THE SAUDI INVESTMENT BANK

(A Saudi joint stock company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

December 31, 2016

THE SAUDI INVESTMENT BANK

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Notes	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with SAMA	4	**5,684,338**	4,086,987
Due from banks and other financial institutions	5	**2,302,293**	6,410,263
Investments, net	6	**21,447,894**	18,982,971
Loans and advances, net	7	**60,249,052**	60,268,806
Investments in associates	8	**1,000,337**	939,022
Property, equipment, and intangibles, net	9	**987,600**	1,021,564
Positive fair values of derivatives	11	**1,914,717**	1,287,143
Other real estate		**418,724**	152,836
Other assets	10	**356,543**	428,744
Total assets		**94,361,498**	93,578,336
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	12	**8,996,716**	5,329,148
Customer deposits	13	**65,640,325**	70,518,482
Term loans	14	**2,032,187**	2,011,221
Subordinated debt	15	**2,002,373**	1,999,800
Negative fair values of derivatives	11	**1,424,927**	1,000,672
Other liabilities	16	**721,782**	682,551
Total liabilities		**80,818,310**	81,541,874
Equity			
Share capital	17	**7,000,000**	6,500,000
Statutory reserve	18	**4,210,000**	3,946,000
Other reserves	6(f)	**509,651**	11,768
Retained earnings		**966,421**	1,100,949
Proposed dividends	26	**420,000**	534,500
Shares held for employee options, net	37	**(62,884)**	(56,755)
Shareholders' equity		**13,043,188**	12,036,462
Tier 1 Sukuk	38	**500,000**	-
Total equity		**13,543,188**	12,036,462
Total liabilities and equity		**94,361,498**	93,578,336

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE SAUDI INVESTMENT BANK

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Notes	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Special commission income	20	**3,200,609**	2,441,420
Special commission expense	20	**1,528,553**	710,231
Net special commission income		**1,672,056**	1,731,189
Fee income from banking services, net	21	**415,504**	450,075
Exchange income, net		**145,650**	108,265
Dividend income	22	**27,543**	35,920
Gains on investments, net	23	**145,112**	186,200
Other operating income (loss), net		**1**	(592)
Total operating income		**2,405,866**	2,511,057
Salaries and employee-related expenses	24	**591,801**	619,474
Rent and premises-related expenses		**140,320**	108,853
Depreciation and amortization	9	**89,001**	80,581
Other general and administrative expenses		**229,420**	224,687
Impairment charge for credit losses	7(b)	**246,000**	118,000
Impairment charge for investments	6(e)	**207,000**	187,000
Total operating expenses		**1,503,542**	1,338,595
Operating income		**902,324**	1,172,462
Share in earnings of associates	8(b)	**150,634**	156,195
Net income		**1,052,958**	1,328,657
Basic and diluted earnings per share (expressed in SAR per share)	25	**1.50**	1.90

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Notes	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Net income		**1,052,958**	1,328,657
Other comprehensive income - items that can be recycled back to the consolidated income statement in subsequent periods:			
Available for sale investments:			
- Net change in fair value		**552,136**	(494,823)
- Fair value gains transferred to consolidated income statement on disposal		**(57,851)**	(102,176)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates	8 (b)	**3,598**	(124)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		**497,883**	(597,123)
Total comprehensive income		**1,550,841**	731,534

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE SAUDI INVESTMENT BANK

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

		2016 (SAR'000)								
	Notes	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Employee stock option shares	Shareholders' equity	Tier 1 Sukuk	Total equity
Balances at the beginning of the year		6,500,000	3,946,000	11,768	1,100,949	534,500	(56,755)	12,036,462	-	12,036,462
Net income		-	-	-	1,052,958	-	-	1,052,958	-	1,052,958
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	497,883	-	-	-	497,883	-	497,883
Total comprehensive income		-	-	497,883	1,052,958	-	-	1,550,841	-	1,550,841
Dividends paid	26	-	-	-	-	(534,500)	-	(534,500)	-	(534,500)
Bonus shares issued	26	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed dividends	26	-	-	-	(420,000)	420,000	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option shares acquired, net of vesting	37	-	-	-	-	-	(6,129)	(6,129)	-	(6,129)
Tier 1 Sukuk proceeds		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	500,000
Tier 1 Sukuk costs		-	-	-	(3,486)	-	-	(3,486)	-	(3,486)
Transfer to statutory reserve	18	-	264,000	-	(264,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at the end of the year		7,000,000	4,210,000	509,651	966,421	420,000	(62,884)	13,043,188	500,000	13,543,188

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THE SAUDI INVESTMENT BANK

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

		2015 (SAR'000)								
	Notes	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Employee stock option shares	Shareholders' equity	Tier 1 Sukuk	Total equity
Balances at the beginning of the year		6,000,000	3,613,000	608,891	1,139,792	522,000	(31,551)	11,852,132	-	11,852,132
Net income		-	-	-	1,328,657	-	-	1,328,657	-	1,328,657
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	(597,123)	-	-	-	(597,123)	-	(597,123)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(597,123)	1,328,657	-	-	731,534	-	731,534
Dividends paid	26	-	-	-	-	(522,000)	-	(522,000)	-	(522,000)
Bonus shares issued	26	500,000	-	-	(500,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed dividends	26	-	-	-	(534,500)	534,500	-	-	-	-
Employee stock option shares acquired, net of vesting	37	-	-	-	-	-	(25,204)	(25,204)	-	(25,204)
Transfer to statutory reserve	18	-	333,000	-	(333,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at the end of the year		6,500,000	3,946,000	11,768	1,100,949	534,500	(56,755)	12,036,462	-	12,036,462

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE SAUDI INVESTMENT BANK

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

	Notes	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income		**1,052,958**	1,328,657
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities			
Net accretion of discounts and net amortization of premiums on investments, net		**57,787**	30,966
Net change in accrual special commission income		**(348,200)**	(142,468)
Net change in accrual special commission expense		**212,457**	14,784
Net change in deferred loan fees		**10,586**	(29,657)
Gains on investments, net	23	**(145,112)**	(186,200)
Gains on sales of property and equipment		**-**	(151)
Depreciation and amortization	9	**89,001**	80,581
Impairment charge for credit losses, net	7(b)	**246,000**	118,000
Impairment charge for investments, net	6(e)	**207,000**	187,000
Share in earnings of associates	8(b)	**(150,634)**	(156,195)
Employee share option expense		**33,996**	42,000
		1,265,839	1,287,317
Net (increase) decrease in operating assets:			
Statutory deposit with SAMA		**(191,035)**	(55,661)
Due from banks and other financial institutions maturing after ninety days from acquisition date		**(20,671)**	(4,945)
Loans and advances, net		**78,545**	(2,670,465)
Positive fair values of derivatives		**(604,047)**	(448,711)
Other assets		**(183,793)**	258,621
Net increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Due to banks and other financial institutions		**3,630,290**	319,400
Customer deposits		**(4,999,852)**	(804,259)
Negative fair values of derivatives		**394,310**	353,948
Other liabilities		**47,418**	(85,156)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(582,996)**	(1,849,911)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investments		**2,230,748**	19,163,865
Purchases of investments		**(4,310,757)**	(16,238,008)
Dividends received from associates	8(b)	**92,917**	63,400
Acquisitions of property, equipment, and intangibles	9	**(55,038)**	(192,618)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment		**1**	246
Net cash (used in) from investing activities		**(2,042,129)**	2,796,885
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of term loan		**(1,000,000)**	-
Proceeds from issuance of term loan		**1,000,000**	-
Proceeds from issuance of Tier 1 Sukuk, net		**496,514**	-
Purchases of shares for employee options		**(58,206)**	-
Dividends paid	26	**(534,500)**	(522,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(96,192)**	(522,000)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,721,317)**	424,974

Continued.

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents	Notes	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**7,103,969**	6,678,995
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,721,317)**	424,974
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	27	**4,382,652**	7,103,969
Supplemental special commission information			
Special commission received		**2,852,409**	2,298,952
Special commission paid		**1,312,983**	697,094
Supplemental non-cash information			
Total other comprehensive income		**497,883**	(597,123)
Other real estate		**265,888**	-
Vesting of employee option shares, net		**7,048**	(25,204)
Proposed dividends	26	**420,000**	534,500
Bonus shares issued	26	**500,000**	500,000

The accompanying notes 1 to 41 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. General

The Saudi Investment Bank (the Bank), a Saudi Joint Stock Company, was formed pursuant to Royal Decree No. M/31 dated 25 Jumada II 1396H, corresponding to June 23, 1976 in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Bank operates under Commercial Registration No. 1010011570 dated 25 Rabie Awwal 1397H, corresponding to March 16, 1977 through its 48 branches (2015: 48 branches) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The address of the Bank's Head Office is as follows:

The Saudi Investment Bank
Head Office
P. O. Box 3533
Riyadh 11481, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Bank and the financial statements of the following subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group" in these consolidated financial statements):

a) "Alistithmar for Financial Securities and Brokerage Company" (Alistithmar Capital), converted during 2015 from a limited liability company to a closed joint stock company, and is registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under Commercial Registration No. 1010235995 issued on 8 Rajab 1428H (corresponding to July 22, 2007), and is 100% owned by the Bank;

b) "Saudi Investment Real Estate Company", a limited liability company, registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration No.1010268297 issued on 29 Jumada Awal 1430H (corresponding to May 25, 2009) and is owned 100% by the Bank. The Company has not commenced any significant operations; and

c) "Saudi Investment First Company", a limited liability company, registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration No. 1010427836 issued on 16 Muharram 1436H (corresponding to November 9, 2014) and is owned 100% by the Bank. The Company has not commenced any significant operations.

The Bank offers a full range of commercial and retail banking services. The principal activities of Alistithmar Capital include dealing in securities as principal and agent, underwriting, management of investment funds and private investment portfolios on behalf of customers, and arrangement, advisory, and custody services relating to financial securities. The Group also offers Shariah compliant (non-interest based) banking products and services, which are approved and supervised by an independent Shariah Board. References to the "Bank" hereafter in these consolidated financial statements refer to disclosures that are relevant only to the Saudi Investment Bank, and not collectively to the "Group".

2. Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Banks promulgated by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA), and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as well as interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). The Bank also prepares its consolidated financial statements to comply with the requirements of the Banking Control Law, the relevent provisions of the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Bank's Articles of Association.

b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost basis except for the following items in the consolidated statement of financial position:

a) Assets and liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value;
b) Financial instruments designated as fair value through the consolidated income statement are measured at fair value;
c) Available for sale investments are measured at fair value;

2. Basis of preparation – continued

d) Derivatives are measured at fair value

e) Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities designated as hedged items in qualifying fair value hedge relationships are adjusted for changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged; and

f) Cash settled share based payments are measured at fair value.

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Group had no assets or liabilities which were held as trading, except for certain derivative financial instruments.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Saudi Arabian Riyals (SAR) which is the Bank's functional currency. Except as indicated, financial information presented in SAR has been rounded off to the nearest thousand.

d) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Such judgements, 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 key assumptions concerning the future, as well as other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that could have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are included in the assumptions when they occur.

Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions or exercised judgements are as follows:

(i) Impairment for losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its loan portfolios to assess specific and collective impairment at each reporting date. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded, the Group makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating an impairment trigger and followed by a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for loans with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when estimating its future cash flows.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and the timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. The assessment considers risk concentrations and economic data, (including levels of unemployment, real estate price indices, country risk, and the performance of different individual groups.

(ii) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, at fair value at each consolidated statement of financial position date, except as disclosed in note 33.

2. Basis of preparation – continued

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 by 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 economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset consider a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, while 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 a fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1. Quoted prices in active markets for the identical instrument that an entity can access at the measurement date (i.e., without modification or proxy);

Level 2. Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities or other 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 assets and liabilities that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each financial reporting period.

The Group determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as unquoted available for sale financial assets, and for any non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

External valuers are involved from time to time for the valuation of certain assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence, and whether professional standards are maintained.

At each financial reporting date, the Group analyzes the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group’s accounting policies. For this analysis, the Group verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents. The Group also compares the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

2. Basis of preparation – continued

(iii) Impairment of available-for-sale equity and debt investments

The Group exercises its judgement in considering any impairment on the available-for-sale equity and debt investments at each reporting date.

For equity investments, this includes a determination of a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. The determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgement. In assessing whether it is significant, the decline in fair value is evaluated against the original cost of the asset at initial recognition. In assessing whether it is prolonged, the decline in fair value is evaluated against the period in which the fair value of the asset has been below its original cost at initial recognition. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share/debt price. In addition, the Group considers impairment to be appropriate when there is objective evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

The Bank reviews its debt securities classified as available for sale at each reporting data to assess whether they may be impaired. This requires similar judgement as applied to the individual assessments of loans and advances.

(iv) Classification of held to maturity investments

The Group classifies non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities as held to maturity. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity.

If the Group fails to retain these investments to maturity other than in specific circumstances, including selling close to maturity or for an insignificant amount, the Group reclassifies the entire class as available for sale. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Bank has no held to maturity investments.

(v) Determination of control over investees

The control indicators set out in note 3 (b) are subject to management's judgement. The Group also acts as Fund Manager to several 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 the financial statements of these funds.

e) Going concern

The Group's management has made an assessment of the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, 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 are prepared on the going concern basis.

f) Provisions for liabilities and charges

The Group receives legal claims against it in the normal course of business. Management has made judgements 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.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. Except for the change in accounting policies resulting from new and or amended IFRS and IFRIC guidance as detailed in note 3 (a) below, the accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

a) Change in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, as described in the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, except for the adoption of the following new standards, new amendments, or new improvements to existing standards mentioned below:

New standards (Applicable from periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016):

- IFRS 14 — "Regulatory Deferral Accounts", which clarifies policies for regulatory deferral accounts for first time adoption of IFRS.

New amendments to exiting standards (Applicable from periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016):

- Amendments to IFRS 11 — "Joint Arrangements", which requires an entity acquiring an interest in a joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, to apply to the extent of its share, all of the principles in IFRS 3 – "Business Combinations" and other IFRSs that do not conflict with the requirements of IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 — "Property, Plant and Equipment" and "Intangible Assets", which provides clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization.
- Amendments to IAS 27 — "Separate Financial Statements", which allows an entity to use the equity method as described in IAS 28 to account for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements.
- Amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 — "Consolidated Financial Statements", "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" and "Investments in Associates", which clarifies the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements and applies to a parent entity, where and when an investment entity measures its subsidiaries at fair value, and also the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture.
- Amendments to IAS 1 — "Presentation of Financial Statements", initiates disclosure initiatives for financial statements, flexibility to relevant notes and presenting share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures.

New improvements to existing standards (Applicable from periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016):

- Improvements to IFRS 5 — "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations", which clarifies that changing from one disposal method to the other would not be considered a new plan of disposal, but rather is a continuation of the original plan.
- Improvements to IFRS 7 — "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" which clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset.
- Improvements to IAS 19 — "Employee Benefits", which clarifies that the currency of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located.

The adoption of the above standards, amendments, or improvements to existing standards have had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the current year or prior years and is also expected to have an insignificant effect in future years.

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3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

b) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements are comprised of the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries as identified in Note 1. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as that of the Bank, using consistent accounting policies. Changes are made to the accounting policies of the subsidiaries when necessary to align with the accounting policies of the Group.

Subsidiaries are investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group obtains control of the investee and ceases when the Group loses control of the investee.

A structured entity is an entity designed so that its activities are not governed by way of voting rights. In assessing whether the Group has power over such investees in which it has an interest, the Group considers factors such as purpose and design of the investee, its practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee, the nature of its relationship with the investee, and the size of its exposure to the variability of returns of the investee. The financial statements of any such structured entities are consolidated from the date the Group gains control and until the date when the Group ceases to control the investee.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if the facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies and valuation methods for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

The Group manages assets held in investment entities on behalf of investors. The financial statements of these entities are not included in these consolidated financial statements except when the Group controls the entity.

Intra-group balances and any material income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

c) Investments in associates

Investments in associates are initially recognised at cost and subsequently accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Associates are enterprises in which the Bank has significant influence (but not control) over financial and operating matters and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture.

Investments in associates are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost, plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates, less any impairment in the value of individual investments. Share in earnings of associates includes the changes in the Group's share of the net assets of the associates. The Group's share of its associates post-acquisition income or losses is recognized in the consolidated income statement and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other reserves included in shareholders' equity. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associates. When there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associates, the Group recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity. Unrealized gains on transactions are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the investees. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment in the asset transferred.

The Group's share of earnings in an associate is shown on the face of the consolidated income statement, which represents the net earnings attributable to equity holders of an associate and therefore income after tax and zakat and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate. The financial statements of the associate are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognize an impairment loss on its investment in its associate. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the share in earnings of associates in the consolidated income statement.

d) Settlement date accounting

All regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on the settlement date, i.e. the date the asset is delivered to the counterparty. When settlement date accounting is applied, the Bank accounts for any change in fair value between the trade date and the settlement date in the same way as it accounts for the acquired asset. Regular-way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

e) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange contracts, commission rate futures, forward rate agreements, currency and commission rate swaps, and currency and commission rate options (both written and purchased) are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which the derivatives contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value in the consolidated statement of financial position with transactions costs recognized in the consolidated income statement. All derivatives are carried at their fair value as assets where the fair value is positive and as liabilities where the fair value is negative. Fair values are obtained by reference to quoted market prices, discounted cash flow methods, and pricing models as appropriate.

The treatment of changes in their fair value depends on their classification into the following categories:

(i) Derivatives held for trading

Any changes in the fair value of derivatives that are held for trading purposes are taken directly to the consolidated income statement and disclosed in trading income. Derivatives held for trading also include those derivatives which do not qualify for hedge accounting.

(ii) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments are treated as separate derivatives and are recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract, and the host contract is not itself held for trading or designated at fair value through income statement. The embedded derivatives separated from the host are carried at estimated net fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

(iii) Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships to manage exposures to interest rates, foreign currency, and credit risks, including exposures arising from highly probable forecast transactions and firm commitments. In order to manage a particular risk, the Bank applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specific criteria.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified into two categories: (a) fair value hedges which hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability, (or assets or liabilities in the case of portfolio hedging), or an unrecognised firm commitment or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect the reported net gain or loss; and (b) cash flow hedges which hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that are either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or to a highly probable forecasted transaction that will affect the reported net gain or loss.

In order to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge should be expected to be highly effective, i.e. the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument should effectively offset corresponding changes in the hedged item, and should be reliably measurable. At inception of the hedge, the risk management objective and strategy are documented including the identification of the hedging instrument, the related hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how the Group will assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. Subsequently, the hedge is required to be assessed and determined to be an effective hedge on an on-going basis.

At each hedge effectiveness assessment / reporting date, each hedge relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis and demonstrate that it was effective (retrospective effectiveness) for the designated period in order to qualify for hedge accounting. A formal assessment is undertaken by comparing the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk in the hedged item, at inception and at each quarter end on an ongoing basis. A hedge is expected to be highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated were offset by the hedging instrument in a range of 80% to 125% and were expected to achieve such offset in future periods. Hedge ineffectiveness if significant is recognized in the consolidated income statement in net trading income. For situations where the hedged item is a forecast transaction, the Group also assesses whether the transaction is highly probable and presents an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect the consolidated statement of income.

iii (a) Fair Value Hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognized asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect the consolidated income statement, any gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instruments to fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement together with the change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk in special commission income.

For hedged items measured at amortised cost, where the fair value hedge of a commission bearing financial instrument ceases to meet the criteria for hedge accounting or is sold, exercised or terminated, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the effective interest rate method. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

iii (b) Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated and qualified as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a variability of cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or a liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction that could affect the consolidated income statement, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective portion is recognised directly in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion, if any, is recognised in the consolidated income statement. For cash flow hedges affecting future transactions, the gains or losses recognised in other reserves, are transferred to the consolidated income statement in the same period in which the hedged transaction affects the consolidated income statement. However, if the Bank expects that all or a portion of a loss recognized in other comprehensive income will not be recovered in one or more future periods, it reclassifies into the consolidated income statement as a reclassification adjustment the amount that is not to be recognized.

Where the hedged transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, then at the time such asset or liability is recognised, the associated gains or losses that had previously been recognised directly in other comprehensive income are included in the initial measurement of the acquisition cost or other carrying amount of such asset or liability.

When the hedging instrument is expired or sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, or the transaction is no longer expected to occur or the Group revokes the designation, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. At that point of time, any cumulative gain or loss on the cash flow hedging instrument that was recognised in other comprehensive income from the period when the hedge was effective is transferred from shareholders' equity to the consolidated income statement when the forecasted transaction occurs. Where the hedged transaction is no longer expected to occur and affects the statement of income, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred immediately to the consolidated income statement.

f) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Saudi Arabian Riyals at the exchange rates prevailing at transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at year-end, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into Saudi Arabian Riyals at the exchange rates prevailing at the consolidated statement of financial position date**.**

The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year adjusted for effective interest rates and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year. All differences arising on non-trading activities are taken to other non operating income in the consolidated income statement, with the exception of differences of foreign currency borrowings that provide an effective hedge against a net investment in a foreign entity. Foreign exchange gains or losses on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated income statement except for differences arising on the retranslation of available for sale equity instruments or when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges to the extent hedges are effective. Translation gains or losses on non-monetary items carried at fair value are included as part of the fair value adjustment on investment securities available for sale, unless the non-monetary items have an effective hedging strategy.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as of the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

g) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and are reported net in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and when the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are not offset in the consolidated income statement unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

h) Revenue / expense recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group, and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Special commission income and expense for all special commission earning/bearing financial instruments, are recognised in the consolidated income statement on the effective yield basis. The effective yield is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective special commission rate, the Group estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of a financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Group revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective special commission rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as special commission income or expense.

If the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, special commission income continues to be recognized on the effective yield basis, based on the asset's carrying value net of impairment provisions.

The calculation of the effective yield considers all contractual terms of the financial instruments (prepayment, options etc.) and includes all fees and points paid or transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective special commission rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

Exchange income/loss is recognized when earned / incurred and in accordance with the principles included in Note 3 (f).

Fees that are considered as integral to the effective commission rate are included in the measurement of the relevant assets.

Fee from banking services that are not an integral component of the effective yield calculation on a financial asset or liability are generally recognized on an accrual basis when the related service is provided.

Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognized based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-proportionate basis.

Fees received on asset management, 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 is fulfilled.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred, together with the investment costs, and recognized as on adjustment to the effective yield rate on the loan. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan 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, and are recognized as expenses as the services are received or the transaction is completed.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Dividends are reflected as a component of net trading income, net income from FVSI financial instruments or other operating income based on the underlying classification of the equity instrument.

Net trading income arising from trading activities include all realized and unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value and related special commission income or expense and dividends for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading and foreign exchange differences. This also includes any ineffectiveness recorded in hedging transactions.

Where a transaction price differs from the fair value of other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, the Group immediately recognizes the difference between the transaction price and fair value (a Day1 profit or loss) in the consolidated statement of income. In cases where use is made of data which is not observable, the difference between the transaction price and model value is only recognized in the consolidated income statement when the inputs become observable, or when the instrument is derecognized.

i) Repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements

Available for sale investments sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repurchase agreements) continue to be recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position as the Group retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership, and are measured in accordance with related accounting policies for investments held as available for sale. The transactions are treated as a collateralized borrowing and the counter party liability for amounts received under these agreements is included in Due to banks and other financial institutions or Customer deposits, as appropriate. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as special commission expense and accrued over the life of the repurchase agreement on an effective yield basis.

Underlying assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repurchase agreements) are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, as the Group does not obtain control over the underlying assets. Amounts paid under these agreements are included in “Cash and balances with SAMA”. The difference between the purchase and resale price is treated as special commission income and accrued over the life of the reverse repurchase agreement on an effective yield basis.

j) Investments

All investment securities are initially recorded at fair value, including any incremental direct transaction cost. Premiums are amortized and discounts are accreted using the effective yield basis and are taken to special commission income.

For securities traded in estabilished financial markets, fair value is determined by reference to exchange quoted market bid prices at the close of business on the consolidated statement of financial position date. Fair value of managed assets and investments in mutual funds are determined by reference to declared net asset values which approximates the fair value.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

For securities where there is no quoted market price, a reasonable estimate of the fair value is determined by reference to the current market value of another instrument which is substantially the same, or is based on the expected cash flows of the security. Where the fair values cannot be derived from active markets or reference prices, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values.

Following initial recognition, subsequent transfers between the various classes of investments are permissible only if certain conditions are met. The subsequent period-end reporting values for each class of investment are determined on the basis as set out in the following paragraphs.

(i) Available for sale

Available for sale investments are those non-derivative equity and debt securities intended to be held for an unspecified period of time, which are neither classified as a held to maturity investment, loans and receivables, nor designated as FVIS, and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in special commission rates, exchange rates, or equity prices.

Investments which are classified as available for sale are initially recognized at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value, except for unquoted equity securities where fair value cannot be reliably measured which are carried at cost. For an available for sale investment where the fair value has not been hedged, any gain or loss arising from a change in its fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition or impairment, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified in the consolidated income statement.

Special commission income is recognized in the consolidated income statement on an effective yield basis. Dividend income is recognized in the consolidated income statement when the right to receive payment is established. Foreign exchange gains or losses on available for sale debt security investments are recognized in the consolidated income statement.

A security held as available for sale may be reclassified to “other investments held at amortized cost” if it otherwise would have met the definition of “other investments held at amortized cost” and if the Group has the intention and ability to hold that financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

(ii) Held to maturity

Investments having fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity and for which the Group has a positive intention and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity. Held to maturity investments are initially recognized at fair value including direct and incremental transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, less provision for impairment in value. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition using an effective yield basis. Any gain or loss on such investments is recognized in the consolidated income statement when the investment is derecognized or impaired.

Investments classified as held to maturity cannot ordinarily be sold or reclassified without impacting the Group’s ability to use this classification and cannot be designated as a hedged item with respect to commission rate or prepayment risk, reflecting the longer-term nature of these investments. However, sales or reclassifications would not impact the Group’s ability to use this classification in any of the following circumstances:

- Sales or reclassifications that are so close to maturity that the changes in the market rate of the commission would not have a significant effect on the fair value;
- Sales or reclassifications after the Group has collected substantially all of the assets original principal; and
- Sales or reclassifications attributable to non-recurring isolated events beyond the Group’s control that could not have been reasonably anticipated.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

k) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets originated or acquired by the Group with fixed or determinable payments. Loans and advances are recognized when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are derecognized when either borrowers repay their obligations, or the loans are sold or written off, or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.

All loans and advances are initially measured at fair value, including acquisition charges associated with the loans and advances.

All loans and advances are classified as held at amortized cost. Loans and advances originated or acquired by the Group that are not quoted in an active market, and for which fair value has not been hedged, are stated at amortized cost less any amount written off and allowance for credit losses.

l) Impairment of financial assets

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets may be impaired at the reporting date. If such evidence exists, the estimated recoverable amount of that asset is determined and any impairment loss, based on the net present value of future estimated cash flows, is recognised for changes in its carrying amount.

The Group considers evidence of impairment for loans and advances and held to maturity investments at both a specific and collective level. When a financial asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for impairment either directly by a charge to the consolidated income statement or through a provision for impairment account. Financial assets are written off only in circumstances where effectively all possible means of recovery have been exhausted, and the amount of the loss has been determined.

Once a financial asset has been written down to its estimated recoverable amount, special commission income is thereafter recognised based on the rate of special commission that was used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the recoverable amount.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the consolidated income statement and included in the relevant impairment charges.

Loans and advances whose terms have been renegotiated are no longer considered to be past due and are treated as new loans. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria which indicate that payment will most likely continue. The loans and advances continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective yield rate.

Loans and advances are generally renegotiated either as part of an ongoing customer relationship, and possibly in response to an adverse change in the circumstances of the borrower. In the latter case, renegotiation can result in an extension of the due date of payment or repayment plans under which the Group offers a revised rate of commission. This may result in the asset continuing to be overdue and individually impaired as the renegotiated payments of commission and principal may not recover the original carrying amount of the loan. In other cases, renegotiation may lead to a new agreement, and accordingly the agreement is treated as a new loan.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

(i) Impairment of financial assets held at amortized cost

A financial asset or group of financial assets are classified as impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset or group of financial assets and where a loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

A specific provision for credit losses due to impairment of a loan or any other financial asset held at amortized cost is established if there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the specific provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated recoverable amount. The estimated recoverable amount is the present value of expected cash flows, including amounts estimated to be recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted based on the original effective yield rate.

In addition to specific provisions for credit losses, provisions for collective impairment are made on a portfolio basis. The collective impairment provisions are estimated based on various factors including credit ratings allocated to a borrower or group of borrowers, the experience the Group has had in dealing with a borrower or group of borrowers and available historical default information. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions.

For financial assets at amortised cost, the carrying amount of the asset is adjusted either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the adjustment is included in the consolidated income statement.

(ii) Impairment of available for sale financial assets

For debt instruments classified as available for sale, the Group assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as financial assets carried at amortized cost. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in the consolidated income statement.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to a credit event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the consolidated income statement, the impairment loss is reversed and recognized in the consolidated income statement.

For equity investments held as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below its cost represents objective evidence of impairment. Determining the amount of a significant or prolonged decline in fair value requires judgement. The impairment loss cannot be reversed through the consolidated income statement as long as the asset continues to be recognized i.e. any increase in fair value after impairment has been recorded can only be recognized in other comprehensive income. On de-recognition, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity is included in the consolidated income statement.

m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining an asset's fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. These model calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other available fair value indicators.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indications exist, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversals are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Impairment losses relating to goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

n) Other real estate

The Group, in the ordinary course of business, acquires certain real estate against settlement of loans and advances. Such real estate is considered as held for sale and is initially stated at the lower of net realizable value of the loans and advances and the current fair value of the related properties, less any costs to sell, if material. No depreciation is charged on such real estate. Rental income from other real estate is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Subsequent to initial recognition, any subsequent write down to fair value, less costs to sell, are charged to the consolidated income statement. Any subsequent gain in the fair value less costs to sell of these assets to the extent this does not exceed the cumulative write down is recognized together with any gain/ loss on disposal in the consolidated income statement.

o) Property, equipment, and intangibles

Property, equipment, and intangibles are stated at cost and presented net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Freehold land is not depreciated. The costs of other property, equipment, and intangibles are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	20 to 30 years
Leasehold improvements	Over the lease period or 5 years, whichever is shorter
Intangibles	8 years
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	4 to 5 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives, and depreciation or amortization methods are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included in the consolidated income statement.

Other expenditures are capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefit of the expenditure will flow to the Group. Ongoing repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Any carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

p) Financial liabilities

All money market deposits, customer deposits, term loans, subordinated debt, and other debt securities in issue are initially recognized at fair value less transaction costs.

Subsequently all commission-bearing financial liabilities other than those where fair values have been hedged are measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium. Premiums are amortized and discounts accreted on an effective yield basis to maturity and taken to special commission expense.

Financial liabilities in an effective fair value hedge relationship are adjusted for fair value changes to the extent of the risk being hedged. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement. For financial liabilities carried at amortized cost, any gain or loss is recognized in the consolidated income statement when de-recognized.

q) Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract generally requires the issuer of the contract to make specific payments to the contract holder for a loss incurred by the holder if a debtor fails to pay under the terms of a debt instrument.

In the ordinary course of business, the Group gives financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognized in the consolidated financial statements at fair value in other liabilities, being the value of the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amortized premium and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligations arising as a result of such guarantees. Any increase in the liability relating to a financial guarantee is recognized in the consolidated income statement in impairment charges for credit losses, net. The premium received is recognized in the consolidated income statement in "Fee income from banking services, net" on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee.

r) Provisions

Provisions are recognized for on and off balance sheet items when a reliable estimate can be made by the Group for a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

s) Accounting for leases

Leases entered into by the Group as a lessee, are classified as operating leases because the leases do not transfer all risks and rewards of ownership. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognized as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

The Group also evaluates any non-lease arrangements such as outsourcing and similar contracts to determine if they contain a lease which is then accounted for separately.

t) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents are defined as those amounts included in cash and balances with SAMA excluding statutory deposits, and due from banks and other financial institutions with a maturity of ninety days or less from the date of acquisition which are also subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

u) De-recognition of financial instruments

A financial asset (or a part of a financial asset, or a part of a group of similar financial assets) is de-recognized, when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expires or the asset is transferred and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition.

In instances where the Group is assessed to have transferred a financial asset, the asset is de-recognized 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 derecognized only if the Group has not retained control of the financial asset. The Group recognizes separately as assets or liabilities any rights and obligations created or retained in the process.

A financial liability (or part of a financial liability) can only be derecognized when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged, cancelled or expired.

v) Zakat and income taxes

Zakat and income taxes are considered as liabilities of the Saudi and foreign shareholders, respectively. Zakat is computed on the Saudi shareholders' share of equity or net income using the basis defined under the Zakat regulations. Income taxes are computed on the foreign shareholders share of adjusted net income for the year under the income tax regulations.

Zakat and income tax are not charged to the consolidated income statement and are deducted from dividends paid to the shareholders, or reimbursed by the shareholders.

w) Employees' incentive plans

The Bank offers to its eligible employees ("Employees") equity shares in the Bank under an Employee Stock Grant Plan ("the Plan"). This Plan has been approved by SAMA. Under the terms of the Plan, employees are granted shares which vest over a four-year period. The cost of the Plan is measured by the value of the shares on the date purchased and recognized over the period in which the service condition is fulfilled using an appropriate valuation model, and ending on the vesting date. Employee share option schemes are recorded by the Bank at fair value at grant date. The shares acquired for the share option schemes are recorded at cost and are presented as a deduction from shareholders' equity as adjusted for any transaction costs, dividends, and gains or losses on sales of such shares.

The Group also offers to its employees an Employee Contributory Share Option Plan. The Plan entitles eligible employees to acquire shares in the Bank based on a pre-determined subscription price at the beginning of the Plan period. Over a two year period, employees contribute to the purchase of the shares through monthly payroll deductions. At the end of the subscription period, according to the plan, employees are granted the subscribed shares. Should the share price at the end of the subscription period fall below the subscription price, the employees are reimbursed for the difference between the share price and the subscription price.

In addition, the Group grants to its eligible employees other types of security and savings plans that are based on mutual contributions by the Group and the employees. These contributions are paid to the participating employees at the respective maturity date of each plan.

x) Other employees' benefits

Short-term employees' benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short term cash bonus or profit sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies – continued

The liability for the Group's employee's end of service benefits is determined based on an actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary, taking into account the provisions of the Saudi Arabian Labor and workmans law. The liability for other long-term employees' benefit plans are also based on an actuarial valuation conducted by an independent actuary taking into account the respective terms of the individual benefit plans.

y) Asset management services

The Group offers asset management services to its customers, which include management of certain investment funds in consultation with professional investment advisors. The Group's share of these funds is included in available for sale investments and fees earned are included in fee income from banking services, net.

Assets held in trust or in a fiduciary capacity are not treated as assets of the Group and accordingly are not included in the consolidated financial statements.

z) Non-interest based banking products

In addition to conventional banking, the Group offers to its customers certain non-interest based banking products, which are approved by its Shariah Board.

High level definitions of non-interest based products include:

i. Murabaha - an agreement whereby the Group sells to a customer a commodity or an asset, which the Group has purchased and acquired based on a promise received from the customer to buy. The selling price comprises the cost plus an agreed profit margin.

ii. Istisna'a – an agreement between the Group and a customer whereby the Group sells to the customer a developed asset according to agreed upon specifications, for an agreed upon price.

iii. Ijarah – an agreement whereby the Group, acting as a lessor, purchases or constructs an asset for lease according to the customer request (lessee), based on his promise to lease the asset for an agreed rent and specific period that could end by transferring the ownership of the leased asset to the lessee.

All non-special interest based banking products are accounted for in conformity with the accounting policies described in these consolidated financial statements.

4. Cash and balances with SAMA

Cash and balances with SAMA are summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Cash on hand	**881,498**	707,518
Reverse repurchase agreements with SAMA	**1,220,000**	-
Other balances with SAMA	**7,077**	(5,259)
Subtotal (note 27)	**2,108,575**	702,259
Statutory deposit with SAMA	**3,575,763**	3,384,728
Total	**5,684,338**	4,086,987

In accordance with the Banking Control Law and regulations issued by The Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority (SAMA), the Bank is required to maintain a statutory deposit with SAMA at stipulated percentages of its demand, savings, time and other deposits, calculated at the end of each month. The statutory deposits with SAMA are not available to finance the Bank's day to day operations and therefore do not form a part of cash and cash equivalents.

5. Due from banks and other financial institutions

Due from banks and other financial institutions are summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Current accounts	401,900	155,733
Money market placements	1,900,393	6,254,530
Total	2,302,293	6,410,263

The credit quality of due from banks and other financial institutions is managed using data from reputable external credit ratings agencies and are considered to be investment grade.

6. Investments, net

a) Available for sale investment securities are classified as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)			2015 (SAR'000)		
	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total
Fixed rate securities	7,202,134	7,984,702	15,186,836	5,790,914	7,072,110	12,863,024
Floating rate securities	1,851,318	3,228,178	5,079,496	2,028,361	2,655,796	4,684,157
Total commission earning investments	9,053,452	11,212,880	20,266,332	7,819,275	9,727,906	17,547,181
Equities and others	945,860	71,887	1,017,747	1,221,275	85,334	1,306,609
Mutual funds	167,815	-	167,815	243,181	-	243,181
Total available for sale	10,167,127	11,284,767	21,451,894	9,283,731	9,813,240	19,096,971
Allowance for impairment	-	(4,000)	(4,000)	(110,000)	(4,000)	(114,000)
Available for sale, net	10,167,127	11,280,767	21,447,894	9,173,731	9,809,240	18,982,971

Investments include SAR 4.4 billion (2015: SAR 4.0 billion), which have been pledged under repurchase agreements with other financial institutions. The market value of these investments is SAR 4.4 billion (2015: SAR 4.1 billion). See Note 19 (d).

The net cost of the available for sale investment securities before allowance for impairment as of December 31, 2016 is SAR 20.9 billion (2015: SAR 19.1 billion).

b) The composition of available for sale investments is as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)			2015 (SAR'000)		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Fixed rate securities	9,518,103	5,668,733	15,186,836	8,451,545	4,411,479	12,863,024
Floating rate securities	2,770,765	2,308,731	5,079,496	2,198,475	2,485,682	4,684,157
Total commission earning investments	12,288,868	7,977,464	20,266,332	10,650,020	6,897,161	17,547,181
Equities and others	942,110	75,637	1,017,747	1,217,525	89,084	1,306,609
Mutual funds	167,815	-	167,815	243,181	-	243,181
Total available for sale	13,398,793	8,053,101	21,451,894	12,110,726	6,986,245	19,096,971
Allowance for impairment	-	(4,000)	(4,000)	(110,000)	(4,000)	(114,000)
Available for sale, net	13,398,793	8,049,101	21,447,894	12,000,726	6,982,245	18,982,971

6. Investments, net – continued

The unquoted securities above are principally comprised of Saudi Government Development Bonds, and certain Saudi corporate securities. Equities reported under available for sale investments include unquoted shares of SAR 12.4 million (2015: SAR 12.4 million) that are carried at cost, as their fair value cannot be reliably measured. Mutual funds are considered as quoted in the table above as daily net asset values are published on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul).

c) Available for sale investments, net are classified by counterparty as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Government and quasi-government	**10,169,143**	7,207,220
Corporate	**3,116,054**	3,495,730
Banks and other financial institutions	**8,162,697**	8,280,021
Available for sale investments, net	**21,447,894**	18,982,971

d) The credit risk exposure of available for sale investments, net is as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Investment grade	**17,682,772**	15,492,947
Non-investment grade	**1,012,726**	322,195
Unrated	**1,566,835**	1,804,737
Total investments subject to credit risk exposure	**20,262,333**	17,619,879
Equities and mutual funds not subject to credit risk exposure	**1,185,561**	1,363,092
Available for sale investments, net	**21,447,894**	18,982,971

Investment grade securities generally have a minimum external rating from approved rating agencies including Standard and Poors (BBB-), Moodys (Baa3), or Fitch (BBB-). Unrated investment securities primarily include Saudi corporate securities and other private equity fund investments.

e) The movement of the allowance for impairment on available for sale investments is as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Balance at the beginning of the year	**114,000**	30,000
Impaired during the year	**207,000**	187,000
Reversals for realized losses during the year	**(317,000)**	(103,000)
Balance at the end of the year	**4,000**	114,000

f) Other reserves classified in shareholders' equity are comprised of the following:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Unrealized gains on revaluation of available for sale investments, net	**508,059**	14,017
Share of other comprehensive income of Associates	**1,592**	(2,249)
Other reserves	**509,651**	11,768

7. Loans and advances, net

a) Loans and advances, net held at amortized cost are comprised of the following:

	2016 (SAR'000)				
	Overdraft	**Consumer**	**Commercial**	**Others**	**Total**
Performing loans and advances	**3,240,106**	**16,566,115**	**40,067,704**	**300,358**	**60,174,283**
Non performing loans and advances	**854,976**	**214,637**	**-**	**-**	**1,069,613**
Total loans and advances	**4,095,082**	**16,780,752**	**40,067,704**	**300,358**	**61,243,896**
Allowance for credit losses	**(241,255)**	**(380,298)**	**(373,080)**	**(211)**	**(994,844)**
Loans and advances, net	**3,853,827**	**16,400,454**	**39,694,624**	**300,147**	**60,249,052**

	2015 (SAR'000)				
	Overdraft	Consumer	Commercial	Others	Total
Performing loans and advances	5,254,353	13,472,436	41,658,066	275,073	60,659,928
Non performing loans and advances	304,853	142,741	-	-	447,594
Total loans and advances	5,559,206	13,615,177	41,658,066	275,073	61,107,522
Allowance for credit losses	(262,948)	(276,923)	(298,564)	(281)	(838,716)
Loans and advances, net	5,296,258	13,338,254	41,359,502	274,792	60,268,806

Loans and advances above include non-interest based banking products including Murabaha agreements, Istisna'a and Ijarah which are stated at an amortized cost of SAR 37.1 billion (2015: SAR 32.6 billion).

The Group in the ordinary course of lending activities holds collateral as security to mitigate credit risk on its loans and advances. The collateral includes customer deposits, financial guarantees, securities, real estate, and other assets. The collateral is managed against relevant exposures at their net realizable values. The estimated fair value of collateral held by the Group as security for total loans and advances is approximately SAR 44.2 billion (2015: SAR 50.3 billion).

The estimated fair value of collateral held by the Group as security for non-performing loans and advances as of December 31, 2016 is approximately SAR 1.3 billion (2015: SAR 73.9 million).

b) The movement in the allowance for credit losses is as follows:

	Overdraft, commercial, and others		
	Specific	Collective	Total
December 31, 2014 balances	186,824	387,196	574,020
Provided during the year	98,375	(96,823)	1,552
Bad debts written off during the year	(45,106)	31,322	(13,784)
Recoveries during the year	-	5	5
December 31, 2015 balances	**240,093**	**321,700**	**561,793**
Provided during the year	**4,894**	**68,591**	**73,485**
Bad debts written off during the year	**(14,294)**	**(7,000)**	**(21,294)**
Recoveries during the year	-	**562**	**562**
December 31, 2016 balances	**230,693**	**383,853**	**614,546**

7. Loans and advances, net – continued

	Consumer		
	Specific	Collective	Total
December 31, 2014 balances	132,526	116,046	248,572
Provided during the year	98,312	18,136	116,448
Bad debts written off during the year	(144,131)	-	(144,131)
Recoveries during the year	56,034	-	56,034
December 31, 2015 balances	**142,741**	**134,182**	**276,923**
Provided during the year	**141,036**	**31,479**	**172,515**
Bad debts written off during the year	**(156,565)**	**-**	**(156,565)**
Recoveries during the year	**87,425**	**-**	**87,425**
December 31, 2016 balances	**214,637**	**165,661**	**380,298**

c) The credit quality of loans and advances is summarized as follows:

(i) Neither past due nor impaired loans and advances, are as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Excellent	**1,552,946**	340,227
Strong	**16,166,513**	19,326,250
Average	**14,654,462**	16,149,598
Acceptable	**8,668,615**	9,504,309
Marginal	**1,777,846**	669,416
Watch	**170,386**	32,840
Unrated	**16,474,099**	13,355,901
Total	**59,464,867**	59,378,541

The loans and advances that are neither past due nor impaired are described as follows:

Excellent - leader in a stable industry. Better than peers' financials and cash flows. Has access to financial markets under normal market conditions.

Strong - strong market and financial position with a history of successful performance but certain exceptions exist. Financial fundamentals are still better than industry benchmarks. The entity would have access to financial markets under normal conditions.

Average - moderate degree of stability with industry or company specific risk factors. Financial fundamentals are sound and within industry benchmarks. Access to financial markets is limited and the entity is susceptible to cyclical changes.

Acceptable - minor weaknesses in industry or company specific risk factors. Some financial fundamentals are inferior to industry benchmarks. Alternative financing could be available but this might be limited to private and institutional sources only.

Marginal - unfavorable industry or company specific risk factors exist. Operating performance and financials are marginal. Alternative sources of finance are unlikely. No new business can be contemplated with this category.

7. Loans and advances, net – continued

Watch - unfavorable industry or company specific risk factors exist. Risk of non-payment is high. Financial fundamentals are well below industry benchmarks and alternative sources of finance are extremely limited.

Unrated – unrated loans and advances primarily consist of consumer loans with no past due balances.

(ii) Past due but not impaired loans and advances, are as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)		
	Overdraft and commercial	**Consumer**	**Total**
From 1 day to 30 days	**95,695**	**58,590**	**154,285**
From 31 days to 90 days	**79,299**	**33,426**	**112,725**
From 91 days to 180 days	**60,193**	**-**	**60,193**
More than 180 days	**382,213**	**-**	**382,213**
Total	**617,400**	**92,016**	**709,416**

	2015 (SAR'000)		
	Overdraft and commercial	Consumer	Total
From 1 day to 30 days	1,737	54,579	56,316
From 31 days to 90 days	11,197	62,646	73,843
From 91 days to 180 days	1,048	-	1,048
More than 180 days	1,150,180	-	1,150,180
Total	1,164,162	117,225	1,281,387

The above table for 2015 does not include certain past due but not impaired loans which were in an advanced stage of negotiation for renewal or restructuring. Such loans totaled SAR 1.4 billion and were either regularized or settled during 2016.

The estimated fair value of collateral held by the Group for past due but not impaired overdraft and commercial facilities included above is SAR 4.4 billion (2015: SAR 2.7 billion).

7. Loans and advances, net – continued

(iii) The economic sector risk concentrations for loans and advances and allowance for credit losses are as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)			
	Performing	**Non performing**	**Allowance for credit losses**	**Loans and advances, net**
Government and quasi-government	**306,337**	**-**	**(1,423)**	**304,914**
Banks and other financial services	**4,832,040**	**27,065**	**(60,413)**	**4,798,692**
Agriculture and fishing	**31,647**	**-**	**(227)**	**31,420**
Manufacturing	**5,942,565**	**1,727**	**(56,146)**	**5,888,146**
Mining and quarrying	**926,717**	**-**	**(6,729)**	**919,988**
Building and construction	**5,462,599**	**559,191**	**(57,187)**	**5,964,603**
Commerce	**11,205,053**	**202,015**	**(252,583)**	**11,154,485**
Transportation and communication	**1,458,815**	**45,112**	**(47,351)**	**1,456,576**
Services	**1,874,675**	**12,742**	**(32,607)**	**1,854,810**
Consumer loans	**16,566,115**	**214,637**	**(380,298)**	**16,400,454**
Other	**11,567,720**	**7,124**	**(99,880)**	**11,474,964**
Total	**60,174,283**	**1,069,613**	**(994,844)**	**60,249,052**

	2015 (SAR'000)			
	Performing	Non performing	Allowance for credit losses	Loans and advances, net
Government and quasi-government	328,943	-	(1,122)	327,821
Banks and other financial services	8,128,175	-	(83,437)	8,044,738
Agriculture and fishing	17,789	-	(111)	17,678
Manufacturing	6,310,479	3,210	(48,033)	6,265,656
Mining and quarrying	439,292	-	(2,725)	436,567
Building and construction	4,926,881	695	(37,068)	4,890,508
Commerce	13,778,599	209,514	(240,788)	13,747,325
Transportation and communication	1,811,070	43,783	(48,732)	1,806,121
Services	1,666,860	14,372	(29,631)	1,651,601
Consumer loans	13,472,436	142,741	(276,923)	13,338,254
Other	9,779,404	33,279	(70,146)	9,742,537
Total	60,659,928	447,594	(838,716)	60,268,806

8. Investments in associates

Investments in associates represent the Bank's share of investments in entities where the Bank has significant influence. These investments are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

(a) Investments in associates include the Bank's ownership interest in associated companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as follows:

	2016	2015
American Express Saudi Arabia ("AMEX")	**50%**	50%
Saudi Orix Leasing Company ("ORIX")	**38%**	38%
Amlak International for Finance and Real Estate Development Co. ("AMLAK")	**32%**	32%

AMEX is a Saudi Arabian closed joint stock company in Saudi Arabia with total capital of SAR 100 million. The principal activities of AMEX are to issue credit cards and offer other American Express products in Saudi Arabia.

ORIX is a Saudi Arabian closed joint stock company in Saudi Arabia with total capital of SAR 550 million. The primary business activities of ORIX include lease financing services in Saudi Arabia.

AMLAK is a Saudi Arabian closed joint stock company in Saudi Arabia with total capital of SAR 900 million. AMLAK offers real estate finance products and services in Saudi Arabia.

All of the Group's associates are incorporated in and operate exclusively within in Saudi Arabia.

The Bank also has a 20% interest in Naeem Investment Company which has no operations.

(b) The movement of investments in associates is summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Balance at beginning of the year	**939,022**	846,351
Share of earnings	**150,634**	156,195
Dividends	**(92,917)**	(63,400)
Share of other comprehensive income	**3,598**	(124)
Balance at end of the year	**1,000,337**	939,022

(c) The Bank's share of the associates' financial statements is summarized below:

	2016 (SAR'000)		
	AMEX	**ORIX**	**AMLAK**
Total assets	**419,856**	**606,181**	**1,061,172**
Total liabilities	**223,125**	**285,853**	**695,217**
Total equity	**196,731**	**320,328**	**365,955**
Total income	**210,397**	**72,817**	**61,894**
Total expenses	**119,764**	**52,578**	**26,750**

	2015 (SAR'000)		
	AMEX	ORIX	AMLAK
Total assets	416,533	774,893	976,215
Total liabilities	239,637	464,512	624,284
Total equity	176,896	310,381	351,931
Total income	201,794	94,724	58,423
Total expenses	113,453	55,114	25,559

8. Investments in associates – continued

One of the associate companies above has a potential additional Zakat liability as of December 31, 2016. If the method of the Zakat assessment by the General Authority for Zakat and Tax is upheld through all levels of the appeal process, the Group has agreed with the associate company that it is unconditionally liable for its share amounting to approximately SAR 63.6 million as of December 31, 2016.

9. Property, equipment, and intangibles, net

Property, equipment, and intangibles net is summarized as follows:

	2016 and 2015 (SAR'000)					
	Land and buildings	**Leasehold improve-ments**	**Furniture, equipment and vehicles**	**Intangibles**	**Total 2016**	Total 2015
Cost						
Balance at the beginning of the year	**991,128**	**116,918**	**404,400**	**202,694**	**1,715,140**	1,522,846
Additions	**-**	**13,588**	**15,505**	**25,945**	**55,038**	192,618
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(34)**	**-**	**(34)**	(324)
Balance at the end of the year	**991,128**	**130,506**	**419,871**	**228,639**	**1,770,144**	1,715,140
Accumulated depreciation and amortization						
Balance at the beginning of the year	**231,637**	**70,329**	**303,021**	**88,589**	**693,576**	613,224
Charge for the year	**32,158**	**15,231**	**24,409**	**17,203**	**89,001**	80,581
Disposals	**-**	**-**	**(33)**	**-**	**(33)**	(229)
Balance at the end of the year	**263,795**	**85,560**	**327,397**	**105,792**	**782,544**	693,576
Net book value						
As of December 31, 2016	**727,333**	**44,946**	**92,474**	**122,847**	**987,600**	
As of December 31, 2015	759,491	46,589	101,379	114,105		1,021,564

Intangibles include information technology related assets.

10. Other assets

Other assets are summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Zakat and income tax due from shareholders	**112,710**	105,837
Customer receivables	**12,912**	131,701
Property, equipment, and intangibles costs pending completion	**102,273**	64,829
Prepaid expenses	**104,287**	105,897
All other assets	**24,361**	20,480
Total	**356,543**	428,744

11. Derivatives

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank utilizes the following derivative financial instruments for trading and hedging purposes:

a) Swaps

Swaps are commitments to exchange one set of cash flows for another. For special commission rate swaps, counterparties generally exchange fixed and floating rate commission payments in a single currency without exchanging notional amounts. For cross-currency special commission rate swaps, notional amounts, and fixed and floating special commission payments are exchanged in different currencies. The notional amounts can also vary based upon the agreed terms in the case of variable notional swaps.

b) Forwards and futures

Forwards and futures are contractual agreements to either buy or sell a specified currency, commodity or financial instrument at a specified price and date in the future. Forwards are customized contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market. Foreign currency and special commission rate futures are transacted in standardized amounts on regulated exchanges and changes in futures contract values are settled daily.

c) Forward rate agreements

Forward rate agreements are individually negotiated special commission rate contracts that call for a cash settlement for the difference between a contracted special commission rate and the market rate on a specified future date, on a notional principal for an agreed period of time.

d) Options

Options are contractual agreements under which the seller (writer) grants the purchaser (holder) the right, but not the obligation, to either buy or sell at a fixed future date or at any time during a specified period, a specified amount of a currency, commodity or financial instrument at a pre-determined price.

The derivative financial instruments utilized are either held for trading or held for hedging purposes as described below:

a) Held for trading purposes

Most of the Bank's derivative trading activities relate to sales, positioning and arbitrage. Sales activities involve offering products to customers and banks in order, inter alia, to enable them to transfer, modify or reduce current and future risks. Positioning involves managing market risk positions with the expectation of profiting from favorable movements in prices, rates or indices. Arbitrage involves identifying, with the expectation of profiting from price differentials, between markets or products.

b) Held for hedging purposes

The Bank has adopted a comprehensive system for the measurement and management of risk. The risk management process involves managing the Bank's exposure to fluctuations in currency and special commission rate risks to acceptable levels as determined by the Board of Directors and within the guidelines issued by SAMA.

The Board of Directors has established levels of currency risk by setting limits on counterparty and currency position exposures. Positions are routinely monitored and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within the established limits. The Board of Directors has established the level of special commission rate risk by setting limits on special commission rate gaps for stipulated periods. Asset and liability special commission rate gaps are reviewed on a periodic basis and hedging strategies are periodically used to reduce special commission rate gap within the established limits.

11. Derivatives - continued

As part of its asset and liability management, the Bank uses derivatives for hedging purposes in order to optimize its own exposure to currency and special commission rate risks. This is generally achieved by hedging specific transactions.

The Bank uses forward foreign exchange contracts to also apply various hedging strategies against specifically identified currency risks. In addition, the Bank uses special commission rate swaps to hedge against the special commission rate risk arising from specifically identified fixed special commission-rate exposures.

The tables below summarize the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments, together with the notional amounts, analyzed by the term to maturity and monthly average. The notional amounts, which provide an indication of the volumes of the transactions outstanding at the year-end, do not necessarily reflect the amounts of future cash flows involved. The notional amounts are not indicative of the Bank's exposure to credit risk which is generally limited to the positive fair values of derivatives, nor market risk.

The Bank has a put option arising from an existing master agreement entered into by the Bank relating to an associated company, the estimated value of which is included in the table below. The terms of the agreement give the Bank a put option and gives the counter party a call option, that is exercisable from 2013 onwards for the remaining term of the agreement. The Bank has valued only the put option, as the call option is deemed to be out of the money. The put option, once exercised, grants the Bank the right to receive a payment in exchange for its shares one year after the exercize, based on pre-determined formulas included in the agreement.

Derivative financial instruments are summarized as follows:

				Notional amounts by term to maturity				
	2016 (SAR'000)							
	Positive fair value	**Negative fair value**	**Notional amount**	**Within 3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Monthly average**
Held for trading:								
Forward foreign exchange contracts	**82,847**	**53,125**	**9,464,413**	**3,802,674**	**4,028,717**	**1,633,022**	**-**	**6,548,332**
Foreign exchange options	**25,256**	**25,256**	**1,648,630**	**161,570**	**752,380**	**734,680**	**-**	**1,951,432**
Commission rates swaps	**805,345**	**813,420**	**6,788,527**	**-**	**70,000**	**5,998,527**	**720,000**	**5,540,097**
Held as fair value hedges:								
Commission rate swaps	**614,848**	**533,126**	**4,521,160**	**393,960**	**-**	**600,320**	**3,526,880**	**3,689,705**
Associated company put option	**386,421**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total	**1,914,717**	**1,424,927**	**22,422,730**	**4,358,204**	**4,851,097**	**8,966,549**	**4,246,880**	**17,729,566**

				Notional amounts by term to maturity				
	2015 (SAR'000)							
	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Monthly average
Held for trading:								
Forward foreign exchange contracts	24,056	22,715	4,459,736	1,227,983	1,889,239	1,342,514	-	8,429,793
Foreign exchange options	57,608	57,608	1,814,557	303,806	857,221	653,126	404	1,834,719
Commission rates swaps	651,492	644,203	5,277,502	250,000	160,000	1,877,720	2,989,782	4,885,841
Held as fair value hedges:								
Commission rate swaps	254,827	276,146	2,721,360	-	319,056	487,968	1,914,336	2,513,208
Associated company put option	299,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,287,143	1,000,672	14,273,155	1,781,789	3,225,516	4,361,328	4,904,522	17,663,561

11. Derivatives - continued

The table below is a summary of the Bank's fair value hedges and hedged portfolios as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, which includes the description of the hedged items and related fair values, the nature of the risk being hedged, and the hedging instruments and related fair values.

December 31, 2016 (SAR'000)						
Hedged items				**Hedging instruments**		
	Current fair value	**Inception fair value**	**Hedged risk**	**Instrument used**	**Positive fair value**	**Negative fair value**
Fixed commission rate investments	**4,565,447**	**4,063,916**	**Fair value risk**	**Commission rate swaps**	**614,848**	**533,126**

December 31, 2015 (SAR'000)						
Hedged items				Hedging instruments		
	Current fair value	Inception fair value	Hedged risk	Instrument used	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Fixed commission rate investments	2,801,929	2,821,298	Fair value risk	Commission rate swaps	254,579	276,146

The net gains during the year on hedging instruments for fair value hedges were SAR 91.2 million (2015: gains of SAR 7.7 million). The net losses on hedged items attributable to hedged risk were SAR 90.8 million (2015: losses of SAR 286.5 million). The net positive fair value of all derivatives is approximately SAR 489.8 million (2015: SAR net negative 12.9 million). Approximately 71% (2015: 59%) of the positive fair value of the Bank's derivatives are entered into with financial institutions, and less than 19% (2015: 35%) of the positive fair value contracts are with any single counterparty at the consolidated statement of financial position date. Derivative activities are mainly carried out under the Bank's treasury segment.

The Bank, as part of its derivative management activities, has entered into a master agreement in accordance with the International Swaps and Derivative Association (ISDA) directives. Under this agreement, the terms and conditions for derivative products purchased or sold by the Group are unified. As part of the master agreement, a credit support annex (CSA) has also been signed. The CSA allows the Group to receive improved pricing by way of exchange of mark to market amounts in cash as collateral whether in favor of the Group or the counter party. As of December 31, 2016, the net cash collateral amounts held by the Bank totals SAR 46.7 million, (2015: net cash collateral held with counterparties totals SAR 39.3 million).

12. Due to banks and other financial institutions

Due to banks and other financial institutions is summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Current accounts	**4,712**	7,600
Repurchase agreements (note 19d)	**4,151,531**	3,819,090
Money market deposits	**4,840,473**	1,502,458
Total	**8,996,716**	5,329,148

13. Customer deposits

Customer deposits are summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Time deposits	**36,677,689**	47,105,052
Savings deposits	**4,073,660**	1,620,632
Total special commission bearing deposits	**40,751,349**	48,725,684
Demand deposits	**23,955,017**	20,876,355
Other deposits	**933,959**	916,443
Customer deposits	**65,640,325**	70,518,482

Time deposits include deposits against sale of securities of SAR Nil million (2015: SAR 3.9 million) with agreements to repurchase the same at fixed future dates. Other customer deposits include SAR 535 million (2015: SAR 516 million) of margins held for irrevocable commitments.

Customer deposits above include Sharia-Compliant deposits totaling SAR 46.5 billion (2015: SAR 52.5 billion).

The above amounts include foreign currency deposits (equivalent to Saudi Arabian Riyals) as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Demand	**1,772,546**	642,531
Savings	**1,390,880**	178,700
Time	**1,045,305**	8,248,118
Other	**68,159**	65,830
Total	**4,276,890**	9,135,179

14. Term loans

On May 30, 2011, the Bank entered into a five-year medium term loan facility agreement for an amount of SAR 1.0 billion for general corporate purposes. The facility was due and repaid on May 30, 2016. On June 24, 2012, the Bank entered into another five-year medium term loan facility agreement also for an amount of SAR 1.0 billion for general corporate purposes. The facility has been fully utilized and is repayable on September 5, 2017. On June 19, 2016, the Bank entered into another five year medium term loan facility agreement for an amount of SAR 1.0 billion for general corporate purposes. The facility has been fully utilized and is repayable on June 19, 2021.

The term loans bear commission at market based variable rates. The Bank has an option to effect early repayment of the terms loans subject to the terms and conditions of the related facility agreements. The facility agreements above include covenants which require maintenance of certain financial ratios and other requirements, with which the Bank is in compliance. The Bank also has not had any defaults of principal or commission on the term loans.

15. Subordinated debt

On June 5, 2014 the Bank concluded the issuance of a SAR 2.0 billion subordinated debt issue through a private placement of a Shariah compliant Tier II Sukuk in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The Sukuk carries a half yearly profit equal to six month SIBOR plus 1.45%. The Sukuk has a tenor of ten years with the Bank retaining the right to call the Sukuk at the end of the first five year period, subject to certain regulatory approvals. The Bank has not had any defaults of principal or commission on the subordinated debt.

16. Other liabilities

Other liabilities are summarized as follows:

	2016 **SAR'000**	2015 SAR'000
End of service and other employee - related benefits	**279,335**	313,046
Accrued expenses and other reserves	**167,833**	127,102
Deferred fee income	**7,339**	13,942
Customer related liabilities	**251,167**	207,969
All other liabilities	**16,108**	20,492
Total	**721,782**	682,551

17. Share capital

As of December 31, 2016, the authorized, issued and fully paid share capital of the Bank consists of 700 million shares of SAR 10 each (2015: 650 million shares of SAR 10 each). The ownership of the Bank's share capital is as follows:

	2016		2015	
	SAR'000	**%**	SAR'000	%
Saudi shareholders	**6,300,000**	**90.0**	5,850,000	90.0
Foreign shareholders:				
J.P. Morgan International Finance Limited	**525,000**	**7.5**	487,500	7.5
Mizuho Corporate Bank Limited	**175,000**	**2.5**	162,500	2.5
	7,000,000	**100.0**	6,500,000	100.0

During 2016, 50 million bonus shares were issued by the Bank increasing the issued number of shares outstanding from 650 million to 700 million shares. During 2015, 50 million shares were issued by the Bank increasing the issued number of shares outstanding from 600 million shares to 650 million shares (see note 26).

18. Statutory reserve

In accordance with Saudi Arabian Banking Control Law and the Articles of Association of the Bank, a minimum of 25% of the annual net income is required to be transferred to a statutory reserve until this reserve equals the paid up capital of the Bank. Accordingly, SAR 264 million has been transferred from 2016 net income (2015: SAR 333 million). The statutory reserve is not available for distribution.

19. Commitments and contingencies

a) Legal proceedings

As of December 31, 2016, there were certain legal proceedings outstanding against the Group. No provision has been made in cases where professional legal advice indicates that it is not probable that any significant loss will arise. However, provisions are made for legal cases where management foresees the probability of an adverse outcome based on professional advice. As of December 31, 2016, the Bank's allowance for such cases totaled SAR 25.9 million. (2015: SAR 4.9 million).

b) Capital commitments

As of December 31, 2016, the Group had capital commitments of SAR 41.1 million (2015: SAR 18.4 million).

c) Credit related commitments and contingencies

The Group enters into certain credit related facilities to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required.

Guarantee and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties, carry the same credit risk as loans and advances. Cash requirements under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the amount of the commitment because the Group does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement.

Documentary letters of credit which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions, are generally collateralized by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore have significantly less risk.

Acceptances comprise undertakings by the Group to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Group expects most acceptances to be presented before being reimbursed by the customers.

Commitments to extend credit represent the unused portion of authorizations to extend credit, principally in the form of loans and advances, guarantees and letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to a loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the likely amount of loss, which cannot readily be quantified, is expected to be considerably less than the total unused commitment as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

The total outstanding commitments to extend credit do not necessarily represent future cash requirements, as many of these commitments could expire or terminate without being funded.

For issued financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments, the maximum amount is allocated to the earliest period in which the guarantee could be called, as the Bank has the right to recall financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments prior to their maturity.

i) The contractual maturity structure for the Group's credit related commitments and contingencies are as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)				
	Within 3 months	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Letters of credit	**725,269**	**860,694**	**296,786**	**-**	**1,882,749**
Letters of guarantee	**1,805,418**	**5,359,695**	**1,228,370**	**18,972**	**8,412,455**
Acceptances	**452,592**	**203,499**	**-**	**-**	**656,091**
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	**-**	**150,000**	**47,351**	**115,854**	**313,205**
Total	**2,983,279**	**6,573,888**	**1,572,507**	**134,826**	**11,264,500**

19. Commitments and contingencies - continued

	2015 (SAR'000)				
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit	931,185	979,922	359,682	-	2,270,789
Letters of guarantee	1,638,781	4,449,074	2,377,142	91,587	8,556,584
Acceptances	353,902	151,020	-	-	504,922
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	-	-	177,495	210,618	388,113
Total	2,923,868	5,580,016	2,914,319	302,205	11,720,408

The outstanding unused portion of commitments as of December 31, 2016 which can be revoked unilaterally at any time by the Bank, amounts to SAR 27,760 million (2015: SAR 30,194 million).

ii) The analysis of commitments and contingencies by counterparty is as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Government and quasi-Government	**6,035,415**	6,343,560
Corporate	**4,729,420**	4,816,034
Banks and other financial institutions	**277,564**	275,677
Other	**222,101**	285,137
Total	**11,264,500**	11,720,408

d) Assets pledged

Securities pledged under repurchase agreements with other banks include corporate, bank, and non-government bonds. The fair values of assets pledged as collateral with other financial institutions as security and the related balances of the repurchase agreements are as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)		2015 (SAR'000)	
	Assets	**Repurchase Agreements**	Assets	Repurchase Agreements
Available for sale investments	**4,419,351**	**4,151,531**	4,057,491	3,819,090

The pledged assets presented in the above table are those financial assets that may be repledged or resold by counter parties to whom they have been transferred. These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard securities borrowing and lending activities, as well as requirements determined by exchanges on which the Bank acts as an intermediary.

e) Operating lease commitments

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases where the Group is the lessee are as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Less than 1 year	**30,230**	29,850
1 to 5 years	**60,985**	74,737
Over 5 years	**45,962**	54,005
Total	**137,177**	158,592

f) Zakat and Tax

Notes 8 and 26 provide information regarding the current status of the Group's Tax and Zakat positions.

20. Special commission income and expense

Special commission income and expense is summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Special commission income:		
Investments available for sale	**536,030**	450,879
Loans and advances	**2,453,602**	1,860,727
Due from banks and other financial institutions	**210,977**	129,814
Total	**3,200,609**	2,441,420
Special commission expense:		
Customer deposits	**1,094,748**	447,765
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**313,561**	178,724
Term loans	**52,668**	34,768
Subordinated debt	**67,576**	48,974
Total	**1,528,553**	710,231

21. Fee income from banking services, net

Fee income from banking services, net is summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Fee income:		
- Share trading and fund management	**130,035**	132,212
- Trade finance	**91,715**	103,341
- Corporate and retail finance	**180,260**	162,673
- Other banking services	**91,984**	111,818
Total fee income	**493,994**	510,044
Fee expense:		
- Custodial services	**65,161**	44,078
- Other banking services	**13,329**	15,891
Total fee expense	**78,490**	59,969
Fee income from banking services, net	**415,504**	450,075

22. Dividend income

Dividend income is summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Dividend income from available for sale equity investments	**27,543**	35,920

23. Gains on investments, net

Gains on investments, net are summarized as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Gains on available for sale investments, net	**57,851**	102,176
Associated company put option gains	**87,261**	84,024
Total gains on investments, net	**145,112**	186,200

24. Compensation and related governance and practices

As required by SAMA, the following table summarizes the Group's employee categories defined in accordance with SAMA's rules on compensation practices. It includes the total amounts of fixed and variable compensation paid to employees, and the forms of such payments, and also includes the variable compensation accrued, and other employee benefits and related expenses incurred during the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

		2016 (SAR'000)			
Category		**Fixed**	**Variable Compensation Paid**		
	Number of Employees	**Compensation Paid**	**Cash**	**Shares**	**Total**
Senior executives requiring SAMA no objection	**20**	**36,237**	**18,067**	**6,990**	**25,057**
Employees engaged in risk taking activities	**132**	**58,114**	**14,831**	**4,813**	**19,644**
Employees engaged in control functions	**232**	**54,746**	**9,301**	**5,305**	**14,606**
Other employees	**1,219**	**230,346**	**32,081**	**13,809**	**45,890**
Outsourced employees	**58**	**8,697**	**1,665**	**194**	**1,859**
Totals	**1,661**	**388,140**	**75,945**	**31,111**	**107,056**
Variable compensation accrued		**106,989**			
Other employee benefits and related expenses		**96,672**			
Total salaries and employee related expenses		**591,801**			

		2015 (SAR'000)			
Category		Fixed	Variable Compensation Paid		
	Number of Employees	Compensation Paid	Cash	Shares	Total
Senior executives requiring SAMA no objection	19	34,483	18,447	5,039	23,486
Employees engaged in risk taking activities	145	67,037	19,532	4,432	23,964
Employees engaged in control functions	248	54,019	13,454	3,880	17,334
Other employees	1,266	222,678	59,418	10,032	69,450
Outsourced employees	69	10,971	3,357	104	3,461
Totals	1,747	389,188	114,208	23,487	137,695
Variable compensation accrued		132,454			
Other employee benefits and related expenses		97,832			
Total salaries and employee related expenses		619,474			

24. Compensation and related governance and practices - continued

Included in the 2015 variable cash compensation above are payments for a bonus which was paid to the Group's employees in connection with a Royal Decree issued by King Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, the custodian of the two Holy Mosques.

The Board of Directors of the Bank has established a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (the Committee) which consists of four board members. The Committee is primarily responsible for recommending appointments to membership of the Board of Directors and key executives of the Bank in compliance with the Bank's Corporate Governance Guidelines, completing annual reviews for the requirements of suitable skills and independence for membership of the Bank's Board of Directors, reviewing the structure of the Board of Directors, establishing policies for the compensation and remuneration of members of the Board of Director's, and overseeing the Bank's employee compensation system's design.

The Committee is also responsible to recommend to the Board of Directors the approval of the Bank's Compensation Policy and any amendments thereto, to ensure that the Bank's remuneration policies are in compliance with SAMA guidelines and the Financial Stability Board's (FSB) Principles on compensation, to periodically review the Bank's remuneration and compensation policy, to evaluate practices by which compensation is paid, and to determine the performance bonuses for the Bank's employees based on the risk adjusted profit of the Bank.

The Bank's Remuneration and Compensation Policy is designed to attract, retain and motivate high performing and high potential employees. Employees participate in various variable pay arrangements. Discretionary variable pay as well as fixed pay reviews are dependent on the achievement of objectives, which is monitored/measured via a robust performance management system. The grant of the variable component of the reward, both cash and shares, is strictly dependent on the achievement of set targets and level of achievements. Higher achievements will warrant a better performance rating and higher variable compensation. The Balanced Scorecard concept is used and objectives have typically been categorized into four segments including financial, customer, process, and people.

Financial and non-financial metrics are then used to measure performance against the objectives, which include profitability, expense control, customer satisfaction, employee development/engagement, workforce diversity, sustainable business practices, lending guidelines, internal controls, compliance with regulations, and business systems and processes. Effective risk management is also emphasized to maintain a strong and secure operating platform. A Risk Appetite Framework Policy has been established and compliance thereto is key to all remuneration decisions including variable pay arrangements.

In addition to the above, the Bank's employees are encouraged to participate in employee share savings and incentive schemes. Variable remuneration is linked to long-term value creation and risk. It is also based on individual, business segment, and Bank performance criteria. Accordingly, high performing and potential employees in management grades are covered under a Key Employee Stock Option Grant Plan, where a part of the variable compensation is deferred in line with long term risk realization. The vesting is subject to clawback mechanisms.

The Bank's subsidiaries have adopted a similar approach to remuneration and compensation practices as described above, including policies within a framework of prudent risk management.

The total amount of compensation paid to key management for the year ended December 31, 2016 was SAR 61.3 million (2015: SAR 58.0 million). The post employment benefits accrued or paid to key management for the year ended December 31, 2016 was SAR 3.9 million (2015: SAR 3.6 million).

The total end of service payments made for all employees who left their employment with the Group during the year ended December 31, 2016 totalled SAR 17.6 million (2015: SAR 14.5 million). These payments were made to 149 beneficiaries (2015: 143). The highest payment to a single individual in 2016 was SAR 0.9 million (2015: SAR 1.1 million).

25. Basic and diluted earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 are calculated by dividing the net income for the year by 700 million shares, after giving effect to the bonus shares issued in 2016 (see note 26). As a result, basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended December 31, 2015 have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the issuance of the bonus shares.

26. Dividends, zakat and income tax

In 2016, the Board of Directors proposed a cash dividend of SAR 350 million equal to SAR 0.50 per share, net of Zakat to be withheld from the Saudi shareholders totalling SAR 70 million. The Board of Directors has also proposed a bonus share issue of 500 million shares with a par value of SAR 10 per share, or one bonus share for each fourteen shares outstanding. The proposed cash dividend and bonus share issue will be presented for approval in an extraordinary general assembly meeting expected to convene in 2017.

In 2015, the Board of Directors proposed a cash dividend of SAR 487.5 million equal to SAR 0.75 per share, net of Zakat to be withheld from the Saudi shareholders totalling SAR 47.0 million. The Board of Directors also proposed a bonus share issue of 50 million shares with a par value of SAR 10 per share, or one bonus share for each thirteen shares outstanding. The proposed cash dividend and bonus share issue were approved by the Bank's shareholders in an extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 26 Jumada II, 1437 (corresponding to April 4, 2016). The net dividends were paid and the bonus shares issued to the Bank's shareholders thereafter.

In 2014, the Board of Directors proposed a cash dividend of SAR 480 million equal to SAR 0.80 per share, net of Zakat to be withheld from the Saudi shareholders totalling SAR 42 million. The Board of Directors also proposed a bonus share issue of 50 million shares with a par value of SAR 10 per share, or one bonus share for each twelve shares outstanding. The proposed cash dividend and bonus share issue were approved by the Bank's shareholders in an extraordinary general assembly meeting held on 17 Jumada I 1436 (corresponding to March 8, 2015). The net dividends were paid and the bonus shares were issued to the Banks shareholders thereafter.

Any future cash dividends to the Saudi and non-Saudi shareholders will be paid after deducting zakat and any unreimbursed income tax, as follows:

a) Saudi shareholders:

   Zakat attributable to the Saudi shareholders for the years from 2013 to 2015 amounts to approximately SAR 104.0 million. Estimated Zakat attributable to Saudi shareholders for 2016 is approximately SAR 32.1 million. The total Zakat attributable to Saudi shareholders through 2016 totaling approximately SAR 136.1 million will be deducted from their share of future dividends. The cumulative Zakat from 2013 through 2016 amounts to approximately SAR 0.19 per share (2015: the cumulative zakat from 2012 through 2015 amounted to approximately SAR 0.17 per share).

b) Foreign shareholders:

   Estimated Income Tax attributable to the non-Saudi shareholders for 2016 is approximately SAR 21.6 million. (2015: SAR 24.2 million). There is no unreimbursed income tax for the years prior to 2016.

The Bank has filed the required Tax and Zakat returns with the Government Authority for Zakat and Tax which are due on April 30 each year, through the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Bank has received final assessments for additional Zakat, Income tax, and withholding tax totalling approximately SAR 277 million relating to the Bank's 2003 to 2009 Zakat, Income tax, and withholding tax filings. Also refer to note 9 to these consolidated financial statements for pending Zakat assessments related to an associate company. The Bank has also received partial assessments for additional Zakat totalling approximately SAR 383 million relating to its 2010, 2011 and 2013 Zakat filings.

These final and partial assessments include approximately SAR 573 million in Zakat assessments which are primarily due to the disallowance of deductions for certain long-term investments from the Zakat base of the Bank.

26. Dividends, zakat and income tax - continued

The Bank, in consultation with its professional Tax and Zakat advisors, has filed appeals for the above final and partial assessments with the General Authority for Zakat and Tax, and while management is confident of a favorable outcome on the basis of the appeals filed, it is awaiting responses and final decisions from the appeal and other available processes. Accordingly, no provisions for these amounts have been made in the Bank's consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2016.

Further assessments, if any, for the years 2012, 2014, and 2015 are yet to be raised by the General Authority for Zakat and Tax. However, if the deductions for certain long-term investments from the Zakat base of the Bank are disallowed for these years, in line with the assessments already made, it would result in a significant additional Zakat exposure. This remains an industry wide issue and disclosure of such amounts might affect the Bank's position in this matter.

27. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in the consolidated statement of cash flows is comprised of the following:

	2016	2015
	SAR'000	SAR'000
Cash and balances with SAMA excluding statutory deposit (note 4)	**2,108,575**	702,259
Due from banks and other financial institutions maturing within ninety days from the date of acquisition	**2,274,077**	6,401,710
Total	**4,382,652**	7,103,969

28. Operating segments

Operating segments are identified based on internal reports about components of the Group that are regularly reviewed by the Bank's Board of Directors in its function as the Chief Operating Decision Maker to allocate resources to the segments and to assess their performance.

Performance is measured based on segment profit as management believes that this indicator is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these sectors.

Transactions between the operating segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions as approved by management.

The revenue from external parties reported to the Board is measured in a manner consistent with that in the consolidated income statement. Segment assets and liabilities are comprised of operating assets and liabilities. The Group's primary business is conducted in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The basis of operating segments as of and for the year ended December 31, 2016 has been changed compared to the basis of segmentation used as of an for the year ended December 31, 2015, in order to align to changes in the Board Risk Committee and Board of Directors' reporting. The comparative amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2015 have therefore been adjusted to conform to the current period presentation.

The Group's reportable segments are as follows:

Retail banking: Loans, deposits, and other credit products for individuals and small to medium-sized businesses.

Corporate banking: Loans, deposits and other credit products for corporate and institutional customers.

Treasury and Investments: Money market, investments and other treasury services.

Business partners: Investments in associates and related activities.

Asset management and brokerage: Dealing, managing, advising and custody of securities services.

Other: Support functions, special credit, and other management and control units.

28. Operating segments - continued

Commission is charged to operating segments based on funds transfer price (FTP) rates. The net FTP contribution included in the segment information below includes the segmental net special commission income after FTP asset charges and liability credits (FTP net transfers). All other segment income is from external customers.

a) The segment information provided to the Board of Directors which includes the reportable segments for the Group's total assets and liabilities of December 31, 2016 and 2015, its total operating income, total operating expenses, and net income for the years then ended, are as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)						
	Retail Banking	**Corporate Banking**	**Treasury and Investments**	**Business Partners**	**Asset Management and Brokerage**	**Other**	**Total**
Total assets	**28,418,146**	**36,012,877**	**26,788,160**	**1,000,337**	**340,633**	**1,801,345**	**94,361,498**
Total liabilities	**47,560,355**	**17,994,538**	**14,457,595**	**97**	**(16,390)**	**822,115**	**80,818,310**
Net special commission income	**271,741**	**1,171,520**	**315,746**	**-**	**18,428**	**(105,379)**	**1,672,056**
FTP net transfers	**519,550**	**(418,956)**	**-**	**(98,580)**	**-**	**(2,014)**	**-**
Net FTP contribution	**791,291**	**752,564**	**315,746**	**(98,580)**	**18,428**	**(107,393)**	**1,672,056**
Fee income from banking services, net	**130,625**	**225,170**	**28,024**	**-**	**67,180**	**(35,495)**	**415,504**
Other operating income (loss)	**80,789**	**84,462**	**228,607**	**43,631**	**2,437**	**(121,620)**	**318,306**
Total operating income (loss)	**1,002,705**	**1,062,196**	**572,377**	**(54,949)**	**88,045**	**(264,508)**	**2,405,866**
Direct operating expenses	**381,785**	**70,905**	**23,080**	**2,954**	**78,396**	**-**	**557,120**
Indirect operating expenses	**240,815**	**168,478**	**72,224**	**-**	**-**	**11,905**	**493,422**
Impairment charges	**146,050**	**99,950**	**207,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**453,000**
Total operating expenses	**768,650**	**339,333**	**302,304**	**2,954**	**78,396**	**11,905**	**1,503,542**
Income (loss) from operating activities	**234,055**	**722,863**	**270,073**	**(57,903)**	**9,649**	**(276,413)**	**902,324**
Share in earnings of associates	**-**	**-**	**-**	**150,634**	**-**	**-**	**150,634**
Net income	**234,055**	**722,863**	**270,073**	**92,731**	**9,649**	**(276,413)**	**1,052,958**
Property, equipment, and intangibles additions	**18,204**	**696**	**1**	**-**	**487**	**35,650**	**55,038**
Depreciation and amortization	**47,024**	**1,371**	**194**	**-**	**4,664**	**35,748**	**89,001**

	2015 (SAR'000)						
	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury and Investments	Business Partners	Asset Management and Brokerage	Other	Total
Total assets	26,218,149	38,261,793	26,287,127	939,022	396,777	1,475,468	93,578,336
Total liabilities	54,395,563	14,704,564	10,415,446	97	44,105	1,982,099	81,541,874
Net special commission income	448,555	941,150	319,094	-	25,190	(2,800)	1,731,189
FTP net transfers	282,896	(290,261)	148,026	(56,495)	-	(84,166)	-
Net FTP contribution	731,451	650,889	467,120	(56,495)	25,190	(86,966)	1,731,189
Fee income from banking services, net	113,621	246,934	54,209	-	90,116	(54,805)	450,075
Other operating income (loss)	63,241	61,504	240,807	46,074	5,554	(87,387)	329,793
Total operating income (loss)	908,313	959,327	762,136	(10,421)	120,860	(229,158)	2,511,057
Direct operating expenses	395,449	73,279	26,298	2,778	92,374	-	590,178
Indirect operating expenses	157,780	110,358	47,316	-	-	127,963	443,417
Impairment charges	16,164	101,836	187,000	-	-	-	305,000
Total operating expenses	569,393	285,473	260,614	2,778	92,374	127,963	1,338,595
Income loss from operating activities	338,920	673,854	501,522	(13,199)	28,486	(357,121)	1,172,462
Share in earnings of associates	-	-	-	156,195	-	-	156,195
Net income	338,920	673,854	501,522	142,996	28,486	(357,121)	1,328,657
Property, equipment, and intangibles additions	64,753	178	821	-	4,576	122,290	192,618
Depreciation and amortization	44,204	1,210	126	-	5,655	29,386	80,581

28. Operating segments – continued

b) The Group's credit exposure by business segment is as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)						
	Retail Banking	**Corporate Banking**	**Treasury**	**Business Partners**	**Asset Management and Brokerage**	**Other**	**Totals**
Consolidated statement of financial position assets	**27,200,287**	**36,010,672**	**25,706,420**	**-**	**233,722**	**380,134**	**89,531,235**
Commitments and contingencies	**4,474,555**	**3,381,861**	**198,477**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,054,893**
Derivatives	**-**	**-**	**2,364,845**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,364,845**
Totals	**31,674,842**	**39,392,533**	**28,269,742**	**-**	**233,722**	**380,134**	**99,950,973**

	2015 (SAR'000)						
	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Treasury	Business Partners	Asset Management and Brokerage	Other	Totals
Consolidated statement of financial position assets	24,952,535	38,259,087	24,989,706	-	217,045	470,489	88,888,862
Commitments and contingencies	4,789,800	3,479,996	199,200	-	-	-	8,468,996
Derivatives	-	-	1,482,660	-	-	-	1,482,660
Totals	29,742,335	41,739,083	26,671,566	-	217,045	470,489	98,840,518

Consolidated statement of financial position credit exposure is comprised of the carrying value of consolidated statement of financial position assets excluding cash on hand, property, equipment, and intangibles, investments in associates, investments in equities and mutual funds, other real estate, and other assets. The credit equivalent value of commitments, contingencies and derivatives are also included in the table above.

29. Credit risk

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 lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investment activities. There is also credit risk in off consolidated statement of financial position financial instruments, such as loan commitments. The Group assesses the probability of default of counterparties using internal rating tools. The Group also uses the external ratings of major rating agencies, where available.

The Group has a comprehensive Board approved framework for managing credit risk which includes an independent credit risk review function and credit risk monitoring process. The Group seeks 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 and to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits. Actual exposures against limits are routinely monitored. In certain cases, the Group may also close out transactions or assign them to other counterparties to mitigate credit risk. The Group's credit risk for derivatives represents the potential cost to replace the derivative contracts if counterparties fail to fulfill their obligation, and to control the level of credit risk taken. The Group assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities.

29. Credit risk – continued

Concentrations of credit risk arise when several 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 of lending activities to ensure that there is no undue concentration of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations, businesses, or economic sectors. Economic sector risk concentrations are provided in Note 7(c) iii.

The Group uses a credit classification system as a tool to assist in managing the quality of credit risk within the lending portfolio. It maintains classification grades that differentiate between performing and impaired portfolios and allocates portfolio provisions and specific provisions, respectively. The Group determines each individual borrower's grade based on specific objective and subjective financial and business assessments criteria covering debt service, profitability, liquidity, capital structure, industry, management quality, and company standing. The Group conducts a quality classification exercise over all of its existing borrowers and the results of this exercise are validated by the independent Risk Management Unit established for that purpose. The Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products, external economic environment, emerging best practices, and regulatory guidance. Information on the credit quality for loans and advances is provided in Notes 7 (c) i and 7 (c) ii.

The Group, in the ordinary course of lending activities, also takes collateral as security to mitigate credit risk on loans and advances. The collateral includes primarily time, demand, and other cash deposits, financial and contract guarantees, local and international equities, real estate, and other fixed assets. The collateral is held mainly against commercial and similar loans and is managed against relevant exposures at their net realizable value. Management monitors the market value of collateral, requests additional collateral in accordance with underlying agreements, and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses. The Group also seeks additional collateral from counterparties when impairment indicators are observed. Information on collateral held is included in Note 7 (a) and 7 (c) i.

The economic sector risk concentration for loans and advances is provided in Note 7 (c) iii.

The debt securities included in the investment portfolio are due mainly from corporates, banks, financial institutions, and sovereigns, and an analysis of investments by type of counterparty and credit risk exposure is disclosed in Note 6 (c) and Note 6 (d).

The credit quality of due from banks and other financial institutions is provided in note 5.

The information on credit risk relating to derivative instruments is provided in Note 11 and 30 (a).

The information on credit risk relating to commitments and contingencies is included in Note 19 and 30 (a).

The information on the Group's credit exposure by business segment is provided in Note 28 (b).

The information on total credit risk exposure and their relative risk weights is provided in Note 35.

30. Geographical concentration

a) The distribution by geographical region for assets, liabilities, and for commitments, contingencies, and derivatives is as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)						
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other Countries	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and balances with SAMA	5,684,338	-	-	-	-	-	5,684,338
Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,491,192	437,359	247,166	41,512	-	85,064	2,302,293
Investments, net	10,167,127	7,617,419	1,029,818	2,181,777	-	451,753	21,447,894
Loans and advances, net	60,249,052	-	-	-	-	-	60,249,052
Investments in associates	1,000,337	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,337
Property, equipment and intangibles, net	987,600	-	-	-	-	-	987,600
Positive fair values of derivatives	547,907	284,261	1,082,549	-	-	-	1,914,717
Other real estate	418,724	-	-	-	-	-	418,724
Other assets	356,543	-	-	-	-	-	356,543
Total	80,902,820	8,339,039	2,359,533	2,223,289	-	536,817	94,361,498
LIABILITIES							
Due to Banks and other financial institutions	4,140,098	1,918,954	2,937,197	-	-	467	8,996,716
Customer deposits	65,640,325	-	-	-	-	-	65,640,325
Term loans	2,032,187	-	-	-	-	-	2,032,187
Subordinated debt	2,002,373	-	-	-	-	-	2,002,373
Negative fair values of derivatives	407,751	211,546	805,630	-	-	-	1,424,927
Other liabilities	721,782	-	-	-	-	-	721,782
Total	74,944,516	2,130,500	3,742,827	-	-	467	80,818,310
Credit related Commitments and contingencies	10,114,215	161,232	226,779	478,848	49,053	234,373	11,264,500
Maximum credit exposure (stated at credit equivalent amounts):							
Commitments and contingencies	6,992,018	137,704	196,229	477,128	41,895	209,919	8,054,893
Derivatives	709,369	334,784	1,320,692	-	-	-	2,364,845

30. Geographical concentration - continued

	2015 (SAR'000)						
	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other Countries	Total
ASSETS							
Cash and balances with SAMA	4,086,987	-	-	-	-	-	4,086,987
Due from banks and other financial institutions	4,132,480	1,519,234	699,537	57,238	-	1,774	6,410,263
Investments, net	9,259,048	6,565,896	1,059,468	2,060,462	-	38,097	18,982,971
Loans and advances, net	60,268,806	-	-	-	-	-	60,268,806
Investments in associates	939,022	-	-	-	-	-	939,022
Property, equipment and intangibles, net	1,021,564	-	-	-	-	-	1,021,564
Positive fair values of derivatives	458,834	69,875	758,434	-	-	-	1,287,143
Other real estate	152,836	-	-	-	-	-	152,836
Other assets	428,744	-	-	-	-	-	428,744
Total	80,748,321	8,155,005	2,517,439	2,117,700	-	39,871	93,578,336
LIABILITIES							
Due to Banks and other financial institutions	758,380	1,626,587	2,943,710	-	-	471	5,329,148
Customer deposits	70,518,482	-	-	-	-	-	70,518,482
Term loans	2,011,221	-	-	-	-	-	2,011,221
Subordinated debt	1,999,800	-	-	-	-	-	1,999,800
Negative fair values of derivatives	356,714	54,323	589,635	-	-	-	1,000,672
Other liabilities	682,551	-	-	-	-	-	682,551
Total	76,327,148	1,680,910	3,533,345	-	-	471	81,541,874
Credit related Commitments and contingencies	10,524,292	211,171	281,922	398,442	65,924	238,657	11,720,408
Maximum credit exposure (stated at credit equivalent amounts);							
Commitments and contingencies	7,379,598	182,946	246,476	393,607	57,026	209,343	8,468,996
Derivatives	443,486	127,291	911,883	-	-	-	1,482,660

Credit equivalent amounts of commitments and contingencies reflect the amounts that result from translating these amounts into the risk equivalent of loans, using credit conversion factors prescribed by SAMA. The credit conversion factor is intended to capture the potential credit risk related to the exercise of that commitment. The credit equivalent amounts of derivatives are also derived using credit conversion factors prescribed by SAMA, which are applied to the notional amounts outstanding.

b) The distribution by geographical concentration of non-performing loans and advances and allowance for credit losses as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are entirely in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

31. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as commission rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices. The Group classifies exposures to market risk into either a trading or banking book.

a) Market risk-trading book

The Board of Directors has set limits for the acceptable level of risks in managing the trading book. The Group currently has trading book exposures in foreign exchange contracts and commission rate swaps.

b) Market risk-banking book

Market risk on the banking book mainly arises from commission rate risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, and equity price risk.

31. Market risk - continued

(i) Commission rate risk

Commission rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in commission rates will affect either the fair values or the future cash flows of the financial instruments and obligations. The Board of Directors has established commission rate gap limits for stipulated periods. The Group monitors positions and uses hedging strategies to ensure maintenance of positions within the established gap limits.

The following table depicts the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in commission rates, with other variables held constant, on the Group's consolidated income statement or shareholders' equity. The reasonably possible change is estimated based on the relevant commission rate movements during the last five years (2012 - 2016) (2015: 2011 - 2015). A positive effect shows a potential net increase in the consolidated income or shareholders' equity, whereas a negative effect shows a potential net reduction in consolidated income or shareholders' equity.

The sensitivity of net special commission income is the effect of the assumed changes in commission rates on the net special commission income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, including the effect of hedging instruments.

The sensitivity of shareholders' equity is calculated by revaluing the fixed rate available for sale financial assets, including the effect of any associated hedges as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 for the effect of assumed changes in commission rates. The sensitivity of shareholders' equity is analyzed by maturity of the asset or swap. The entire banking book exposures are monitored and analyzed by currency and relevant sensitivities and are disclosed in SAR thousands. For presentation purposes in the tables below, short-term fixed rate deposit liabilities are treated as variable rate deposits.

		2016 SAR'000	**2016 Sensitivity of equity (SAR'000)**				
Commi-ssion rate	**Increase (decrease) in basis**	**Sensitivity of net special commission income**	**6 months or less**	**6 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Saibor	**+33/-129**	**-61,315/+239,686**	**-**	**-**	**-13,916/+54,339**	**-68,996/+269,714**	**-82,912/+324,113**
Libor	**+25/-52**	**-13,804/+28,712**	**-762/+1,584**	**-863/+1,793**	**-29,523/+61,407**	**-67,678/+140,771**	**-98,826/+205,555**
Euribor	**+161/-5**	**+1,728/-54**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

		2015 SAR'000	2015 Sensitivity of equity (SAR'000)				
Commi-ssion rate	Increase (decrease) in basis	Sensitivity of net special commission income	6 months or less	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Saibor	+67/-28	-83,111/+34,733	-	-	-35,282/+14,745	-131,473/+54,944	-166,755/+69,689
Libor	+30/-9	-25,422/+7,627	-	-834/+251	-50,120/+15,036	-33,660/+10,099	-84,614/+25,386
Euribor	+164/-11	+276/-18	-	-	-	-	-

The Group manages exposure to the effects of various risks associated with fluctuations in prevailing levels of market special commission rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board of Directors also sets limits on the level of mismatch of special commission rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored by the Treasury Unit.

The Group is exposed to special commission rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments that mature or re-price in a given period. The Group manages this risk by matching the re-pricing of assets and liabilities through special commission rate risk management strategies.

31. Market risk - continued

The tables below summarize the Group's exposure to special commission rate risks. Included in the tables are the Group's assets and liabilities at carrying amounts, categorized by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

	2016 (SAR'000)					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non commission bearing	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	1,220,000	-	-	-	4,464,338	5,684,338
Due from banks and other financial institutions	2,274,077	28,216	-	-	-	2,302,293
Investments, net	5,148,250	1,753,482	5,414,222	7,950,379	1,181,561	21,447,894
Loans and advances, net	31,328,046	17,245,322	11,021,516	654,168	-	60,249,052
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	1,000,337	1,000,337
Property, equipment, and intangibles, net	-	-	-	-	987,600	987,600
Positive fair values of derivatives	-	-	-	-	1,914,717	1,914,717
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	418,724	418,724
Other assets	-	-	-	-	356,543	356,543
Total	39,970,373	19,027,020	16,435,738	8,604,547	10,323,820	94,361,498
Liabilities and equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	6,297,004	2,695,000	-	-	4,712	8,996,716
Customer deposits	24,225,747	16,749,020	-	-	24,665,558	65,640,325
Term loans	32,187	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,032,187
Subordinated debt	2,373	2,000,000	-	-	-	2,002,373
Negative fair values of derivatives	-	-	-	-	1,424,927	1,424,927
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	721,782	721,782
Total equity	-	-	-	-	13,543,188	13,543,188
Total	30,557,311	23,444,020	-	-	40,360,167	94,361,498
Special commission rate sensitivity-On balance sheet	9,413,062	(4,417,000)	16,435,738	8,604,547	(30,036,347)	-
Special commission rate sensitivity-Off balance sheet	5,405,288	(1,278,088)	(600,320)	(3,526,880)	-	-
Total special commission rate sensitivity gap	14,818,350	(5,695,088)	15,835,418	5,077,667	(30,036,347)	-
Cumulative special commission rate sensitivity gap	14,818,350	9,123,262	24,958,680	30,036,347	-	-

31. Market risk - continued

	2015 (SAR'000)					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non commission bearing	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	-	-	-	-	4,086,987	4,086,987
Due from banks and other financial institutions	6,401,710	8,553	-	-	-	6,410,263
Investments, net	4,110,178	1,010,046	7,266,286	5,156,671	1,439,790	18,982,971
Loans and advances, net	34,409,776	17,284,014	8,146,839	428,177	-	60,268,806
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	939,022	939,022
Property, equipment, and intangibles, net	-	-	-	-	1,021,564	1,021,564
Positive fair values of derivatives	-	-	-	-	1,287,143	1,287,143
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	152,836	152,836
Other assets	-	-	-	-	428,744	428,744
Total	44,921,664	18,302,613	15,413,125	5,584,848	9,356,086	93,578,336
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	3,889,859	1,431,689	-	-	7.600	5,329,148
Customer deposits	28,780,284	20,461,459	-	-	21,276,739	70,518,482
Term loans	2,011,221	-	-	-	-	2,011,221
Subordinated debt	-	1,999,800	-	-	-	1,999,800
Negative fair values of derivatives	-	-	-	-	1,000,672	1,000,672
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	682,551	682,551
Total equity	-	-	-	-	12,036,462	12,036,462
Total	34,681,364	23,892,948	-	-	35,004,024	93,578,336
Special commission rate sensitivity - on balance sheet	10,240,300	(5,590,335)	15,413,125	5,584,848	(25,647,938)	-
Special commission rate sensitivity - off balance sheet	3,637,080	(302,056)	(1,420,688)	(1,914,336)	-	-
Total special commission rate sensitivity gap	13,877,380	(5,892,391)	13,992,437	3,670,512	(25,647,938)	-
Cumulative special commission rate sensitivity gap	13,877,380	7,984,989	21,977,426	25,647,938	-	-

The off-balance sheet gap position represents the net notional amounts of derivative financial instruments, which are used to manage special commission rate risk.

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk represents the risk of change in the value of financial instruments due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board of Directors has set limits on currency positions, which are monitored daily. Hedging strategies are also used to ensure that positions and market risks are maintained within the limits.

The table below shows the currencies to which the Group has a significant exposure as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, on its banking book assets and liabilities and forecasted cash flows. The table depicts the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the currency rates against the SAR based on historical currency rate movements, with other variables held constant, on the consolidated income (due to the change in the fair value of the currency sensitive banking book assets and liabilities). The reasonably possible change is estimated based on the relevant foreign exchange rate movements during the last five years (2012 - 2016) (2015: 2011 - 2015). A positive effect shows a potential net increase in the consolidated income, whereas a negative effect shows a potential net reduction in consolidated income.

31. Market risk - continued

Currency Exposures as of December 31, 2016	**Change in Currency rate in %**	**Effect on Net Income (SAR'000)**
USD	**+0.29/-0.09**	**+1,337/-431**
EUR	**+25.89/-6.13**	**+2/-0**
GBP	**+26.69/-10.54**	**+23/-9**

Currency Exposures as of December 31, 2015	Change in Currency rate in %	Effect on Net Income (SAR'000)
USD	+0.27/-0.05	+1,352/-250
EUR	+33.52/-5.58	+224/-37
GBP	+12.32/-4.33	+47/-16

(iii) Currency position

The Group manages exposure to the effects of fluctuations in prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Board of Directors sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in total for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. At the end of the year, the Group had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies:

	2016 SAR '000 Long/(short)	2015 SAR '000 Long/(short)
US Dollar	**466,961**	500,793
Euro	**(8)**	668
Pound sterling	**86**	378
Japanese yen	**185**	211
U.A.E Dirham	**15,337**	15,096
Others	**3,951**	10,132

(iv) Equity price risk

Equity price risk refers to the risk of a decrease in fair values of equities and mutual funds in the Group's available for sale investment portfolio as a result of reasonably possible changes in levels of equity indices and the value of individual investments.

The following table depicts the effect on the Group's investments in equities and mutual funds from a reasonably possible change in relevant indices, with other variables held constant, and the related effect on the Group's shareholders' equity. The reasonably possible changes in relevant indices are estimated based on the relevant indices movements during the last five years (2012 - 2016) (2015: 2011 - 2015). A positive effect shows a potential increase in consolidated shareholders' equity, whereas a negative effect shows a potential decrease in consolidated shareholders' equity.

	as of December 31, 2016		as of December 31, 2015	
Market Indices	**Change in equity price %**	**Effect in SAR'000**	Change in equity price %	Effect in SAR'000
TADAWUL	**+76.22%/-14.39%**	**+771,274/-145,606**	+31.16%/-37.38%	+425,155/-510,022
Unquoted	**+5.00%/-5.00%**	**+75/-75**	+5.00%/-5.00%	+75/-75

32. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades, which may cause certain sources of funding to dry up immediately. To mitigate this risk, management has diversified funding sources, and assets are managed with liquidity in perspective. Management therefore maintains a healthy balance of cash, cash equivalents, and readily marketable securities as of part of its high liquid assets. Management also monitors the asset and liability maturity profile to ensure that adequate liquidity is maintained. The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Asset Liability Committee. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial actions taken, is submitted regularly to the Asset Liability Committee. In addition, the Group's liquidity coverage ratio and net stable funding ratio are each monitored regularly to be in line with SAMA guidelines. The Group also conducts regular liquidity stress testing under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severely stressed market conditions.

In accordance with the Banking Control Law and the regulations issued by SAMA, the Group maintains a statutory deposit with SAMA equal to 7% (2015: 7%) of total demand deposits and 4% (2015: 4%) of saving and time deposits. In addition to the statutory deposit, the Group also maintains liquid reserves of no less than 20% of its deposit liabilities, in the form of cash and balances with SAMA, Saudi Government Development Bonds, or other assets which can be converted into cash within a period not exceeding 30 days. The Group has the ability to raise additional funds through repo facilities with SAMA against Saudi Government Development Bonds up to 100% of the nominal value of bonds held.

a) Contractual maturity profile of assets and liabilities.

The tables below summarize the contractual maturity profile of the Group's assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The contractual maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the consolidated statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date, and do not take into account the effective maturities as indicated by the Group's deposit retention history. The amounts disclosed for derivatives, and commitments and contingencies are not indicative of future payment obligations.

	2016 (SAR'000)					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity / on demand	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	1,220,000	-	-	-	4,464,338	5,684,338
Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,872,177	28,216	-	-	401,900	2,302,293
Investments, net	1,260,469	1,433,082	9,054,430	8,518,352	1,181,561	21,447,894
Loans and advances, net	23,461,139	17,114,015	16,673,368	3,000,530	-	60,249,052
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	1,000,337	1,000,337
Property, equipment, and intangibles	-	-	-	-	987,600	987,600
Positive fair values of derivatives	-	1,914,717	-	-	-	1,914,717
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	418,724	418,724
Other assets	-	356,543	-	-	-	356,543
Total	27,813,785	20,846,573	25,727,798	11,518,882	8,454,460	94,361,498
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	6,297,004	2,695,000	-	-	4,712	8,996,716
Customer deposits	20,152,087	12,957,005	3,792,015	-	28,739,218	65,640,325
Term loans	32,187	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	2,032,187
Subordinated debt	2,373	-	2,000,000	-	-	2,002,373
Negative fair values of derivatives	-	1,424,927	-	-	-	1,424,927
Other liabilities	-	721,782	-	-	-	721,782
Total equity	-	-	-	-	13,543,188	13,543,188
Total	26,483,651	18,798,714	6,792,015	-	42,287,118	94,361,498
Derivatives, commitments and contingencies	7,341,484	11,424,985	10,539,055	4,381,706	-	33,687,230

32. Liquidity risk – continued

	2015 (SAR'000)					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity / on demand	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	-	-	-	-	4,086,987	4,086,987
Due from banks and other financial institutions	6,245,977	8,553	-	-	155,733	6,410,263
Investments, net	171,419	955,212	10,236,798	6,179,752	1,439,790	18,982,971
Loans and advances, net	25,800,479	17,387,803	14,655,364	2,425,160	-	60,268,806
Investments in associates	-	-	-	-	939,022	939,022
Property, equipment, and intangibles, net	-	-	-	-	1,021,564	1,021,564
Positive fair values of derivatives	-	1,287,143	-	-	-	1,287,143
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	152,836	152,836
Other assets	-	428,744	-	-	-	428,744
Total	32,217,875	20,067,455	24,892,162	8,604,912	7,795,932	93,578,336
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	3,889,859	1,431,689	-	-	7,600	5,329,148
Customer deposits	26,659,652	16,669,444	4,292,015	-	22,897,371	70,518,482
Term loans	-	1,011,221	1,000,000	-	-	2,011,221
Subordinated debt	-	-	1,999,800	-	-	1,999,800
Negative fair values of derivatives	-	1,000,672	-	-	-	1,000,672
Other liabilities	-	682,551	-	-	-	682,551
Total equity	-	-	-	-	12,036,462	12,036,462
Total	30,549,511	20,795,577	7,291,815	-	34,941,433	93,578,336
Derivatives, commitments and contingencies	4,705,657	8,805,532	7,275,647	5,206,727	-	25,993,563

For presentation purposes in the tables above, the Group's demand, savings, and certain other deposits amounting to approximately SAR 28.7 billion as of December 31, 2016 (2015: SAR 22.9 billion) are included under the "No fixed maturity / on demand column".

Assets available to meet all the liabilities and to cover outstanding loan commitments include cash, balances with SAMA, items in the course of collection, loans and advances to banks, and loans and advances to customers. The Group regularly monitors the maturity profile to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained. The cumulative maturities of commitments and contingencies is disclosed in note 19c (i) of these consolidated financial statements.

b) Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining undiscounted maturities

The tables below summarize the estimated maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 based on contractual undiscounted future repayment obligations. As special commission payments up to the contractual maturities are included in the tables, the totals do not match the amounts included in the consolidated statement of financial position. The contractual maturities of liabilities have been determined based on the remaining period at the consolidated statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date and do not take into account the effective expected maturities. The Group expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date that the Group could be required to pay and the tables do not reflect the expected cash flows indicated by the Group's deposit retention history.

32. Liquidity risk – continued

The undiscounted maturity profile of financial liabilities is as follows:

	2016 (SAR'000)					
	Within 3 months	**3-12 months**	**1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**No fixed Maturity / on demand**	**Total**
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**6,313,730**	**2,723,634**	**-**	**-**	**4,712**	**9,042,076**
Customer deposits	**20,233,703**	**13,166,908**	**4,099,168**	**-**	**28,739,218**	**66,238,997**
Term loans	**50,687**	**1,033,917**	**1,166,500**	**-**	**-**	**2,251,104**
Subordinated debt	**21,423**	**57,150**	**2,190,500**	**-**	**-**	**2,269,073**
Negative fair values of derivatives	**-**	**1,424,927**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,424,927**
Total	**26,619,543**	**18,406,536**	**7,456,168**	**-**	**28,743,930**	**81,226,177**
Derivatives	**86,773**	**211,503**	**675,606**	**109,223**	**-**	**1,083,105**
Total	**26,706,316**	**18,618,039**	**8,131,774**	**109,223**	**28,743,930**	**82,309,282**

	2015 (SAR'000)					
	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed Maturity / on demand	Total
Due to banks and other financial institutions	3,886,542	1,438,096	-	-	7,600	5,332,238
Customer deposits	26,517,628	16,789,464	4,446,528	-	22,897,371	70,650,991
Term loans	9,300	1,017,050	1,013,950	-	-	2,040,300
Subordinated debt	13,650	40,950	2,195,650	-	-	2,250,250
Negative fair value of derivatives	-	1,000,672	-	-	-	1,000,672
Total	30,427,120	20,286,232	7,656,128	-	22,904,971	81,274,451
Derivatives	57,362	146,804	523,310	84,091	-	811,567
Total	30,484,482	20,433,036	8,179,438	84,091	22,904,971	82,086,018

33. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

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. Fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction takes place either in the accessible 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. The Group uses the hierarchy disclosed in note 2 (d) (ii) for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments.

The following table shows an analysis of financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 by level of the fair value hierarchy.

	2016 (SAR '000)			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	**1,528,296**	**386,421**	**1,914,717**
Available for sale financial investments	**13,398,792**	**7,520,053**	**529,049**	**21,447,894**
Total	**13,398,792**	**9,048,349**	**915,470**	**23,362,611**
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	**-**	**1,424,927**	**-**	**1,424,927**
Total	**-**	**1,424,927**	**-**	**1,424,927**

33. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities - continued

	2015 (SAR '000)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Derivative financial instruments	-	987,983	299,160	1,287,143
Available for sale financial investments	12,000,726	6,439,840	542,405	18,982,971
Total	12,000,726	7,427,823	841,565	20,270,114
Financial liabilities:				
Derivative financial instruments	-	1,000,672	-	1,000,672
Total	-	1,000,672	-	1,000,672

The value obtained from any relevant valuation model may differ with a transaction price of a financial instrument. The difference between the transaction price and the model value is commonly referred to as 'day one profit and loss'. It is either amortized over the life of the transaction, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable data, or realized through disposal. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement without reversal of deferred day one profits and losses.

The total amount of the changes in fair value recognized in the income statement for the year ended December 31, 2016 which was estimated using valuation models, is a gain of SAR 88.5 million (2015: SAR 94.4 million).

Level 2 available for sale financial investments include debt securities which are comprised of Saudi corporate and bank securities, and Saudi Arabian Government securities. These securities are generally unquoted. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, these securities are valued using observable inputs such as yield information for similar instruments or last executed transaction prices in securities of the same issuer or based on indicative market quotes. Adjustments are also considered as part of the valuations when necessary to account for the different features of the instruments including difference in tenors. Because the significant inputs for these investments are observable, the Bank categorizes these investments within Level 2.

Level 2 derivative financial instruments include various derivatives contracts including forward foreign exchange contracts, foreign exchange options, and commission rate swaps. These derivatives are valued using widely recognized valuation models. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include the use of forward pricing standard models using present value calculations and well-recognized Black - Scholes option pricing models. These models incorporate various market observable inputs including foreign exchange rates, forward rates, and yield curves, and are therefore included within Level 2.

Level 3 available for sale financial investments include Gulf Cooperation Council Government securities, and also investments in hedge funds, private equity funds, and asset backed securities. These securities are generally not quoted in an active market, and therefore are valued using indicative market quotes from an issuer / counter-party or valued at cost in the absence of any such alternative reliable indicative estimate.

Level 3 derivative financial instruments include the embedded derivative put option arising from an existing master agreement entered into by the Bank relating to its investment in an associated company (see note 11). For purposes of determining the fair value of the put option, the Bank uses a well-recognized and frequently used Binomial Option Pricing Model. This model requires certain inputs which are not observable in the current market place. Certain inputs are specifically stated within the master agreement with the associated company. Other inputs are based on the historical results of the associated company. These other inputs may 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. Several of the inputs are also interdependent.

33. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities - continued

Should the significant estimations of inputs vary by plus or minus ten percent, the fair value could increase or decrease by approximately SAR 107.7 million (2015: SAR 120.3 million) due to estimating operating results of the associated company, could increase or decrease by approximately SAR 57.4 million (2015: SAR 59.2 million) due to estimating the detrimental effects on the operating results of the associated company which may arise from an exercize of the option, and could increase or decrease by approximately SAR 27.5 million (2015: SAR 42.3 million) due to estimating the fair value of the underlying investment.

In all respects, the Bank's significant estimates are based on experience and judgement relevant to each input, and in all cases, due care is taken to ensure that the inputs are conservative to ensure that the estimation of fair value is reasonable in the circumstances. However, any amounts which may be realized in the future may differ from the Bank's estimates of fair value.

The following table summarizes the movement of the Level 3 fair values for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Fair values at the beginning of the year	**839,392**	301,956
Net change in fair value	**87,543**	99,568
Investments purchased	**4,522**	455,227
Investments sold	**(15,987)**	(17,359)
Fair values at the end of the year	**915,470**	839,392

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 that are not carried at fair value in the consolidated financial statements, along with the comparative carrying amounts for each.

December 31, 2016	**Carrying values SAR'000**	**Estimated fair values SAR'000**
Financial assets:		
Due from banks and other financial institutions	**2,302,293**	**2,302,293**
Loans and advances, net	**60,249,052**	**62,155,329**
Total	**62,551,345**	**64,457,622**
Financial liabilities:		
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**8,996,716**	**8,996,716**
Customers deposits	**65,640,325**	**64,762,600**
Term loans, net	**2,032,187**	**2,032,187**
Subordinated debt, net	**2,002,373**	**2,002,373**
Total	**78,671,601**	**77,793,876**

33. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities - continued

	Carrying values SAR'000	Estimated fair values SAR'000
December 31, 2015		
Financial assets:		
Due from banks and other financial institutions	6,410,263	6,410,263
Loans and advances, net	60,268,806	61,579,240
Total	66,679,069	67,989,503
Financial liabilities:		
Due to banks and other financial institutions	5,329,148	5,329,148
Customer deposits	70,518,482	69,854,510
Term loans, net	2,011,221	2,011,221
Subordinated debt, net	1,999,800	1,999,800
Total	79,858,651	79,194,679

The estimated fair values of loans and advances, net are calculated using market based discounted cash flow models of individual loan portfolios using the weighted average estimated maturities of each individual loan portfolio. The estimated fair values of customers' deposits are calculated using market based discounted cash flow models of individual deposit classes using the weighted average estimated maturities of each individual deposit class. These fair value estimates are considered as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values of other financial instruments that are not carried in the consolidated financial statements at fair value are not significantly different from the carrying values. The fair values of term loans, subordinated debt, and due from and due to banks which are carried at amortized cost, are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the consolidated financial statements, since the current market special commission rates for similar financial instruments are not significantly different from the contractual rates, and because of the short duration of due from and due to banks.

34. Related party transactions

In the ordinary course of its activities, the Group transacts business with related parties. Related parties, balances, and transactions are governed by the Banking Control Law and other regulations issued by SAMA. During 2014, SAMA issued an update to its Principles of Corporate Governance for Banks operating in Saudi Arabia which specifies the definitions of related parties, the need to process the related transactions fairly and without preference, addresses the potential conflicts of interests involved in such transactions, and mandates transaction disclosure requirements pertaining to the related parties.

The Bank's Related Party Identification and Disclosure of Transactions Policy complies with the Guidelines issued by SAMA, and has been approved by the Bank's Board of Directors. These Guidelines include the following definitions of Related Parties:

- Management of the Bank and/or members of their immediate family;
- Principal shareholders of the Bank and/or members of their immediate family;
- Affiliates of the Bank and entities for which the investment is accounted for by the equity method of accounting;
- Trusts for the benefit of the Bank's employees such as pension or other benefit plans that are managed by the Bank; and
- Any other parties whose management and operating policies can be directly or indirectly significantly influenced by the Bank.

34. Related party transactions - continued

Management of the Bank includes those persons who are responsible for achieving the objectives of the Bank and who have the authority to establish policies and make decisions by which those objectives are pursued. Management therefore includes the members of the Bank's Board of Directors, and members of the Bank management that require a no objection approval from SAMA.

Immediate family members includes parents, spouses, and offspring and whom either a principal shareholder or a member of management might control or influence or by whom they might be controlled or influenced because of the family relationship.

Principal shareholders include those owners of record of more than five percent of the Bank's voting ownership and/or voting interest of the Bank.

a) The balances as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, resulting from such transactions included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2016 SAR'000	2015 SAR'000
Management of the Bank and/or members of their immediate family:		
Loans and advances	**91,470**	92,138
Customer deposits	**316,326**	372,928
Principal shareholders of the Bank and/or members of their immediate family:		
Due from banks and other financial institutions	**33,429**	2,560
Loans and advances	**596,477**	536,467
Customer deposits	**10,924,783**	12,242,900
Term loan	**-**	1,000,000
Subordinated debt	**700,000**	704,000
Commitments and contingencies	**2,789,005**	2,627,139
Affiliates of the Bank and entities for which the investment is accounted for by the Equity method of accounting:		
Loans and advances	**1,022,467**	849,102
Customer deposits	**49,378**	32,172
Commitments and contingencies	**616,984**	849,084
Trusts for the benefit of the Bank's employees such as pension or other benefits plans that are managed by the Bank:		
Customer deposits and other liabilities	**129,507**	280,916

34. Related party transactions - continued

b) Income and expense pertaining to transactions with related parties included in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

	2016	2015
	SAR'000	SAR'000
Management of the Bank and/or members of their immediate family:		
Special commission income	**3,643**	3,894
Special commission expense	**36**	41
Fee income from banking services	**11**	5
Principal shareholders of the Bank and/or members of their immediate family:		
Special commission income	**11,983**	30,752
Special commission expense	**24,907**	36,942
Fee income from banking services	**4,219**	3
Affiliates of the Bank and entities for which the investment is accounted for by the Equity method of accounting:		
Special commission income	**3,830**	2,128
Fee income from banking services	**5,223**	3,130
Trusts for the benefit of the Bank's employees such as pension or other benefit plans that are managed by the Bank:		
Special commission expense	**324**	724
Board of Directors and other Board Committee member remuneration	**5,507**	4,368

The total amount of compensation charged or paid to management personnel during the year is included in Note 24.

35. Capital adequacy

The Group's objectives pertaining to 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 by the Group's management. SAMA requires the Bank to hold a minimum level of regulatory capital and maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets (RWA) at or above the requirement of 8.625%.

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

35. Capital adequacy - continued

The following table summarizes the Group's Pillar I RWA, Tier I and Tier II capital, and Capital Adequacy Ratio percentages:

	2016	2015
	SAR'000	SAR'000
Credit Risk RWA	**79,109,431**	80,748,272
Operational Risk RWA	**4,294,667**	3,924,371
Market Risk RWA	**605,492**	752,949
Total Pillar- I RWA	**84,009,590**	85,425,592
Tier I Capital	**13,524,893**	12,018,167
Tier II Capital	**2,549,514**	2,455,881
Total Tier I & II Capital	**16,074,407**	14,474,048
Capital Adequacy Ratio %		
Tier I Ratio	**16.10%**	14.07%
Tier I + Tier II Ratio	**19.13%**	16.94%

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the RWA, Tier I and Tier II capital, and capital adequacy ratios are calculated in accordance with SAMA's framework and guidelines regarding implementation of the capital reforms under Basel III.

36. Asset management and brokerage services

The Group offers investment services to its customers, through a subsidiary, which include management of investment funds in consultation with professional investment advisors, with assets under management totalling approximately SAR 5,135 million (2015: SAR 4,394 million). This includes funds managed under Shariah approved portfolios amounting to approximately SAR 1,396 million (2015: SAR 1,801 million).

37. Employee stock option shares

The Group has an Employee Stock Grant Plan outstanding at the end of the year. Significant features of the Plan are as follows:

Grant dates:
January 1, 2013, 2014 and 2015
Maturity dates: Between 2017 and 2019
Vesting period: 4 years per plan
Vesting conditions: Participating employees to remain in service
Method of settlement: Shares
Cost to participating employees: SAR 3.93 to SAR 4.28 per share.

37. Employee stock option shares - continued

The stock option shares outstanding as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 have a weighted average contractual life of between one and three years. The stock option shares are granted only under a service condition with no market linked condition.

The following table summarizes the movement in the number of stock option shares for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	2016	2015
Stock option shares at the beginning of the year	**6,171,183**	6,451,466
Shares granted during the year	**-**	1,761,527
Shares vested during the year	**(2,018,012)**	(1,481,804)
Withdrawals during the year	**(539,506)**	(560,006)
Stock option shares at the end of the year	**3,613,665**	6,171,183

The stock option shares at the beginning of each year have been retroactively adjusted to give effect to the issuance of bonus shares by the Bank in 2016.

In 2016, the Bank vested 50% of the shares granted in January 2012, 25% of the shares granted in January 2013, and 25% of the shares granted in January 2014, equivalent to 2,018,012 shares, for a total estimated cost of SAR 36.4 million.

In 2015, the Bank vested 25% of the shares granted in January 2011, 25% of the shares granted in January 2012, and 25% of the shares granted in January 2013, equivalent to 1,481,804 shares, for a total estimated cost of SAR 30.3 million.

The Group also has an Employee Contributory Share Option Plan outstanding at the end of the year. The following table summarizes the movement in the number of subscribed shares for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

	2016	2015
Subscribed shares at the beginning of the year	**1,092,145**	1,616,436
Shares subscribed during the year	**3,972,734**	-
Shares granted during the year	**(559,535)**	-
Withdrawals during the year	**(567,944)**	(524,291)
Subscribed shares at the end of the year	**3,937,400**	1,092,145

The subscribed shares at the beginning of each year have been retroactively adjusted to give effect to the issuance of bonus shares by the Bank in 2016.

In connection with the Group’s Employee Stock Grant plan and Employee Contributory Share Option Plan, the Group purchases shares for the respective share vesting and subscription requirements. The following table summarizes the movement in the cost of the shares acquired by the Group net of the share based provision movement.

37. Employee stock option shares - continued

	Cost of shares (SAR'000)	Share based provisions (SAR'000)	Total (SAR'000)
Balances December 31, 2014	(31,551)	-	(31,551)
Cost of shares acquired	(96,580)	-	(96,580)
Share based provision and vesting / granting movement, net	32,837	38,539	71,376
Balances December 31, 2015	**(95,294)**	**38,539**	**(56,755)**
Cost of shares acquired	**(58,206)**	**-**	**(58,206)**
Share based provision and vesting / granting movement, net	**54,810**	**(2,733)**	**52,077**
Balances December 31, 2016	**(98,690)**	**35,806**	**(62,884)**

38. Tier 1 Sukuk

The Group completed the establishment of a Shari'a compliant Tier 1 Sukuk Program (the Program) in 2016. The Program has been approved by the Group's regulatory authorities and shareholders. On November 21, 2016, the Bank issued SAR 500 million under the Program.

The Tier 1 Sukuk securities are perpetual with no fixed redemption dates and represent an undivided ownership interest in the Sukuk assets, constituting an unsecured conditional and subordinated obligation of the Group classified under equity. However, the Group has the exclusive right to redeem or call the Tier 1 Sukuk debt securities in a specific period of time, subject to the terms and conditions stipulated in the Program.

The applicable profit rate on the Tier 1 Sukuk debt is payable semi-annual in arrears on each periodic distribution date, except upon the occurrence of a non-pay payment event or non-payment election by the Group, whereby the Group may at its sole discretion (subject to certain terms and conditions) elect not to make any distributions. Such a non-payment event or non-payment election are not considered to be an event of default and the amounts not paid thereof shall not be cumulative or compound with any future distributions.

39. Comparative figures

Certain prior year figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation as fallows.

	Prior year reported balances (SAR'000)	Reclassi-fications (SAR'000)	Prior year reclassified balances (SAR'000)
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with SAMA	4,086,987	-	4,086,987
Due from banks and other financial institutions	6,405,783	4,480	6,410,263
Investments, net	18,842,327	140,644	18,982,971
Loans and advances, net	60,024,979	243,827	60,268,806
Investments in associates	939,022	-	939,022
Property, equipment, and intangibles, net	1,021,564	-	1,021,564
Positive fair values of derivatives	1,286,895	248	1,287,143
Other real estate	-	152,836	152,836
Other assets	1,026,162	(597,418)	428,744
Total assets	93,633,719	(55,383)	93,578,336

39. Comparative figures - continued

	Prior year reported balances (SAR'000)	Reclassi-fications (SAR'000)	Prior year reclassified balances (SAR'000)
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	5,321,488	7,660	5,329,148
Customer deposits	70,328,812	189,670	70,518,482
Term loans	2,000,000	11,221	2,011,221
Subordinated debt	2,000,000	(200)	1,999,800
Negative fair values of derivatives	1,000,672	-	1,000,672
Other liabilities	946,285	(263,734)	682,551
Total liabilities	81,597,257	(55,383)	81,541,874
Total equity	12,036,462	-	12,036,462
Total liabilities and equity	93,633,719	(55,383)	93,578,336

The reclassifications include accrued commission receivable and payable which were previously reported in other assets and other liabilities, respectively, and which were reclassified and added to the corresponding commission earning assets or commission bearing liabilities, respectively. Also reclassified from other liabilities was deferred loan fees which was reclassified against loans and advances, net. Other real estate included in other assets was reclassified to a separate financial statement line item. There were no reclassifications made affecting any of the individual components of the Group's total equity.

40. Issued IFRS but not effective

The following standards or amendments to existing standards have been issued but not yet adopted by the Group, as their effective date for adoption is after January 1, 2016. These standards are summarized below:

- Amendments to IASs'- "Disclosure Initiative" applicable from January 1, 2017.
- Amendments to IAS 12 – "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses" applicable from January 1, 2017.
- IFRS 9 - "Financial Instruments" applicable from January 1, 2018 provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, provides requirements for de-recognition of financial instruments, and incorporates revised requirements for hedge accounting that will allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in their financial statements.
- IFRS 15 - "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" applicable from January 1, 2018 sets out the requirements for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers (except for contracts that are within the scope of the Standards on leases, insurance contracts, and financial instruments).
- IFRS 16 – "Leases" applicable from January 1, 2019 sets out the new requirements of lease accounting for lessees and lessors.
- Amendments to IAS 7 – "Statement of Cash Flows", which is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. The amendments require disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flow and non-cash changes.

40. Standards or amendments to existing standards issued but not yet adopted - continued

- Amendments to IFRS 2 – "Share-based Payment", which is applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The amendments cover the measurement of cash-settled share based payments, the classification of share based payments settled net of tax withholdings, and the accounting for a modification of a share-based payment from cash settled to equity settled.

The Group is currently assessing the implication of these and the timing of adoption.

41. Board of Director's approval

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 Jumada I, 1438H, corresponding to February 19, 2017.

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