

Basel III - Pillar 3 Disclosures

31 December 2019

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B.1 – Table OVA

Bank Risk Management Approach

Scope

Bank Albilad risk management objectives and policies are disclosed in relation to various key risks as highlighted by the Board of Directors.

a) Business model determination and risk profile

Bank Albilad manages several types of risk at different levels of the organization. Key types of risk are as follows:

- **Credit risk:**

Credit and counterparty risk is defined as the risk arising from an obligor's failure to meet all or part of its obligations. Credit and counterparty risk arises when funds are extended, committed or otherwise exposed through contractual agreements, whether reflected on/off-balance sheet.

- **Market risk:**

Market risk is defined as the risk arising from losses because of the market value of the Bank's assets and liabilities variation based on market conditions.

- **Liquidity risk:**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk arising from losses when the bank's normal liquidity reserves remain insufficient to meet its obligations.

- **Operational risk:**

Operational risk is defined as the risk arising from losses owing to deficient or erroneous internal procedures, human or system errors, or external events.

b) The Risk Governance Structure

- **Credit Risk:**

To manage, measure, monitor and mitigate credit risk, independent credit committees exist within Bank Albilad. The committees operate under board-approved delegated limits, policies and procedures. There are high-level executive involvement and non-executive review and oversight in the credit decision-making.

- **Market and Liquidity Risk:**

An asset and liability committee exists within Bank Albilad in order to manage, measure and mitigate market and liquidity risk. The committee operates under Board-approved delegated limits, policies and procedures.

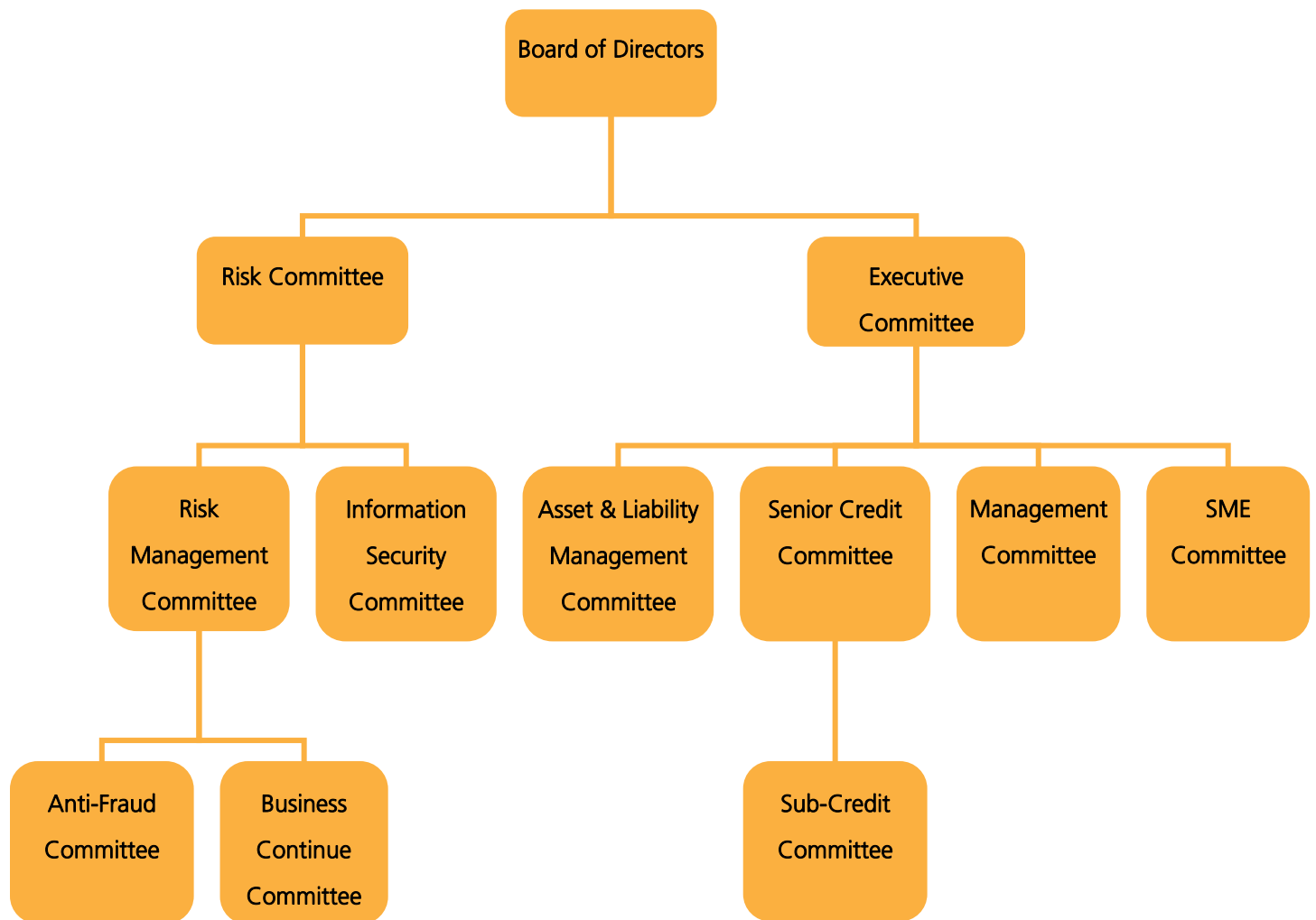
- **Operational Risk:**

Risk committees exist within Bank Albilad that oversight and manage operational risk. The committees operate under Board-approved delegated limits, policies and procedures. In addition, the governance structure related to operational risk forms an integral part of the operational risk management framework.

c) Channels to Communicate and Enforce the Risk Culture

Bank Albilad comprehensive risk management process involves identifying, quantifying, managing and mitigating the risks associated with all business units, as well as, monitoring and controlling risk exposure through credit, market, liquidity and operational functions.

A number of committees identify and manage risk at the bank-wide level. These committees operate and are mandated by the Board and organized in the structure as shown below:



d) The scope and main features of risk measurement systems

Risk Management Group objectives are to be the custodian of adherence to the Bank risk management culture and support the long-term sustainability by providing an established, independent framework for identifying, evaluating, monitoring and mitigating risk. Furthermore, Risk Management Group set, approve and monitor adherence to risk parameters and limits across the Bank and ensures they are implemented and adhered to consistently to give the Board reasonable assurance that the risks that the Bank is exposed to are identified and appropriately managed and controlled.

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

The Risk Management Group receive regular reports on developments in the Bank's balance sheet structure and balance sheet movements, including its capital deployment and risk appetite. Assessment of the materiality of risks is directly linked to the Board's approved risk management policies covering all key risks. Key identified risks are monitored by Risk Management Group to ensure that each risk is managed to an acceptable level. Moreover, key risks are reviewed and debated by senior management on a continuous basis.

Detailed performance and control metrics of these risks are reported to each committee meeting including, where appropriate, the results of scenario testing. Key risk types that are considered fall within the following:

- Credit Risk
- Market Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Operational Risk
- Cyber Security Risk

f) Qualitative information on stress testing

Bank Albilad conducts stress tests and scenario analyses to measure its risk of loss under unusual market conditions. Calculations are made for a number of scenarios which are typically defined based on historic events that caused crises in the financial markets. However, current or future events expected to have an

effect on the financial markets may also be used as input when defining the stress test scenarios. These scenarios are revised and changed regularly to reflect changes in Bank Albilad's risk profile and economic events. The analyses are made on the basis of the stress testing recommended by the Basel Committee / SAMA.

Bank Albilad also conducts comprehensive stress tests at regular intervals and the results are presented to the senior management/BoD. In addition, there are a number of other qualitative requirements to ensure that the stress testing is completely up to date with respect to documentation, calculation methods and control measures.

g) The strategies and processes to manage and mitigate risks

The Bank continuously aims to adopt best international standards and practices in risk management. Bank Albilad uses substantial resources to develop procedures and tools that support this aim. Accordingly, the Bank has built up substantial expertise in risk management.

Managing risk is a process operated independently of the business units of Bank Albilad. It aims to promote a strong risk management culture through a comprehensive set of processes that are designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor and control risk exposures. The Board of Directors and senior management are involved in the establishment of all risk processes and the periodic oversight and guidance of the risk management function. The processes are subject to additional scrutiny by independent Shariah Board as well as internal and external auditors, and the Bank's regulator, which help further strengthen the risk management practices.

- **Credit risk:**

Management of Credit Risk

The Bank measures and manages its credit risk by adhering to the following principles:

- Consistent standards are applied across the Bank in the respective credit decision processes through the use of internal rating models for corporate lending customers. In retail, both application and

behavioral scoring systems are being devolved and currently Credit Bureau (SIMAH) Scoring is being used for some segments for financing scores.

- The approval of credit limits for counterparties and the management of its individual credit exposures are determined by the Bank's portfolio guidelines and its credit strategies, and each decision also involves a risk-versus-return analysis.
- Every extension of credit or material change to a credit facility (such as its tenor, collateral structure or major covenants) to any counterparty requires credit approval at the appropriate authority level.

Bank currently assigns credit approval authorities based on dual sign-off system by business and risk up to a certain level, beyond which the proposals are referred to Credit Committee's, Executive Committee and finally Board for approval.

Strategies of Credit Risk

The aims of credit risk management are:

- To maintain a strong culture of responsible lending, supported by a robust risk policy and control framework
- Implementing risk appetite; and
- To ensure independent, expert scrutiny and approval of credit risks and their mitigation.

Mitigation of Credit Risk

Bank Albilad uses a variety of financial and non-financial collateral and guarantees to mitigate the underlying credit risk in its regular lending and treasury operations. The bank adheres to the list of acceptable collateral and credit protection provided by SAMA to all banks in the Kingdom.

Broad collateral types currently used by Bank Albilad include:

▪ **Financial Collateral**

- Cash margins
- 'Customer Share' in LC Musharaka transactions
- Cash collateral for extending credit or to protect counterparty default.
- Equities of local listed shares approved by the Shariah Board of the bank. The list of acceptable equities is periodically reviewed by Credit Committee.
- Local and foreign, Mutual Fund units, comprising of listed companies acceptable under Shariah law.

▪ **Real Estate collateral**

- Commercial Real Estate, used for securing the bank's exposure to corporate and commercial borrowers.
- Residential Real Estate, used for securing a mortgage provided to a retail customer

▪ **Guarantees**

- Formal and legally enforceable guarantees received from Banks.
- Legally enforceable Personal guarantees

▪ **Others**

- Assignment of proceeds for revenue generated by projects financed by Bank Albilad. Each project financed has a separately defined limit which is part of the credit limit provided to the counterparty.
- Assignment of salary account in case of individual borrowers, and each instalment to be deducted from this account at each due date

Valuation of Collaterals

The Credit Committee accepts an independent valuation of the assets being pledged before acceptance and at defined frequencies depending on the nature of collateral. The valuation is conducted by a team of independent valuation experts.

The Risk Management Group ensure that the valuation method used, whether internal or external, is based on assumptions that are both reasonable and prudent and all assumptions have been clearly documented.

To some extent, the Bank receives guarantees for credit exposures. A large part of these guarantees are provided by enterprises or persons where a relationship between the borrower and the guarantor exists. Bank must evaluate the guarantor before accepting the guarantee.

- **Market risk:**

Management of Market risk

Market risk concerns with profit margin rate, yield curves and prices. The market risk arises from the changes in market prices, yield curve, foreign exchange and commodity. The bank exposure for market risk is limited to the overall exposure in foreign exchange.

- **Foreign Exchange Risk**

Foreign Exchange Risk is the risk of losses on the banking book positions in foreign currency because of adverse changes in exchange rates against banks exposures.

The overall potential loss is generally calculated using bank net open position as the maximum sum of long and short position currencies.

- Profit Margin Risk

Profit Margin Risk in the banking book is defined as the impact of the bank's asset and liability exposures to changes in profit margin rates. It arises principally from mismatches between the future re-investment rate and their funding costs, as a result of changes in profit rates.

For the purpose of profit margin risk management, the market risk at Bank Albilad measures yield curve risk, which expresses the losses if profit margin rates changed for various terms.

Strategies of Market Risk

The Board of Directors has approved the limits for the market risk and liquidity risk for the Bank Albilad to be in line with risk appetite targets/limits as per bank's market risk and liquidity risk policies. In addition, the Asset and Liability Committee regularly monitors and discusses issues within scope of market and liquidity risk.

Bank Albilad uses various risk measures for market and liquidity risk such as Liquidity Mismatches, Major Depositors Concentration Limits, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Basel III – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), Profit rate risk, Periodic and Cumulative Gaps and Economic Value at Risk. These measures are reported to:

- Board of Directors and senior management on quarterly/monthly basis;
- SAMA on quarterly basis; and
- Business units on daily basis.

Bank Albilad's Value-at-Risk model is currently used for the internal capital purposes. Value-at-Risk is a statistical measure of the maximum loss that the Bank may incur on its portfolios over a certain period of time at a certain confidence level. Value-at-Risk is a risk measure that quantifies potential losses under normal and stressed market conditions.

- **Liquidity risk:**

The risk that the Bank may not be able to meet its obligations when due, at an acceptable market cost, is termed liquidity risk. Liquidity risk is measured by matching assets and liabilities based predefined maturity buckets.

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of losses result from:

- Bank's funding costs increase disproportionately;
- Lack of funding prevents the Bank from establishing new business; or
- Lack of funding will ultimately prevent the Bank from meeting its obligations.

Liquidity management at Bank Albilad is based on monitoring and managing operational and structural liquidity risks in various scenarios.

The management of operational liquidity risk aims primarily at ensuring that the Bank always has sufficient liquidity in the short term to absorb such net effects of transactions made and expected. The Bank complies with SAMA and Basel liquidity framework in assessing the potential termed liquidity risk.

Bank Albilad's liquidity risk policies are approved by the Board. In addition, the liquidity contingency plan has been implemented aiming to ensure that Bank Albilad is sufficiently prepared to take remedial action if an unfavorable liquidity situation is occurred.

The Risk Management has set limits for liquidity risk. Market Risk Department is responsible for ensuring that the Bank complies with liquidity risk limits. Any breaches is escalated to senior management timely.

The Key Business and Risk Units stakeholders receive reports on the Bank's liquidity risks regularly. Moreover, the Asset/Liability Committee continuously assesses developments in the Bank's liquidity and plans long-term funding.

Managing Short-Term Liquidity Risk

The management of Bank Albilad's short-term liquidity risk aims primarily at ensuring that the Bank has an adequate liquidity buffer that is able, in the short term, to absorb the net effects of transactions already made and expected changes.

Liquidity is determined on the basis of cash flows of outstanding transactions. The calculation is made taking into account the Bank's holdings of liquid assets. In managing the short-term liquidity risk, the Bank will ensure that the liquidity reserve ratio is higher than minimum threshold established by SAMA.

Managing Long-Term Liquidity Risk

Structural liquidity risk is managed based on considerations of the Bank's long-term liquidity mismatch. The management of this risk aims to ensure that the Bank does not build up an inexpediently large future funding requirement. Determining the structural liquidity is important when the Bank plans its funding activities and pricing.

The Bank manages the structural liquidity risk on the basis of a gap report. The gap report is based on a breakdown of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items by maturity. For that purpose, the Bank uses the contractually fixed maturity dates for each product.

Liquidity Scenario Analysis

Bank Albilad conducts stress tests to measure the Bank's immediate liquidity risk and to ensure that the Bank has a certain response time if a crisis occurs. The stress tests estimate the structural liquidity risk in various scenarios. The scenario analyses involve bank specific crises and general market crises. In addition, the bank is monitoring the Basel III – Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as one of the indicator in assessing the potential structural liquidity risk for the bank.

The Bank monitors the diversification of products, currencies, maturities, concentration of major depositors and the dependency of the volatile funding from interbank market to ensure that the Bank has a funding base that will protect the Bank to the greatest possible extent if markets come under pressure.

- **Operational risk:**

As the Basel Committee defines it, operational risk is the risk of losses resulting from inefficiency, failure in implementation of procedures, personnel, systems, or external factors. To better manage operational risk, the Bank has set forth a framework of policies and procedures, and aims at achieving a number of corresponding

Management of Operational risk

Objectives including:

- Supporting the Bank's objectives
- Identifying and assessing the operational risk of new products as well as current products, activities, and systems
- The total independence and continuity of assessment of procedures, monitoring controls, and performance
- Limiting operational losses and solving the causing problems at their roots

The Bank is also keen on implementing the operational risk governance mechanism through the following:

- Supervision by the Board of Directors and Senior Management.
- Performing the internal auditing required for independent assessment of operational risk activities and providing reports to the Auditing Committee.

Template KM1

Key metrics (at consolidated group level) (SAR '000)

	a	b	c	d	e
	T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4
	Dec-19	Sep-19	Jun-19	Mar-19	Dec-18
Available capital (amounts)	12,264,291	11,868,769	11,576,630	10,989,391	10,580,867
1 Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	9,473,031	9,115,041	8,873,823	8,313,454	7,890,012
1a Fully loaded ECL accounting model	9,473,031	9,115,041	8,873,823	8,313,454	7,890,012
2 Tier 1	9,473,031	9,115,041	8,873,823	8,313,454	7,890,012
2a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	9,473,031	9,115,041	8,873,823	8,313,454	7,890,012
3 Total capital	12,264,291	11,868,769	11,576,630	10,989,391	10,580,867
3a Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	12,264,291	11,868,769	11,576,630	10,989,391	10,580,867
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	70,099,746	66,829,627	62,717,246	60,110,174	61,072,465
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5 Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.51%	13.64%	14.15%	13.83%	12.92%
5a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Common Equity Tier 1 (%)	13.51%	13.64%	14.15%	13.83%	12.92%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.51%	13.64%	14.15%	13.83%	12.92%
6a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.51%	13.64%	14.15%	13.83%	12.92%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	17.50%	17.76%	18.46%	18.28%	17.33%
7a Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	17.50%	17.76%	18.46%	18.28%	17.33%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8 Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	1.88%
9 Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10 Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
11 Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	1.88%
12 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	11.01%	11.14%	11.65%	11.33%	11.04%
Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure					
13 Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	91,998,156	86,882,409	81,932,570	77,454,710	78,562,844
14 Basel III leverage ratio (%) (row 2 / row 13)	10.30%	10.49%	10.83%	10.73%	10.04%
14a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Basel III leverage ratio (%) (row 2a / row13)	10.30%	10.49%	10.83%	10.73%	10.04%
Total HQLA					
15 Total HQLA	13,994,743	13,579,372	12,210,857	10,763,864	10,019,090
16 Total net cash outflow	10,885,799	10,237,395	10,007,897	8,376,363	8,214,708
17 LCR ratio (%)	129%	133%	122%	129%	122%
Total available stable funding					
18 Total available stable funding	62,432,696	61,758,805	56,041,768	54,045,408	52,401,695
19 Total required stable funding	51,047,910	49,463,860	46,255,125	44,266,694	47,836,297
20 NSFR ratio	122%	125%	121%	122%	110%

B.2 - Template OV1

Overview of RWA (SAR '000)

		a	b	c
		RWA		Minimum Capital Requirements
		DEC-19 T	Sep-19 T-1	Dec-19 T
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk) (CCR)	63,300,773	60,298,227	5,064,062
2	Of which standardised approach (SA)	63,300,773	60,298,227	5,064,062
3	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach		-	
4	Of which: supervisory slotting approach		-	
5	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach			
6	Counterparty credit risk			
7	Of which standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)		-	
8	Of which internal model method (IMM)		-	
9	Of which: other CCR		-	
10	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)		-	
11	Equity positions in banking book under market-based approach		-	
12	Equity investments in funds – look-through approach		-	
13	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach	1,924,309	1,262,424	153,945
14	Equity investments in funds – fall-back approach		-	
15	Settlement risk			
16	Securitisation exposures in banking book		-	
17	Of which: securitisation internal ratings-based approach (SEC-IRBA)		-	
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach (IAA)		-	
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)		-	
20	Market risk	414,729	356,752	33,178
21	Of which standardised approach (SA)	414,729	356,752	33,178
22	Of which internal model approaches (IMM)			
23	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book			
24	Operational risk	6,384,244	6,174,649	510,740
25	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)			
26	Floor adjustment			
27	Total (1+4+7+8+9+10+11+12+16+20+23+24)	70,099,746	66,829,627	5,607,980

B.3 - Template LI1

Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories (SAR '000)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Carrying values of items:				
			Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitization framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Cash and Balances with SAMA	7,915,852	7,915,852	7,915,852				
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	4,041,751	4,041,751	4,041,751				
Investments, net	10,987,123	10,987,123	10,987,123				
Financing, Net	59,362,536	59,362,536	59,362,536				
Property and equipment, net	1,866,329	1,866,329	1,866,329				
Other assets	1,901,840	1,901,840	1,901,840				
Total assets	86,075,431	86,075,431	86,075,431				
Liabilities							
Due to banks and other financial institutions	645,120	645,120					645,120
Customer deposits	66,797,565	66,797,565					66,797,565
Subordinated Sukuk	2,007,768	2,007,768					2,007,768
Other liabilities	7,199,055	7,199,055					7,199,055
Total liabilities	76,649,508	76,649,508					76,649,508

B.4 - Template LI2

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

		a	b	c	d	e
		Total	Items subject to:			
			Credit risk framework	Securitization framework	Counterparty credit risk framework	Market risk framework
1	Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation (as per template LI1)	86,075,431	86,075,431	-	-	-
2	Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation (as per template LI1)	76,649,508	-	-	-	-
3	Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	86,075,431	86,075,431	-	-	-
4	Off-balance sheet amounts	8,200,262	3,992,494	-	-	-
5	Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
6	Differences due to different netting rules, other than those already included in row 2	-	-	-	-	-
7	Differences due to consideration of provisions	-	-	-	-	-
8	Differences due to prudential filters	-	-	-	-	-
10	Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	94,275,693	90,067,925	-	-	-

B.5 - Table LIA

Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

- a) **Explanation of significant differences between the amounts in columns (a) and (b) in LI1.**
There are no differences between carrying values as reported in published financial statements and Carrying values under the scope of regulatory consolidation.
- b) **Explanation of the origins of differences between carrying values and amounts considered for regulatory purposes shown in LI2.**
Off-Balance sheet notional values are populated as total carrying/accounting value whereas credit equivalent amounts (applying conversion factors) are populated under respective regulatory framework.
- c) • **Valuation methodologies, including an explanation of how far mark-to-market and mark-to-model methodologies are used.**
• **Description of the independent price verification process.**
• **Procedures for valuation adjustments or reserves (including a description of the process and the methodology for valuing trading positions by type of instrument).**
Refer to note no. 3 & 32 of Annual Published Financial Statements.

CC1

Composition of Regulatory Capital (SAR '000)

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus		7,500,000
2	Retained earnings		90,209
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)		1,882,822
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase-out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)</i>		
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		9,473,031
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudent valuation adjustments		
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)		
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)		
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 36 of Basel III securitisation framework[1])		
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities		

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference
numbers/letters of the balance			
sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation			
15	Defined benefit pension fund net assets		
16	Investments in own shares (if not already subtracted from paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)		
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity		
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)		
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)		
20	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		
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		0
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)		9,473,031
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus		

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference
numbers/letters of the balance			
sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation			
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards		
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards		
33	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from additional Tier 1</i>		
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	<i>Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out</i>		
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, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)		
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation		
41	National specific regulatory adjustments		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions		
43	Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital		
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)		0
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)		9,473,031
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus		2,000,000

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference
numbers/letters of the balance			
sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation			
47	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from Tier 2</i>		
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	<i>Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out</i>		
50	Provisions		791,260
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments		2,791,260
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments and other TLAC liabilities		
54	Investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)		
54a	Investments in the other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation and where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity: amount previously designated for the 5% threshold but that no longer meets the conditions (for G-SIBs only)		
55	Significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		
56	National specific regulatory adjustments		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital		0
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)		2,791,260
59	Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)		12,264,291

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference
numbers/letters of the balance			
sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation			
60	Total risk-weighted assets		70,099,746
	Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		13.51%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		13.51%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		17.50%
64	Institution-specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)		
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement		
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement		
67	Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements		13.51%
	National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)		
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)		
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)		
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities		
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities		
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)		

		a	b
		Amounts	Source based on reference
numbers/letters of the balance			
sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation			
	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)		
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach		
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 (SAR '000)

	a	b
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
	As at period-end	As at period-end
Assets		
Cash and Balances with SAMA	7,915,852	7,915,852
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	4,041,751	4,041,751
Investments, net	10,987,123	10,987,123
Financing, Net	59,362,536	59,362,536
Property and equipment, net	1,866,329	1,866,329
Other assets	1,901,840	1,901,840
Total assets	86,075,431	86,075,431
Liabilities		
Due to banks and other financial institutions	645,120	645,120
Customer deposits	66,797,565	66,797,565
Subordinated Sukuk	2,007,768	2,007,768
Other liabilities	7,199,055	7,199,055
Total liabilities	76,649,508	76,649,508

Shareholders' equity		
Paid-in share capital	7,500,000	7,500,000
Of which: amount eligible for CET1	7,500,000	7,500,000
Of which: amount eligible for AT1		
Retained earnings	1,118,890	1,118,890
	a	b
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
	As at period-end	As at period-end
Accumulated other comprehensive income	807,033	807,033
Total shareholders' equity	9,425,923	9,425,923

Template LR1

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure (SAR '000)

Items		a
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	86,075,431
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	-
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)	3,992,494
7	Other adjustments	1,930,231
8	Leverage ratio exposure measure	91,998,156

Template LR2

Leverage ratio common disclosure template (SAR '000)

		a	b
		T	T-1
		Dec-19	Sep-19
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	88,005,662	83,176,640
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)		
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 and 2)	88,005,662	83,176,640
Derivative exposures			
4	Replacement cost associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	-	-
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions	-	-
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-
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 rows 4 to 10)	-	-
Securities financing transaction exposures			
12	Gross SFT <i>assets</i> (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	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 12 to 15)	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	8,200,262	7,501,177
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-4,207,768	-3,795,409
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 17 and 18)	3,992,494	3,705,768
Capital and total exposures			
20	Tier 1 capital	9,473,031	9,115,041
21	Total exposures (sum of rows 3, 11, 16 and 19)	91,998,156	86,882,408
Leverage ratio			
21	Basel III leverage ratio	10.30%	10.49%

LIQA

Liquidity risk management (SAR '000)

Qualitative disclosures

Governance of liquidity risk management

Effective oversight by the Board of Directors (Board) and Senior Management is a critical element of the Bank's liquidity risk management process. The Board of Directors delegates the responsibility for managing The Bank's overall liquidity to Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"). On the day-to-day operations, Treasury Division (TD) performs the liquidity management on centralized basis for the whole Bank, within limits imposed by the Board.

Funding strategy

The bank has taken a strategic decision to focus on retail deposits (Current account, Albilad Account and saving account) due to their stickiness and diversity. Along with this, the Bank may rely on term deposit to some extent to plug funding gap while money growth is subsiding in KSA market and customers are becoming rate sensitive. For term Deposit, focus would be High Net worth individual (HNWI) clients. It is strategically planning to keep on complying with mandated limits such as the Financing to Deposit ratio requirements, LRR ratio, LCR and NSFR ratios as approved by the Board in the Internal Control Limit policy and regulatory requirements at periodic reporting dates

Liquidity risk mitigation techniques.

- Robust infrastructure for identification and measurement of the complete range of liquidity risks
- Maintenance of an adequate level of liquidity buffer, including through a cushion of liquid assets to meet potential funding needs over the short and long-term periods and for dealing with potential liquidity disruptions
- Diversification of sources and utilization of funds across banks, customers, and geographic location within Saudi, GCC and other financial markets
- Active presence in interbank (financial) markets and in corporate deposit market. Establishing and Monitoring of domestic and foreign bank credit lines

d Stress Testing

"The Bank uses a combination of Bank specific and market wide stress scenarios to test robustness of Bank's liquidity position.

Bank-specific (idiosyncratic) – In Bank specific scenarios, the adverse movements in indicators and bank specific factors are assumed to impact the cash-flows for the Bank only

Market-wide stress scenarios – In the market wide scenarios (based on Macro Economic Scenarios), it is assumed that the adverse movements in the Market macro-variables will impact the Banking Industry as a whole, which in turn will proportionately impact the Bank Albilad cash-flows

Combination of the above - In the combined scenarios, Deposits, which are likely to exhibit more Bank specific characteristics are stressed based on Bank specific scenario, while Financing which are likely to exhibit more industry wide characteristics are stressed based on market-wide scenarios."

e The bank's contingency funding plans

Bank has identified key Liquidity Early Warning Signals which are tracked on regular basis (daily and monthly). The escalation of liquidity crisis management is based on their degree of impact and severity. It varies from a very minimal disruption to a crisis level as follows:

- Disruption (Level 1) – Abnormal Level (Amber):

Disruption refers to an event that interrupts the running of normal business operations at a minimal level. Here the liquidity limit breaches Management Action Trigger Limits and/or triggering of other qualitative LCEWS. Such an event can normally be resolved internally, with quick attention from relevant units to mitigate, monitor and adequately evaluate the situation.

- Disaster (Level 2) – Crisis Level (Red):

A liquidity crisis is deemed to have occurred in the event of: breaches of Board limits and if high level LCEWS are triggered. Disaster Level brings damages (greater impact than the disruption level) to the business operations, which potentially may escalate if adequate and effective measures are not in place. Chairman of ALCO's immediate attention is required in this scenario.

Template LIQ1
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) (SAR '000)

		a	b
		Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
High-quality liquid assets			
1	Total HQLA		13,994,743
Cash outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:		
3	Stable deposits		
4	Less stable deposits	44,017,320	4,401,732
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:		
6	Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks		
7	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	21,984,860	10,197,541
8	Unsecured debt		
9	Secured wholesale funding		
10	Additional requirements, of which:		
11	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements		
12	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products		
13	Credit and liquidity facilities	2,152,651	215,265
14	Other contractual funding obligations	35,136	35,136
15	Other contingent funding obligations	8,152,187	163,044
16	TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS		15,012,718
Cash inflows			
17	Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	-	-
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	5,503,896	4,126,918
19	Other cash inflows		
20	TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	5,503,896	4,126,918
			Total adjusted value
21	Total HQLA		13,994,743
22	Total net cash outflows		10,885,799
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		129%

Template LIQ2
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (SAR '000)

(In currency amount)	a	b	c	d	Weighted value
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				
	No	< 6 months	6 months to	≥ 1 year	
	maturity*		< 1 year		
Available stable funding (ASF) item					
1 Capital:					12,264,291
2 Regulatory capital	12,264,291				12,264,291
3 <i>Other capital instruments</i>					
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:					39,342,323
5 <i>Stable deposits</i>					
6 <i>Less stable deposits</i>	42,792,615	877,618,592	43,458,587		39,342,323
7 Wholesale funding:					10,825,631
8 <i>Operational deposits</i>					
9 <i>Other wholesale funding</i>	11,040,957	10,423,180,744	187,124,222		10,825,631
10 Liabilities with matching interdependent assets					
11 Other liabilities:					
12 <i>NSFR derivative liabilities</i>					
13 <i>All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories</i>	8,472,024				0
14 Total ASF					62,432,245
Required stable funding (RSF) item					
15 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					428,505
16 Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
17 Performing loans and securities:					45,838,660
18 <i>Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA</i>					-
19 <i>Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions</i>		3,944,582	485,000		834,187
20 <i>Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:</i>		12,566,700	5,670,353	42,218,761	45,004,473
21 <i>With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk</i>					
22 <i>Performing residential mortgages, of which:</i>					
23 <i>With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II standardised approach for credit risk</i>					
24 <i>Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities</i>					

	(In currency amount)	a	b	c	d	e
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity*	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 year	≥ 1 year	
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities					
26	Other assets:					4,780,745
27	<i>Physical traded commodities, including gold</i>					
28	<i>Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs</i>					
29	<i>NSFR derivative assets</i>					
30	<i>NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted</i>					
31	<i>All other assets not included in the above categories</i>	5,743,550				4,780,745
32	Off-balance sheet items					
33	Total RSF					51,047,910
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					122%

B.6 CRA:

Table CRA: General qualitative information about credit risk (SAR '000)

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

Bank Albilad provides Shariah based commercial banking services such as commercial finance, trade finance, consumer finance, charge cards and treasury products to all customer segments including corporates, individuals, business entities, financial institutions and government and semi-government institutions.

In a competitive pursuit of growth opportunities, bank has adopted a retail as well as wholesale focused commercial banking business model to leverage the strengths of its large branch net-work and a team of highly skilled professionals by exploiting both Retail and Corporate sectors. Bank's business model is characterized by anchoring on stable funding sources through well diversified deposit base, and high quality financing assets both on and off balance sheet.

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

Credit Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inability of any counterparty to fulfill its obligations to the Bank as per the agreed terms. The bank follows guidelines given in the Basel Regime in letter and spirit, and follow industry best practice in managing this risk. A Risk Appetite statement is approved by the BOD annually which forms basis for defining all risk control parameters. Risk assets portfolio is monitored closely to comply with the defined parameters. The Bank's credit policy lays emphasis on using all modern decision making tools. Accordingly the Bank has adopted a robust system of Financial Analysis and Obligor Risk Rating. This is augmented by use of a model to assess Risk Adjusted Return on (economic) Capital - RAROC. The Credit Policy defines all concentrations to manage credit risk at portfolio level, and limits are accordingly set to keep concentration levels well within the Risk Appetite approved by the BOD. All counter party limits are approved by competent levels duly authorised by the BOD to approve credit underwritings while remaining strictly in compliance with regulatory guidelines.

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

The Credit Risk Management structure comprises of independent control functions reporting to the Executive Vice President - Risk Management Group. Credit Risk Division is managed under a well defined framework of principles, organizational structure, and measurement and monitoring processes that are closely aligned with the Banks Credit Policy and Risk Appetite as articulated from time to time. While all credit proposals are initiated by relevant Businesses, these are independently processed by Credit Risk function to bring objectivity to decision making. Further, within Credit Risk function, Credit Policy, Credit Approvals, and Credit Administration are managed by independent departments to strengthen the controls. In view of the nature of the business, Retail and Consumer Credit is looked after by an independent Manager under the Credit Risk Management Division.

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

We operate a three lines of defense credit risk management model. The first line of defense is the business divisions (i.e Retail, Wholesale and Treasury) who are the "owners" of the credit risks. The second line of defense is an independent risk and control infrastructure in the form of Credit Risk Division which is part of Risk Management Group. The third line of defense is Internal Audit and Compliance Departments, which assure the effectiveness of our controls. All three lines of defence are independent of one another and accountable for maintaining structures that ensure adherence to the design principles at all levels.

(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.

Risk management function periodically reports all important risk indicators to both the Executive Management and the Board which include different concentrations in financing portfolio, non performing financing and loan loss coverage, portfolio changes under stressed scenarios, and compliance with Risk Appetite approved by the Board.

B.7 - Template CR1
Credit quality of assets (SAR '000)

		a	b	c	d
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ impairments	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1	Loans	735,913	60,540,323	1,818,516	59,457,719
2	Debt Securities	-	8,466,729	-	8,466,729
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	8,200,262	95,184	8,105,657
4	Total	735,913	77,207,314	1,913,700	76,030,106

An event of default is considered to have occurred if any one or both of the following events happen:

- The obligor fails to honor any material credit obligation towards the bank for a period in excess of 90 days. On day 91 the obligor should be classified as a non performing obligor and its rating should be adjusted accordingly.
- The bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the banking group in full, without recourse by the bank to actions such as realizing security (if held).

B.8 - Template CR2

Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities (SAR '000)

		a
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous reporting period	783,632
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	105,542
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	1,527
4	Amounts written off	198,898
5	Other changes	47,163
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)	735,913

Exposures from the previous reporting period and any significant movement between defaulted and non-defaulted loans.

Defaulted finances at the end of reporting period slightly decreased as compared to previous reporting date despite having additional NPLs during the period due to old qualifying Corporate and Consumer NPLs write offs. Nevertheless, during the period there were also recoveries from non performing clients.

B.9 - Template 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.

Financing is considered to be past due if contractually agreed payments of principal and/or profit remain unpaid by the borrower on the due date. For calculating regulatory capital under Standardized Approach of Basel asset class "Past Dues" is considered if any counterparty has past due for more than 90 days. A finance, or a group of finances, is impaired, and impairment losses are estimated as per IFRS 9. To allow management to determine whether a loss-event may occur on an individual basis, all counterparty relationships are reviewed periodically. This evaluation considers current information and expected events related to the counterparty, such as the counterparty experiencing significant financial difficulty or a breach of contract, for example, default or delinquency in payment of principal or profit. There is no difference in accounting and regulatory definition of "past due" and "impaired".

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

In the normal course of business all the counterparties having full or partial exposure as past due for more than 90 days are treated as "Stage 3" as per guidelines contained in IFRS 9. As on reporting date of this disclosure under Pillar III there was not a single client that having past dues more than 90 days but was not treated as "impaired".

- (c) Description of methods used for determining impairments.

The Bank has completed its journey for transition to IFRS 9. The impairment component of the standard is the most significant and complex change requiring a complete revamp of provisioning methodologies and disclosure frameworks. The Bank has validated models for PD, LGD, Macroeconomic and EAD for all financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 and redeveloped aforementioned models wherever required. Bank has also implemented system through which IFRS 9 compliant expected credit losses will be automatically calculated at every reporting date. In addition, governance framework around IFRS 9 Business Model, SPPI Assessment, Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and Staging Criteria Assessment have also been established and reviewed to cater respective requirements of IFRS 9.

- (d) The bank's own definition of a restructured exposure.

At times due to economic or legal reasons the Bank enters into a restructuring agreement with a borrower who faces, or will face, financial difficulties. This is done in order to ease the contractual obligation of the borrower for a limited period of time. A case by case approach is applied for our corporate clients considering each transaction and client specific facts and circumstances. For consumer finances we offer rescheduling for a limited period of time, in which case the total or partial outstanding or future instalments are deferred to a later point of time. However, the amount not paid, including accrued profit during this period, is re-compensated at a later point of time. Repayment options include distribution over residual tenor, a one-off payment, or a tenor extension. Restructuring / Rescheduling are restricted and depend on the economic situation of the client, our risk management strategy, and legal considerations. In case a restructuring agreement is entered into, an impairment measurement exercise is conducted, and an impairment charge is taken as per IFRS 9.

Quantitative disclosures:

(e)	Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas, industry and residual maturity
	As per CRBe1, CRBe2 and CRBe3 sheets
(f)	Amounts of impaired exposures (according to the definition used by the bank for accounting purposes) and allowances (ECL), broken down by geographical areas and industry
	As per CRBf1 and CRBf2 sheets
(g)	Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures
	As per CRBg sheet past dues but not impaired.
(h)	Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and not impaired exposures.
	As per CRBh sheets

For disclosure requirements from 'e' to 'h', please refer to below quantitative tables:

CRBe1: Breakdown of exposures by geographical areas					
Portfolios	Geographic Area				
	Saudi Arabia	Other GCC & Middle East	Europe	Others countries	Total
Sovereigns and their central banks	13,596,165	438,200	-	-	14,034,364
Non-central government public sector entities	-				-
Multilateral development banks	-				-
Banks	2,374,576	566,487	1,052,284	106,190	4,099,537
Securities firms	-				-
Corporates	22,088,131	-		-	22,088,131
Regulatory retail portfolios	20,352,111	-			20,352,111
Secured by residential property	8,119,962				8,119,962
Secured by commercial real estate	10,409,614				10,409,614
Equity	2,473,157	120,963	-	23,716	2,617,836

Portfolios	Geographic Area				
	Saudi Arabia	Other GCC & Middle East	Europe	Others countries	Total
Past-due loans	928,189				928,189
Higher-risk categories	-				-
Other assets	5,355,918	-	-	-	5,355,918
Total	85,697,823	1,125,650	1,052,284	129,906	88,005,662
Contingencies & Commitments stated at credit equivalents	4,273,442	312,078	256,369	221,655	5,063,543
Total Credit exposure stated at credit equivalents	89,971,265	1,437,727	1,308,653	351,561	93,069,206

CRBe2: Breakdown of exposures by industry sector

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	Commercial	Transportation and communication	Services	Consumer loans and credit cards	Others		
Sovereigns and their central banks	14,034,364													14,034,364
Non-central government public sector entities														-
Multilateral development banks														-
Banks		4,099,537												4,099,537
Securities firms														-
Corporates	-		1,262,881	5,766,961	1,126,571	172,993	1,770,371	4,430,487	2,266,341	2,128,395	-	3,163,131		22,088,131
Regulatory retail portfolios				10,023		2,710	3,804	12,987	-	9,825	20,259,578	53,183		20,352,111
Secured by residential property											8,119,962			8,119,962
Secured by commercial real estate							10,409,614							10,409,614
Equity	1,294,118			25,892			150,000	9,080	15,644	39,693	-	1,083,410		2,617,836
Past-due loans				161,569		1,402	249,580	151,479	144	19,722	182,646	161,647		928,189
Higher-risk categories														-
Other assets												5,355,918		5,355,918
Total	15,328,482	4,099,537	1,262,881	5,964,445	1,126,571	177,105	12,583,369	4,604,032	2,282,129	2,197,635	28,562,186	9,817,290		88,005,662
Contingencies & Commitments stated at credit equivalents	-	-	7,557	1,255,807	2,698	3,648	1,262,332	660,412	102,311	575,973	-	557		5,063,543
Total Credit exposure stated at credit equivalents	15,328,482	4,099,537	1,270,438	7,220,251	1,129,269	180,753	13,845,700	5,264,444	2,384,440	3,965,856	28,562,186	9,817,847		93,069,206

CRBe3: Amounts of exposures break down by residual maturity										
Portfolios	Maturity breakdown									
	Less than 8 days	8-30 days	30-90 days	90-180 days	180-360 days	1-3 years	3-5 years	No Maturity	Over 5 years	Total
Sovereigns and their central banks	27,917	6,298,198		249,075			584,065		6,875,109	14,034,364
Non-central government public sector entities										-
Multilateral development banks										-
Banks	256,834	1,550,588	1,158,328	201,521	303,850	571,700	56,716	-	-	4,099,537
Securities firms										
Corporates	1,092,801	1,198,197	4,272,214	3,210,098	2,672,963	4,272,505	2,962,501	-	2,406,852	22,088,132
Regulatory retail portfolios	587,613	239,650	771,179	1,152,782	1,928,076	7,675,312	4,220,019	-	3,777,478	20,352,111
Secured by residential property	5,412	7,298	77,620	110,448	189,694	693,350	367,012	-	6,669,128	8,119,962
Secured by commercial real estate	438,536	23,502	597,699	638,255	777,342	4,939,371	1,767,065	-	1,227,846	10,409,614
Equity		251,075	741,116					1,323,718	301,927	2,617,836
Past-due loans	638,978	3,390	46,799	3,987	20,605	69,857	65,417	-	79,157	928,189
Higher-risk categories										-
Other assets	1,669,426							3,686,492	-	5,355,918
Total	4,717,516	9,571,898	7,664,956	5,566,165	5,892,530	18,222,095	10,022,795	5,010,211	21,337,498	88,005,663
Contingencies & Commitments stated at credit equivalents	287,005	165,560	470,045	861,431	943,050	1,511,356	430,609	-	394,488	5,063,543
Total Credit exposure stated at credit equivalents	5,004,521	9,737,458	8,135,000	6,427,597	6,835,580	19,733,451	10,453,404	5,010,211	21,731,986	93,069,206

CRBf1: Amounts of impaired exposures and expected credit losses broken down by industry		
Industry sector	Impaired Financing	Expected Credit Loss
Government and quasi government	-	-
Banks and other financial institutions	-	-
Agriculture and fishing	-	4,342
Manufacturing	82,256	218,691
Mining and quarrying	-	1,351
Electricity, water, gas and health services	1,402	15,830
Building and construction	36,534	340,702
Commercial	150,721	540,373
Transportation and communication	144	20,344
Services	19,520	128,804
Consumer loans and credit cards	283,689	406,356
Others	161,647	236,907
Total	735,913	1,913,700

CRBf2: Amounts of impaired exposures and expected credit losses broken down by geographical areas		
Portfolios	Impaired Financing	Expected Credit Loss
Saudi Arabia	735,913	1,913,700
Other GCC & Middle East	-	-
Europe	-	-
North America	-	-
South East Asia	-	-
Others countries	-	-
Total	735,913	1,913,700

CRBg: Ageing analysis of accounting past-due exposures that are not impaired	
Ageing	Exposure of clients with past dues
1 to 30 days	1,303,449
31 to 90 days	398,192
91 to 180 days	52,205
Above 180 days	-
Total	1,753,846

CRBh: Breakdown of restructured exposures between impaired and not impaired exposures			
	Corporate	Consumer	Total
Performing (non-impaired)	9,281,451	186,763	9,468,214
Impaired	65,746	3,187	68,933
Total	9,347,197	189,951	9,537,148

B.10 - Table CRC

Qualitative disclosure requirements related to credit risk mitigation techniques

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

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amount presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, only if the Bank holds a currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize an asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legal right to set off the recognized amounts must be enforceable in both the normal course of business, in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of both the Bank and its counterparty. In all other situations they are presented gross. When financial assets and financial liabilities are offset in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, the associated income and expense items will also be offset in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless specifically prohibited by an applicable accounting standard.

The majority of the offsetting relates to derivatives which is not the target market for Bank Albilad.

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

We regularly agree on collateral to be received from customers in contracts that are subject to credit risk. Collateral is security in the form of an asset or third-party obligation that serves to mitigate the inherent risk of credit loss in an exposure, by either substituting the borrower default risk or improving recoveries in the event of a default. While collateral can be an alternative source of repayment, it generally does not replace the necessity of high quality underwriting standards and a thorough assessment of the debt service ability of the borrower.

Broadly collateral received can be segregate into the following two types:

- Financial and other tangible collateral, which enables us to recover all or part of the outstanding exposure by liquidating the collateral asset provided, in cases where the borrower is unable or unwilling to fulfil its primary obligations. Cash collateral, securities (shares, mutual funds), collateral assignments of other claims, pledge of assets (i.e., plant, machinery etc.) and real estate typically fall into this category.
- Guarantee collateral, which complements the borrower’s ability to fulfil its obligation under the legal contract and as such is provided by third parties. Guarantees from individuals, corporates and semi govt. and from govt. institutions a typically fall into this category.

Our processes seek to ensure that the collateral we accept for risk mitigation purposes is of high quality. This includes seeking to have in place legally effective and enforceable documentation for realizable and measureable collateral assets which are evaluated regularly by dedicated teams. The assessment of the suitability of collateral for a specific transaction is part of the credit decision and is undertaken in a conservative way, including collateral coverage. In this regard, we strive to avoid “wrong-way” risk characteristics where the borrower’s counterparty risk is positively correlated with the risk of deterioration in the collateral value. For guarantee collateral, the process for the analysis of the guarantor’s creditworthiness is aligned to the credit assessment process for borrowers.

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

We use risk mitigation to optimize our corporate credit exposure and reduce potential credit losses. Concentrations within credit risk mitigations taken may occur if a number of securities or guarantors with similar economic characteristics are engaged in comparable activities with changes in economic or industry conditions affecting their ability to meet contractual obligations. We use a range of control including collateral concentration caps to monitor our credit risk mitigating activities. These also include monitoring of potential concentrations within collateral types while undertaking / approving the exposures in order to keep concentrations within acceptable levels. Bank Albilad neither participates in derivative market nor accepts credit derivatives as credit risk mitigation.

B.11 - Template CR3

Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview (SAR '000)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	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	59,457,719	-	-	-	-	-
2	Debt securities	8,466,729	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total	67,924,449	-	-	-	-	-
4	Of which defaulted	735,913	-	-	-	-	-

Major contributor of the aforementioned increase is in the Corporate financing along with Consumer financing. Moreover, exposure in the Debt securities has approximately increased 19% over the period due to more participation in Sukuks.

B.12 – Table CRD

Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardized approach for credit risk

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

In order to calculate the regulatory capital requirements under the standardized approach, external ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch Ratings are eligible to be used as per Internal Risk Rating Policy approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank. We use ratings available to the bank from aforementioned ECAIs and there has not been any change in this respect over the reporting period.

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

To calculate the regulatory capital requirements under the standardized approach, external ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch Ratings are applied to all relevant exposure classes in the standardized approach. Nonetheless, our Corporate counterparties are mostly not rated by eligible ECAIs.

(c) A description of the process used to transfer the issuer to issue credit ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book (see paragraphs 99–101 of the Basel framework);

To determine the applicable risk weight Bank Albilad applies one assessment / rating (either issue or issuer) on the entire amount of credit risk exposure (i.e. both on principal and accrued profit) of a counterparty. Moreover, Basel guidelines for use of issue or issuer specific assessment are followed for determining the risk weight of the claim.

(d) The alignment of the alphanumerical scale of each agency used with risk buckets (except where the relevant supervisor publishes a standard mapping with which the bank has to comply).

Credit rating is an essential part of the Bank's underwriting and credit process, and builds the basis for determination of risk acceptance on a counterparty and at portfolio level, credit decision and transaction pricing as well the determination of credit risk economic capital. Our rating analysis is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative factors. Banks all over the world use a masterscale as a means of classifying probabilities of default into grades for analytics and reporting purposes. Whilst free to derive their own masterscales to suit their unique needs, Banks should aim to satisfy certain requirements when constructing their masterscales including references for internal and external stakeholders to compare internal grades to common external benchmarks. Bank's 23-grade rating scale for portfolio is approximately mapped to external agency ratings.

B.13 - Template CR4

Standardized approach – credit risk exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) effects (SAR '000)

Asset 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	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	14,034,364	-	14,034,364	-	-	0%
2	Non-central government public sector entities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banks	4,099,537	1,463,227	4,099,537	945,796	2,096,553	42%
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	22,088,131	5,469,037	22,088,131	2,627,596	24,573,393	99%
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	20,305,764	-	20,305,764	177,260	15,362,268	75%
8	Secured by residential property	8,103,782	933,669	8,103,782	-	4,051,891	50%
9	Secured by commercial real estate	10,409,614	186,241	10,409,614	153,128	10,562,742	100%
10	Equity	2,617,836	-	2,617,836	-	2,381,735	91%
11	Past-due loans	336,387	148,088	336,387	88,713	585,699	138%
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other assets	5,355,918	-	5,355,918	-	3,686,492	69%
14	Total	87,351,334	8,200,262	87,351,334	3,992,494	63,300,773	69%

Increase in Consumer financing portfolio (non-Real Estate as well as Real Estate) financing along with exposure with SAMAS/SUKUKS was major contributor in overall increase in on balance sheet exposure.

B.14 - Template CR5

Standardized approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights (SAR '000)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Asset 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	14,034,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,034,364
2	Non-central government public sector entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Banks	-	-	1,707,749	-	3,207,865	-	87,014	42,704	-	5,045,333
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	-	-	-	284,670	-	24,431,058	-	-	24,715,728
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	20,483,024	-	-	-	20,483,024
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	8,103,782	-	-	-	-	8,103,782
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,562,742	-	-	10,562,742
10	Equity	1,294,118	-	-	-	-	-	457,426	-	866,292	2,617,836
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,905	321,196	-	425,101
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other assets	1,669,426	-	-	-	-	-	3,686,492	-	-	5,355,918
14	Total	16,997,908	-	1,707,749	-	11,596,318	20,483,024	39,328,636	363,901	866,292	91,343,828

Bank increased its exposure in 0% risk weighted assets by investing in Govt. Sukuk. On the other hand Bank decreased its exposure in 20% risk weighted exposure in shape of placements by increasing the same in the 50% risk weighted assets. Moreover, bank enhanced its exposure in residential real estate financing which caused increase in exposure in 50% Risk Weighted assets. Increase in 75% risk weighted assets is due to increase in consumer unsecured portfolio against salary assignments. Increase in commercial real estate exposure along with increase in other assets caused increase in 100% risk weighted assets.

B.35 - Table MRA

Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

(A) Banks must describe their risk management objectives and policies for market risk according to the framework below (the granularity of the information should support the provision of meaningful information to users):

- (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 :**
- For the purpose of profit rate risk management, the market risk at Bank Albilad measures yield curve risk, which expresses the losses if profit margin rates changed for various terms and different currencies.
- The Board of Directors has approved the limits for the Profit Rate risk for the Bank to be in line with the strategic risk exposure and risk appetite targets as per bank’s market risk and liquidity risk policies. In addition, the Asset & Liability Committee regularly monitors and discusses issues for profit rate risk within scope of market risk.
- Model validation is made regularly for the new and current models. This is done to ensure that no changes have been made to the product or have taken place in the market which may have an impact on the model accuracy. In addition, continuous procedures have been established to control and validate the market prices used to value and calculate risk.
- The limits are established for the trading and banking book of the business unit and these are monitored regularly and sufficient procedures have been established to ensure any breaches of the limit is addressed by the business unit on timely basis.
- The Bank has established stress test scenarios based rate shock prescribed under the new IRRBB guidelines. The impact of the rate shock stress scenarios for EVE and NII will be monitored against the limit.
- As Shariah Compliant bank, Bank Albilad does not have derivative product in place for Off- balance sheet hedge of profit rate risk. However, Bank Al Bilad undertakes various initiatives to manage profit rate risk and mitigate to certain extent.
- i. Concentration of Tenor Limits for Corporate Banking
 - ii. The Treasury placements are Short Term Placement or Floating rate
 - iii. Allocation of Core and Non-Core Deposits will mitigate and provide natural hedging against profit rate risk
 - iv. Bilad Account (Unique Saving Product) which also provides natural hedge as only certain percentage of Treasury income is shared with customers and Bank’s margin remain intact

	<p>v. Time Deposit where the tenor is normally quoted up to 1 year to mitigate any medium term profit rate hikes</p> <p>vi. The bank has issued Tier 2 sukuk to generate floating rate long term funding and to mitigate profit rate risk</p>
(b)	<p>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:</p> <p>The Board of Directors has approved the limits for the Profit Rate risk for the Bank to be in line with the strategic risk exposure and risk appetite targets as per bank's market risk and liquidity risk policies. In addition, the Asset & Liability Committee regularly monitors and discusses issues for profit rate risk within scope of market risk.</p> <p>Bank Albilad uses both conventional risk measures and advance risk models for measuring risk market and liquidity risk , such as ,Liquidity Mis-matches, Major Depositors Concentration Limits, Loan to Deposit Ratio, Net Non-Core funding dependency ratio, Basel III – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), Profit rate risk, Periodic and Cumulative Gaps and Economic Value at Risk to measure its market risk and liquidity risk exposures and they are reported to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Board of Directors and senior management on quarterly/monthly basis; • SAMA on quarterly / monthly basis; and • Business units on daily basis.
(c)	<p>Scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems.</p> <p>The Board of Directors, the Asset/ Liability Committee, the Business and risk management stakeholders are updated regularly about the bank's market risks and material events in this area. This reporting includes follow-up on both risks within the individual categories of market risks and the overall risk measures in the form of Profit Rate Risk. Similarly, risk reporting has been established for the business units authorized to take market risks.</p> <p>Bank Albilad's Value-at-Risk model is currently used for the Pillar II calculation.</p> <p>Value-at-Risk is a statistical measure of the maximum loss that the Bank may incur on its portfolios over a certain period of time at a certain confidence level. Value-at-Risk is a risk measure that quantifies potential losses under normal market conditions.</p> <p>A major advantage of using the Value at Risk is that it provides a combined figure for all risk types, which facilitate the monitoring, and control of market risks. In addition it takes into account the market factors volatilities and correlations.</p> <p>The Bank uses historical simulation to calculate Value-at-risk which assumes normally distributed asset returns.</p> <p>Bank Albilad conducts stress tests and scenario analyses to measure its risk of loss under unusual market conditions. Stress tests estimate Bank Albilad's losses if positions are exposed to six rate shocks scenarios as prescribed in Basel IRRBB guidelines.</p> <p>In addition to standard stress tests, calculations are made for a number of scenarios which are typically defined based on historic events that caused crises in the financial markets. However, current or future events expected to have an effect on the financial markets may also be used as input when defining the stress test scenarios. These scenarios are revised and changed regularly to reflect changes in Bank Albilad's risk profile and economic events. The analyses are made on the basis of the stress testing recommended by the Basel Committee.</p>

B.37 - Template MR1

Market risk under standardized approach (SAR '000)

		a
		RWA
	Outright products	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	-
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	414,729
4	Commodity risk	-
	Options	-
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus method	-
7	Scenario approach	-
8	Securitization	-
9	Total	414,729

The Bank's FX Capital Charge increased to SAR 414.73 million compared to SAR 356.75 million on 30 Sept 2019 mainly due to increased USD exposure by SAR 48,106 million.

Table IRRBBA
IRRB risk management objectives and policies

Qualitative disclosure

a	<p>A description of the bank defines IRRBB for purposes of risk control and measurement.</p>	<p>Profit Rate Risk in the banking book is defined as the impact of the bank’s asset and liability exposures to changes in profit margin rates. For the purpose of profit rate risk management, the market risk at Bank Albilad measures yield curve risk, which expresses the losses if profit margin rates changed for various terms and different currencies. The limit has been established for EVE over Tier 1 Capital Charge and using repricing gap.</p>
b	<p>A description of the bank’s overall IRRBB management and mitigation strategies. Examples are: monitoring of EVE and NII in relation to established limits, hedging practices, conduct of stress testing, outcomes analysis, the role of independent audit, the role and practices of the ALCO, the banks practices to ensure appropriate model validation, and timely updates in response to changing market conditions.</p>	<p>The strategies and processes to manage, hedge and mitigate risks</p> <p>Managing risk is a process operated independently of the business units of Bank Albilad. It aims to promote a strong risk management culture through a comprehensive set of processes that are designed to effectively identify, measure, monitor and control risk exposures. The Board of Directors and senior management are involved in the establishment of all risk processes and the periodic oversight and guidance of the risk management function. The processes are subject to additional scrutiny by independent Shariah Board as well as internal and external auditors, and the Bank’s regulators, which help further strengthen the risk management practices</p> <p>- Profit Rate Risk</p> <p>Profit Rate Risk in the banking book is defined as the impact of the bank’s asset and liability exposures to changes in profit rates. It arises principally from mismatches between the future re-investment rate and their funding costs, as a result of changes in profit rates.</p> <p>For the purpose of profit rate risk management, the market risk at Bank Albilad measures yield curve risk, which expresses the losses if profit margin rates changed for</p>

various terms and different currencies.

Strategies of Market Risk

The Board of Directors has approved the limits for the Profit Rate risk for the Bank to be in line with the strategic risk exposure and risk appetite targets as per bank's market risk and liquidity risk policies. In addition, the Asset & Liability Committee regularly monitors and discusses issues for profit rate risk within scope of market risk.

Model validation is made regularly for the new and current models. This is done to ensure that no changes have been made to the product or have taken place in the market which may have an impact on the model accuracy. In addition, continuous procedures have been established to control and validate the market prices used to value and calculate risk. Base on the new IRRBB guideline, the bank are adapting the Basel approaches determining the prepayment and non-maturing deposits (NMD) portion of the IRRBB.

The limits are established for the trading and banking book of the business unit and these are monitored regularly and sufficient procedures have been established to ensure any breaches of the limit is addressed by the business unit on timely basis.

The Board of Directors, the Asset/ Liability Committee, the Business and risk management stakeholders are updated regularly about the bank's market risks and material events in this area. This reporting includes follow-up on both risks within the individual categories of market risks and the overall risk measures in the form of Profit Rate Risk. Similarly, risk reporting has been established for the business units authorized to take market risks.

		The Bank has established stress test scenarios based rate shock prescribed under the new IRRBB guidelines. The impact of the rate shock stress scenarios for EVE and NII will be monitored against the limit.
c	The periodicity of the calculation of the bank's IRRBB measures, and a description of the specific measures that the bank uses to gauge its sensitivity to IRRBB.	The bank calculates IRRBB on quarterly basis and reported to senior management, stakeholders before submission to SAMA. The bank's IRRBB measure include the impact of rate shock on EVE and Net Profit Income based on the new IRRBB guideline.
d	A description of the interest rate shock and stress scenarios that the bank uses to estimate changes in the economic value and in earnings.	As per the new IRRBB guidelines by SAMA (in line with BCBS 368) the bank uses 6 rate shock scenarios described in the Basel document: Parallel Shock Up Parallel Shock Down Steepner Flattener Short rate Shock up Short rate Shock Down
e	Where significant modelling assumptions used in the bank's internal measurement systems (IMS) (ie the EVE metric generated by the bank for purposes other than disclosure, eg for internal assessment of capital adequacy) are different from the modelling assumptions prescribed for the disclosure in Template IRRBB1, the bank should provide a description of those assumptions and their directional implications and explain its rationale for making those assumptions (eg historical data, published research, management judgment and analysis).	The bank is using VaR based approach for the purpose of calculating its's ICAAP base line and under stress test. The methodology used is Value at Risk calculation for both assets and liabilities at 99% confidence level for the worst case return/profit margin rate and changing volatility of profit margin rate movements is measured using the following concept – EWMA (Exponentially Weighted Moving Average – a methodology used by Risk Metrics as a special case of GARCH (Generalized Auto Regressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity) approach for modelling volatility) The Profit Margin Risk in the Banking book is quantified as a notional VaR figure or

	<p>Economic Value at Risk, which represents the Economic value of the asset / liability relative to the market.</p> <p>Discounting Cash Flows</p> <p>For valuation of deals, the deal rate is compared with the SAIBOR of the same maturity / residual maturity. The difference between the two identifies the premium the bank earns over the SAIBOR and is calculated separately as the credit spread.</p> <p>In case the SAIBOR for the above obtained residual maturity is not available, the rate is modeled using the USD LIBOR rates. In this case, the last known SAIBOR is compared with the USD LIBOR rate for the same maturity, and SAIBOR - LIBOR spread is obtained. This spread is then subtracted from the USD LIBOR rate for the residual maturity to obtain the implied SAIBOR from USD LIBOR. This SAIBOR is then used for obtaining the credit spread as defined above.</p> <p>For revaluation of the deal to its current value, the current rate is obtained from the current SAIBOR for the remaining maturity period. The spread obtained above is then added to this current SAIBOR to get the current deal rate. Revaluations of deals denominated in USD are performed in the same manner. Again, as above, in the absence of a SAIBOR, the rate value is obtained from the USD LIBOR implied rate.</p> <p>The obtained current deal rate is then used for discounting the cash flows. The same method is applied to the interest portion of this cash flow.</p> <p>These impacts are calculated across all instruments to obtain the Economic VaR figure as well as the Earnings at Risk for the profit rate component.</p>
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		<p>Under Stress scenario applied is the worse of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory 200 bps shock and - Stressed SAIBOR + Stressed Margins to calculate reduced income <p>All future cash flows represent earnings or payments from the point of view of the Bank. These cash flows are segregated into time period buckets by constructing a residual maturity / re-pricing schedule.</p>
f	<p>A high-level description of how the bank hedges its IRRBB, as well as the associated accounting treatment.</p>	<p>As Shariah Compliant bank, Bank Albilad does not have derivative product in place for Off- balance sheet hedge of profit rate risk. However, Bank Al Bilad undertakes various initiatives to manage profit rate risk and mitigate to certain extent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Concentration of Tenor Limits for Corporate Banking where tenor limitation is introduced to comply with internal NSFR guidelines and to restrict booking of long term assets which can result in profit rate risk. ii. Short Term Placement and Floating Treasury Assets where Treasury book assets are either majority short term or floating if they are for long term. iii. Allocation of Core and Non-Core Deposits will mitigate and provide natural hedging against profit rate risk. If they are more than fixed rate assets and financing, resulting in increased profit in increasing profit rate environment. NIB deposit is further scrutinized for its stickiness by conducting scientific imperial analysis. This is considered while setting Profit Rate Risk appetite. iv. Bilad Account (Unique Saving Product) which also provides natural hedge as only certain percentage of Treasury income is shared with customers and Bank's margin remain intact. v. Time Deposit where the tenor is normally quoted up to 1 year to mitigate any medium term profit rate hikes. Tenor of deposit can be increased or shortened depending upon

		<p>economic cycles and liquidity situation.</p> <p>vi. The bank has issued Tier 2 sukuk to generate floating rate long term funding and to mitigate profit rate risk.</p>
g	<p>A high-level description of key modelling and parametric assumptions used in calculating rEVE and rNII in Table B, which includes: For rEVE, whether commercial margins and other spread components have been included in the cash flows used in the computation and discount rate used. How the average repricing maturity of non-maturity deposits in (1) has been determined (including any unique product characteristics that affect assessment of repricing behavior). The methodology used to estimate the prepayment rates of customer loans, and/or the early withdrawal rates for time deposits and other significant assumptions. Any other assumptions (including for instruments with behavioral optionality's that have been excluded) that have a material impact on the disclosed rEVE and rNII in Table B, including an explanation of why these are material. Any methods of aggregation across currencies and any significant interest rate correlations between different currencies.</p>	<p>The PRR in the banking book is quantified as Economic value of the asset / liability relative to the market. Similarly, Net Interest Income is calculated as the change in the market value of the profit margin component due to changes in the profit rates. All future cash flows represent earnings or payments from the point of view of the bank. These cash flows are segregated into time period buckets by constructing a residual maturity / re-pricing schedule. For NMD, the bank are using the prescribed method under the guideline.</p> <p>The assumptions of the re-pricing of assets and liabilities are as follows:</p> <p>Assets Allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate Sensitive Assets (RSA) comprise of all the investments made by BAB, viz. Musharaka Finance, Sukuk, Ijarah, Bei Ajel, Personal Financing, Auto and real estate Installment Sales, Interbank Murabaha, SAMA Structured Deals & Murabaha – CDI. • The profit rates are based on historical weighted average. <p>Liabilities Allocation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate Sensitive Liabilities (RSL) consist of Customer Direct Investments & Current IB Deposits (Profit margin Bearing) and Non Maturing Deposits based on prescribed guidelines.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The profit rates are based on historical weighted average
h	(Optional) Any other information which the bank wishes to disclose regarding its interpretation of the significance and sensitivity of the IRRBB measures disclosed and/or an explanation of any significant variations in the level of the reported IRRBB since previous disclosures.	
Quantitative disclosures		
1	Average repricing maturity assigned to NMDs.	Average maturity for retail NMDs is 3.5 years and for corporate NMDs is 2.5 years
2	Longest repricing maturity assigned to NMDs.	The longest re-pricing maturity assigned is 7 years

Template IRRBB1

Quantitative information on IRRBB (SAR '000)

In reporting currency	ΔEVE		ΔNII	
	Dec 2019	Sep 2019	Dec 2019	Sep 2019
Parallel up	1,515,707	1,987,001	-206,322	-170,525
Parallel down	-2,111,516	-1,993,653	202,931	167,640
Steepener	1,039,684	1,125,247		
Flattener	-799,343	-674,570		
Short rate up	46,546	196,344		
Short rate down	1,166,590	1,394,070		
Maximum	2,111,516	1,993,653		
Period	Dec 2019		Sep 2019	
Tier 1 capital	9,473,031		9,115,041	

Operational Risk:

- **Operational risk:**

As the Basel Committee defines it, operational risk is the risk of losses resulting from inefficiency, failure in implementation of procedures, personnel, systems, or external factors. To better manage operational risk, the Bank has set forth a framework of policies and procedures, and aims at achieving a number of corresponding

Management of Operational risk

Objectives including:

- Supporting the Bank's objectives
- Identifying and assessing the operational risk of new products as well as current products, activities, and systems
- The total independence and continuity of assessment of procedures, monitoring controls, and performance
- Limiting operational losses and solving the causing problems at their roots

The Bank is also keen on implementing the operational risk governance mechanism through the following:

- Supervision by the Board of Directors and Senior Management.
- Performing the internal auditing required for independent assessment of operational risk activities and providing reports to the Auditing Committee.

To implement the Bank's operational risk management strategy, a number of methods have been adopted to identify, assess, rectify, and monitor the Bank's various activities as follows:

- **Risk Self-Assessment:**

Bank Albilad has applied the risk self-assessment governance policy and control elements to identify risks arising from the Bank's products, activities, and operations. Following risk identification, control elements are tested to identify the effectiveness of these elements in mitigating operational risk. The overall assessment of risk and control elements is compared to pre-defined criteria associated with the risk level and boundaries that are acceptable for achieving the targeted returns. Afterwards, the most suitable procedures are taken for enhancing the control environment. The Bank continues to provide employees with training programs that increase awareness of operational risk, thereby, increasing the effectiveness of control elements and identifying existing gaps.

- **Determining and Analyzing Operational Losses**

The database of losses and Internal Auditing Management reports serve to supplement the risk self-assessment process and control elements and contribute to achieving better results. Albilad's system for data management of operational losses enables the Bank to collect and analyze data and incidents related to these losses – whether they're actual losses, potential losses, or near-miss losses. Risks and control gaps responsible for loss-related incidents are identified. Recommendations for enhancing the associated control elements are presented in order to manage these identified risks and raise the issue to the management-in-charge to help reduce the financial consequences as much as possible.

- **Key Risk Indicators**

Albilad has adopted a methodology for identifying and analyzing key risk indicators. This helps in identifying the level of risk related to a certain activity or role. Assessment and control are applied throughout the duration of the risk management strategies concerning this specific activity. In addition, weakness are identified and rectified.

The Operational Risk Management methods are directly related to the periodic reporting system that aims to inform all departments and divisions with the operational risks related to their specific activities. The right feedback is sought in order to enhance the required control elements and mitigate these risks. The periodic reports also serve to support Senior Management's prospective decision-making process related to the Bank's activities.

Table REMA
Remuneration policy:

Qualitative disclosures

Employees Compensation and Benefits

Bank Albilad has developed a Compensation Policy based on the 'Rules on Compensation Practices' issued by SAMA as well as the guidelines provided by the Financial Stability Board and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision in this respect.

The Compensation Policy has been approved by the Board of Directors (BOD). The BOD have also established a Nominations and Remuneration Committee, comprising of five members, the Chairman and two members of the Committee are independent to oversee the implementation of the Policy.

The mandate of the Committee is to oversee the compensation system design and operation, prepare and periodically review the Compensation Policy and evaluate its effectiveness in line with the industry practice.

Policy objectives

The policy sets guidelines for determination of both fixed and variable compensation to be paid to the employees of the Group. The scope of the Policy includes all compensation elements, approval and reporting process, stock options, bonus and its deferral, etc.

The objective of the Policy is to ensure that the compensation is governed by the financial performance evaluation and is linked to the various risks associated, at an overall level. Key staff members of the Bank are eligible to variable compensation which is derived from Risk Adjusted Net Income of the Bank which accounts for significant existing and potential risks in order to protect the Bank's Capital Adequacy and to mitigate the risk of potential future losses.

Compensation structure

The compensation structure of the Bank is based on appropriate industry benchmarking and includes both fixed and variable components. The variable component is designed to ensure key employee retention and is based on three-year vesting period.

a. Fix components:

Provide a competitive salaries or wage according to annual market alignment. Including (Basic, Housing, Transportation and Fix allowance) which is written in the employee's contract.

b. Variable components:

Considering the risk associated with the Bank's performance & individual performance appraisal, all these factors are assessed on periodical basis and the results are shared with the stakeholders based on which the incentive is announced at the close of each accounting period. Including (LTIP or the Stoke Options & STIP as Incentives scheme, Annual Bonus and Annual tickets allowance).

Risk Assessment

All employees engaged in martial risk undertaking or responsible person or Risk controller or Risk monitor employees will be subjected to bonus deferral as detailed below:

	Definition	Deferral	Deferral %	Deferral Type	Vesting Period
Tier 1	Responsible Person / High Material Risk Takers / Controller	Yes	30%	Equity	25% First Year
					25% Second Year
Tier 2	Significant Material Risk Takers / Controller	Yes	20%	Equity	50% Third Year
Tier 3	No Significant Material Risk Undertaking or Controlling	No	0%	N/A	N/A
Tier 4		No	0%	N/A	N/A

Performance Management System

Includes all permanent employees who have been hired before fourth quarter of the year and the performance is measured by two key factors: technical objectives and behavioral competencies.

Performance of Sales employees is measured by way of a balance score card methodology taking into consideration, financial, customer, process and people factor with appropriate weightage to each factor based on the respective assignments.

Template REM1:

Remuneration awarded during the financial year

	Remuneration amount	a	b
		Senior management	Other material risk-takers
1	Number of employees	9	207
2	Total fixed remuneration (3 + 5 + 7)	16,213	72,273
3	Of which: cash-based	16,213	72,273
4	Of which: deferred		
5	Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	0	0
6	Of which: deferred	0	0
7	Of which: other forms	0	0
8	Of which: deferred		
9	Number of employees	9	207
10	Total variable remuneration (11 + 13 + 15)	15,490	19,110
11	Of which: cash-based	11,658	17,620
12	Of which: deferred	3,832	1,490
13	Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments		
14	Of which: deferred		
15	Of which: other forms		
16	Of which: deferred		
17	Total remuneration (2 + 10)	31,703	91,383

Template REM2:
Special payments

Special payments	Guaranteed bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance payments	
	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount	Number of employees	Total amount
Senior management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other material risk-takers	0	0	0	0	0	0

Template REM3:

Deferred remuneration

	a	b	c	d	e
Deferred and retained remuneration	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration	Of which: Total amount of outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustment	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments	Total amount of amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year
Senior management					
Cash					
Shares	15,410				3,832
Cash-linked instruments					
Other					
Other material risktakers					
Cash					
Shares	3,176				1,490
Cash-linked instruments					
Other					
Total	18,587				5,323

End of Report