



BANK ALBILAD
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

**UNAUDITED INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT ON THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders of
Bank Albilad
(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
Riyadh
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated statement of financial position of Bank Albilad ("the Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "the Group") as at 30 June 2018, and the related interim consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income for the three months and six months period then ended, and the interim consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the six months period then ended, and other explanatory notes ("the interim condensed consolidated financial statements").

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 - "*Interim Financial Reporting*" ("IAS 34") as modified by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority ("SAMA") for the accounting of zakat and income tax. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these interim condensed consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 - "*Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity*" as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 as modified by SAMA for the accounting of zakat and income tax.



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Independent auditors' review report on the interim condensed consolidated financial statements (continued)

Other regulatory matters

As required by SAMA, certain capital adequacy information has been disclosed in Note 16 to the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements. As part of our review, we compared the information in Note 16 to the relevant analysis prepared by the Bank for submission to SAMA and found no material inconsistencies.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

P O Box 8282
Riyadh 11482
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Ali A. Alotaibi
Certified Public Accountant
License Number 379

KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants
P O Box 92876
Riyadh 11663
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Nasser Ahmed Al Shutairy
Certified Public Accountant
License Number 454

16 Dhul-Qa'dah 1439H
(29 July 2018)



BANK ALBILAD

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2017
	SAR'000	SAR'000	SAR'000
<u>Notes</u>	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Audited)</u>	<u>(Unaudited)</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with SAMA	5,428,079	5,688,931	4,992,572
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	8,571,313	7,706,382	7,518,110
Investments, net	7 5,408,200	5,140,017	4,491,593
Financing, net	8 47,339,993	43,447,429	40,664,633
Property and equipment, net	898,119	875,424	815,265
Investment property	9 -	-	1,000,000
Other assets	761,178	349,493	249,461
Total assets	<u>68,406,882</u>	<u>63,207,676</u>	<u>59,731,634</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Due to SAMA	-	2,012,518	2,013,640
Due to banks and other financial institutions	4,144,730	1,748,937	1,787,553
Customers' deposits	10 52,178,863	47,782,959	44,970,777
Sukuk	2,007,398	2,006,575	2,006,204
Other liabilities	2,362,197	2,067,894	1,631,847
Total liabilities	<u>60,693,188</u>	<u>55,618,883</u>	<u>52,410,021</u>
Equity			
Equity attributed to equity holders of the Bank			
Share capital	17 6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Statutory reserve	866,508	866,508	630,997
Other reserves	(77,833)	47,420	25,618
Retained earnings	1,016,470	530,805	727,407
Proposed dividends	19 -	240,000	-
Treasury shares	(96,335)	(104,575)	(104,575)
Employee share plan reserve	4,884	8,635	6,135
Total equity attributed to equity holders of the Bank	<u>7,713,694</u>	<u>7,588,793</u>	<u>7,285,582</u>
Non-controlling interest	1 -	-	36,031
Total equity	<u>7,713,694</u>	<u>7,588,793</u>	<u>7,321,613</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>68,406,882</u>	<u>63,207,676</u>	<u>59,731,634</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

BANK ALBILAD

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	<u>For the three months</u> <u>period ended</u>		<u>For the six months</u> <u>period ended</u>	
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u> <u>SAR'000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2017</u> <u>SAR'000</u>	<u>June</u> <u>30, 2018</u> <u>SAR'000</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2017</u> <u>SAR'000</u>
INCOME				
Income from investing and financing assets	648,318	517,611	1,244,903	999,673
Return on deposits and financial liabilities	(131,108)	(86,115)	(242,427)	(176,436)
Income from investing and financing assets, net	517,210	431,496	1,002,476	823,237
Fee and commission income, net	208,810	201,201	408,661	400,679
Exchange income, net	79,398	71,514	154,347	148,606
Dividend income	10,822	1,212	13,351	2,261
Gains on available for sale investments, net in year 2017	-	1,192	-	6,733
Gains on Fair value through profit or loss investments, net	4,605	-	14,239	-
Other operating income	21,832	14,898	40,577	30,771
Total operating income	842,677	721,513	1,633,651	1,412,287
EXPENSES				
Salaries and employee related expenses	253,835	243,749	508,643	472,854
Rent and premises related expenses	59,882	62,920	125,227	124,746
Depreciation and amortisation	22,464	25,266	44,517	50,179
Other general and administrative expenses	95,348	75,278	192,890	173,173
Impairment charge for credit and other financial assets, net	135,250	76,667	230,364	127,073
Total operating expenses	566,779	483,880	1,101,641	948,025
Net income for the period	275,898	237,633	532,010	464,262
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	275,898	238,759	532,010	468,137
Non-controlling interest	1	(1,126)	-	(3,875)
Net income for the period	275,898	237,633	532,010	464,262
Basic and diluted earnings per share (attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank) (SAR)	18	0.46	0.40	0.89
				0.77

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

BANK ALBILAD

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

	<u>For the three months</u> <u>period ended</u>		<u>For the six months</u> <u>period ended</u>	
	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2017</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2017</u>
<u>Note</u>	<u>SAR'000</u>	<u>SAR'000</u>	<u>SAR'000</u>	<u>SAR'000</u>
Net income for the period	275,898	237,633	532,010	464,262
Other comprehensive income :				
Items that cannot be reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods				
- Net movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments)	(8,530)	-	5,102	-
Items that can be reclassified to consolidated statement of income in subsequent periods				
-Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
• Net changes in fair value	(26,530)	-	(76,072)	-
Items that can be reclassified to consolidated statement of income or have been reclassified in the year 2017				
- Available for sale financial assets				
• Net changes in fair value	-	9,659	-	7,071
• Net amount transferred to interim consolidated statement of income	-	(1,192)	-	(6,733)
Total other comprehensive income	<u>(35,060)</u>	<u>8,467</u>	<u>(70,970)</u>	<u>338</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>240,838</u>	<u>246,100</u>	<u>461,040</u>	<u>464,600</u>
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	240,838	247,226	461,040	468,475
Non-controlling interest	1 -	(1,126)	-	(3,875)
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>240,838</u>	<u>246,100</u>	<u>461,040</u>	<u>464,600</u>

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (UNAUDITED)**FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

2018 SAR' 000	Note	Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank							Total	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
		Share capital	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Treasury shares	Employees' share plan reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period		6,000,000	866,508	47,420	530,805	-	(104,575)	8,635	7,348,793	-	7,348,793
Impact of adoption of new standards at 1 January 2018	4			(54,283)	(26,345)				(80,628)	-	(80,628)
Restated balance at 1 January 2018		6,000,000	866,508	(6,863)	504,460		(104,575)	8,635	7,268,165	-	7,268,165
Changes in the equity for the period									-	-	
Net movement in fair value reserve (equity instruments)				5,102					5,102	-	5,102
Net movement in FVOCI reserve for investments				(76,072)					(76,072)	-	(76,072)
Net income recognized directly in equity				(70,970)					(70,970)	-	(70,970)
Net income for the period					532,010				532,010	-	532,010
Total comprehensive income for the period				(70,970)	532,010				461,040	-	461,040
Treasury shares							8,240		8,240	-	8,240
Employees' share plan reserve								(3,751)	(3,751)	-	(3,751)
Zakat for current period					(20,000)				(20,000)	-	(20,000)
Balance at end of the period		6,000,000	866,508	(77,833)	1,016,470	-	(96,335)	4,884	7,713,694	-	7,713,694

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)**FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017**

2017 SAR' 000	Notes	Attributable to the equity holders of the Bank							Total	Non- controlling interest	Total equity
		Share capital	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Treasury shares	Employees' share plan reserve			
Balance at the beginning of the period		6,000,000	630,997	169,201	285,188	300,000	(113,207)	8,720	7,280,899	39,906	7,320,805
Effect of change in accounting policy	4	-	-	(143,921)	(25,000)	-	-	-	(168,921)	-	(168,921)
Balance at the beginning of the period as restated		6,000,000	630,997	25,280	260,188	300,000	(113,207)	8,720	7,111,978	39,906	7,151,884
Changes in the equity for the period											
Net changes in fair values of available for sale investments		-	-	7,071	-	-	-	-	7,071	-	7,071
Net realized amount transferred to interim consolidated statement of income		-	-	(6,733)	-	-	-	-	(6,733)	-	(6,733)
Net income recognized directly in equity		-	-	338	-	-	-	-	338	-	338
Net income for the period				-	468,137	-	-	-	468,137	(3,875)	464,262
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	338	468,137	-	-	-	468,475	(3,875)	464,600
Treasury shares		-	-	-	-	-	8,632	-	8,632	-	8,632
Employees' share plan reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,585)	(2,585)	-	(2,585)
Zakat for current period		-	-	-	(918)	-	-	-	(918)	-	(918)
Proposed dividends		-	-	-	-	(300,000)	-	-	(300,000)	-	(300,000)
Non-controlling interest arising on consolidation	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of the period		6,000,000	630,997	25,618	727,407	-	(104,575)	6,135	7,285,582	36,031	7,321,613

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

BANK ALBILAD

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INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)**FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018 AND 2017**

	Note	2018 SAR' 000	2017 SAR' 000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the period		532,010	464,262
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from / (used in) operating activities:			
Profit on Sukuk		39,851	39,065
(Gains) / loss on FVTPL investments, net		(14,239)	-
(Gains) / loss on non-trading investments, net		-	(6,733)
Gains from disposal of property and equipment, net		(54)	(1,607)
Depreciation and amortisation		44,517	50,179
Impairment charge for credit and other financial assets , net		230,364	127,073
Employee share plan		4,489	6,047
Net (increase) / decrease in operating assets:			
Statutory deposit with SAMA		(267,291)	(150,033)
Due from banks and other financial institutions maturing after ninety days from the date of acquisition		(747,922)	(71,889)
Commodity Murabaha with SAMA maturing after ninety days from the date of acquisition		296,921	(746,403)
Financing		(4,184,759)	(4,613,319)
Other assets		(411,685)	(42,216)
Net increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Due to SAMA		(2,012,518)	7,426
Due to banks and other financial institutions		2,395,793	791,162
Customers' deposits		4,395,904	4,736,062
Other liabilities		274,302	278,510
Net cash generated from operating activities		575,683	867,586
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments held as FVOCI		38,121	-
Purchase of investments held as FVOCI		(1,204,731)	-
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments held as FVTPL		505,381	-
Purchase of investments held as FVTPL		(276,574)	-
Proceeds from sale of non-trading investments		-	385,564
Purchase of non-trading investments		-	(1,342,808)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		85	1,662
Purchase of property and equipment		(67,243)	(63,075)
Net cash used in investing activities		(1,004,961)	(1,018,657)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Profit paid on Sukuk		(39,028)	(39,908)
Cash dividend		(240,000)	(300,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(279,028)	(339,908)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(708,306)	(490,979)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		9,064,626	8,786,280
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	12	8,356,320	8,295,301
Income received from investing and financing assets		1,155,401	948,565
Return paid on deposits and financial liabilities		261,191	188,039
Supplemental non cash information			
Net changes in fair value and transfers to interim (consolidated) statement of income Total other comprehensive income		(70,970)	338

The accompanying notes from 1 to 21 form an integral part of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

BANK ALBILAD

(A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

1. GENERAL

a) Incorporation and operation

Bank AlBilad (the “Bank”), is a Saudi Joint Stock Company incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, was formed and licensed pursuant to Royal Decree No. M/48 dated 21 Ramadan 1425H (corresponding to November 4, 2004), in accordance with the Counsel of Ministers’ resolution No. 258 dated 18 Ramadan 1425H (corresponding to November 1, 2004).

The Bank operates under Commercial Registration No.1010208295 dated 10 Rabi Al Awal 1426H (corresponding to April 19, 2005) and its Head Office is located at the following address:

**Bank AlBilad
P.O. Box 140
Riyadh 11411
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia**

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries, ‘Albilad Investment Company’, ‘Albilad Real Estate Company’ (collectively referred to as “the Group”). Albilad Investment Company and AlBilad Real Estate Company are 100% owned by the Bank. All subsidiaries are incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

As at 31 December 2016, the Bank had 80% ownership in Makkah Al Diyafah Fund (the Fund), however, the Fund issued further units and accordingly, the Bank’s holding percentage reduced to 29.75% on August 31, 2017. Based on this, the Bank lost control of the Fund and the Fund is not being consolidated with effect from 1 September 2017.

The Group’s objective is to provide full range of banking services and conduct, financing and investing activities through various Islamic instruments. The activities of the Bank are conducted in compliance with Islamic Shariah and within the provisions of the By-laws and the Banking Control Law. The Bank provides these services through 112 banking branches (June 30, 2017: 112) and 179 exchange and remittance centers (June 30, 2017: 178) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

b) Shariah Authority

The Bank has established a Shariah Authority (“the Authority”). It ascertains that all the Bank’s activities are subject to its approval and control.

BANK ALBILAD

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**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED) FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**a) Statement of compliance**

The interim consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2018 have been prepared;

- In accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and with 'International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as modified by Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA) for the accounting of zakat and income tax.
- In compliance with the provisions of Banking Control Law, the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the By-laws of the Bank.

Furthermore, the above SAMA Circular has also repealed the existing Accounting Standards for Commercial Banks, as promulgated by SAMA, and are no longer applicable from January 1, 2017.

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all information and disclosures required in the annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The Bank has adopted IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers from 1 January 2018 and accounting policies for these new standards are disclosed in the Note 4.

The preparation of these interim condensed consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expense. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Significant judgments and estimates relating to impairment are disclosed in the financial risk management note considering IFRS 9 first time adoption.

The Bank presents its statement of financial position in order of liquidity.

In preparing these interim condensed consolidated financial statements, the significant judgments made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017.

b) Basis of measurement and presentation

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the measurement of investments which are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and Fair Value through Income Statement (FVTPL).

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**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED) FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

c) Functional and presentation currency

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are expressed in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SAR) which is the Bank's functional currency and are rounded off to the nearest thousands.

3. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as set forth in note 1. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as that of the Bank, using consistent accounting policies.

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the control is transferred to the Bank and cease to be consolidated from the date on which the control is transferred from the Bank.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of net income or loss and net assets not owned, directly or indirectly, by the Bank or its subsidiaries and are presented separately in the interim consolidated income statement and within equity in the interim condensed consolidated statement of financial position, separately from the equity holders of the Bank. Any losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

Inter-group balances and any income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing these interim condensed consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

4. IMPACT OF CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES DUE TO ADOPTION OF NEW STANDARDS

Effective January 1, 2018 the Group has adopted two new accounting standards, the impact of the adoption of these standards is explained below:

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The bank adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' resulting in a change in the revenue recognition policy of the bank in relation to its contracts with customers.

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NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED) FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and is effective for annual periods commencing on or after January 1, 2018. IFRS 15 outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue guidance, which is found currently across several Standards and Interpretations within IFRS. It established a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The Bank has opted for the modified retrospective application permitted by IFRS 15 upon adoption of the new standard. Modified retrospective application also requires the recognition of the cumulative impact of adoption of IFRS 15 on all contracts as at January 1, 2018 in equity. The Bank has carried out the impact assessment as at 1 January 2018 and has made adjustments to opening retained earnings (refer to note 4-a iii).

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

The Bank has adopted IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments issued in July 2014 with a date of initial application of January 1, 2018. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard brings fundamental changes to the accounting for financial assets and to certain aspects of the accounting for financial liabilities.

The Bank does not have any hedging instruments as at December 31, 2017.

The key changes to the Bank's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 9 are summarized below.

- Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost (“AC”), fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) and fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). This classification is generally based, except for equity instruments, on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows. The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held-to-maturity, financing and receivables and available-for-sale.

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities and the group has no change in the existing policy for financial liabilities.

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**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED) FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018**

- Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' model ("ECL"). IFRS 9 requires the Bank to record an allowance for ECLs for all Financing and other debt financial assets not held at FVTPL, together with financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts. The allowance is based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the probability of default over the life of the asset. If the financial asset meets the definition of purchased or originated credit impaired (POCI), the allowance is based on the change in the ECLs over the life of the asset. For an explanation of how the Bank applies the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, please refer note to 15.

- Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below.

- Comparative periods have not been restated. A difference in the carrying amounts of financial assets and resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are recognized in retained earnings and reserves as at January 1, 2018. Accordingly, the information presented for 2017 does not reflect the requirements of IFRS 9 and therefore is not comparable to the information presented for 2018 under IFRS 9.
- The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application.
 - i. The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
 - ii. The designation and revocation of previous designated financial assets.
 - iii. The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as FVOCI.

It is assumed that the credit risk has not increased significantly for those debt securities which carry low credit risk at the date of initial application of IFRS 9.

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**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED) FOR THE SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2018****4-a) Financial assets and financial liabilities****i) Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial application of IFRS 9**

The following table shows the original measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for the Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities as at January 1, 2018.

Note	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying value under IAS 39	New carrying value under IFRS 9
	SAR in '000'			
Financial assets				
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	5,688,931	5,688,931
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	7,706,382	7,703,786
	Available for sale	FVOCI	2,541,158	2,537,328
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	1,892,801	1,890,704
	Available for sale	FVTPL	706,058	706,058
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	43,447,429	43,384,623
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	349,493	349,493
			62,332,252	62,260,923
Financial liabilities				
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,012,518	2,012,518
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	1,748,937	1,748,937
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	47,782,959	47,782,959
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,006,575	2,006,575
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	2,067,894	2,067,894
			55,618,883	55,618,883

ii) Reconciliation of carrying amounts under IAS 39 to carrying amounts under IFRS 9 at the adoption of IFRS 9

The following table reconciles the carrying amounts under IAS 39 to the carrying amounts under IFRS 9 on transition to IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018.

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	IAS 39 carrying amount as at 31 December 2017	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 9 carrying amount as at 1 January 2018
	SAR in '000'			
Financial assets				
<u>Amortized cost</u>				
Cash and balances with SAMA:				
Opening balance	5,688,931	-	-	5,688,931
Remeasurement	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	5,688,931	-	-	5,688,931
Due from banks and other financial institutions:				
Opening balance	7,706,382	-	-	7,706,382
Remeasurement	-	-	(2,596)	(2,596)
Closing balance	7,706,382	-	(2,596)	7,703,786
Financing:				
Opening balance	43,447,429	-	-	43,447,429
Remeasurement	-	-	(62,806)	(62,806)
Closing balance	43,447,429	-	(62,806)	43,384,623
Investments:				
Opening balance	1,892,801	-	-	1,892,801
Remeasurement	-	-	(2,097)	(2,097)
Closing balance	1,892,801	-	(2,097)	1,890,704
Other assets:				
Opening balance	349,493	-	-	349,493
Remeasurement	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	349,493	-	-	349,493
Total amortized cost	59,085,036	-	(67,499)	59,017,537
<u>FVOCI</u>				
Investment:				
Opening balance	3,247,216	-	-	-
Transferred to:	-	-	-	-
FVOCI – equity	-	(290,647)	-	-
FVOCI – debt	-	(2,250,511)	-	-
FVTPL	-	(706,058)	-	-
Amortized cost	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	3,247,216	(3,247,216)	-	-
Investment:				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
From available for sale	-	2,541,158	(3,830)	2,537,328
Total FVOCI	-	2,541,158	(3,830)	2,537,328

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Opening balance	-			
From available for sale	-	706,058	-	706,058
Total FVTPL	-	706,058	-	706,058

62,332,252	-	(71,329)	62,260,923
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IAS 39 carrying amount as at 31 December 2017	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 9 carrying amount as at 1 January 2018
SAR in '000'			

Financial liabilities**At amortized cost**

Due to SAMA	2,012,518	-	-	2,012,518
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,748,937	-	-	1,748,937
Customers' deposits	47,782,959	-	-	47,782,959
Sukuk	2,006,575	-	-	2,006,575
Other liabilities	2,067,894	-	-	2,067,894
Total amortized cost	55,618,883	-	-	55,618,883

iii) Impact on retained earnings and other reserves

	Retained earnings	Other reserves
	SAR in '000'	
Closing balance under IAS 39 (December 31, 2017)	530,805	47,420
Reclassifications under IFRS 9	54,283	(54,283)
Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9 (including lease receivables, financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts, including those measured at FVOCI)	(71,329)	-
Fee impact under IFRS 15	(9,299)	-
Opening balance (January 1, 2018)	504,460	(6,863)

The following table reconciles the provision recorded as per the requirements of IAS 39 to that of IFRS 9:

- The closing impairment allowance for financial assets in accordance with IAS 39 and provisions for financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts in accordance with IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets as at December 31, 2017;
- The opening ECL allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 as at January 1, 2018.

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	31 December 2017 (IAS 39 / IAS 37)	Reclassification	Remeasurement	1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)
	SAR in '000'			
Financing and receivables (IAS 39)/Financial assets at amortised cost (IFRS-9)				
Due from banks and other financial institutions	90,923	-	2,596	93,519
Financing, net	1,248,951	-	62,806	1,311,757
Total	1,339,874	-	65,402	1,405,276
AFS (IAS 39)/Financial assets at amortised cost (IFRS-9)				
Investment, net	-	-	2,097	2,097
Held to maturity (IAS 39)/Financial assets at FVOCI (IFRS-9)				
Investment, net	-	-	3,830	3,830
Total	1,339,874	-	71,329	1,411,203

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies, estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of these interim condensed (consolidated) financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual (consolidated) financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 except for the policies explained below. Based on the adoption of new standards explained in note 4, the following accounting policies are applicable effective January 1, 2018 replacing / amending or adding to the corresponding accounting policies set out in 2017 financial statements.

5-a) Classification of financial assets (policy applicable from January 1, 2018)

From January 1, 2018, the Group has applied IFRS 9 and classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- Amortised cost, or
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);

The classification requirements for financing, debt instruments and equity investment are described as per the following:

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Financing and Debt instruments

Classification and subsequent measurement of financing and debt instruments depend on:

- (i) the Group's business model for managing the asset; and
- (ii) the cash flow characteristics of the asset which are referred as cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).
- (iii) Based on these factors, the Group classifies its financing and debt instruments and financing into one of the following three measurement categories:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described in note 15.
- **Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):** Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the instrument's amortised cost which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to Statement of Income.
- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in statement of Income in the period in which it arises.

Business model assessment

The Group assesses the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated- e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the

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Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Financial assets that are held for trading and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

Assessments whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit and other basic lending risks associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and other basic lending costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), along with profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Bank considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money- e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

Equity instruments

On initial recognition, for an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value through OCI. When this election is used, fair value gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are not subsequently reclassified to Statement of Income, including disposal. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

Financial Asset at FVTPL

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL (for example: equity held for trading and debt securities not classified neither as AC or FVOCI, mutual fund).

In addition, on initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets.

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5-b) Classification of financial liabilities

All customer deposits, due to SAMA, due to banks and other financial institutions, sukuk and other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

5-c) Derecognition

- Financial assets

A financial asset (or a part of a financial asset, or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised, when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires.

In instances where the Bank is assessed to have transferred a financial asset, the asset is derecognised if the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. Where the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, the financial asset is derecognised only if the Bank has not retained control of the financial asset. The Group recognises separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the process.

On derecognition, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income is included in the consolidated statement of income for the period.

From January 1, 2018, any cumulative gain/loss recognized in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognized in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities.

5-d) Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities

- Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, the Bank evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different. If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognized with the difference recognized as a de-recognition gain or loss and a new financial asset is recognized at fair value.

In case the Modification of Asset does not result in De-recognition, the Bank will recalculate the gross carrying amount of the asset by discounting the modified contractual cash-flows using EIR prior to the modification. Any difference between the recalculated amount and the existing gross carrying amount will be recognised in Profit or Loss for Asset Modification.

- Financial liabilities

The Bank derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability

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based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognized in consolidated statement of income.

5-e) Impairment

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost;
- Debt instruments assets measured at FVOCI;
- Financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- Financing commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognized on equity investments.

The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- Debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- Other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

The Bank considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- Financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive);
- Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- Undrawn financing commitments: as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- Financial guarantee contracts: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

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Restructured financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognized and ECL are measured as follows:

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, and then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each reporting date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- When the obligor is unlikely to pay for its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the bank to the actions such as realizing security (if held) and is also known as unlikeliness to pay events;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The restructuring of financing by the Bank on terms that the Bank would not consider otherwise.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the Bank considers the following factors.

- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness;
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- Financing commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;

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- Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank cannot identify the ECL on the financing commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognized in the fair value reserve. Impairment losses are recognised in profit and loss and changes between the amortised cost of the assets and their fair value are recognised in OCI.

Write-off

Financing and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount.

Collateral valuation

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Bank seeks to use collateral, where possible, to mitigate its risks on financial assets. The collateral comes in various forms such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables, inventories, other nonfinancial assets and credit enhancements such as netting agreements. The fair value of collateral is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and based on the Bank's quarterly reporting schedule. However, some collateral, for example, cash or securities relating to margining requirements, is valued daily.

The Bank's accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under IFRS 9 is the same as it was under IAS 39. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Bank's statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs.

To the extent possible, the Bank uses active market data for valuing financial assets, held as collateral. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, audited financial statements, and other independent sources.

Collateral repossessed

The Bank's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. The Bank's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the lower of their repossessed value or the carrying value of the original secured asset. Assets for which selling is determined to be a

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better option are transferred to assets held for sale at their fair value (if financial assets) and fair value less cost to sell for non-financial assets at the repossession date in, line with the Bank's policy.

In its normal course of business, the Bank does not physically repossess properties or other assets in its retail portfolio, but engages external agents to recover funds, generally at auction, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors. As a result of this practice, the residential properties under legal repossession processes are not recorded on the balance sheet.

5-f) Financial guarantees and financing commitments

'Financial guarantees' are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. 'Financing commitments' are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the consolidated financial statements at fair value in other liabilities, being the value of the premium received.

Subsequent to the initial recognition

- From January 1, 2018: the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at higher of the amortized amount and the loss allowance.
- Before January 1, 2018: the Bank's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amortised premium and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligations arising as a result of guarantees.

The premium received is recognised in the consolidated statement of income in "Fees and commission income, net" on a straight-line basis over the life of the guarantee.

Financing commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

The Bank has issued no loan commitments that are measured at FVTPL. For other loan commitments:

- From January 1, 2018: the Bank recognizes loss allowance;
- Before January 1, 2018: the Bank recognizes a provision in accordance with IAS 37 if the contract was considered to be onerous.

5-g) Foreign currencies

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals, which is also the Bank's and group companies' functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Saudi Riyals ('SAR') at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities at year-end,

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denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into SAR at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

Realized and unrealized gains or losses on exchange are credited or charged to the consolidated statement of income.

5-h) Revenue / expenses recognition**- Income on investing and financing assets, and return on financial liabilities**

Income on investing and financing assets, and return on financing liabilities is recognized in the consolidated statement of income using the effective yield method on the outstanding balance over the term of the contract.

The calculation of effective yield takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instruments including all fees (above certain threshold), transaction costs, discounts that are integral part of the effective yield method but does not include the future financing loss. Transactional costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to acquisition of financing assets and financial liabilities.

- Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income (above certain threshold for fee related to financing) that are integral to the effective yield rate are included in the measurement of the relevant assets.

Fees and commission income that are not integral part of the effective yield calculation on a financial asset or liability are recognized when the related service is provided as follows:

- Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-proportionate basis.
- Fee received on asset management, wealth management, financial planning, custody services and other similar services that are provided over an extended period of time, are recognized over the period when the service is being provided.
- Performance linked fees or fee components are recognized when the performance criteria are fulfilled.
- Financing commitment fees for financing that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognized as an adjustment to the effective yield on the financing. When a financing commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a financing, financing commitment fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.
- Other fees and commission expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the transaction is completed or the service, is received.

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6. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Bank's accounting policies. Such judgments, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including obtaining professional advice and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Significant areas where management uses estimates, assumptions or exercised judgments and that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the next financial year are as follows:

(i) Impairment for losses on financing:

The Group reviews its financing portfolio to assess Expected Credit Losses (ECL) - on a regular basis. Assessment and measurement of ECL involves application of models and risk identification estimates. These models consider the impact of changes to borrower and credit risk-related variables such as changes in PDs, LGDs, exposure amounts, collateral values, migration of default probabilities and internal borrower credit risk grades based on historical, current and reasonable and supportable forward-looking information, including macroeconomic factors.

(ii) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each statement of financial position date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their best economic interest.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

(iii) Impairment of debt instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and amortised cost

The Bank exercises judgement to consider impairment on the debt instruments classified as FVOCI or amortized cost. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in prices and SIBOR. In addition, the Bank considers impairment to be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

(iv) Classification of amortised cost investments

The Bank follows the guidance of IFRS 9 when classifying financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity in line with the business model for the particular class of investments.

(v) Classification of fair value through income statement

The Bank follows criteria set in IFRS 9 when classifying financial assets and liabilities to fair value through income statement. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates its compliance with the conditions as prescribed in IFRS 9.

(vi) Determination of control over investees

The control indicators set out in note 3 are subject to management's judgments that can have a significant effect in case of the Group's interests in investment funds. Al Bilad Investment Company acts as the Fund Manager to a number of investment funds. Determining whether the Group controls such an investment fund usually focuses on the assessment of the aggregate economic interests of the Group in the Fund comprising any carried interests and expected management fees and the investors' rights to remove the Fund Manager. As a result, the Group has concluded that it acts as an agent for the investors in all cases and therefore has not consolidated these funds except for Makkah Al Diyafah fund which was consolidated till August 31, 2017.

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The Group receives legal claims against it in the normal course of business. Management has exercised judgments as to the likelihood of any claim succeeding in making provisions. The time of concluding legal claims is uncertain, as is the amount of possible outflow of economic benefits. Timing and cost ultimately depends on the due process being followed as per law.

(viii) Defined benefit plans

Bank operates an End of service benefit plan for its employees based on the prevailing Saudi Labor laws. The liability is being accrued based on projected unit method in accordance with the periodic actuarial valuation.

(ix) Going concern

The management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group and the Bank have the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the consolidated financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

7. INVESTMENTS, NET

	June 30, 2018 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 SAR' 000 (Audited)	June 30, 2017 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)
Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)			
Equities	389,182	-	-
Sukuk	3,232,522	-	-
	<u>3,621,704</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)			
Mutual funds	491,487	-	-
	<u>491,487</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Amortized Cost			
Commodity Murabaha with SAMA	1,295,009	1,892,801	2,190,911
	<u>1,295,009</u>	<u>1,892,801</u>	<u>2,190,911</u>
Available for sale investments (2017)			
Equities	-	290,647	295,128
Mutual funds	-	706,058	482,099
Sukuk	-	2,250,511	1,523,455
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,247,216</u>	<u>2,300,682</u>
Total	<u>5,408,200</u>	<u>5,140,017</u>	<u>4,491,593</u>

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	June 30, 2018 SAR'000 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 SAR'000 (Audited)	June 30, 2017 SAR'000 (Unaudited)
Bei ajel	27,701,006	27,021,505	26,170,894
Installment sales, Ijarah and credit cards	18,557,416	15,535,506	13,542,550
Musharaka	1,898,634	1,466,377	1,421,664
Ijarah	120,182	140,816	160,401
Performing financing	48,277,238	44,164,204	41,295,509
Non-performing financing	581,937	532,176	378,746
Gross financing	48,859,175	44,696,380	41,674,255
Allowance for impairment	(1,519,182)	(1,248,951)	(1,009,622)
Financing, net	47,339,993	43,447,429	40,664,633

The movement in the allowance for impairment of financing to customers for the period ended 30 June is as follows:

<u>2018</u>	Total SAR'000
Closing loss allowance as at 31 December 2017 (calculated under IAS 39)	1,248,951
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	62,806
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2018 (calculated under IFRS 9)	1,311,757
Charge for the period, net	229,389
Bad debts written off against provision	(21,964)
Balance at the end of the period	1,519,182

9. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property represents cost of properties in the Holy city of Makkah which aims to provide investors with dividends and capital growth in the medium and long term. This investment had resulted from the consolidation of Makkah Al Diyafah Fund which is managed by Albilad Investment Company, a subsidiary controlled by the Group. As of August 31, 2017 the Group has no power to govern the financial and operating policies of Makkah Al Diyafah Fund due to the change in ownership percentage. Accordingly, the Group derecognized related assets, liabilities and non-controlling interest of Makkah Al Diyafah Fund (See note 1).

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	June 30, 2018 SAR'000 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 SAR'000 (Audited)	June 30, 2017 SAR'000 (Unaudited)
Demand	28,710,135	27,442,213	27,131,918
Albilad account (Mudarabah)	15,334,516	12,811,178	8,699,790
Direct investment	7,086,475	6,623,054	8,281,769
Others	1,047,737	906,514	857,300
Total	<u>52,178,863</u>	<u>47,782,959</u>	<u>44,970,777</u>

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- a) As at June 30, 2018, there are legal proceedings outstanding against the Bank during the ordinary course of business. No material provision has been made as professional advice indicates that it is not probable that any significant loss will eventuate.
- b) The Group's commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	June 30, 2018 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 SAR' 000 (Audited)	June 30, 2017 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)
Letters of guarantee	4,204,049	4,332,600	4,079,267
Letters of credit	907,910	931,341	668,383
Acceptances	447,494	412,634	386,860
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	496,104	568,010	1,662,524
Total	<u>6,055,557</u>	<u>6,244,585</u>	<u>6,797,034</u>

c) Zakat

During the period ended 30 June 2018, there has been no change in the status of the Group's Zakat assessments. The Group's position with respect to stance on these assessments, has remained the same as that disclosed in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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Cash and cash equivalents included in the interim consolidated statement of cash flows comprise the following:

	June 30, 2018 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 SAR' 000 (Audited)	June 30, 2017 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)
Cash	1,963,674	1,724,325	1,685,275
Due from banks and other financial institutions (maturing within ninety days from acquisition)	5,930,789	5,810,887	5,864,975
Held to maturity investment (maturing within ninety days from acquisition)	-	300,065	-
Balances with SAMA (excluding statutory deposit)	461,857	1,229,349	745,051
Total	8,356,320	9,064,626	8,295,301

13. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous accessible market for the asset or liability.

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for the same or identical instrument that an entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2: quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other valuation techniques for which all significant inputs are based on observable market data; and
- Level 3: valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data.

The following table shows the carrying amount and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

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SAR' 000	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
June 30, 2018					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Held as FVTPL	491,486	123,198	368,288	-	491,486
Held as FVOCI	3,621,705	2,953,562	-	668,143	3,621,705
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	8,571,313	-	-	8,571,313	8,571,313
Investments held at amortized cost	1,295,009	-	-	1,295,009	1,295,009
Financing, net	47,339,993	-	-	46,992,843	46,992,843

SAR' 000	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
December 31, 2017					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Available for sale investments	3,247,216	1,457,601	323,186	1,466,429	3,247,216
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Due from banks and other financial institutions, net	7,706,382	-	-	7,706,382	7,706,382
Investments held at amortized cost	1,892,801	-	-	1,892,801	1,892,801
Financing, net	43,447,429	-	-	42,356,960	42,356,960

SAR' 000	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
June 30, 2018					
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Due to SAMA	-	-	-	-	-
Due to banks and other financial institutions	4,144,730	-	-	4,144,730	4,144,730
Customers' deposits	52,178,863	-	-	52,178,863	52,178,863
Sukuk	2,007,398	-	-	2,007,398	2,007,398

SAR' 000	Carrying value	Fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
December 31, 2017					
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Due to SAMA	2,012,518	-	-	2,012,518	2,012,518
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,748,937	-	-	1,748,937	1,748,937
Customers' deposits	47,782,959	-	-	47,782,959	47,782,959
Sukuk	2,006,575	-	-	2,006,575	2,006,575

The fair values of financial instruments which are not measured at fair value in these interim condensed consolidated financial statements are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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The fair values, of profit bearing customer deposits, held at amortized cost investment, due from and due to banks and other financial institutions which are carried at amortized cost, are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the interim condensed consolidated financial statements, since either the current market profit rates for similar financial instruments are not significantly different from the contracted rates, or for the short duration of certain financial instruments particularly due from and due to banks and other financial institutions or a combination of both. An active market for these instruments is not available and the Group intends to realize the carrying value of these financial instruments through settlement with the counter party at the time of their respective maturities.

Financing classified as level 3 have been valued using expected cash flows discounted at relevant SIBOR.

Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and Available for sale investments classified as level 3 include unlisted sukuk which have been measured by the management at fair value using broker quotes or estimating present value by discounting cash flows using adjusted discount rate. The adjusted discount rate is calculated using CDS of a similar entity using publicly available information. The valuation method has been approved by ALCO.

During the current year, no financial assets / liabilities have been transferred between level 1 and / or level 2 fair value hierarchy.

Reconciliation of level 3 fair values held as FVOCI

	June 30, 2018 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 SAR' 000 (Audited)	June 30, 2017 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,466,429	628,144	628,144
Purchase	1,105,000	830,284	100,000
Sales	(1,977,773)	-	-
Gain / (loss) included in OCI			
Net changes in fair value (unrealised)	74,487	8,001	40,260
Total	668,143	1,466,429	768,404

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14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segments, based on customer groups are identified on the basis of internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and the Chief Decision Maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess its performance. The Group's main business is conducted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

There has been no change to the basis of segmentation or the measurements basis for the segment profit or loss since December 31, 2017.

For management purposes, the Group is divided into the following five segments:

Retail banking

Services and products to individuals, including deposits, financing, remittances and currency exchange.

Corporate banking

Services and products to corporate and commercial customers including deposits, financing and trade services.

Treasury

Money market, trading and treasury services.

Investment banking and brokerage

Investment management services and asset management activities related to dealing, managing, arranging, advising and custody of securities.

Other

All other support functions including CEO Office which manages equity investments of the Group.

Transactions between the above operating segments are under the terms and conditions of the approved Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP) system. The support segments and Head Office expenses are allocated to operating segments, based on approved criteria.

The Group's total assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2018 and 2017, together with its total operating income and expenses, and net income, for the six months period then ended, for each segment are as follows:

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	June 30, 2018 (Unaudited)					
SAR'000	Retail banking	Corporate banking	Treasury	Investment banking and brokerage	Other	Total
Total assets	24,207,233	26,171,587	16,029,593	790,447	1,208,022	68,406,882
Total liabilities	35,425,987	12,943,612	8,010,273	26,277	4,287,039	60,693,188
Net income from investing and financing assets	490,188	387,855	88,901	6,436	29,096	1,002,476
Fee, commission and other income, net	405,203	60,879	86,340	47,690	31,063	631,175
Total operating income	895,391	448,734	175,241	54,126	60,159	1,633,651
Impairment charge for Credit and other Financial Assets , net	73,632	155,756	976	-	-	230,364
Depreciation	38,269	4,640	690	918	-	44,517
Total operating expenses	721,766	295,281	37,884	44,003	2,707	1,101,641
Net income for the period	173,625	153,453	137,357	10,123	57,452	532,010
Attributable to						
Equity holders of the Bank	173,625	153,453	137,357	10,123	57,452	532,010
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the period	173,625	153,453	137,357	10,123	57,452	532,010
	June 30, 2017 (Unaudited)					
SAR'000	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury	Investment banking and brokerage	Other	Total
Total assets	17,302,664	25,793,746	15,246,942	330,234	1,058,048	59,731,634
Total liabilities	30,168,565	9,206,041	9,410,944	14,656	3,609,815	52,410,021
Net income from investing and financing assets	359,265	363,510	45,031	6,616	48,815	823,237
Fee, commission and other income, net	402,975	76,437	51,200	40,610	17,903	589,125
Total operating income	762,240	439,947	96,231	47,226	66,718	1,412,362
Impairment charge for Credit and other Financial Assets , net	27,101	99,972	-	-	-	127,073
Depreciation	44,173	4,307	773	926	-	50,179
Total operating expenses	652,788	228,805	35,571	36,873	(5,937)	948,100
Net income for the period	109,452	211,142	60,660	10,353	72,655	464,262
Attributable to						
Equity holders of the Bank	109,452	211,142	60,660	10,353	76,530	468,137
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(3,875)	(3,875)
Net income for the period	109,452	211,142	60,660	10,353	72,655	464,262

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**NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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The Group manages exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Credit exposures arise principally in financing and investment activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial position financial instruments, such as letters of credit, letter of guarantees and financing commitments.

The Group assesses the probability of default of counterparties using internal rating tools. In addition, the Group uses external ratings from major rating agencies, where available.

The Group attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. The Group's risk management policies are designed to identify, to set appropriate risk limits, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily. In addition to monitoring credit limits, the Group manages the credit exposure relating to its trading activities by entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties in appropriate circumstances, and limiting the duration of exposure.

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities or activities in the same geographic region or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions.

Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's performance to developments affecting a particular industry or geographical location.

The Group seeks to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification and managing undue concentration of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or businesses. It also takes security when appropriate. The Group also seeks additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant facilities.

Management requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment of financings.

The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in market products and emerging best practice.

a. Amounts arising from ECL – Significant increase in credit risk

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Bank's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

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The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- The point in time PD at the reporting date; with
- The Point in time PD estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure.

In addition to the above, other major quantitative consideration include days past due and rating of customer.

Credit risk grades

For the wholesale portfolio, the bank allocates each exposure (either through reliance on internal rating or external rating agencies) to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgment. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates so, for example, the difference in risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3.

Each exposure is allocated to a credit risk grade at initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade. The monitoring typically involves use of the following data.

Commercial exposures	All exposures
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information obtained during periodic review of customer files – e.g. audited financial statements, management accounts, budgets and projections. Examples of areas of particular focus are: gross profit margins, financial leverage ratios, debt service coverage, and compliance with covenants, quality management, and senior management changes.• Data from credit reference agencies, press articles, changes in external credit ratings• Actual and expected significant changes in the political, regulatory and technological environment of the borrower or in its business activities• Business analysis of the borrower, including business risk, management, financial document and support, stability and behavior.• Industry analysis in which the borrower is operating, including the phase of industry growth and industry failure rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Payment record – this includes overdue status as well as a range of variables about payment ratios• Utilization of the granted limit• Requests for and granting of forbearance• Existing and forecast changes in business, financial and economic conditions

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i) Generating the term structure of PD

Credit risk grades (or the four aforementioned bucket created for retail portfolio) are a primary input into the determination of the term structure of PD for exposures.

Using the realized default data for each grade or bucket, the bank employs statistical models to generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time.

The bank employs following steps in order to generated term structure of the PD:

The bank first calculates the observed default rates for its portfolios which involves monitoring customer behavior over next 12 months, then classifying default, which is then forecasted using acceptable actuarial method and thereafter adjusted for macroeconomic outlook (see below).

The Bank factors in forward looking information in its PD calibration through macroeconomic models for each portfolio. The impact of macroeconomic variables on default rates has been calculated using a multiple scenario-based modeling framework which factors upturn, downturn and baseline scenarios' forecast in to the probability of default. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and macro-economic factors. The forecast is used to estimate the impact on the PD over the upcoming years.

The Point in Time" PD, and later adjusted for macroeconomic overly to make it forward looking. Transition matrix approach is used to forecast grade wise PDs over the upcoming years transition matrix. This provide the grade wise PD over the upcoming years, thus the term structure of the PD.

ii) Determining whether credit risk has increased significantly

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly vary by portfolio and include quantitative changes in PDs and qualitative factors, including a backstop based on delinquency.

The assessment of significant increase in credit risk, is assessed taking on account of:

- Days past due;
- Change in risk of default occurring since initial recognition;
- Expected life of the financial instrument; and
- Reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort that may affect credit risk.

Lifetime expected credit losses are recognized against any material facility which has experienced significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Recognition of lifetime expected credit losses will be made if any facility is past due for more than 30 days.

The Group monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify significant increases in credit risk by regular reviews to confirm that:

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- The criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before an exposure is in default;
- The criteria do not align with the point in time when an asset becomes 30 days past due; and
- There is no unwarranted volatility in loss allowance from transfers between 12-month PD (stage 1) and lifetime PD (stage 2).

iii) Modified financial assets

The contractual terms of a financing may be modified for a number of reasons, including changing market conditions, customer retention and other factors not related to a current or potential credit deterioration of the customer. An existing financing whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated financing recognized as a new financing at fair value in accordance with the accounting policy.

When the terms of the financial assets are modified that does not result into De-recognition, the Bank will recalculate the gross carrying amount of the asset by discounting the modified contractual cash flows using EIR prior to the modification. Any difference between the recalculated amount and the existing gross carrying amount will be recognized in statement of income for Asset Modification.

To measure the Significant Increase in Credit Risk (for financial assets not de-recognized during the course of modification), the Bank will compare the risk of default occurring at the reporting date based on modified contract terms and the default risk occurring at initial recognition based on original and unmodified contract terms. Appropriate ECL will be recorded according to the identified staging after Asset Modification i.e. 12 Month ECL for Stage 1, Lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Default for Stage 3.

The Bank renegotiates financing to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance activities' to maximize collection opportunities and minimize the risk of default. Under the Bank's forbearance policy, financing forbearance is granted on a selective basis if the debtor is currently in default on its debt or if there is a high risk of default, there is evidence that the debtor made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms and the debtor is expected to be able to meet the revised terms.

The revised terms usually include extending the maturity, changing the timing of interest payments and amending the terms of financing covenants. Both consumer and commercial financing are subject to the forbearance policy. The Bank Audit Committee regularly reviews reports on forbearance activities.

The asset will be provided appropriate treatment according to the identified staging after Asset Modification i.e. 12 Month ECL for Stage 1, Lifetime ECL for Stage 2 and Default for Stage 3. No Asset Modification to be considered if the same were not driven by Credit Distress situation of Obligor.

During the period, no material losses were recognized on modification or restructuring of any facility.

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iv) Definition of 'Default'

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

- The borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group actions such as realizing security (if any is held); or
- The borrower is past due more than 90 days on any material credit obligation to the Bank.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default. The Bank considers indicators that are:

- Qualitative- e.g. breaches of covenant;
- Quantitative- e.g. overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and
- Based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.
- Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

The definition of default largely aligns with that applied by the Bank for regulatory capital purposes.

v) Incorporation of forward looking information

The Bank incorporates forward-looking information into both its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition and its measurement of ECL.

For the purpose of ECL measurement with respect to the consumer and commercial (and SME) portfolios, this is done through application of macroeconomic models which have been developed for the various portfolios of the banks. Through the macroeconomic models the banks assesses the impact of the macroeconomic variables on the default rates. The forecasts of the variables is gathered from the external sources.

The Bank formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios. This process involves developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. External information includes economic data and forecasts published by governmental bodies and monetary authorities in the Kingdom and selected private-sector and academic forecasters.

The base case represents a most-likely outcome and is aligned with information used by the Bank for other purposes such as strategic planning and budgeting. The other scenarios represent more optimistic and more pessimistic outcomes. Periodically, the Bank carries out stress testing of more extreme shocks to calibrate its determination of these other representative scenarios.

The Bank has identified and documented key drivers of credit risk and credit losses for each portfolio of financial instruments and, using an analysis of historical data, has estimated relationships between macro-economic variables and credit risk and credit losses.

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Predicted relationships between the key indicators and default and loss rates on various portfolios of financial assets have been developed based on analyzing historical data over the past 8 to 10 years.

With respect to the listed, sovereign and Financial Institutions, the bank utilizes a Credit Default Swap based methodology, which incorporates the market's forward looking view in order to arrive at the ECL.

vi) Measurement of ECL

For Consumer and Commercial (including SME exposures), the key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

Probability of default (PD);
Loss given default (LGD);
Exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data. They are adjusted to reflect forward-looking information as described above.

PD estimates are estimates at a certain date, which are calculated, based on statistical rating models, and assessed using rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparties and exposures. These statistical models are based on internally compiled data comprising both quantitative and qualitative factors. If a counterparty or exposure migrates between ratings classes, then this will lead to a change in the estimate of the associated PD. PDs are estimated considering the contractual maturities of exposures and estimated prepayment rates.

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Bank estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD models consider the structure, collateral, seniority of the claim, counterparty industry and recovery costs of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset. LGD is calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the contractual interest rate as the discounting factor.

EAD represents the expected exposure in the event of a default. The Bank derives the EAD from the current exposure to the counterparty and potential changes to the current amount allowed under the contract including amortization. The EAD of a financial asset is its gross carrying amount. For lending commitments and financial guarantees, the EAD includes the amount drawn, as well as potential future amounts that may be drawn under the contract, which are estimated based on historical observations and forward-looking forecasts.

As described above, and subject to using a maximum of a 12-month PD for financial assets for which credit risk has not significantly increased, the Bank measures ECL considering the risk of default over the maximum contractual period (including any borrower's extension options) over which it is exposed to credit risk. The maximum contractual period extends to the date at which the Bank has the right to require repayment of an advance, terminate a financing commitment, or guarantee.

For retail overdrafts and credit card facilities that include both a financing and an undrawn commitment component, the Bank measures ECL over a period of contractual maturity, as the bank considers that it has the contractual ability to demand repayment and cancel the undrawn

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commitment. Although these facilities do not have a fixed term or repayment structure and are managed on a collective basis, there is an annual review of the limits, where these can be cancelled.

For portfolios, such as listed exposures, Sovereign and FI exposures, in respect of which the Bank has limited historical data, credit default swap spreads are utilized to determine the Expected Credit Loss amount.

b. Loss allowance

The following table shows reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the loss allowance by class of financial instruments.

	30th June 2018			Total
	12 month ECL	Life time ECL not credit impaired	Lifetime ECL credit impaired	
	SAR in '000'			
<u>Financing to customers at amortized cost</u>				
Balance at 1 January	467,969	314,648	529,140	1,311,757
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	(80,162)	168,074	60,305	148,217
New financial assets originated or purchased	56,536	23,416	1,220	81,172
Write-offs	-	-	(21,964)	(21,964)
Carrying amount	444,343	506,138	568,701	1,519,182

c. Collateral

The Bank in the ordinary course of its financing activities holds collateral as security to mitigate credit risk.

The collateral mostly includes project receivables deposits, financial guarantees, local equities and real estate. Collateral is held against Commercial and Consumer real estate facilities and is managed against relevant exposures at their net realizable values.

16. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Group's objectives when managing capital are, to comply with the capital requirements set by SAMA; to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern; and to maintain a strong capital base.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored regularly by the Group's management. SAMA requires holding the minimum level of the regulatory capital and maintaining a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset at or above the agreed minimum of 8%.

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The Group monitors the adequacy of its capital using ratios established by SAMA. These ratios measure capital adequacy by comparing the Group's eligible capital with its interim consolidated statement of financial position assets and commitments at a weighted amount to reflect their relative risk.

The following table summarizes the Group's Pillar-I Risk Weighted Assets, Tier I and Tier II Capital and Capital Adequacy Ratios:

	June 30, 2018 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2017 SAR' 000 (Audited)	June 30, 2017 SAR' 000 (Unaudited)
Credit Risk RWA	51,575,038	49,050,813	46,925,617
Operational Risk RWA	5,203,702	4,899,270	4,598,689
Market Risk RWA	826,423	1,512,788	187,926
Total Pillar-I RWA	57,605,163	55,462,871	51,712,232
Tier I Capital	7,770,757	7,588,793	7,321,613
Tier II Capital	2,644,688	2,693,286	2,638,545
Total Tier I & II Capital	10,415,445	10,282,079	9,960,158
Capital Adequacy Ratio %			
Tier I ratio	13.49%	13.68%	14.16%
Tier I + Tier II ratio	18.08%	18.54%	19.26%

17. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized, issued and fully paid share capital of the Bank consists of 600 million shares of SAR 10 each (30 June 2018: 600 million shares of SAR 10 each and 30 June 2017: 600 million shares of SAR 10 each).

18. EARNING PER SHARE ("EPS")

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the six months period ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 is calculated by dividing the net income for the period attributable to the equity holders by the weighted average number of outstanding shares 2018: 596 million shares (2017: 596 million shares) during the period adjusted for treasury shares.

19. DIVIDENDS

Cash dividends of SAR 240 million (SAR 0.4 per share) has been approved by the Ordinary General Assembly meeting of the Bank on April 11, 2018.

20. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Comparative figures have been reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current period presentation.

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**21. BOARD OF DIRECTORS' APPROVAL OF THE INTERIM CONDENSED
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These interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved by the Bank's Board of Directors on 13 Dhul-Qa'da 1439 H (corresponding to 26 July, 2018).