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) to withstand an acute stress scenario lasting 30 days. The LCR is specifically designed to improve the short-term resilience of SABB against liquidity shocks. By contrast, the NSFR is designed to limit the risks emanating from excessive maturity mismatches over the medium to long term. More specifically, the NSFR requires SABB to fund illiquid assets with a minimum amount of stable liabilities over a horizon of one year.

The LCR and NSFR framework defines customer deposits as "stable", "semi-stable", and "non-stable". Stable and semi-stable funds are defined as deposits that are less likely to be actively managed by customers and therefore, more likely to remain with the bank during a period of stress. Equally, non-stable funds are defined as those deposits that are more actively managed by customers and more likely to be withdrawn at the early indication of market stress forming part of the LCR calculations.

As a general policy, SABB seeks to be self-sufficient with regards to funding its own operations from 'stable' deposits. Exceptions are permitted to facilitate the efficient funding of certain short-term treasury requirements and start-up ventures, which do not have access to deposit markets.

The cashflow stress testing process estimates the potential severe adverse P&L and capital impacts in a liquidity crisis, with a view to assessing the bank's ability to maintain an adequate liquidity position in such a scenario.

SABB has established Risk Appetite Statements covering liquidity risk that are approved by the Board Risk Committee annually, and reviewed monthly through Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and Risk Management Committee (RMC) with quarterly reports provided to the Board Risk Committee (BRC).

SABB manages and reports balance sheet liquidity against the following key ratios:

- **Asset to Deposit Ratio (ADR)** – Monitors the extent to which customer advances are covered by customer deposits.
- **SAMA Liquid Reserve Requirement** – Minimum 20% of deposit liabilities to be held in liquid assets maturing in less than 1 month, treasury bills and government bonds in accordance with Article 7 of the Banking Control Law.
- **Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)** – Minimum requirement of 100% requiring SABB to hold enough liquid assets which can, if needed, be converted easily into cash in private markets to survive a 30-day stress scenario.
- **Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)** – Minimum requirement of 100% requiring SABB to hold a minimum amount of stable funding relative to the liquidity profiles of asset activities over one-year horizon.

SABB assesses and manages liquidity risk through clearly defined liquidity policies which form part of a broader Liquidity and Funding framework and funding plan which is reviewed and approved by ALCO and BRC.

The Finance Department prepares a bank-wide liquidity report, which is monitored daily against approved limits and regulatory requirements by Senior Management, along with an 18 months rolling forecast balance sheet on a quarterly basis showing expected loan and deposit growth.

SABB manages and monitors depositor and debt security concentration in order to avoid undue reliance on large individual depositors and ensuring a satisfactory overall funding mix and maturity profile of deposit and debt securities.

SABB maintain a cushion of unencumbered, high quality, liquid assets mainly comprising of deposits with the central bank, cash and unencumbered sovereign debt, that can be liquidated or repoed in times of stressed liquidity. The asset tolerance limit is defined and monitored by ALCO on a monthly basis.

Stress tests based on LCR and NSFR requirements are conducted to assess the liquidity position across a range of maturity bands and through the application of bank specific and market wide scenarios.

Current accounts and savings deposits payable on demand or at short notice form a significant part of SABB's funding and there is considerable focus on maintaining the stability of such deposits. SABB manages and monitors depositor and debt security concentration in order to avoid undue reliance on large individual depositors and ensuring a satisfactory overall funding mix and maturity profile of deposit and debt securities.

A comprehensive Contingency Funding Plan is in place and tested on an annual basis. The plan identifies early indicators of stress conditions and describes actions to be taken in the event of difficulties arising from systemic or other crises, while minimising adverse long-term implications for the business.

SABB has at its disposal a wide range of money market and capital sources to cover the funding needs. SABB continues to monitor the need to further diversify its sources and tenor of funds through its debt issuances in both local and international markets. The mark to market of the Bank's back to back derivative exposures does not have significant impact on liquidity management.

As per SAMA guidelines, a currency is considered as "significant" if the aggregate liabilities denominated in that currency amounts to five per cent or more of the bank's total liabilities. Only SAR and USD are material currencies and are monitored accordingly.

The main contributors of the LCR of the Bank are unencumbered, high quality liquid assets (HQLAs) and net cash outflows primarily arising from customer deposits.

The 3-month average of the LCR amounted to 172% as at 31st December 2022 from 179% as at 30th September 2022 mainly due to an increase of Net Cash Outflows partially offset by an increase in HQLA over the 30-day stress horizon.

The NSFR as at 31st December 2022 improved by 1.28% to 128.00% compared to 126.72% as at 30th September 2022 mainly due to an increase in retail and corporate funding, which was partially offset by an increase in Interbank lending and HQLAs.

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b
	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High-quality liquid assets		
1 Total High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		87,322,535
Cash outflows		
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	58,125,444	5,173,072
3 Stable deposits	-	-
4 Less stable deposits	58,125,444	5,173,072
5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	131,136,948	61,950,878
6 Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	-	-
7 Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	131,136,948	61,950,878
8 Unsecured debt	-	-
9 Secured wholesale funding	-	-
10 Additional requirements, of which:	227,125,103	6,656,797
11 Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	108,604	108,604
12 Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
13 Credit and liquidity facilities	5,107,273	510,727
14 Other contractual funding obligations	66,797	66,797
15 Other contingent funding obligations	221,842,429	5,970,669
16 TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	416,387,495	73,780,747
Cash inflows		
17 Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	-	-
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	34,334,093	22,655,434
19 Other cash inflows	491,037	331,800
20 TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	34,825,130	22,987,233
21 TOTAL HQLA		87,322,535
22 TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS		50,793,513
23 LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (%)		171.92%

LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio(NSFR) (Figures in SAR 000's)

		a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1yr	≥ 1yr	
Available Stable Funding (ASF) items						
1	Capital	56,073,960	-	-	5,000,000	61,073,960
2	Regulatory capital	56,073,960	-	-	-	56,073,960
3	Other capital instruments and liabilities with effective residual maturity of one year or more	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:	61,010,093	12,503,049	1,963,034	2,314,063	70,242,622
5	Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-
6	Less stable deposits	61,010,093	12,503,049	1,963,034	2,314,063	70,242,622
7	Wholesale funding:	88,962,815	67,766,968	892,468	4,383,664	72,088,398
8	Operational deposits	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other wholesale funding	88,962,815	67,766,968	892,468	4,383,664	72,088,398
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:	13,580,563	-	-	-	-
12	NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	13,580,563	-	-	-	-
14	Total ASF	-	-	-	-	203,404,980
Required Stable Funding (RSF) items						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	-	-	-	-
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	9,549,871	80,501,805	18,341,597	167,524,256	139,378,867
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	3,308,273	7,600,488	63,141,847	3,702,530
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	5,716,339	-	-	857,451
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:	8,950,582	67,361,615	10,356,602	96,569,942	125,418,851
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	599,289	4,115,578	384,506	7,812,467	9,400,035
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	2,277,678	3,621,644	13,375,109	19,274,431
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	-
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-
29	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	2,538,074	2,538,074
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	-	-	-	-
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	-	2,277,678	3,621,644	10,837,035	16,736,357
32	Off-balance sheet items	-	-	-	214,305,801	255,058
33	Total RSF	-	-	-	-	158,908,356
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	128.00%

CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk

(a) How the business model translates into the components of the bank's credit risk profile

Credit risk represents our largest regulatory capital requirement.

The principal objectives of our credit risk management function are:

- to maintain a strong culture of responsible lending and a robust credit risk policy and control framework;
- to both partner and challenge our businesses in defining, implementing and continually re-evaluating our credit risk appetite under actual and stress scenario conditions; and
- to ensure there is independent, expert scrutiny of credit risks, their costs and their mitigation.

Credit risk, is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities that arises from loans and advances, and investment activities. There is also credit risk on credit related commitments, contingencies and derivatives.

The Wholesale Credit Risk, Retail Credit Risk, Special Assets Management, along with Credit Risk Business Management are the constituent parts of the bank's Credit Risk function that supports the Chief Officer's oversight for credit risks. Their major duties comprise undertaking independent reviews of large and high-risk credit proposals, managing retail credit risk, overseeing large exposure policy, owning our credit policy and credit systems programmes, overseeing portfolio management and reporting on risk matters to senior executive management and to regulators. These credit risk areas work closely with other parts of the Risk function; for example, with Operational Risk on the internal control framework and with risk business Management on the risk appetite process. In addition, they work jointly with Enterprise Risk Management and the Finance function on stress testing.

SABB is a diversified financial services institution operating in Saudi Arabia, with a range of business activities and income streams. SABB offers a wide range of credit products through three core business segments; Corporate and Institutional Banking (CIB) and Wealth and Personal Banking(WPM).

- Corporate and Institutional Banking caters to the banking requirements of commercial banking customers, top-end Saudi companies that are globally active; multinational companies operating in Saudi Arabia but headquartered overseas; and institutional clients such as ministries, government agencies and departments, banks and other financial institutions. This includes the provision of credit facilities, trade and receivables finance, guarantees and other credit products.

Wealth and Personal Banking caters to the banking requirements of personal and private banking customers including current accounts, personal finance, home finance and credit cards.

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

SABB has established clear standards to be met by employees, for application across the Bank. This includes a set of Board Risk Committee approved risk appetite statements that reflect the banks appetite for credit risk across different segments, sectors, products and borrower types.

Credit manuals provide clear and consistent lending guidelines, policies, and procedures to manage the corporate and personal banking asset portfolios. These policy manuals are reviewed annually by the designated Credit Risk Management function and approved by the Board Risk Committee. In line with SAMA Rules on Credit Risk Management.

The Bank manages credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits.

SABB assesses the probability of default of counterparties using internal rating tools. Also the Bank uses external ratings, of major rating agencies, where available.

The Bank also seeks to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification of lending activities to ensure that there is no undue concentration of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or business.

Authority to carry out various activities and responsibilities for financial performance are delegated to SABB management within limits set by the Board. Authorities to enter into credit exposures are delegated within limits to EXCOM and designated senior management and credit managers. The concurrence of the EXCOM is required, however, for credit proposals with specified higher risk characteristics.

The approval process is reviewed annually by the Board Risk Committee with limit delegations cascaded down from the Board. Within SABB, emphasis is placed on the individual's responsibility for making credit decisions and as such there is a series of delegated approval limits agreed by Board.

Personal finance credit decisions are based on credit scoring models and decision strategies, developed using internal data and credit bureau information from SIMAH; with behavioural scoring applied to support credit card processing, authorisation, collections and limit review decisions.

Credit Risk identification and monitoring systems and procedures are in place in SABB to identify, control and report on any emerging risks.

(c) Structure and organisation of the credit risk management and control function

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach within SABB and for reviewing its effectiveness. The Board's designated committee for risk matters is the Board Risk Committee which approves and provides oversight and guidance for the Bank's risk framework, plans and performance targets, which include the establishment of risk appetite statements, risk management strategies, the appointment of senior officers, the sector limits and for establishment of effective control procedures.

The Bank has established a number of risk committees from the Board level to the middle management level in order to ensure that all risks to which the Bank is exposed are managed effectively.

SABB operates independent credit risk management function which provides a high-level oversight and management of Credit risk. The credit teams are responsible for credit review, credit approval decisions, as well as key aspects of the risk rating systems, including selection, implementation, performance, and oversight.

A dedicated special assets and recoveries team reporting to the Chief Risk Officer manages companies which are in financial distress and non-performing. For personal banking there is a dedicated collections function undertaking debt counselling and recovery activities at each stage of delinquency including the use of external and overseas recovery agencies.

In SABB the administration of credit facilities is performed by an independent Corporate Credit Operations function. This function is responsible for ensuring completeness of documentation in accordance with approved terms and conditions, along with undertaking the management and control of facilities.

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

The Board is also responsible for internal control in SABB and for reviewing its effectiveness. The framework of standards, policies and key procedures that the Directors have established is designed to provide effective segregation of duties and internal control within SABB for managing risks within the accepted risk appetite along with the on-going identification, evaluation and management of the significant risks faced by the Bank.

SABB's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate and effective system of internal control which encompasses the policies, procedures/ processes and information systems as approved by the Board, that facilitate effective and efficient operations. The bank has implemented a 'Three Lines of Defence' model for managing risks facing the Bank.

Business management, as the First Line of Defence, is responsible for defining operating procedures and standards across all areas under their responsibility. Specific business manuals are established by functions covering all material risks including credit, market, liquidity, information security, capital, compliance, model, reputational, strategic and other operational risks. Business management is also responsible for implementing effective monitoring mechanisms to identify, assess, measure, manage, monitor, and mitigate operational risks and prevent deviations or breaches from established policies and regulatory requirements.

The Second Line of Defence comprises various risk management functions which maintain oversight of risks including credit, market, legal, compliance, information technology and reputational risks as well as various operational risks relating to business continuity, security and fraud. These functions act as the risk stewards, who set policies and guidelines for managing risks, provide advice to support these policies and test effectiveness of the first line processes in adherence to the policies. They also challenge the First Line of Defence to ensure that its risk management activities are working effectively. The second Line of Defence operates independently of the operational management in the First Line of Defence.

The Credit function undertakes credit reviews to ensure that the facilities are in line with the Bank's credit policy & procedures, SAMA guidelines and are appropriately structured to ensure the end use of funds. They also monitor the financial performance & condition, approval conditions wherever applicable and past dues to identify early warning signs.

As part of the second line, the Compliance function conducts the oversight of business operations and necessary management action to ensure conformity with regulatory requirements, particularly the Rules for Opening of Bank Accounts, Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorism Finance Fighting Rules, CMA Rules and Regulations, and other key international regulatory requirements.

Internal Audit (INA) represents the Third Line of Defence and independently reviews the design effectiveness and operating efficiency of internal control systems and policies focusing on the areas of significant risks to the Bank as determined by a risk based grading approach. The Audit Committee supervises Internal Audit and reviews control weaknesses and system deficiencies.

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

Systems and procedures are in place to identify, control and report on the material risk issues facing SABB. The top level governance committee reports encompass the Risk Appetite Statements, Risk Heat map and Top and Emerging Risks, market risk positions, stress testing, and specific reports for sectors or segments. Exposures to current and emerging risks are monitored through the various risk management committees, and the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) where the business is challenged by the Chief Risk Officer.

More granular reports for monitoring and control purposes are provided on periodic basis - monthly, quarterly- to Senior Management. The reports cover a range of material risk issues and trends including, risk exceptions, watch lists, portfolio quality, and concentration risk in term of industries, countries and individual counterparties.

CR1 : Credit Quality Asset (Figures in SAR 000's)

		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances / Impairments	Net Value
Exposure		Defaulted Exposures	Non-Defaulted Exposures		(a+b-c)
1	Loans	8,736,402	180,406,327	6,010,480	183,132,249
2	Debt Securities	-	86,372,620	9,461	86,363,159
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	3,045,373	96,898,708	953,737	98,990,344
4	Total	11,781,775	363,677,655	6,973,678	368,485,752

CR2 Changes in stock of Defaulted Loans and Debt Securities (Figures in SAR 000's)

		a
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	7,983,143
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	1,128,752
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	(202,066)
4	Amounts written off	(597,869)
5	Other changes	(178,149)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)	8,133,811

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

(a) The scope and definitions of “past due” and “impaired” exposures used for accounting purposes and the differences, if any, between the definition of past due and default for accounting and regulatory purposes

The scope and definition of past due is when customer fails to meet his payment obligations on time and the amount due is classified as past due. The number of days amount remains past due is counted and termed as the past due period. While an impaired exposure is considered by the bank as a credit obligation that the customer is unlikely to repay without recourse by the bank to actions such as realizing security (if held).

(b) The extent of past-due exposures (more than 90 days) that are not considered to be impaired and the reasons for this

The 90 days past due rule will be generally applied unless the bank has strong evidence that will support different classification. Therefore, it has been assessed on case by case basis and those cases past due for 90 days without any solid evidence that account will be regularized soon will be considered for impairment while cases were technically past dues for 90 or more days and has solid evidence of clear sources of repayment/restructuring, then the case will be documented and approved by proper authority.

(c) Description of methods used for determining impairments

The Bank has adopted IFRS9 – Financial Instruments from 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 replaces the ‘incurred loss’ model in IAS 39 with an ‘expected credit loss’ model (ECL). IFRS9 requires the Bank to record an allowance for ECLs for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss, together with loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the probability of default over the life of the asset. If the financial asset meets the definition of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI), the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset. If the financial asset meets the corporate default definition, the allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) methodology.

(e) Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity

For breakdown please refer to quantitative disclosures B.9.1, B.9.2, B.9.3, respectively.

(f) Amounts of impaired exposures (according to the definition used by the bank for accounting purposes) and related allowances and write-offs, broken down by geographical areas and industry

For breakdown please refer to the following tables B.9.4 and B.9.5.

(g) Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures

For breakdown please refer to the following tables B.9.6

B.9.1 : Geographic Breakdown (Figures in SAR 000's)

Portfolios	Geographic area						Total
	Saudi Arabia	Other GCC & Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Others Countries	
Sovereigns and central banks:	91,337,021	553,844	3,121	3,066,497	-	1,705	94,962,189
SAMA and Saudi Government	91,337,021	-	-	-	-	-	91,337,021
Others	-	553,844	3,121	3,066,497	-	1,705	3,625,167
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	7,298,463	-	-	-	-	-	7,298,463
Banks and securities firms	7,060,110	5,204,137	4,519,382	3,025,876	13,800	3,762,937	23,586,243
Corporates	183,713,687	191,058	86	305,656	189	1,434,087	185,644,764
Retail non-mortgages	23,281,067	38,765	12,415	7,850	80,980	115,666	23,536,743
Small Business Facilities Enterprises (SBFE's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	21,698,187	1,895	3,768	1,845	755	6,002	21,712,453
Residential	21,698,187	1,895	3,768	1,845	755	6,002	21,712,453
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitized assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	833,642	-	1,665	8,293	-	193,632	1,037,233
Others	6,088,049	-	20,108	-	-	-	6,108,158
Total	341,310,227	5,989,699	4,560,546	6,416,017	95,724	5,514,030	363,886,244

B.9.2 : Industry Sector Breakdown (Figures in SAR 000's)

Portfolios	Industry sector											Total	
	Government and quasi government	Banks and other financial institutions	Agriculture and fishing	Manufacturing	Mining and quarrying	Electricity, water, gas and health services	Building and construction	Commerce	Transportation and communication	Services	Consumer loans and credit cards		Others
Sovereigns and central banks:	94,962,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,962,189
SAMA and Saudi Government	91,337,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,337,021
Others	3,625,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,625,167
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	469,645	14,071	2,994,949	104,318	496,131	-	3,325,842	7,404,956
Banks and securities firms	-	23,479,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,479,750
Corporates	-	-	589,910	33,060,077	-	20,356,880	37,331,324	52,862,908	14,550,681	12,522,875	-	14,370,109	185,644,764
Retail non-mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,536,743	-	23,536,743
Small Business Facilities Enterprises (SBFE's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,712,453	-	21,712,453
Residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,712,453	-	21,712,453
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitized assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	1,037,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,037,233
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,108,158	6,108,158
Total	94,962,189	24,516,983	589,910	33,060,077	-	20,826,524	37,345,395	55,857,857	14,654,999	13,019,006	45,249,195	23,804,109	363,886,244

B.9.3 : Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown (Figures in SAR 000's)

Portfolios	Maturity breakdown								Total
	Less than 8 days	8-30 days	30-90 days	90-180 days	180-360 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	Over 5 years *	
Sovereigns and central banks:	4,039,485	4,715,713	150,961	721,635	7,650,318	19,951,503	14,425,061	43,307,514	94,962,189
SAMA and Saudi Government	4,039,485	4,668,131	150,961	721,635	7,515,905	19,929,012	14,297,397	40,014,495.84	91,337,021
Others	-	47,582	-	-	134,413	22,490	127,664	3,293,018	3,625,167
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	111,647	578,729	234,225	347,906	1,296,542	1,192,452	471,792	3,171,662	7,404,956
Banks and securities firms	2,986,022	183,695	1,259,740	1,526,058	1,270,695	8,298,786	3,964,669	3,990,084.81	23,479,750
Corporates	8,856,292	17,118,725	30,113,054	18,759,151	16,770,722	24,699,422	29,727,408	39,599,990.26	185,644,764
Retail non-mortgages	974,214	2,166,780	605,783	815,123	873,804	968,006.87	16,486,254.44	646,778.32	23,536,743
Small Business Facilities Enterprises (SBFE's)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortgages	21,712,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,712,453
Residential	21,712,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,712,453
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitized assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity	-	-	-	-	-	1,037,233	-	-	1,037,233
Others	128,269	-	-	-	-	5,979,889	-	-	6,108,158
Total	38,808,380	24,763,641	32,363,763	22,169,872	27,862,082	62,127,292	65,075,184	90,716,029	363,886,244

* Items with no fixed maturities such as statutory legal reserve, equity and other assets items are included in over 5 years.

B.9.4: Impaired exposures, Allowances and Write-offs by industry (Figures in SAR 000's)

Industry sector	Impaired exposures	Allowances	Write-offs
Government and quasi government	241	272	-
Banks and other financial institutions	32,035	38,707	-
Agriculture and fishing	-	12,016	-
Manufacturing	1,184,370	565,536	179,856
Mining and quarrying	1,574	7,399	-
Electricity, water, gas and health services	391,743	102,519	-
Building and construction	1,985,204	1,596,619	253,658
Commerce	3,462,658	2,440,787	164,354
Transportation and communication	6,194	23,938	-
Services	382,833	298,174	-
Consumer loans and credit cards	534,792	893,384	-
Others	152,167	31,129	-
Total	8,133,811	6,010,480	597,868

B.9.5: Impaired exposures, Allowances and Write-offs by Geographic (Figures in SAR 000's)

Geographic area	Impaired Exposures	Allowances	Write-offs
Saudi Arabia	8,133,811	(6,010,480)	1,077,482
Other GCC & Middle East			
Europe			
North America			
South East Asia			
Others countries			
Total	8,133,811	(6,010,480)	1,077,482

B.9.6: Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures (Figures in SAR 000's)

Bucket	Total
Less than 90 Days	662,097
From 90 to 180 Days	307,379
From 180 days to 360 days	533,263
Over 360 Days	2,565,127
Total	4,067,866

CRC: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit risk mitigation techniques

(a) Core features of policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on- and off-balance sheet netting

SABB uses netting for computation of counterparty credit risk of regulatory stipulated margining counterparties. In all other cases the bank does not use on- and off-balance sheet netting for capital adequacy reporting. The bank uses deposit / cash as collateral.

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

The Bank in the ordinary course of lending activities holds collaterals as security to mitigate credit risk in the loans and advances. These collaterals mostly include time and demand and other cash deposits, financial guarantees, local equities, real estate and other fixed assets.

Management monitors the market value of collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreements. It also monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the provision for credit losses.

The bank's approach when granting credit facilities is to evaluate each proposal on its own merits, rather than on availability of collateral. Where credit risk mitigation is available in the form of eligible non-financial collateral or credit derivatives, the exposure is divided into covered and uncovered portions. The covered portion, which is determined after applying the appropriate "haircut". The value of exposure is adjusted under the financial collateral comprehensive methods.

When valuations are obtained from Banks' approved evaluators, the lowest value is taken thereafter for the purpose of collateral / LTV computation. Fresh valuations are obtained for properties with more frequency in cases where there are difficulties and hence reliance on the security is increasingly high. Where the bank accepts fixed assets e.g. property as collateral these are adequately insured with the bank as loss payee. If corporate guarantees are accepted their tangible net worth are re-evaluated annually along with the annual review of facilities.

All securities are held under the custody of an independent credit administration function.

(c) Information about market or credit risk concentrations under the credit risk mitigation instruments used (i.e. by guarantor type, collateral and credit derivative providers)

The bank endeavors to take an appropriate level of security to secure our advances. All borrowing relationships need to identify a secondary source of repayment. The nature of collateral types available to the bank is limited and these collaterals mostly include time, demand and other cash deposits, financial guarantees, equities, real estate and other fixed assets. The security margin is computed accordingly keeping in view the type of collateral held.

CR3 Credit Risk Mitigation techniques – Overview (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Exposure	Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by collateral, of which: secured amount	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by financial guarantees, of which: secured amount	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Exposures secured by credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
1 Loans	182,556,313	575,937	575,937	-	-	-	-
2 Debt Securities	86,372,620	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Total	268,928,933	575,937	575,937	-	-	-	-
4 Of Which Defaulted	8,133,811	-	-	-	-	-	-

CRD: Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk

(a) Names of the external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) and export credit agencies (ECAs) used by the bank, and the reasons for any changes over the reporting period

SABB has nominated three SAMA recognized External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) for this purpose – Moody's Investors Service, Standard and Poor's Ratings Group and the Fitch Group. We have not nominated any ECAs. There are no changes over the reporting period.

When calculating the risk-weighted value of an exposure using ECAI risk assessments, risk systems identify the customer in question and look up the available ratings in the central database according to the rating selection rules. The systems then apply the prescribed credit quality step mapping to derive from the rating the relevant risk weight.

(b) The asset classes for which each ECAI or ECA is used

In accordance with the guideline issued by the local Regulator, ECAI risk assessments are used by the Bank as part of the determination of risk weightings for the following classes of exposure:

- Claims on sovereigns and their central banks;
- Claims on Multilateral Development Banks;
- Claims on Banks and Securities Firms; and
- Claims on corporates.

Credit ratings of all exposures are individually determined from the ECAIs and mapped to the exposures assigning a risk weight according to the supervisory tables.

The alignment of alphanumeric scales of each agency to risk buckets is as follows:

Moody's	Standard and Poor's	Fitch
Aaa	AAA	AAA
Aa1	AA+	AA+
Aa2	AA	AA
Aa3	AA-	AA-
A1	A+	A+
A2	A	A
A3	A-	A-
Baa1	BBB+	BBB+
Baa2	BBB	BBB
Baa3	BBB-	BBB-
Ba1	BB+	BB+
Ba2	BB	BB
Ba3	BB-	BB-
B1	B+	B+
B2	B	B
B3	B-	B-
Caa1	CCC+	CCC+
Caa2	CCC	CCC
Caa3	CCC-	CCC-
Ca	CC	CC
C	C	C
WR	D	D
	NR	NR

Claims on sovereigns and their central banks

Credit Assessment	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	Below B-	Unrated
Risk Weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	100%

Claims on Banks and Securities Firms (Under Option 2 as required by SAMA)

Credit Assessment	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	BB+ to B-	Below B-	Unrated
Risk Weight under option 2	20%	50%	50%	100%	150%	50%
Risk weight for short-term claims under Option - 2	20%	20%	20%	50%	150%	20%

Claims on Multilateral Development Banks

0% risk weight for qualifying MDB’s as per SAMA and in general risk weights to be determined on the basis of individual MDB rating as for option# 2 for banks.

Claims on corporates

Credit Assessment	AAA to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BB-	Below BB-	Unrated
Risk Weight	20%	50%	100%	150%	100%

All other exposure classes are assigned risk weightings as prescribed in the SAMA’s Rulebook.

CR4 Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) effects (Figures in SAR 000's)

Exposure Classes	a		b		c		d		e		f	
	Exposures before CCF and CRM				Exposures post CCF and CRM				RWA and RWA density			
	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	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	94,957,427	13,073	94,957,427	-	6,328	0%					
2	Non-central government public sector entities	5,471,053	10,453,301	5,471,053	1,933,903	3,864,346	52%					
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	0%					
4	Banks	14,405,823	31,611,222	14,405,789	9,073,961	10,610,648	45%					
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	0%					
6	Corporates	134,875,138	160,885,563	133,129,622	43,480,970	166,849,524	94%					
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	23,760,083	1,078,544	23,520,919	15,824	18,202,302	77%					
8	Secured by residential property	21,806,717	-	21,712,453	-	10,856,226	50%					
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	0%					
10	Equity	1,037,233	-	1,037,233	-	2,296,723	221%					
11	Past-due loans	11,497,699	1,855,550	8,400,291	638,642	13,142,057	145%					
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	0%					
13	Other assets	6,108,158	-	6,108,158	-	6,108,158	100%					
14	Total	313,919,331	205,897,253	308,742,944	55,143,300	231,936,312	64%					

CR5 Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
Exposure Classes / Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
1 Sovereigns and their central banks	94,925,785	-	31,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,957,427
2 Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	576,046	-	-	-	5,418,470	-	1,410,441	-	-	7,404,956
3 Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Banks	-	-	5,908,184	-	15,785,975	-	1,780,714	4,877	-	23,479,750
5 Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporates	-	-	2,303,914	-	14,791,405	-	155,702,210	1,169	3,811,895	176,610,593
7 Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	21,337,764	2,198,979	-	-	23,536,743
8 Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	21,712,453	-	-	-	-	21,712,453
9 Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	230,874	-	806,359	1,037,233
11 Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	206,187	-	420,321	8,412,424	-	9,038,933
12 Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,108,158	-	-	6,108,158
14 Total	95,501,830	-	8,243,740	-	57,914,490	21,337,764	167,851,696	8,418,469	4,618,254	363,886,244

CCRA: Qualitative disclosure related to counterparty credit risk

(a) Risk management objectives and policies related to counterparty credit risk

Risk management objective is to identify, measure, manage and govern counterparty credit risk aimed at efficiency in SABB's capital utilization through stringent monitoring propensity of counterparty to default.

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

The Standardised Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR) is used for computing Exposure at Default (EAD). The EAD is converted to Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) by applying RWA percentages based on external ratings. The RWA includes a CVA component added to it.

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

The exposures to counterparties are governed by the International Swaps & Derivatives Agreements (ISDA) along with Credit Support Annex (CSA) to ISDA. With margining becoming compulsory we are signing CSAs to ISDA for margining covered counterparties. Hence netting wherever applicable and collateralization through margining is the primary credit mitigant. Corporate Guarantee or other form of guarantee support is not specific for counterparty credit risk but is stipulated for overall credit risk (that includes counterparty credit risk) if felt desirable for that overall risk profile.

(d) Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures

Product Due Diligence (PDD) and its periodic review takes into consideration various risks of the product including Wrong Way Risk (WWR) before being introduced.

Further SABB's Markets Functional Instruction Manual (FIM) has defined General & Specific WWR and all related exposures monitored on a regular basis.

(e) The impact in terms of the amount of collateral that the bank would be required to provide given a credit rating downgrade

SABB is required to place Variation Margin (VM) in the form of cash, to cover adverse Marked-to-Market (MTM) daily positions in respect of covered counterparties as required by the margining regulations. This placement of collateral (margin) is not dependent on ratings and hence in general a ratings downgrade would not require an increase in collateral placement.

CCR1 Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Replacement Cost	Potential Future Exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1 SA-CCR (for derivatives)	537,283	42,468,035		1.4	60,207,444	1,011,898
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)					-	-
5 VaR for SFTs					-	-
6 Total					60,207,444	1,011,898

CCR2 Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) capital charge (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b
Total portfolios subject to the Advanced CVA capital charge	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1 (i) VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)	-	-
2 (ii) Stressed VaR component (including the 3×multiplier)	-	-
3 All portfolios subject to the Standardised CVA capital charge	60,207,444	102
4 Total subject to the CVA capital charge	60,207,444	102

CCR3 Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
Regulatory portfolio / Risk weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures
1 Sovereigns and their central banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	244
3 Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Banks	-	-	6,861	218,729	-	48,422	-	-	274,013
5 Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporates	-	-	-	22,122	-	382,308	-	-	404,430
7 Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	7,939	-	-	-	7,939
8 Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	1,292	-	558,949	560,241
9 Total	-	-	6,861	241,095	7,939	432,022	-	558,949	1,246,867

CCR5 Composition of Collateral for CCR Exposure (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs		
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral	
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated			
1	Cash – domestic currency	-	4,600	-	(660)	-	-
2	Cash – other currencies	-	729,225	135,262	(203,925)	-	-
3	Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Other sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Total	-	733,825	135,262	(204,585)	-	-

CCR8 Exposures to central counterparties (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b
	EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1 Exposures to QCCPs (total)	558,949	11,179
2 Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	558,949	11,179
3 (i) OTC derivatives	558,949	11,179
4 (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
5 (iii) Securities financing transactions		
6 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
7 Segregated initial margin		
8 Non-segregated initial margin		
9 Pre-funded default fund contributions		
10 Unfunded default fund contributions		
11 Exposures to non-QCCPs (total)		
12 Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which		
13 (i) OTC derivatives		
14 (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives		
15 (iii) Securities financing transactions		
16 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved		
17 Segregated initial margin		
18 Non-segregated initial margin		
19 Pre-funded default fund contributions		
20 Unfunded default fund contributions		

MRA: Qualitative Disclosure Requirements Related to Market Risk

(a) Strategies and processes of the bank: this must include an explanation of management’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 strategies/processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges

SABB aims to maintain its position as a top Treasury solution provider to KSA clients. Trading activities are mainly undertaken to cover client flows with limited open market risk. Risk arising from complex client trades is prudently hedged. SABB Treasury uses state of the art system for end-to-end measurement, processing and management of trading risk. There is an established process in place for identifying, measuring and monitoring market risk exposure for both Banking and Trading Book. The Bank has also put in place a stringent framework for hedge accounting which includes formal documentation, designation of each hedge accounting relationship and hedge effectiveness, supported by conducting periodical hedges assessment/measurements.

(b) Structure and organisation of the market risk management function: description of the market risk governance structure established to implement the strategies and processes of the bank discussed in row (a) above, and describing the relationships and the communication mechanisms between the different parties involved in market risk management

The Market Risk Management functions independent of Treasury business and reports directly in to Head Enterprise Risk Management and through him to the Chief Risk Officer, Managing Director, Risk Management Committee and Board Risk Committee.

Bank-wide Trading Authority and Appetite are approved by BRC for Market risk and a detailed market risk mandate is approved the Risk Management Committee. These limits are set cognisant of the strategic objectives of undertaking trading activities and are formally requested by Treasury Front Office. The limits are reviewed by Risk, before they are approved by RMC. The CRO has approval for temporary adjustments to these limits. The market risk exposure is reported to Treasury Front Office and senior Risk management on a daily basis, whereas RMC and BRC are updated on a monthly and quarterly basis respectively. Excesses (if any) are reported to senior management, RMC and BRC.

(c) Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems

SABB use an advanced front to back Treasury system to monitor market risk limits and exposures, such as PVBP (DV01), FX Stop loss, MTM limits, and CS01 for both Banking and Trading Book. The system reports excesses on-line real time for market risk. SABB has successfully migrated Alawwal Banking Book and Trading Book earlier this year. VaR is reported on a daily basis, whereas Market Risk Stress Testing is performed on a weekly basis.

MR1 - Market Risk under standardised approach (Figures in SAR 000's)

		a
Outright products		RWA
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	34,500
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	2,677,447
3	Foreign exchange risk	4,379,238
4	Commodity risk	-
	Options	-
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus method	-
7	Scenario approach	-
8	Securitisation	-
9	Total	7,091,185

Operational risk

(a) In addition to the general qualitative disclosure requirement (paragraph 824), the approach (as) for operational risk capital assessment for which the bank qualifies

SABB defines operational risk as “the risk to achieving your strategy or objectives as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events”.

Operational risk is relevant to every aspect of our business. It covers a wide spectrum of issues, in particular legal, compliance, security and fraud. Losses arising from breaches of regulation and law, unauthorised activities, error, omission, systems failure or external events all fall within the definition of operational risk.

SABB follows the standardised approach in calculating its capital requirements. The business has been segmented according to Basel lines of business to determine the correct risk factors to apply. The capital requirements have been calculated by applying the SAMA designated beta factor on gross income (based on average of last 3 years) for each line of business.

The objective of our operational risk management is to manage and control operational risk in a cost-effective manner and within our risk appetite. The Operational and Resilience Risk Committee, which reports to RMC, meets 10 times a year to discuss key risk issues and review the effective implementation of the ORMF.

Responsibility for managing operational risk lies with SABB’s staff. SABB’s Operational Risk Management Framework (‘ORMF’) is our overarching approach to managing operational risk, the purpose of which is to:

- identify and manage our operational risks in an effective manner;
- remain within the Bank’s operational risk appetite, which helps the organisation understand the level of risk it is willing to accept; and
- drive forward-looking risk awareness and assist management focus during the year.

(b) Description of the advanced measurement approaches for operational risk (AMA), if used by the bank, including a discussion of relevant internal and external factors considered in the bank’s measurement approach

AMA not applicable as SABB follows the Standardised Approach

(c) For banks using the AMA, a description of the use of insurance for the purpose of mitigating operational risk

AMA not applicable as SABB follows the Standardised Approach.

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) (Figures in SAR 000's)

(a) Qualitative disclosure requirement of IRRBB

Interest rate risk in the banking book ('IRRBB') arises principally from mismatches between the future yield on assets and their funding cost as a result of interest rate changes. Analysis of this risk is complicated for products where the contractual terms do not determine either the economic duration or the price of the balance, due to embedded customer optionality as an example. For these products, assumptions are used to allow accurate analysis.

The assumption and management of IRRBB can be an important source of profitability and shareholder value for SABB, hence its objective is to protect the balance sheet and earnings from adverse movements arising from various interest rate risk types.

The Board directs and oversees the management of IRRBB activities with the Board Risk Committee (BRC) providing oversight to the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which has overall responsibility for interest rate risk monitoring and management in order to optimize SABB's earnings and net asset values and sets limits.

The Bank manages interest rate risk in the following manner:

- SABB's risk management mandate includes specific interest rate risk thresholds, along with a specific Risk Appetite Statement, which are approved by BRC on an annual basis.
- PVBP limits are established covering the total bank exposure as well as having sub limits placed on the banking and trading books. Market Risk Management tracks the limits on a daily basis with exceptions referred to senior management.
- Pillar II capital assessments using Economic Value of (EV) as a basis for capital requirements under Pillar II as part of the Bank's capital adequacy with at least quarterly reporting to ALCO.
- Internal transfer pricing policies are established by Finance and approved by ALCO.
- Funds Transfer Pricing (FTP) maintenance.
- Stress testing is undertaken and reported to ALCO on a quarterly basis covering the standard Basel IRRBB scenarios for EVE and Net Interest Income (NII) sensitivities.
- SABB conducts the IRRBB Stress testing under the regulatory prescribed interest rate shock scenarios. In addition to the Basel prescribed interest rate shock scenarios, SABB also include 6 internal stress scenarios that involve non-parallel shocks to estimate the changes in the EVE values
- Clear definition of authorized investments, permissible hedging and position taking strategies with Treasury appointed as the execution body.

Balance Sheet Management (BSM) is responsible for the day-to-day execution of the interest rate strategy. BSM is permitted to use derivatives as part of its mandate to manage interest rate risk. Derivative activity is predominantly through the use of vanilla interest rate swaps which are part of cash flow hedging and fair value hedging relationships.

The different types of IRRBB, and the controls that the group uses to quantify and limit its exposures to these risks, can be categorised as follows:

- risk that is transferred to BSM and managed by BSM within a defined risk mandate;
- risk that remains outside BSM because it cannot be hedged. This risk will be captured by our net interest income sensitivity and EVE sensitivity with corresponding limits as part of our risk appetite statement for IRRBB;
- basis risk that is transferred to BSM when it can be hedged. Any residual basis risk remaining in the businesses is reported to ALCO; and
- model risks that cannot be captured by net interest income or EVE sensitivity but are controlled by the Bank's stress testing framework.

The component of the interest rate risk in the banking book outside BSM that can be economically neutralised is transfer priced to and managed by BSM. The banking book interest rate risk transferred to BSM is reflected in the Bank's DV01 and non-traded VaR measure where BSM then evaluates the relative risk on the basis of applying PVBP and VaR approaches and managing the resultant risk within approved limits assigned by BRC. BSM activity in this regard is overseen by the Market Risk and Product Control functions.

The price at which interest rate risk is transferred to BSM is determined by the Bank's prevailing interest rate risk transfer pricing curve defined by ALCO, in accordance with the Bank's funds transfer pricing policies. The transfer price seeks to reflect the price at which BSM could neutralise the risk in the market at the point of transfer.

Interest rate risk behaviouralisation

Unlike liquidity risk, which is assessed on the basis of a very severe stress scenario, banking book interest rate risk is assessed and managed according to business-as-usual conditions. In many cases, the contractual profile of banking book assets/liabilities arising from assets/liabilities created outside BSM does not reflect the behavior observed.

Where there is no certainty with regard to interest rate repricing profile, behaviouralisation is used to assess the market interest rate risk of banking book assets/liabilities and this assessed market risk is transferred to BSM, in accordance with the rules governing the transfer of interest rate risk from the global businesses to BSM.

In assessing the banking book interest rate risk outside BSM, interest rate repricing behaviouralisation techniques are used where the interest repricing profile is uncertain. The current behavioralisation for SAR and USD demand liabilities and assets are as follows:

Demand Assets	Stable Portion	Demand Deposits	Stable Portion	Of which Insensitive	Regulatory Caps (Core/ Average)
WPM Overdrafts / WPM Credit Cards	85%	WPM Current, Call & Saving	85% / 3 Years	100%	90% / 5 Years
PBU Overdrafts	60%	PBU Current & Call	60% / 3 Months	100%	90% / 5 Years
CIB Overdrafts	50%	CIB Current, Call & Marginal	50% / 2 Years	100%	50% / 4 Years

The behavioralisation parameters are reviewed periodically to reflect the current market, observed customer behavior and the availability of the hedges with any changes reviewed and approved through the ALCO governance committee.

The core or the stable portion of the deposits are as follow. The core portion percentage aligns with the regulatory standards. The volatile portion or the non-core portion of the deposits are allocated into the O/N buckets

Interest rate behaviouralisation policies are reviewed and approved at least annually by ALCO.

IRRBB is measured and controlled using the following metrics:

- DV01;
- non-traded VaR;
- Net interest income (NII) sensitivity;
- Economic value of Equity (EVE); and
- Economic Value (EV).

These are reported on a regular basis to ALCO.

The DV01 approach is a refined duration method that also takes the present yield curve into account and allows the use of operative limits for maturity bands. The DV01 is the change in the present value for a 1 basis-point change in the corresponding interest rate.

Non-traded VaR excludes the non-traded interest rate risk not transferred to BSM and the non-traded interest rate risk of SABB.

Economic Value of Equity (EVE)

The assessment of EVE sensitivity is based on the net gap risk position of the Banking Book exposures. The EVE is the worst aggregated value under the 6 regulatory shock scenarios. The calculation of the EVE sensitivity is based on the future principal cash flows. The EVE approach excludes the assumed repricing cash flows of the bank's free equity. All the notional re-pricing cash flows are slotted into respective time buckets. Within a given time, bucket, all the notional re-pricing cash flows are netted to form a single long or short position. For the products with embedded behavioral optionality where the timings of the cash flows can be triggered with changes in the customer behavior, the cash flows are allocated based on the behavioralisation approach approved by the ALCO.

The gap and cash flows are calculated at the consolidated Bank level and presented by major currency, with all other currencies treated as SAR. The standard Basel EVE scenarios are used to report EVE. When assessing the sensitivity of EVE to interest rate movements, the timing of principal cash flows can vary but the amount remains constant.

The Bank monitors EVE sensitivity as a percentage of tier 1 capital resources under a managed run-off assumption.

Economic Value (EV)

SABB uses EV (i.e. inclusive of the assumed repricing cash flows of the bank's free equity for assessing the Pillar 2 economic capital required to support interest rate risk in the banking book ('IRRBB').

- Where EV under any scenario is higher than the current balance sheet carrying value of equity, the banking book income stream is positive (i.e. profit) and therefore capital accretive under that scenario and no economic capital for IRRBB is required.
- Where EV of any scenario is lower than the current balance sheet carrying value of equity, the banking book income stream is negative (i.e. loss) and therefore capital deductive under that scenario and economic capital for IRRBB is held against this loss.

Net interest income (NII) sensitivity

A principal part of the Bank's management of market risk in non-trading portfolios is to monitor the sensitivity of projected net interest income under varying interest rate scenarios (simulation modelling). This monitoring is undertaken by ALCO.

NII sensitivity captures the expected impact of changes in interest rates on base case projected net interest income. The NII is projected under Parallel Up and Parallel Down scenarios.

Projected net interest income sensitivity figures represent the effect of the pro forma movements in net interest income based on the projected yield curve scenarios and the Bank's current interest rate risk profile

SABB uses interest rate swaps and cross-currency interest rate swaps to manage the interest rate risk.

The following IFRS accounting classifications are used for designated hedges:

Fair Value Hedges:

- Fair value changes on hedging derivatives are recognized in income statement
- In the case of the hedged item, the native accounting of the designated asset / liability will change to fair value accounting to the extent of the hedged risk
- Any hedge ineffectiveness is passed on to P&L on a daily basis

Cash Flow Hedges:

- Fair value changes on hedging derivatives are recognized in other reserves
- In the case of the hedged item, the native accounting of the designated asset / liability stays unchanged
- Any hedge ineffectiveness is reclassified from reserves to P&L on a monthly basis

The Bank has applied the Basel standardized framework in calculating the EVE and NII sensitivities as disclosed in Table B below.

The assumptions underpinning these are as detailed in the Basel IRRBB guidelines under Principle 8.

Cash flows for EVE have been discounted using a risk-free rate. The risk free rate includes the commercial margin. SABB uses SOFR plus the credit spreads for USD and SAIBOR rates for SAR book discounting

No assumptions on prepayment rates or behavioural optionalities have been applied. However, SABB is in the process of implementing the Prepayment analysis in the existing SAS system which will be used for reporting IRRBB exposures.

IRRBB1 - Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) (Figures in SAR 000's)

In reporting currency	Δ EVE		Δ NII		
	Period	T	T-1	T	T-1
Parallel up		(4,921,974)	(4,471,438)	1,582,706	1,789,631
Parallel down		4,921,974	4,471,438	(1,582,706)	(1,789,631)
Steeper		(3,592,206)	(3,740,249)		
Flattener		(1,903,546)	(2,068,833)		
Short rate up		1,742,910	1,211,442		
Short rate down		(1,650,879)	(904,085)		
Maximum		(4,921,974)	(4,471,438)	(1,582,706)	(1,789,631)
Period		T		T-1	
Tier 1 Capital		45,236,926		44,117,150	

Table REMA: Remuneration policy

(a) Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration

SABB's remuneration activities are governed mainly by SABB's board of directors, despite the establishment of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC), the Board of Directors are ultimately responsible for promoting effective governance and sound compensation practices. The Remuneration and Nomination Committee, which is the delegated sub-board committee reporting to the Board of Directors and is independent in taking its decisions, consists of (3-5) Non Executive Board and Non-Board members including two independent members and the Committee chairman shall be an Independent Director selected by the Board, and such appointments are subject to SAMA no-objection. The NRC TORs are as follows:

- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall act in accordance with the official decisions and instructions issued by the Supervisory Authorities or the directions communicated to the Committee by the Board of Directors.
- The Committee will undertake all tasks entrusted thereto under these rules, and the Bank Directors Selection & Appointment Criteria Policy. The Board of Directors may entrust to the Committee any other tasks as required by the Board and the responsibilities undertaken thereby.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee will assume the following responsibilities:
 1. Develop and periodically review, for the Board's review and approval, and subsequent submission to the General Assembly for its ratification, a policy and procedures for membership in the Board and its committees;
 2. Provide recommendations to the Board for the nomination and/or re-nomination of its members, members of Board committees and the Executive Management³¹ team, in line with the approved policies and standards;
 3. Prepare descriptions of the capabilities and qualifications required for membership of the Board and of the Executive Management positions, and annually reviewing the skills and expertise required of the members of the Board and the Executive Management team to ensure the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities;
 4. Determine the amount of time members of the Board shall allocate to the activities of the Board and its Committees;
 5. The Committee shall support the Company Secretary to develop an Induction Training program for members of the Board and Board Committees, and to identify suitable programs for their continuous professional development;
 6. Review the structure of the Board and the Executive Management and provide recommendations regarding changes that may be made to such structure;
 7. Annually ensure the independence of Independent Directors and the absence of any conflicts of interest, specially, but not only, if a member of the Board also acts as a member of the board of directors of another company;
 8. Develop role descriptions for the Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors and the Executive Management;

9. Set the procedures to be followed if the position of a member of the Board or Executive Management becomes vacant;
10. Coordinate with the Bank's Chief Human Resources Officer to develop a succession policy covering the Executive Management team, and ensure that the Executive Management complies with such policy;
11. Annually review the effectiveness of the Board, as per the principles and procedures set forth in the Bank's Selection Policy, as well as all applicable regulatory requirements, if any;
12. Annually assess the suitability of the members of the Board and the Board Committees, as per the principles and procedures set forth in the Bank's Selection Policy, as well as all applicable regulatory requirements, if any;
13. Review and provide its endorsement of candidates nominated as board and/or board committee members on the boards of SABB's portfolio of subsidiaries and affiliate companies, as per the principles and procedures set forth in the Bank's 'Nominee Director Selection Policy & Procedures', as well as all applicable regulatory requirements, if any;
14. Recommend to the Board candidates nominated for the membership of the Shari'ah committee, in line with the applicable regulatory requirements, if any; and
15. Develop, for the Board's review and approval, a policy and procedures to assess the performance of the Shari'ah committee members based on competence, knowledge, contribution and effectiveness.
16. Develop and periodically review, for the Board's review and approval, and subsequent submission to the General Assembly for its ratification, a policy and procedures ('Remuneration Policy') for the remuneration of the members of the Board and Board Committees, and for the members of the Executive Management team, in line with the applicable provisions set forth by the Supervisory Authorities, provided that such policy follows standards that adequately and prudently link remuneration to performance.
17. To achieve this objective, the Committee may work closely with external advisors, and/or the Bank's BRC and/or Chief Risk Officer to properly evaluate the potential ramifications of the incentives adopted under its Remuneration Policy;
18. Oversee the proper implementation of the Remuneration Policy;
19. Ensure that all disclosure requirements pertaining to the Remuneration Policy are met;
20. Clarify the relation between the paid Remunerations and the provisions set forth in the Remuneration Policy, highlighting any material deviation from that policy;
21. Periodically review the Remuneration Policy to assess its effectiveness in achieving its objectives;
22. Provide recommendations to the Board in respect of the total Remuneration paid to its members, Board Committee members and members of the Executive Management, and see that such Remuneration are in line with the approved Remuneration Policy;
23. Ensure that the Remunerations paid are consistent with the prevailing local norms and control systems and are appropriate to achieve the Bank's shareholders' interests and long-term strategic objectives;
24. Periodically review the Remuneration Policy to assess its effectiveness in achieving its objectives Provide recommendations to the Board for the Remuneration of the Shari'ah committee members, provided that such Remuneration shall be commensurate with the duties and responsibilities of these members and consistent with SAMA's relevant instructions.

The Board of Directors through the NRC shall ensure that an annual compensation review is conducted independently of management and submitted to NRC for review and tracking. This review is conducted by external independent consultants, through Deloitte for 2022, where this review assesses the Bank's compliance with the SAMA Rules on Compensation Practices and the FSB Principles and Standards. The Board of Directors, NRC and Management takes into account the findings of such a review in deciding compensation related matters and may also, if deemed appropriate, disclose a summary of the same publicly in the Bank's Annual Report.

The scope of SABB's remuneration policy covers the following:

- All employees: Permanent Employees; Fixed Contract Employees; International Assignees; Employees in majority or wholly owned subsidiaries and Agency Outsourced Employees.
- All compensation elements: Basic Salary; allowances; employee benefit programmes; bonus and incentive schemes (short-term and long-term).
- Key determinants of compensation: Career Banding; individual performance, business and corporate performance; risk alignment; compensation & market conditions; and regulatory requirements.
- Approval process: Establishment and amendments of policy; total pay review and incentive payments.
- Reporting processes: Annual reporting disclosures; management information reporting; and regulatory reporting, CMA Private Placement notification.
- Relevant stakeholder's roles and responsibilities: SABB Board of Directors; Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC); Human Resource Department (HRD); & SAMA.

Some roles in SABB are considered as material risk taking roles. If the role is assessed to have high risk impact on the bank, then it would be subject to bonus deferral based on a four tier model. Roles are reviewed by HR Reward and Risk Management on an annual basis.

Tier One Employees	Responsible Person/or High Material Risk Takers / Controller
Tier Two Employees	Significant Material Risk Takers / Controller
Tier Three Employees	Material Risk Takers / Controller
Tier Four Employees	No Significant Material Risk Undertaking or Controlling

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

Objectives of the remuneration policy:

- Align the reward practices with the Bank's strategy & values so as to support the successful execution of the strategy in a risk aware manner.
- Make transparent to all stakeholders SABB's compensation principles and processes.
- Ensure internal equity of compensation.
- Cost effective reward solutions.

- Ensure certainty in reward processes.
- Ensure delivery of high quality services to customers through ethical products.
- Offer an attractive employee value proposition to attract, retain and motivate competent and committed employees so as to achieve our strategy of being the "Bank of Choice" by contributing to make SABB the Best Place to Work.
- Ensure the financial sustainability of SABB.
- Ensure that pay is determined by the value-adding performance of an individual employee.

The remuneration policy is reviewed once a year at least by NRC or sooner in case required. The latest review took place in 15 December 2021. In order to ensure that risk, legal, compliance, Internal Audit, and Finance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee, the remuneration policy and internal rewards procedures states the segregation of the allocation of variable pay of all employees engaged in control functions from the overall bank and the size of that pool is not related to the short term profits of the bank.

(c) Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. Including an overview of the key risks, their measurement and how these measures affect remuneration

All employee engaged in material risk (listed below 1.1 – 1.18) undertaking or responsible persons or senior financial or Risk Control employee will be subject to bonus deferral conditions, as detailed herein:

	Tier	Deferral	Level of Deferral	Vesting Period	Deferral Vehicle*	Level of Vesting
Risk Taker	Tier One Employees	Yes	40%	3 Year	Equity	33% in 1st Year 33% in 2nd Year 34% in 3rd Year
	Tier Two Employees	Yes	30%	3 Year	Equity	33% in 1st Year 33% in 2nd Year 34% in 3rd Year
	Tier Three Employees	Yes	20%	3 Year	Equity	33% in 1st Year 33% in 2nd Year 34% in 3rd Year
	Not Tier 1 2, or 3 (bonus more than 1.85M)	Yes	30%	3 Year	Equity	33% in 1st Year 33% in 2nd Year 34% in 3rd Year
	Not Tier 1 2, or 3 (bonus between 0.75M & 1.85M)	Yes	20%	3 Year	Equity	33% in 1st Year 33% in 2nd Year 34% in 3rd Year

Minimum deferred amount is capped on 30K and less. If the employees have a deferred amount of less than 30K, no deferral will be applied and he/she will receive his/her total bonus amount in immediate cash. Employees who are not Tier1 2, or 3 and have a bonus between 0.75M and 1.85M may be subject to 20% bonus deferral. Employees who have a bonus more than 1.85M may have a 30% bonus deferral.

The level of deferrals and the applicable tier will be applied on the following basis:

Level of bonus deferral	Percentage of Deferral
Tier One Employees	40%
Tier Two Employees	30%
Tier Three Employees	20%

- Malus Provision: If an employee is proven beyond reasonable doubt to be negligent, not exercising proper decision/controls with respect to operations, credit, risk management, information risk compliance or any other kind resulting in a loss situation and/ or reputation damage to the Bank they will have non-vested shares withheld and the Bank reserves the right to clawback previously vested shares.
- Clawback will be applicable in cases where:
 - An individual participated or was responsible for conduct that resulted in significant losses to the bank. This is applicable when the conduct is deemed to have been done outside the normal course of the individual executing his/her responsibilities in the bank.
 - There is reasonable evidence to show misconduct or material error that justifies the summary termination of the individuals' contract of employment.

Shares purchase: in order to ensure that the share price is the same for purchasing and allocation, SABB shares utilised to fund the deferral program should be purchased within a set period of the average of 30 trading days preceding NRC approval of the bonus pool. It has to be ensured that this set period is not falling within the shares purchase prohibition period as per SAMA guidelines.

Personal Hedging Strategies: SAMA Rules on compensation practices prohibit the use of personal hedging strategies or compensation and liability related insurance to undermine the risk alignment effects embedded in employees' compensation arrangement.

Following are the list of risks undertaken or managed by employees on behalf of the Bank:

1.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss through the failure of a customer or counterparty to honour their commitments as they fall due. Credit risk arises principally in corporate and personal lending, trade finance, treasury and syndication underwriting. It also arises from off balance sheet products such as guarantees and derivatives or from a Bank's holdings of debt securities.

1.2 Market Risk

Market Risk is defined as the risk that movements in market risk factors, including foreign exchange rates and commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices will reduce a Bank's income or the value of its portfolios.

1.3 Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) is defined as the exposure of the non-trading products of the bank to interest rates. Interest rate risk arises principally from mismatches between the future yield on assets and their funding costs, as a result of changes in interest rates.

1.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a Bank does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations when they fall due, or will have to do so at excessive cost. This risk can arise from mismatches in the timing of cash flows. Funding risk (a particular form of liquidity risk) arises when the necessary liquidity to fund illiquid asset positions cannot be obtained at the expected terms and when required.

1.5 Investment Risk

Investment risk is the risk of an adverse impact on P&L and capital due to an unexpected loss in value of the investment position held by a Bank on a long term basis (non-trading basis). This can arise out of a Bank's investment, private equity or equity investment portfolios.

1.6 Operational and Resilience Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, this will include legal risks covering, but not limited to, exposure to fines, penalties, or punitive damages resulting from supervisory actions, as well as private settlements.

Resilience Risk is the risk that we are unable to provide critical services to our customers, affiliates and counterparties, during sustained and significant operational disruption.

1.7 Strategic Risk

Strategic Risk is the risk that the business will fail to identify and react appropriately to opportunities and/or threats arising from changes in the market, some of which may emerge over a number of years such as changing economic and political circumstances, customer requirements, demographic trends, regulatory developments or competitor action. Risk may be mitigated by consideration of the potential opportunities and challenges through the strategic planning process.

1.8 Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the potential negative but unquantifiable current and future impact on profits and capital, which might arise from a changed and adverse perception of a Bank's reputation among its various stakeholders in the various sides of its operations.

1.9 Compliance Risk

Compliance Risk is the risk leading to statutory, legal sanctions, material financial loss, or damage to the reputation of a Bank that may be suffered as a result of the failure to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations. The aim of compliance is to protect the reputation and credibility of a bank and protect the interest of shareholders and depositors, and safeguard the institution against legal consequences.

1.10 Settlement Risk

Counterparty settlement risk is the risk that a transaction may still fail to be completed during the final settlement or processing of payments or exchange of assets. It is evaluated along with other facilities provided to a counterparty. The main areas where settlement risk can crystallise into cash exposure are Daily Settlement Limits (DSL) and SARIE payment limits.

1.11 Fraud Risk

Fraud Risk is defined as internal and external fraudulent risks that the bank's systems, policy and people are exposed to.

1.12 Legal Risk

The risk of financial loss, sanction and/or reputational damage resulting from Contractual Risk (the risk that the rights and/or obligations of a Bank within a contractual relationship are defective); Dispute Risk (the risk when involved in or managing potential or actual disputes); Legislative Risk (the risk that a bank fails to adhere to laws of the country's jurisdiction in which it operates); and Non Contractual Rights Risk (the risk that a Bank's assets are not properly owned or are infringed by others or the infringement by a Bank of another party's rights)

1.13 Information Security Risk

The risk that a breach of confidentiality, integrity or availability results from confidential information being lost, exploited for criminal purposes, or used in a way that would cause reputational damage and/or financial loss to the bank

1.14 Accounting Risk

The risk that financial information is captured incorrectly, miscalculated, omitted or misreported to external users such as investors and regulators or as internal management information.

1.15 People Risk

The risk of deficient employment practices; loss of, or the inability to attract, key personnel; employees inadequately trained or not demonstrating Bank values; workforce disruption; risks related to employment law; or inadequate workplace health and safety.

1.16 Physical Risk

Risks to employees, property or bank critical infrastructure from civil disorder, terrorism or systemically high levels of violent crime (including kidnapping) and extreme climate events.

1.17 Systems Risk

The risk of failure or other deficiency in the automated platforms that support the Bank's daily execution (application systems) and the systems infrastructure on which they reside (data centres, networks and distributed computers).

Forfeiture & Non-forfeiture Provision

1. Forfeiture Provisions

- Resignation: If an employee voluntary leaves the service of SABB, then all non-vested shares will be forfeit.
- Termination: If an employee is terminated by SABB on performance or disciplinary basis then all non-vested shares will be forfeit.

Malus Provision: If an employee is proven beyond reasonable doubt to be negligent, not exercising proper decision/ controls with respect to operations, credit, risk management, information risk compliance or any other kind resulting in a loss situation and/ or reputation damage to the Bank, they will have non-vested shares with held and the Bank reserves the right to clawback previously vested shares and/or awards. Clawback can only be applied for an individual participated or was responsible for conduct that resulted in significant losses to the bank. This is applicable when the conduct is deemed to have been done outside the normal course of the individual executing his/her responsibilities in the bank and there is reasonable evidence to show misconduct or material error that justifies the summary termination of the individuals' contract of employment.

- Clawback can only be applied for the previous 5 years in addition to the current performance year. Based on loss/damage assessment of the incident, the clawback can be exercised on the employee's awards for either one specific year or more up to five years.

2. Non-forfeiture Provisions

- Normal retirement on reaching the statutory retirement age, shares vesting will follow normal vesting schedule.
- Retirement on the grounds of ill-health, injury or disability, in any these cases, certified medical records may be requested for verification. Ill-health, Injury or Partial Disability Retirement shares vesting will follow normal vesting schedule and Permanent Disability will vest in full.
- If the employing entity is sold and ceases to be part of SABB Group shares vesting will follow normal vesting schedule.
- Redundancy: (shares vesting will follow normal vesting schedule)
- If the role for the employee has been up-skilled and the employee does not meet the requirements of the changed role.
- If there is no suitable role for an employee who is returning from an international assignment.
- When SABB considers that a mutually agreed departure of the employee would be in the best interests of the bank.
- When the employee is not considered by SABB to have the required skills to meet the business objectives following a management reorganisation and no alternative suitable role can be found.
- In cases of death in service, shares will be fully vested.
- Employee's fixed term contract with the bank expires and is not renewed either by the bank or the employee, shares will be fully vested.
- Appointment through a royal decree, shares vesting will follow normal vesting schedule.

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

The performance of all employees is evaluated in at the Year-end reviews. All employees receive constructive feedback on performance at the Mid-year performance 'check-point'. The performance evaluations of all employees are linked to set targets and measures stated in the Performance Score Card and recorded on-line in SABB's Performance Management System.

Performance is evaluated using the Scorecard methodology. Each employee agrees to certain objectives and is assessed during the year on the progress made on these objectives. Employees are also appraised against their business peers through a Calibration process which is applied to ensure fair and equitable performance evaluation.

Employees are assessed using SABB's On Track / Off Track assessment during the mid-year stage. The assessment provides a common standard for assessing and comparing performance and is used to drive consistency and fairness of performance assessment. The On Track / Off Track assessment has been defined as follows:

On Track:

- Meets or exceeds H1 performance and values-aligned behavioural expectations;
- Likely to receive a 'Good', 'Strong' or 'Top Performer' year-end performance assessment and;
- Likely to receive a 'Role Model' or 'Solid' year-end behavioural assessment.

Off Track:

- Does not meet H1 performance and/or Values- aligned behavioural expectations and;
- Needs to make improvement in order to receive a Good or Strong Year-End Performance Rating.

Employees are assessed against their performance using SABB's 4-point descriptive scale during the year-end. The scale has been defined as follows:

- Top Performer: Always exceeds performance expectations
- Strong Performer: Frequently exceeds performance expectations
- Good Performer: Achieves or mostly achieves performance expectations
- Underperformer: Does not meet expectations

Employees are assessed against their behaviours using SABB's 4-point descriptive scale during the year-end. The scale has been defined as follows:

- Role Model: Exceptional behaviours, significantly above expectations, drives performance above target levels and has a lasting positive impact on SABB and all stakeholders.
- Solid: Strong sustained behaviours that consistently meet and, at times, are above expectations, which drive sustainable business performance for SABB and all stakeholders.
- Acceptable: Behaviours that are satisfactory but may require further development in order to improve contribution and create a more positive impact on stakeholders.
- Weak: Behaviours which may damage our stakeholders and our reputation, create risk and/or undermine business performance.

The performance evaluations for all employees are held in archive for 5 years and are used to establish performance trends over a longer period of time for senior level employees.

The performance management methodology adapted at SABB focuses on the differentiation of individual performance and drives the variable reward strategy which encourages high performance.

To ensure full objectivity and independence of the Internal Audit function, the performance of the Chief Internal Auditor will be evaluated by the Audit Committee in line with SAMA rules on Compensation.

The Bank uses a guided discretionary variable pay determination philosophy, once the bank financial results are produced, Management presents to the NRC a proposed overall variable pay pool which varies based on the bank overall financial performance. Once approved, this pool is segregated into 3 main pools, Business, Control and Infrastructure (Back office) pools. Further down those pools are adjusted based on each stream department results then further down a range is produced for each employee based on individual performance. Line managers then starts the allocation process within the guided ranges which ensures the differentiation between individual's recommendations based on the level of Individual performance. SABB overall pay philosophy is to "Pay for performance" therefore, by the current definition of performance levels explained above "Inconsistent performance" is not awarded by bank policy. In addition, SABB introduced a consequence management policy in 2017 which aims to ensure and overall disciplinary framework is introduced. The policy, in specific misconduct cases, can lead to reduction of variable compensation and will impact some employees in 2017 onwards.

On fixed pay level, SABB aims to differentiate in fixed pay based on performance trend of individuals, where SABB targets to position high performing employees towards market's upper quartile of pay while maintaining the bank overall pay levels at or above market median. Annually, SABB participates in best in class market pay surveys provided by top providers in the region (McLagan and Hay Group) to provide such benchmark data for those annual pay reviews.

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

Explained under section (c).

(f) Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilises and the rationale for using these different forms

SABB offers 2 main forms of variable remuneration (cash and SABB shares). Where applicable, employees with variable pay is subject to deferral over 3 years, SABB purchase treasury shares with the deferred amounts and maintain the same within an overall bank portfolio managed by HSBC Saudi Arabia and Alawwal Invest. Based on the deferred amount and share price, a number of shares is allocated to each individual and vested over a 3 years' period of the coming performance years. Share price is determined on the actual price at the time of purchase and might be

adjusted at the time of vesting based on the actual market price of SABB share at the time of vesting preventing the bank from any attempt of gain and loss from the share price volatility and linking the individual employee, as a beneficiary, to the long term interest of the bank overall all performance which impacts the share price. At the time of vesting, allocated shares are transferred from the bank portfolio to the employee portfolio where employee has the right to sell or maintain as preferred.

SABB also applies 2 incentive schemes to employees engaged in Retail Banking sales and Retail Banking Collections function. The schemes concentrate on junior employees only and are annually reviewed validated by HR, Business, Risk, Audit and Compliance and approved by NRC.

SABB takes into perspective the business nature, Employee level in addition to the total compensation factors when determining the individual's pay mix, this is validated and determined based on market benchmarking and other elements such as the individual performance and business performance. SABB pay mix ranges between 80/20 fixed to variable for back office and control functions and between 70/30 fixed to variable for Business functions.

REM1: Remuneration awarded during the financial year (Figures in SAR 000's)

		a	b
Remuneration amount		Senior management	Other material risk-takers
1	Number of employees	14	166
2	Total fixed remuneration (3 + 5 + 7)	24,288	157,393
3	Of which: cash-based	24,288	157,393
4	Of which: deferred	-	-
5	Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	-	-
6	Of which: deferred	-	-
7	Of which: other forms	-	-
8	Of which: deferred	-	-
9	Number of employees	14	166
10	Total variable remuneration (11 + 13 + 15) *	19,610	69,006
11	Of which: cash-based	10,328	57,592
12	Of which: deferred	4,800	800,000
13	Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	9,282	11,414
14	Of which: deferred	9,282	11,414
15	Of which: other forms	-	-
16	Of which: deferred	-	-
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)	43,898	226,400

* Total variable remuneration - represents the VP awarded during the year not the outstanding from previous periods

REM2: Special payments (Figures in SAR 000's)

Special payments	Guaranteed bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance payments	
	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
Senior management	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other material risk-takers	-	-	-	-	-	-

REM3: Special payments (Figures in SAR 000's)

	a	b	c	d	e
Deferred and retained remuneration	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration * as beginning of the year	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
Senior management	134,495	134,495	-	-	12,439,277
Cash	5,286	5,286	-	-	10,427,200
Shares	129,209	129,209	-	-	2,012,077
Cash-linked instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Other material risk-takers	1,092,286	1,092,286	-	-	66,640
Cash	1,374	1,374	-	-	48,011
Shares	1,090,912	1,090,912	-	-	18,630
Cash-linked instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,226,781	1,226,781	-	-	12,505,917

* includes all outstanding deferrals from previous years