

Auditors' Report



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Saudi Investment Bank (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2019, the consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes from 1 to 44.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and other standards and pronouncements issued by the Saudi Organization for Certified Public Accountants (collectively referred to as "IFRS as endorsed in KSA").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs") as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the professional code of conduct and ethics that are endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of the most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, a description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context:

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Impairment of loans and advances</p> <p>As of December 31, 2019, the gross loans and advances of the Group were Saudi Riyals (SAR) 59,518 million against which an impairment allowance of SAR 2,406 million was maintained.</p> <p>We considered this as a key audit matter as the determination of expected credit losses ("ECL") involves significant management judgement and this has a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. The key areas of judgement include:</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding of management's process of assessment of impairment of loans and advances as required by IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", the Group's impairment allowance policy and the ECL modelling methodology.</p> <p>We compared the Group's impairment allowance policy and ECL methodology with the requirements of IFRS 9.</p> <p>We evaluated the design and implementation, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over:</p>



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants



Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
 To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
 (continued)**

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>1. Categorisation of loans and advances in Stage 1, 2 and 3 based on the identification of: (a) exposures with a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since their origination; and (b) individually impaired / default exposures.</p> <p>2. Assumptions used in the ECL model for determining probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD"), including but not limited to assessment of the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows and forward looking macroeconomic factors, etc.</p> <p>3. The application of overlays, where appropriate, to model-driven ECL to reflect current or future external factors that might not be captured by the expected credit loss model.</p> <p><i>Refer to the summary of significant accounting policies note 3(c)(vi) relating to impairment of financial assets, note 2(d)(i) which contains the disclosure of critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to impairment losses on financial assets and the impairment assessment methodology used by the Group, note 7 and note 32 which contains the disclosure of impairment against loans and advances and details of credit quality analysis and key assumptions and factors considered in determination of ECL.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the modelling process, including governance over monitoring of the models and approval of key assumptions; • the classification of borrowers into various stages, timely identification of SICR and determination of default or individually impaired exposures; and • integrity of data inputs into the ECL model. <p>We assessed the Group's criteria for determination of SICR and identification of "default" or "individually impaired" exposures and their classification into stages.</p> <p>For a sample of customers, we assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the internal ratings determined by the management based on the Group's internal rating model and checked that their ratings were in line with the rating used in the ECL model; • the staging as identified by management; and • management's computation of ECL. <p>We assessed the underlying assumptions, including forward looking assumptions, used by the Group in its ECL calculation. Where management overlays were used, we assessed the appropriateness of overlays and the governance process around such overlays.</p> <p>We tested the completeness of data underlying the ECL calculation as of December 31, 2019.</p> <p>Where relevant, we involved specialists to assist us in review of ECL model including ECL calculations and data integrity.</p>
<p>Fees from banking services</p> <p>The Group charges loan processing fees up front to customers. Such fees are an integral part of generating an involvement with the resulting financial instrument, and therefore such fees are considered in making an adjustment to the effective yield, and income is recognised using that effective yield and classified as "Special Commission Income".</p> <p>However, due to the large volume of transactions with mostly insignificant fee amounts, management used certain thresholds and assumptions for recognition of such fees.</p>	<p>We evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over the consistent application of management's thresholds and assumptions for recognition of such fees.</p> <p>We evaluated the assumptions used and thresholds established by the Group for making adjustments to the effective yield of loans and advances and recording such adjustments.</p>



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
 To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
 (continued)**

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>We considered this as a key audit matter since the use of thresholds and assumptions could result in a material over / under-statement of the Group's profitability for the year.</p> <p><i>Refer to the summary of significant accounting policies note 3(h)(iii) to the consolidated financial statements.</i></p>	<p>We obtained management's assessment of the impact of the use of thresholds and assumptions and performed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ on a sample basis, traced the historical and current year data used by management to source documents; and ○ assessed management's estimation of the impact on special commission income.
<p>Valuation of investments held as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) which are not traded in an active market</p> <p>Investments held as FVTOCI comprise a portfolio of corporate bonds, Sukuk and equity instruments. These instruments are measured at fair value with the corresponding unrealized fair value changes recognised in other comprehensive income.</p> <p>Whilst the majority of the fair values of the Group's investments were obtained directly from active markets as of December 31, 2019, the Group held an amount of SAR 7,764 million of unquoted investments. The fair value of these investments is determined through the application of valuation techniques, which often involve the exercise of judgment by management and the use of assumptions and estimates.</p> <p>Estimation uncertainty exists for those investments not traded in an active market and where the internal modelling techniques use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ significant observable valuation inputs (i.e. level 2 investments); and ○ significant unobservable valuation inputs (i.e. level 3 investments). <p>Estimation uncertainty is particularly high for level 3 investments.</p> <p>In the Group's accounting policies, management has described the key sources of estimation involved in determining the valuation of level 2 and level 3 investments, and in particular when the fair value is established using valuation techniques due to the complexity of investments or due to the lack of availability of market based data.</p>	<p>We evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of key controls over management's processes for performing valuation of investments classified as FVTOCI which are not traded in an active market.</p> <p>We reviewed the methodology and assessed the appropriateness of valuation models and inputs used by management to value the investments held as FVTOCI through involving our valuation experts.</p> <p>We tested the valuation of a sample of FVTOCI investments not traded in an active market. As part of these audit procedures, we assessed key inputs used in the valuation, such as comparable entity data and liquidity discounts, by benchmarking them with external data.</p>



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants



Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
 To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
 (continued)**

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>The valuation of the Group's investments held as FVTOCI in level 2 and level 3 categories is considered a key audit matter given the degree of complexity involved in valuing these investments and the significance of the judgments and estimates made by the management.</p> <p><i>Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements: summary of significant accounting policies note 3(c)(ii), note 33 which explains the investment valuation methodology used by the Group and note 2(d)(ii) which explains critical judgments and estimates for fair value measurement.</i></p>	
<p>Valuation of derivative financial instruments</p> <p>The Group has entered into various commission rate swaps, commission rate options, foreign exchange forward contracts and foreign exchange options which are over the counter ("OTC") derivatives. The valuation of these contracts is subjective, and is determined through the application of valuation techniques that often involves the exercise of judgement and the use of assumptions and estimates.</p> <p>The majority of these derivatives are held for trading purposes; however, certain commission rate swaps are categorized as fair value hedges in the consolidated financial statements. An inappropriate valuation of derivatives could have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements and, in the case of hedge ineffectiveness, also impact the hedge accounting.</p> <p>Due to the significance of the derivative financial instruments and related estimation and uncertainty, we have assessed the valuation of derivative financial instruments as a key audit matter.</p> <p><i>Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements: summary of significant accounting policies note 3(f) which explains derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting, note 11 which discloses the derivative positions and note 33 which explains the fair values of financial assets and liabilities.</i></p>	<p>We assessed the design and implementation, and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over management's processes for valuations of derivatives.</p> <p>We selected a sample of derivatives and performed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ tested the accuracy of the particulars of derivatives by comparing the terms and conditions with relevant agreements and deal confirmations; ○ checked the accuracy and appropriateness of the key inputs to the valuation models; ○ involved our valuation experts to perform an independent valuation of the derivatives and compared the results with management's valuation; and ○ checked hedge effectiveness performed by the Group and the related hedge accounting.



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
 To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
 (continued)**

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of associated company put option</p> <p>The Group's derivatives as of December 31, 2019 includes a put option with a positive fair value of SAR 421 million (note 11).</p> <p>This put option is embedded within the agreement ("the Agreement") with the other shareholder in an associated company, and gives the Group an option to sell its share in the associated company to the other shareholder based on a strike price determined in accordance with the Agreement.</p> <p>In accordance with the Group's accounting policy, this put option is segregated from the Agreement and is measured at its fair value.</p> <p>The Group uses an option pricing model to fair value the put option, which requires certain inputs which are not observable in the current market. These inputs include historical results of the associated company and other inputs which require management's judgement, including estimations about the future results of the associated company, the detrimental effects on the operating results of the associated company which may arise from an exercise of the option, and an estimate of the fair value of the underlying investment.</p> <p>This is considered as a key audit matter as the valuation of this put option, as mentioned above, requires management to exercise judgment.</p> <p><i>Refer to the following notes to the consolidated financial statements: summary of significant accounting policies note 3(f) which explains the accounting policy for derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting, note 11 which explains the put option positions and note 33 which explains the fair values of financial assets and liabilities.</i></p>	<p>We assessed the design and implementation, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the valuation of the associate company put option.</p> <p>We inspected the Agreement to obtain an understanding of the principal terms of the put option.</p> <p>We considered the put option valuation performed by the management and assessed the methodology and key assumptions used by the management.</p> <p>We involved our valuation experts to assess the reasonableness of the valuation of the associated company put option provided by the management.</p>



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)**

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information in the Group's annual report. The other information consists of the information included in the Group's 2019 annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance (i.e the Board of Directors of the Bank).

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the IFRSs as endorsed in KSA, the applicable requirements of the Regulations for Companies, the Banking Control Law in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Bank's Articles of Association, and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants

Deloitte.

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)**

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as endorsed in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management .
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the managements' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group audit. We remain jointly responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.



KPMG Al Fozan & Partners
Certified Public Accountants



Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants

**Independent Auditors' Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements
To the Shareholders of The Saudi Investment Bank (A Saudi Joint Stock Company)
(continued)**

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of the most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Based on the information that has been made available to us, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Bank is not in compliance, in all material respects, with the applicable requirements of the Regulations for Companies, the Banking Control Law in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Bank's Articles of Association in so far as they affect the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

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

Deloitte and Touche & Co.
Chartered Accountants
P.O. Box 213
Riyadh 11411
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Hani Hamzah A. Bedairi
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 460

Waleed bin Moh'd Sobahi
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 378

Rajab 6, 1441 H
March 1, 2020

