

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2013 and 2012

	Notes	2013 <u>SAR'000</u>	2012 <u>SAR'000</u>
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with SAMA	4	20,928,549	26,270,523
Due from banks and other financial institutions	5	4,438,656	3,190,989
Investments, net	6	43,538,091	36,253,852
Loans and advances, net	7	131,190,557	117,470,654
Investment in associates	8	442,297	410,172
Other real estate		437,368	458,385
Property and equipment, net	9	1,662,650	1,737,902
Other assets	10	2,608,311	4,388,361
Total assets		<u>205,246,479</u>	<u>190,180,838</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Due to banks and other financial institutions	12	7,577,980	6,162,968
Customer deposits	13	153,199,880	146,214,567
Debt securities in issue	14	4,000,000	-
Other liabilities	15	6,598,295	5,839,793
Total liabilities		<u>171,376,155</u>	<u>158,217,328</u>
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	16	15,000,000	15,000,000
Statutory reserve	17	14,328,376	13,341,600
Other reserves	18	1,184,564	1,124,855
Retained earnings		1,957,384	1,372,055
Proposed dividends	24	1,400,000	1,125,000
Total shareholders' equity		<u>33,870,324</u>	<u>31,963,510</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u>205,246,479</u>	<u>190,180,838</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

		2013	2012
	Notes	SAR'000	SAR'000
Special commission income	20	5,517,436	5,163,301
Special commission expense	20	820,436	781,830
Net special commission income		4,697,000	4,381,471
Fee and commission income, net	21	1,821,121	1,777,485
Exchange income, net		226,118	245,583
Trading losses, net		(3,557)	(5,585)
Dividend income		67,264	65,969
Gains on non-trading investments, net		144,935	207,248
Other operating income		121,141	114,094
Total operating income		7,074,022	6,786,265
Salaries and employee-related expenses	22	1,311,460	1,185,504
Rent and premises-related expenses		260,293	239,150
Depreciation of property and equipment	9	268,668	285,255
Other general and administrative expenses		721,615	624,530
Impairment charge for credit losses, net		627,418	1,179,659
Impairment charge for investments		(22,000)	(130,000)
Other operating expenses		16,247	15,536
Total operating expenses		3,183,701	3,399,634
Income from operating activities		3,890,321	3,386,631
Share in earnings of associates, net	8	56,784	79,418
Net income for the year		3,947,105	3,466,049
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in SAR)	23	2.63	2.31

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Net income for the year	3,947,105	3,466,049
Other comprehensive income:		
-Available for sale investments		
Net changes in fair value (note 18)	181,391	929,926
Net changes in fair value transferred to consolidated income statement (note 18)	(119,419)	(333,985)
	<u>61,972</u>	<u>595,941</u>
-Cash flow hedges		
Effective portion of net changes in fair value (note 18)	(1,529)	(6,395)
Net changes in fair value transferred to consolidated income statement (note 18)	(734)	(440)
	<u>(2,263)</u>	<u>(6,835)</u>
Other comprehensive income for the year	59,709	589,106
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>4,006,814</u>	<u>4,055,155</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Notes	SAR'000				Retained earnings	Proposed dividends	Total
	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Other reserves				
			Available for sale investments	Cash flow hedges			

<u>2013</u>								
Balance at the beginning of the year		15,000,000	13,341,600	1,122,592	2,263	1,372,055	1,125,000	31,963,510
Total comprehensive income		-	-	61,972	(2,263)	3,947,105	-	4,006,814
Final dividend paid - 2012	24	-	-	-	-	-	(1,125,000)	(1,125,000)
Interim dividend paid -2013	24	-	-	-	-	(975,000)	-	(975,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve	17	-	986,776	-	-	(986,776)	-	-
2013 final proposed dividend	24	-	-	-	-	(1,400,000)	1,400,000	-
Balance at the end of the year		<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>14,328,376</u>	<u>1,184,564</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,957,384</u>	<u>1,400,000</u>	<u>33,870,324</u>

<u>2012</u>								
Balance at the beginning of the year		15,000,000	12,475,088	526,651	9,098	872,518	1,275,000	30,158,355
Total comprehensive income		-	-	595,941	(6,835)	3,466,049	-	4,055,155
Final dividend paid - 2011	24	-	-	-	-	-	(1,275,000)	(1,275,000)
Interim dividend paid -2012	24	-	-	-	-	(975,000)	-	(975,000)
Transfer to statutory reserve	17	-	866,512	-	-	(866,512)	-	-
2012 final proposed dividend	24	-	-	-	-	(1,125,000)	1,125,000	-
Balance at the end of the year		<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>13,341,600</u>	<u>1,122,592</u>	<u>2,263</u>	<u>1,372,055</u>	<u>1,125,000</u>	<u>31,963,510</u>

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

	Notes	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income for the year		3,947,105	3,466,049
Adjustments to reconcile net income for the year to net cash from (used in) operating activities:			
(Accretion of discounts) on non-trading investments, net		(64,915)	(40,342)
Gains on non-trading investments, net		(144,935)	(207,248)
Depreciation of property and equipment		268,668	285,255
Share in earnings of associates, net		(56,784)	(79,418)
Impairment charge for investments		(22,000)	(130,000)
Impairment charge for credit losses, net		627,418	1,179,659
		<u>4,554,557</u>	<u>4,473,955</u>
Net (increase) decrease in operating assets:			
Statutory deposit with SAMA	4	(676,971)	66,759
Due from banks and other financial institutions maturing after three months from date of acquisition		(1,228,439)	1,705,179
Loans and advances		(14,347,321)	(5,677,549)
Other real estate		21,017	(17,489)
Other assets		1,780,050	613,912
Net increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Due to banks and other financial institutions		1,415,012	(78,980)
Customer deposits		6,985,313	6,392,067
Other liabilities		678,738	1,085,441
		<u>(818,044)</u>	<u>8,563,295</u>
Net cash (used in) from operating activities			
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sales and maturities of non-trading investments		17,488,543	32,732,289
Purchase of non-trading investments		(24,456,564)	(31,394,075)
Purchase of property and equipment, net		(193,416)	(216,324)
		<u>(7,161,437)</u>	<u>1,121,890</u>
Net cash (used in) from investing activities			
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Debt securities issued	14	4,000,000	-
Dividend and Zakat paid		(2,020,236)	(2,160,235)
		<u>1,979,764</u>	<u>(2,160,235)</u>
Net cash from (used in) financing activities			
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		22,008,689	14,483,739
		<u>16,008,972</u>	<u>22,008,689</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year			
Special commission received during the year		5,573,752	5,169,696
Special commission paid during the year		754,196	754,905
Supplemental non-cash information			
Net changes in fair value and transfer to consolidated income statement		59,709	589,106

The accompanying notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

1. GENERAL

Riyad Bank (The "Bank") is a Saudi Joint Stock Company incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, formed pursuant to the Royal Decree and the Council of Ministers' Resolution No. 91 dated 1 Jumad Al-Awal 1377H (corresponding to November 23, 1957G). The Bank operates under commercial registration No. 1010001054 dated 25 Rabi Al-Thani 1377H (corresponding to November 18, 1957G) through its 252 branches (2012: 252 branches) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a branch in London-United Kingdom, an agency in Houston-United States, and a representative office in Singapore. The Bank's Head Office is located at the following address:

Riyad Bank
P.O. Box 22622

The objective of the Bank is to provide a full range of banking and investment services. The Bank also provides to its customers Islamic (non-interest based) banking products which are approved and supervised by an independent Shariah Board established by the Bank.

During the year, the Bank's wholly owned subsidiary "Riyad Company for Insurance Agency", a Saudi limited liability company registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia under commercial registration No. 1010305632 issued on 22 Jumada II 1432 H (corresponding to March 27, 2011 G) commenced operations after receiving necessary approvals from SAMA. The objective of the new subsidiary is limited to act as an agent for selling insurance products owned and managed by another principal insurance company. Effective this year, the Bank has consolidated the financial statements of the subsidiary.

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Riyad Bank and its wholly owned subsidiaries; Riyad Capital ,Ithra Al-Riyad Real Estate Company and Riyad Company for Insurance Agency (collectively referred to as "the Group").

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

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

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention except for the measurement at fair value of derivatives and Available for Sale financial assets. In addition, financial assets or liabilities that are hedged in a fair value hedging relationship, and otherwise carried at cost, are carried at fair value to the extent of the risk being hedged.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These 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 Saudi Arabian Riyals.

d) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the management to use 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 Bank's accounting policies. Such judgements, estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including obtaining professional advices and expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant areas where management has used estimates, assumptions or exercised judgements are as follows:

i) Impairment for credit losses on loans & advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess specific and collective impairment on a quarterly basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded, the Bank makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is 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 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

d) Critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

ii) Fair value measurement

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 takes into account 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 are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the 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 reporting period.

iii Impairment of available-for-sale investments

The Bank exercises judgement in considering impairment on the Available for sale equity investments. This includes determination of a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price. In addition, the Bank 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 date to assess whether they are impaired. This requires similar judgement as applied to individual assessment of loans and advances.

iv Classification of held-to-maturity investments

The Bank follows the guidance of IAS 39 on classifying non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as held-to-maturity. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below.

a) Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies used in the preparation of these annual consolidated financial statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 except for the adoption of the following new standards and other amendments to existing standards mentioned below which has had an insignificant financial impact on the annual consolidated financial statements of the Group.

i) New standards

- IFRS 10 Consolidated financial statements: IFRS 10 replaces the requirements previously contained in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and SIC-12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. The Standard introduces a single consolidation model for all entities based on control, irrespective of the nature of the investee (i.e. whether an entity is controlled through voting rights of investors or through other contractual arrangements as is common in 'Special Purpose Entities').
- IFRS 11 Joint arrangements: IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures. The Standard requires a party to a joint arrangement to determine the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations and then account for those rights and obligations in accordance with that type of joint arrangement.
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: The Standard requires the extensive disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
- IFRS 13 Fair value measurements: The Standard replaces the guidance on fair value measurement in existing IFRS accounting literature with a single standard. The IFRS defines fair value, provides guidance on how to determine fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. However, IFRS 13 does not change the requirements regarding which items should be measured or disclosed at fair value.

ii) Amendments to existing standards

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements: amends IAS 1 to revise the way other comprehensive income is presented.
- Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosure: Amends the disclosure requirements in IFRS 7 to require information about all recognised financial instruments that are set off in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32 and also require disclosure of information about recognised financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and agreements even if they are not set off under IAS 32.
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits – Amendments: The amendments to IAS 19 remove the option to defer the recognition of actuarial gains and losses, i.e., the corridor mechanism. All changes in the value of defined benefit plans will be recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (2011): The Standard now only deals with the requirements for separate financial statements, which have been carried over largely unamended from IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. Requirements for consolidated financial statements are now contained in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements.
- IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011): The majority of these revisions result from the incorporation of Joint ventures into IAS 28 (2011) and the fundamental approach to accounting for equity accounted investments has not changed.

iii) The IASB has published Annual Improvements to IFRSs The 2009-2011 cycle of improvements that contain amendments to the following standards with consequential amendments to other standards:

- IFRS 1 - First time adoption of IFRS: Repeated application of IFRS 1 and borrowing cost exemption;
- IAS 1 – Presentation of financial statements: Comparative information beyond minimum requirements and presentation of the opening statement of financial position and related notes;
- IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment: Classification of servicing equipment;
- IAS 32 – Financial instruments presentation: Income tax consequences of distributions;
- IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting: Segment assets and liabilities.

b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Riyadh Bank and its subsidiaries drawn upto 31 December each year. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as that of the Bank, using consistent accounting policies.

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

Balances between the Bank and its subsidiaries, and any income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The Bank is party to certain special purpose entities (SPEs), primarily for the purpose of facilitation of certain Shariah compliant financing arrangements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

c) Settlement date accounting

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on the settlement date. The Bank accounts for any change in fair value between the trade and the reporting date in the same way as it accounts for the acquired assets. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial instruments that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

d) Investments in associates

An associate is an entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, over which the investor has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. Investments in associates are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. The equity method is a method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of net assets of the investee. The profit or loss of the investor includes the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee. Distribution received from the investee reduces the carrying amount of the investment.

e) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivative financial instruments, including foreign exchange contracts, special commission rate swaps and currency options (both written and purchased), are measured at fair value. 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 models 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 consolidated income statement and disclosed in trading income/ loss. Derivatives held for trading also include those derivatives which do not qualify for hedge accounting described below.

(ii) Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments in qualifying hedging relationships.

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 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 is 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 the inception of the hedge, the risk management objective and strategy is documented, including the identification of the hedging instrument, the related hedged item, the nature of risk being hedged, and how the Bank 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 ongoing basis.

a) Fair value hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the change in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or a firm commitment that could affect income statement, any gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instruments to fair value is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement. The related portion of the hedged item is adjusted against the carrying amount of the hedged item and recognised in the consolidated income statement. For hedged items measured at amortised cost, where the fair value hedge of a special 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 yield basis. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement.

b) Cash flow hedges

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of a variability of cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or a liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction that could affect 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 immediately 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. Where the hedged forecasted 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

(ii) Hedge accounting

b) Cash flow hedges

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, or the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur or the Bank revokes the designation. At that point of time, any cumulative gain or loss on the cash flow hedging instrument that was recognised in other comprehensive income is retained until the forecasted transaction occurs. Where the hedged forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is transferred to the consolidated income statement for the period.

f) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Saudi Arabian Riyals at spot exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities at the year-end, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into Saudi Arabian Riyals at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Foreign exchange gains or losses on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the consolidated income statement. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Translation gains or losses on non-monetary items carried at fair value are included as part of the fair value adjustment either in the consolidated income statement or in equity, depending on the underlying financial asset.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

The assets and liabilities of overseas branch are translated at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date. The income and expenses of overseas branch are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. All exchange differences, if significant, are recognised in other comprehensive income. These differences are transferred to consolidated income statement at the time of disposal of foreign operations. All insignificant differences are included in the consolidated income statement.

g) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in the consolidated statement of financial position when the entity has a legal currently enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and when the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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

h) Revenue recognition

i) Special commission income and expenses

Special commission income and expense for all special commission bearing financial instruments, except for those classified as held for trading or designated at fair value through income statement (FVIS), are recognised in the consolidated income statement using the effective yield basis. The effective yield is the rate that exactly 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 Bank estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of the 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 recognised using the original effective yield applied to the new carrying amount.

The calculation of the effective yield includes all fees and points paid or received, 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 financial asset or liability.

ii) Fee and commission income

Fees and commissions are recognised when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred and, together with the related direct cost, are recognised as an adjustment to the effective yield on the loan. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contracts, usually on a time-proportionate basis. Fee received on asset management, wealth management, financial planning, custody services and other similar services that are provided over an extended period of time, are recognised over the period when the service is being provided.

iii) Others

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Exchange income/ loss is recognised when earned/ incurred. Results arising from trading activities include gains and losses from changes in fair value and related special commission income or expense for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

i) Sale and repurchase agreements

Assets sold with a simultaneous commitment to repurchase at a specified future date (repos) continue to be recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position and are measured in accordance with related accounting policies for investments held as FVIS, Available for sale, Held to maturity and Other investments held at amortised cost. The counterparty liability for amounts received under these agreements is included in "Due to banks and other financial institutions" or "Customers' deposits", as appropriate. The difference between sale and repurchase prices is treated as special commission expense and is accrued over the life of the repo agreement on an effective special commission rate basis. Assets purchased with a corresponding commitment to resell at a specified future date (reverse repos), are not recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, as the Bank does not obtain control over the assets.

Amounts paid under these agreements are included in "Cash and balances with SAMA" or "Due from banks and other financial institutions" as appropriate. The difference between purchase and resale prices is treated as special commission income and accrued over the life of the reverse repo agreement on an effective yield basis.

j) Investments

All investment securities are initially recognised at fair value, including incremental direct transaction cost except for investments held as Fair Value through Income Statement (FVIS) and are subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either held to maturity, FVIS, Available for sale or other investments held at amortised cost. Premiums are amortised and discounts accreted using the effective yield basis and are taken to special commission income.

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

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, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models if possible. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.

Following recognition, subsequent transfers between the various classes of investments are not ordinarily permissible except in accordance with amendments in IAS 39 (refer note 6). The subsequent period-end reporting values for each class of investment are determined on the basis as set out in the following paragraphs:

i) Held as FVIS

Investments in this category are classified at initial recognition as either investment held for trading or those upon initial recognition designated as FVIS. Investments classified as trading are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in short term.

After initial recognition, investments at FVIS are measured at fair value and any change in the fair value is recognised in the consolidated income statement for the period in which it arises. Transaction costs, if any, are not added to the fair value measurement at initial recognition of FVIS investments. Special commission income and dividend income on investment securities held as FVIS are reflected as trading income.

ii) Available for sale

Available for sale investments are non-derivative financial instruments and include equity and debt securities that are either designated as AFS or not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Available for sale investments are those equity and debt securities intended to be held for an unspecified period of time, 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 subsequently measured at fair value. 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 recognised directly in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is included in the consolidated income statement.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Investments (continued)

iii) Other investments held at amortised cost

Investment securities with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as "Other investments held at amortised cost". Such investments whose fair values have not been hedged are stated at amortised cost using effective yield basis, less provision for impairment. Any gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement when the investment is derecognised or impaired.

iv) Held to maturity

Investments having fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity and that the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, are classified as held to maturity. Held to maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment in value. Amortised 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 recognised in the consolidated income statement when the investment is derecognised or impaired.

Investments classified as held to maturity cannot ordinarily be sold or reclassified without impacting the Bank'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.

k) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are non-derivative financial assets originated or acquired by the Bank with fixed or determinable payments. Loans and advances are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. They are derecognised 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 directly attributable transaction costs associated with the loans and advances. Loans and advances originated or acquired by the Bank that are not quoted in an active market, are stated at amortised cost. For presentation purposes, allowance for credit losses is deducted from loans and advances.

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 carried at amortized cost may be impaired. 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 anticipated cash flows, is recognised for changes in its carrying amounts.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the group on the terms that the Bank would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of active market for a security or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers.

It may also include instances where Bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank, in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realizing the security, if held.

When a financial asset is uncollectible, it is written off against the related provision for impairment either directly by a charge to consolidated income statement or through impairment allowance 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 recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the consolidated income statement in impairment charge for credit losses.

Loans whose terms have been renegotiated are no longer considered to be past due. Restructuring policies and practices are based on indicators or criteria, which indicate that payment will most likely continue. The loans continue to be subject to an individual or collective impairment assessment, calculated using the loan's original effective yield rate. Consumer loans are charged off when they become 180 days past due.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

l) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

i) Impairment of financial assets held at amortised cost

In case of financial instruments held at amortised cost or held to maturity, the Bank assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on same criteria as explained above.

A specific provision for credit losses due to impairment of a loan or any other financial asset held at amortised cost is established if there is objective evidence that the Bank 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.

The Bank also considers evidence of impairment at a collective assets level. The collective provision is based on deterioration in the internal grading or external credit ratings, allocated to the borrower or group of borrowers, the current economic climate in which the borrowers operate and the experience and historical default patterns that are embedded in the components of the credit portfolio.

ii) Impairment of Available for sale financial assets

In the case of debt instruments classified as Available for sale, the Bank assesses individually whether there is objective evidence of impairment based on the same criteria as explained above. However, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised 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 credit event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the consolidated income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through 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. The impairment loss cannot be reversed through consolidated income statement as long as the asset continues to be recognised i.e. any increase in fair value after impairment has been recorded can only be recognised in equity. On derecognition, any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in shareholders' equity is included in the consolidated income statement for the year.

m) Other real estate

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

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 recognised as income together with any gain/ loss on disposal.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Property and equipment

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

Buildings	33 years
Improvements and decoration of premises	over the lower of the lease period or 5 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 to 20 years
Computer hardware	5 years
Software programs and automation projects	3 to 5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years

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

o) Financial liabilities

All money market deposits, customer deposits and debt securities in issue are initially recognised at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequently, all special commission-bearing financial liabilities other than those held at FVIS or where fair values have been hedged are measured at amortised cost. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium. Premiums are amortised 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 resultant gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. For financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, any gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement when derecognised.

p) Guarantee contracts

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

q) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when a reliable estimate can be made by the Bank 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.

r) Accounting for leases

Leases entered into by the Group as a lessee, are operating leases. 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 recognised as an expense in the period in which termination takes place.

s) 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, balances with SAMA excluding statutory deposits, and due from banks and other financial institutions maturing within three months from the date of acquisition.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

t) Derecognition of financial instruments

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

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

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

u) End of service benefits

Benefits payable to the employees of the Bank at the end of their services are accrued in accordance with the guidelines set by the Saudi Arabian Labor Regulations and are included in other liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

v) Zakat

Under Saudi Arabian Zakat and Income Tax Laws, Zakat is the liabilities of shareholders. Zakat is computed on the shareholders' equity or net income using the basis defined under the Zakat regulations. Zakat is not charged to the Group's consolidated income statement as they are deducted from the dividends paid to the shareholders.

w) Investment management services

The Group offers investment services to its customers, which include management of certain investment funds. Fees earned are disclosed under related party transactions. 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.

x) Non-interest based banking products

In addition, to the conventional banking, the Bank offers its customers certain non-interest based banking products, which are approved by its Shariah Board. These products include Murabaha, Tawaraq, Istisna'a and Ijara. These banking products are accounted for using IFRS and are in conformity with the accounting policies described in these consolidated financial statements.

- i) Murabaha is an agreement whereby the Bank sells to a customer a commodity or an asset, which the bank 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

x) Non-interest based banking products (continued)

- ii) Ijarah is a an agreement whereby the Bank, 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.
- iii) Tawaraq is a form of Murabaha transactions where the Bank purchases a commodity and sells it to the customer. The customer sells the underlying commodity at spot and uses the proceeds for his financing requirements.

4. CASH AND BALANCES WITH SAMA

	2013	2012
	<u>SAR'000</u>	<u>SAR'000</u>
Cash in hand and other balances	3,486,750	2,847,695
Statutory deposit	7,573,799	6,896,828
Reverse repos with SAMA	9,868,000	16,526,000
Total	<u><u>20,928,549</u></u>	<u><u>26,270,523</u></u>

In accordance with the Banking Control Law and regulations issued by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (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 deposit with SAMA is not available to finance the Bank's day-to-day operations and therefore is not part of cash and cash equivalents (note 25).

5. DUE FROM BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2013	2012
	<u>SAR'000</u>	<u>SAR'000</u>
Current accounts	211,380	359,916
Money market placements	4,227,276	2,831,073
Total	<u><u>4,438,656</u></u>	<u><u>3,190,989</u></u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

6. INVESTMENTS, NET

a) Investment securities are classified as follows:

i) Held as FVIS

On September 1, 2008, the Group reclassified investments held in trading portfolio reported under its investments at fair value through income statement ("FVIS") category to the available for sale category.

The carrying and fair value of these reclassified investments as at December 31, 2013 was SAR 3,715 million (December 31, 2012: SAR 3,794 million).

Had the reclassification not occurred, the consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2013, would have included unrealised fair value gain on such reclassified investments amounting to SAR 221 million (31 December 2012: unrealised fair value gain SAR 369 million).

ii) Available for sale

SAR'000

	Domestic		International		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Fixed rate securities	-	23,972	11,417,605	11,424,917	11,417,605	11,448,889
Floating rate securities	-	-	1,596,282	1,699,530	1,596,282	1,699,530
Mutual funds	373,765	235,498	1,875,083	1,982,354	2,248,848	2,217,852
Equities	1,385,232	1,173,749	114,426	75,490	1,499,658	1,249,239
Available for sale, net	1,758,997	1,433,219	15,003,396	15,182,291	16,762,393	16,615,510

International investments above includes investment portfolios of SAR 11.5 billion (2012: SAR 12.3 billion) which are externally managed.

iii) Other investments held at amortised cost

SAR'000

	Domestic		International		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Fixed rate securities	20,031,824	10,568,837	2,180,787	2,137,120	22,212,611	12,705,957
Floating rate securities	3,328,278	2,836,162	548,867	-	3,877,145	2,836,162
Other investments held at amortised cost	23,360,102	13,404,999	2,729,654	2,137,120	26,089,756	15,542,119

iv) Held to maturity

SAR'000

	Domestic		International		Total	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Fixed rate securities	142,424	187,779	509,720	3,908,444	652,144	4,096,223
Floating rate securities	-	-	33,798	-	33,798	-
Held to maturity	142,424	187,779	543,518	3,908,444	685,942	4,096,223
Investments, net	25,261,523	15,025,997	18,276,568	21,227,855	43,538,091	36,253,852

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

6. INVESTMENTS, NET (continued)

b) The analysis of the composition of investments is as follows:

SAR '000'	2013			2012		
	Quoted	Unquoted*	Total	Quoted	Unquoted*	Total
Fixed rate securities	15,347,948	18,934,412	34,282,360	13,593,765	14,657,304	28,251,069
Floating rate securities	5,507,225	-	5,507,225	4,236,492	299,200	4,535,692
Equities	1,366,649	173,690	1,540,339	1,119,429	170,335	1,289,764
Mutual funds	2,248,848	-	2,248,848	2,217,852	-	2,217,852
Allowance for impairment	-	(40,681)	(40,681)	-	(40,525)	(40,525)
Investments, net	24,470,670	19,067,421	43,538,091	21,167,538	15,086,314	36,253,852

*Unquoted fixed rate securities include Treasury Bills of SAR 17.3 billion (2012: SAR 8.7 billion)

c) The analysis of unrealised gains and losses and the fair values of other investments held at amortised cost, and held to maturity investments, is as follows:

i) Other investments held at amortised cost

SAR '000'	2013				2012			
	Carrying value	Gross unrealised gain	Gross unrealised loss	Fair value	Carrying value	Gross unrealised gain	Gross unrealised loss	Fair value
Fixed rate securities	22,212,611	221,836	(128,486)	22,305,961	12,705,957	193,101	(33,683)	12,865,375
Floating rate securities	3,877,145	250,418	-	4,127,563	2,836,162	119,584	-	2,955,746
Total	26,089,756	472,254	(128,486)	26,433,524	15,542,119	312,685	(33,683)	15,821,121

ii) Held to maturity

SAR '000's	2013				2012			
	Carrying value	Gross unrealised gain	Gross unrealised loss	Fair value	Carrying value	Gross unrealised gain	Gross unrealised loss	Fair value
Fixed rate securities	652,144	8,854	-	660,998	4,096,223	21,055	-	4,117,278
Floating rate securities	33,798	222	-	34,020	-	-	-	-
Total	685,942	9,076	-	695,018	4,096,223	21,055	-	4,117,278

d) Credit quality of investments

SAR '000'	2013				2012			
	Fixed rate securities	Floating rate securities	Others	Total	Fixed rate securities	Floating rate securities	Others	Total
Grade A- and above	29,015,618	3,006,073	-	32,021,691	23,114,882	3,150,591	-	26,265,473
Lower than A-	4,771,161	525,575	-	5,296,736	3,893,964	491,595	-	4,385,559
Unrated	495,581	1,975,577	3,748,506	6,219,664	1,242,223	893,506	3,467,091	5,602,820
Total	34,282,360	5,507,225	3,748,506	43,538,091	28,251,069	4,535,692	3,467,091	36,253,852

Lower than A- comprises mainly of bonds rated BBB and BB. The unrated investments category mainly comprises of mutual funds and equities.

e) The analysis of investments by counter-party is as follows:

	2013	2012
	SAR '000	SAR '000
Government and quasi Government	25,401,932	16,526,723
Corporate	8,700,072	8,847,365
Banks and other financial institutions	9,436,087	10,879,764
Total	43,538,091	36,253,852

Investments include SAR 1,148 million (2012: SAR 1,648 million), which have been pledged under repurchase agreements with banks and customers (note 19 d). The market value of such investments is SAR 1,149 million (2012: SAR 1,647 million).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

6. INVESTMENTS, NET (continued)

f) Movements of allowance for impairment on available for sale equity investments:

	2013 SAR '000	2012 SAR '000
Balance at beginning of the year	40,525	40,452
Other movements	156	73
Balance at end of the year	<u>40,681</u>	<u>40,525</u>

7. LOANS AND ADVANCES, NET

a) Loans and advances held at amortised cost

These comprise the following:

2013 SAR'000	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Consumer loans	Commercial loans	Others	Total
Performing loans and advances, gross	8,560,075	886,824	33,301,278	88,820,236	289,317	131,857,730
Non-performing loans and advances, net	174,149	-	-	1,076,212	14,161	1,264,522
Total Loans and advances	8,734,224	886,824	33,301,278	89,896,448	303,478	133,122,252
Allowance for impairment	(96,154)	-	-	(755,136)	(8,056)	(859,346)
Total	8,638,070	886,824	33,301,278	89,141,312	295,422	132,262,906
Portfolio provision						(1,072,349)
Loans and advances held at amortised cost, net						<u>131,190,557</u>

2012 SAR'000	Overdrafts	Credit cards	Consumer loans	Commercial loans	Others	Total
Performing loans and advances, gross	8,796,369	754,682	29,857,170	78,134,827	432,164	117,975,212
Non-performing loans and advances, net	160,339	-	-	1,845,786	31,009	2,037,134
Total Loans and advances	8,956,708	754,682	29,857,170	79,980,613	463,173	120,012,346
Allowance for impairment	(61,165)	-	-	(1,386,621)	(21,557)	(1,469,343)
Total	8,895,543	754,682	29,857,170	78,593,992	441,616	118,543,003
Portfolio provision						(1,072,349)
Loans and advances held at amortised cost, net						<u>117,470,654</u>

Loans and advances, net include Islamic products of SAR 63,913 million (2012: SAR 56,818 million).

b) Movements in allowance for impairment are as follows:

2013 SAR'000	Allowances for impairment				Portfolio provision	Total
	Credit cards	Consumer loans	Commercial loans *	Total		
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	1,469,343	1,469,343	1,072,349	2,541,692
Provided during the year	72,395	361,326	681,549	1,115,270	-	1,115,270
Bad debts written off	(72,395)	(361,326)	(1,176,593)	(1,610,314)	-	(1,610,314)
Recoveries of previously provided amounts	-	-	(78,064)	(78,064)	-	(78,064)
Other movements	-	-	(36,889)	(36,889)	-	(36,889)
Balance at end of the year	-	-	859,346	859,346	1,072,349	1,931,695

2012 SAR'000	Allowances for impairment				Portfolio provision	Total
	Credit cards	Consumer loans	Commercial loans *	Total		
Balance at beginning of the year	-	-	926,195	926,195	1,072,349	1,998,544
Provided during the year	63,464	335,635	1,159,635	1,558,734	-	1,558,734
Bad debts written off	(63,464)	(335,635)	(465,269)	(864,368)	-	(864,368)
Recoveries of previously provided amounts	-	-	(103,297)	(103,297)	-	(103,297)
Other movements	-	-	(47,921)	(47,921)	-	(47,921)
Balance at end of the year	-	-	1,469,343	1,469,343	1,072,349	2,541,692

* Including overdrafts and other loans

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

7. LOANS AND ADVANCES, NET

c) Credit Quality of Loans and Advances

i) Neither past due nor impaired

	Credit cards	Consumer loans	Commercial loans*	Total
2013				
<u>SAR'000</u>				
Standard category	764,360	31,653,819	96,664,202	129,082,381
Special Mention category	-	-	965,221	965,221
Total	<u>764,360</u>	<u>31,653,819</u>	<u>97,629,423</u>	<u>130,047,602</u>
2012	Credit cards	Consumer loans	Commercial loans*	Total
<u>SAR'000</u>				
Standard category	665,929	28,308,691	86,526,245	115,500,865
Special Mention category	-	-	537,580	537,580
Total	<u>665,929</u>	<u>28,308,691</u>	<u>87,063,825</u>	<u>116,038,445</u>

Above includes past due but not impaired loans with upto 30 days ageing amounting to SAR 2,227 million as at Dec 31, 2013 (2012: SAR 4,988 million).

Standard category: A credit with very strong to satisfactory credit quality and repayment ability, where regular monitoring is carried out.

Special Mention category: A credit that requires close monitoring by management due to deterioration in the borrowers' financial condition.

Standard Category as at Dec 31, 2013 includes Commercial loans* of Very Strong Quality SAR 28,251 million (2012: SAR 25,249 million), Good Quality SAR 56,127 million (2012: SAR 49,720 million) and Satisfactory Quality SAR 12,286 million (2012: SAR 11,558 million).

* Including overdrafts and other loans

ii) Ageing of loans and advances (Past due but not impaired)

	Credit cards	Consumer loans	Commercial loans*	Total
2013				
<u>SAR'000</u>				
From 31 - 90 days	53,255	1,016,639	28,228	1,098,122
From 91 - 180 days	69,209	630,821	11,193	711,223
More than 180 days	-	-	783	783
Total	<u>122,464</u>	<u>1,647,460</u>	<u>40,204</u>	<u>1,810,128</u>
2012	Credit cards	Consumer loans	Commercial loans*	Total
<u>SAR'000</u>				
From 31 - 90 days	51,636	952,346	15,256	1,019,238
From 91 - 180 days	37,117	596,133	391	633,641
More than 180 days	-	-	283,888	283,888
Total	<u>88,753</u>	<u>1,548,479</u>	<u>299,535</u>	<u>1,936,767</u>

* Including overdrafts and other loans

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

7. LOANS AND ADVANCES, NET (continued)

d) Economic sector risk concentration for the loans and advances and allowance for impairment are as follows:

	2013				2012			
SAR '000s	Performing	Non performing, net	Allowance for impairment	Loans and advances, net	Performing	Non performing, net	Allowance for impairment	Loans and advances, net
Government and quasi Government	120,000	-	-	120,000	148,194	-	-	148,194
Banks and other financial institutions	8,222,343	-	-	8,222,343	6,071,968	-	-	6,071,968
Agriculture and fishing	978,856	17,590	(7,017)	989,429	1,125,607	19,221	(3,442)	1,141,386
Manufacturing	20,634,406	69,749	(42,403)	20,661,752	17,130,966	57,800	(30,342)	17,158,424
Mining and quarrying	4,702,138	-	-	4,702,138	3,655,486	-	-	3,655,486
Electricity, water, gas and health services	2,547,208	-	-	2,547,208	2,372,032	-	-	2,372,032
Building and construction	11,946,878	85,096	(60,738)	11,971,236	11,088,289	438,552	(341,152)	11,185,689
Commerce	37,900,253	1,056,985	(734,400)	38,222,838	34,688,503	1,441,778	(1,042,235)	35,088,046
Transportation and communication	6,127,773	10,326	(7,421)	6,130,678	6,849,406	966	(515)	6,849,857
Services	3,939,569	11,228	(6,498)	3,944,299	3,443,155	20,645	(13,712)	3,450,088
Consumer loans and credit cards	34,188,102	-	-	34,188,102	30,611,852	-	-	30,611,852
Other	550,204	13,548	(869)	562,883	789,754	58,172	(37,945)	809,981
Total	<u>131,857,730</u>	<u>1,264,522</u>	<u>(859,346)</u>	<u>132,262,906</u>	<u>117,975,212</u>	<u>2,037,134</u>	<u>(1,469,343)</u>	<u>118,543,003</u>
Portfolio provision				(1,072,349)				(1,072,349)
Loans and advances, net				<u>131,190,557</u>				<u>117,470,654</u>

e) Collateral

The Bank in the ordinary course of lending activities hold collaterals as security to mitigate credit risk in the loans and advances. These collaterals mostly include time and demand and other cash deposits, financial guarantees, local and international equities, real estate and other fixed assets. The collaterals are held mainly against commercial and consumer loans and are managed against relevant exposures at their net realizable values. Management monitors the market value of the collateral and requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement when deemed necessary.

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

Investment in associates represents the Bank's share of investment in entities where the Bank has significant influence. These investment are accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

Investment in associates represents 35% (2012: 35%) share ownership in Ajil Financial Services Company incorporated in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 21.4% (2012: 21.4%) share in ownership in Royal and Sun Alliance Insurance (Middle East) Limited E.C., incorporated in Bahrain and 19.9% (2012: 19.9%) share ownership and Board representation in Al-Alamiya for Cooperative Insurance Company incorporated in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

9. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

	Land and buildings	Improvements and decoration of premises	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Computer hardware, software programs and automation projects	Motor vehicles	Total 2013	Total 2012
SAR' 000							
Cost							
Balance at beginning of the year	1,362,180	708,381	361,418	1,991,292	2,830	4,426,101	4,217,166
Additions	717	46,606	15,193	131,904	-	194,420	216,388
Disposals	(950)	(4,317)	(3,297)	(2,173)	(1,917)	(12,654)	(7,453)
Balance at end of the year	<u>1,361,947</u>	<u>750,670</u>	<u>373,314</u>	<u>2,121,023</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>4,607,867</u>	<u>4,426,101</u>
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation							
Balance at beginning of the year	444,651	581,733	294,864	1,364,121	2,830	2,688,199	2,410,333
Charge for the year	21,335	53,321	25,108	168,904	-	268,668	285,255
Disposals	-	(4,288)	(3,272)	(2,173)	(1,917)	(11,650)	(7,389)
Balance at end of the year	<u>465,986</u>	<u>630,766</u>	<u>316,700</u>	<u>1,530,852</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>2,945,217</u>	<u>2,688,199</u>
Net book value							
As at December 31, 2013	<u>895,961</u>	<u>119,904</u>	<u>56,614</u>	<u>590,171</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,662,650</u>	
As at December 31, 2012	<u>917,529</u>	<u>126,648</u>	<u>66,554</u>	<u>627,171</u>	<u>-</u>		<u>1,737,902</u>

Land and buildings; and improvements and decoration of premises include work in progress as at December 31, 2013 amounting to SAR nil (2012: SAR 5.8 million); and SAR 17.6 million (2012: SAR 3.4 million), respectively.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

10. OTHER ASSETS

	2013 <u>SAR'000</u>	2012 <u>SAR'000</u>
Accrued special commission receivable		
- banks and other financial institutions	4,886	2,477
- investments	194,533	218,305
- loans and advances	333,329	363,583
- other	469	5,168
Total accrued special commission receivable	<u>533,217</u>	<u>589,533</u>
Accounts receivable	171,334	255,184
Positive fair value of derivatives (note 11)	365,346	2,398,422
Other	1,538,414	1,145,222
Total	<u>2,608,311</u>	<u>4,388,361</u>

11. DERIVATIVES

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank utilizes the following derivative financial instruments for both 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 special commission rate payments in a single currency without exchanging principal. For currency swaps, principal, fixed and floating commission payments are exchanged in different currencies.

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) 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.

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 favourable movements in prices, rates or indices. Arbitrage involves identifying pricing anomalies in different markets and products, with the expectation of profiting from price differentials between markets or products.

Held for hedging purposes

The Bank adopted a comprehensive system for the measurement and management of risk. Part of the risk management process involves managing the Bank's exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and special commission rates to reduce its exposure to currency and special commission rate risks to acceptable levels as determined by the Board of Directors 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 monitored on a daily basis and hedging strategies are used to ensure positions are maintained within the established limits. The Board of Directors have also 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 used to reduce special commission rate gap within the established limits.

As part of its asset and liability management, the Bank uses derivatives for hedging purposes in order to adjust its own exposure to currency and special commission rate risks. This is generally achieved by hedging specific transactions as well as strategic hedging against overall consolidated statement of financial position exposures. Strategic hedging, other than portfolio hedges for special commission rate risks, does not qualify for special hedge accounting and the related derivatives are accounted for as held for trading.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

11. DERIVATIVES (continued)

Held for hedging purposes (continued)

Fair value hedges

The Bank uses special commission rate swaps to hedge against the special commission rate risk arising from specifically identified fixed special commission rate exposures.

Cash flow hedges

The Bank is exposed to variability in future special commission cash flows on non-trading assets and liabilities which bear special commission rate at a variable rate. The Bank uses special commission rate swaps as cash flow hedges of these special commission rate risks.

There were no cash flow hedges as at 31 December 2013. Below is the schedule indicating as at 31 December 2012, the periods when the cash flows arising from the hedged item are expected to occur and when they are expected to affect profit or loss:

2012 SAR'000	Within 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years
Cash inflows (assets)	546	-	-
Cash outflows (liabilities)	-	-	-
Net cash inflow	546	-	-

The table below shows the positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments held, together with their 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 reflect the amounts of future cash flows involved. These notional amounts, therefore, are neither indicative of the Bank's exposure to credit risk, which is generally limited to the positive fair value of the derivatives, nor market risk.

2013 SAR'000	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount total	Notional amounts by term to maturity			
				Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Monthly average
Held for trading:							
Special commission rate swaps	137	(133)	390,096	351,310	38,786	-	564,950
Forward foreign exchange contracts	364,096	(89,473)	66,398,305	42,371,779	24,026,526	-	69,149,500
Currency options	1,113	(1,044)	4,617,891	1,057,297	2,884,649	675,945	13,300,384
Commodity options	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Held as fair value hedges:							
Special commission rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Held as cash flow hedges:							
Special commission rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,333
Total	365,346	(90,650)	71,406,292	43,780,386	26,949,961	675,945	83,048,167

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

11. DERIVATIVES (continued)

2012 SAR'000	Positive fair value	Negative fair value	Notional amount total	Notional amounts by term to maturity			Monthly average
				Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	
Held for trading:							
Special commission rate swaps	372	(551)	589,852	437,916	75,011	76,925	905,314
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2,191,422	(118,078)	67,515,005	57,984,049	9,377,353	153,603	88,821,049
Currency options	205,099	(204,962)	32,472,428	15,492,638	13,300,891	3,678,899	32,647,014
Commodity options	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,061
Held as fair value hedges:							
Special commission rate swaps	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Held as cash flow hedges:							
Special commission rate swaps	1,529	-	100,000	-	100,000	-	472,250
Total	2,398,422	(323,591)	100,677,285	73,914,603	22,853,255	3,909,427	123,106,688

There were no cash or fair value hedges as at 31 December 2013. The table below shows a summary of hedged items, the nature of the risk being hedged, the hedging instrument and its fair value as at 31 December 2012.:

2012 SAR '000	Fair value	Hedge inception value	Risk	Hedging instrument	Positive fair value	Negative fair value
Description of hedged items						
Floating rate notes	100,000	100,000	Cash flow	Special commission rate swaps	1,529	-
Fixed special commission rate loans	-	-	Fair value	Special commission rate swaps	-	-

The net gains on the hedging instruments for fair value hedge is SAR nil (2012: net gain of SAR 3.87 million). The net losses on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is SAR nil (2012: net loss of SAR 6.81 million).

Reconciliation of movements in the other reserve of cash flow hedges:

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Balance at beginning of the year	2,263	9,098
Losses from changes in fair value recognised directly in equity	(1,529)	(6,395)
Gains removed from equity and included in consolidated income statement	(734)	(440)
Balance at end of the year	-	2,263

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

12. DUE TO BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Current accounts	834,343	1,103,220
Money market deposits	6,743,637	5,059,748
Total	7,577,980	6,162,968

Money market deposits include deposits against sales of fixed rate bonds of SAR 245 million (2012: SAR nil) with agreement to repurchase the same at fixed future dates.

13. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Demand	67,555,265	67,525,144
Saving	281,760	301,758
Time	75,175,644	71,035,977
Other	10,187,211	7,351,688
Total	153,199,880	146,214,567

Time deposits include deposits against sales of bonds of SAR 908 million (2012: SAR 1,500 million) with agreement to repurchase the same at fixed future dates. Other customers' deposits include SAR 2,667 million (2012: SAR 2,427 million) of margins held for irrevocable commitments.

Time deposits include non-interest based deposits of SAR 30,402 million (2012: SAR 22,706 million).

The above include foreign currency deposits as follows:

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Demand	2,436,216	3,322,914
Saving	172	228
Time	19,626,623	19,152,189
Other	432,032	374,362
Total	22,495,043	22,849,693

14. DEBT SECURITIES IN ISSUE

During November 2013, the Bank issued SAR 4,000 million Senior debt (Sukuk). These are SAR denominated and have maturity date of Nov 11, 2020 and are callable after 5 years, subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement.

15. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Accrued special commission payable		
– banks and other financial institutions	4,044	3,483
– customer deposits	298,313	241,920
– debt securities in issue	9,286	-
Total accrued special commission payable	311,643	245,403
Accounts payable	1,690,436	1,510,401
Negative fair value of derivatives (note 11)	90,650	323,591
Other*	4,505,566	3,760,398
Total	6,598,295	5,839,793

*Includes items in transit which are cleared in the normal course of business

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

16. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorised, issued and fully-paid share capital of the Bank consist of 1,500 million shares of SAR 10 each (2012:1,500 million shares of SAR 10 each).

On January 29, 2014, the Board of Directors has decided to approach the relevant regulatory authorities for their approval to double the Bank's share capital from SAR 15,000 million to SAR 30,000 million, by issuing additional 1,500 million bonus shares to its shareholders (one bonus share for each existing share), so that total shares will accordingly increase from 1,500 million shares to 3,000 million shares, by transferring all of the statutory reserve at December 31, 2013, and a part of the retained earnings as of that date. This is subject to the approval of the relevant authorities and the Bank's shareholders in an Extra ordinary General Assembly.

17. 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 the statutory reserve until this reserve equals the paid up capital of the Bank. Accordingly, SAR 986.8 million has been transferred from 2013 net income (2012: SAR 866.5 million). The statutory reserve is not currently available for distribution.

18. OTHER RESERVES

2013 SAR'000s	Cash flow hedges	Available for sale	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	2,263	1,122,592	1,124,855
Net change in fair value	(1,529)	181,391	179,862
Transfer to consolidated income statement	(734)	(119,419)	(120,153)
Net movement during the year	(2,263)	61,972	59,709
Balance at end of the year	-	1,184,564	1,184,564
2012 SAR'000s	Cash flow hedges	Available for sale	Total
Balance at beginning of the year	9,098	526,651	535,749
Net change in fair value	(6,395)	929,926	923,531
Transfer to consolidated income statement	(440)	(333,985)	(334,425)
Net movement during the year	(6,835)	595,941	589,106
Balance at end of the year	2,263	1,122,592	1,124,855

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Legal proceedings

As at December 31, 2013 there were legal proceedings of routine nature outstanding against the Bank. No provision has been made as management and in-house legal adviser believes that it is unlikely that any significant loss will arise.

b) Capital commitments

As at December 31, 2013 the Bank had capital commitments of SAR 83.9 million (2012: SAR 66.4 million). This includes computer hardware, software, automation projects, construction and equipment purchases.

c) Credit related commitments and contingencies

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantee and standby letters of credit, which represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank 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 Bank does not generally expect the third party to draw funds under the agreement. Documentary letters of credit, which are written undertakings by the Bank on behalf of a customer authorizing a third party to draw drafts on the Bank 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 Bank to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Bank 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 Bank 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

c) Credit related commitments and contingencies (continued)

(i) The contractual maturity structure for the Bank's commitments and contingencies are as follows:

2013 SAR'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit	12,683,180	4,308,638	856,544	-	17,848,362
Letters of guarantee	10,833,290	22,527,789	27,948,631	3,838,905	65,148,615
Acceptances	2,338,655	121,786	5,144	-	2,465,585
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	388,876	1,014,033	6,021,710	6,866,099	14,290,718
Total	26,244,001	27,972,246	34,832,029	10,705,004	99,753,280
2012 SAR'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Letters of credit	8,816,039	4,218,435	466,398	-	13,500,872
Letters of guarantee	12,283,364	25,431,476	17,287,737	375,582	55,378,159
Acceptances	2,491,548	146,971	4,898	-	2,643,417
Irrevocable commitments to extend credit	1,103,229	639,794	4,155,290	2,665,152	8,563,465
Total	24,694,180	30,436,676	21,914,323	3,040,734	80,085,913

The outstanding unused portion of non-firm commitments as at December 31, 2013 which can be revoked unilaterally at any time by the Bank, amounts to SAR 87,427 million (2012: SAR 72,449 million).

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

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Government and quasi government	3,262,575	1,125,000
Corporate	72,797,390	59,518,177
Banks and other financial institutions	23,693,315	19,442,736
Total	99,753,280	80,085,913

d) Assets pledged

Assets pledged as collateral with other financial institutions and customers are as follows:

	2013		2012	
	Assets	Related liabilities	Assets	Related liabilities
	SAR'000	SAR'000	SAR'000	SAR'000
Other investments held at amortised cost and available for sale (note 6,12 and 13)	1,148,026	1,152,403	1,648,185	1,500,000

These transactions are conducted under the terms that are usual and customary to standard lending and securities borrowing and lending activities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

e) Operating lease commitments

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

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Less than 1 year	9,497	12,886
1 to 5 years	28,894	30,321
Over 5 years	9,036	14,155
Total	47,427	57,362

20. SPECIAL COMMISSION INCOME AND EXPENSE

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Special commission income		
Investments		
- Available for sale	405,479	408,191
- Other investments held at amortised cost	305,023	238,754
- Held to maturity	15,314	96,821
	725,816	743,766
Due from banks and other financial institutions	31,549	43,585
Loans and advances	4,760,071	4,375,950
Total	5,517,436	5,163,301
	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Special commission expense		
Due to banks and other financial institutions	29,108	46,090
Customer deposits	782,042	735,740
Debt securities in issue	9,286	-
Total	820,436	781,830

21. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME, NET

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Fee and commission income:		
- Share brokerage and fund management	348,985	365,262
- Trade finance and corporate finance and advisory	1,322,698	1,253,310
- Other banking services	576,578	568,821
Total fee and commission income	2,248,261	2,187,393
Fee and commission expense:		
- Banking cards and share brokerage	329,601	325,557
- Other banking services	97,539	84,351
Total fee and commission expense	427,140	409,908
Fee and commission income, net	1,821,121	1,777,485

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

22. STAFF COMPENSATION

The following table summarizes the Bank's employee categories defined in accordance with SAMA's rules on compensation practices and includes the total amounts of fixed and variable compensation paid to employees during the year ended Dec 31, 2013 and 2012, and the forms of such payments.

Categories (SAR 000's)	Number of employees		Fixed compensation		Variable compensation		Total compensation	
	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012
Senior executives requiring SAMA no objections	25	29	27,753	30,708	8,095	8,468	35,848	39,176
Employees engaged in risk taking activities	426	290	99,556	75,755	21,217	18,864	120,773	94,619
Employees engaged in control functions	431	375	81,815	74,015	8,358	7,211	90,173	81,226
Outsourced employees	284	165	18,487	8,458	-	-	18,487	8,458
Others	4,511	4,475	575,211	546,237	78,280	75,458	653,491	621,695
Total	5,677	5,334	802,822	735,173	115,950	110,001	918,772	845,174
Variable Compensation accrued in 2013 (2012) and other employee related benefits*			508,638	450,331				
Total Salaries and employee-related expenses as per consolidated statement of income			1,311,460	1,185,504				

*Other employee benefits include; Insurance, GOSI, Relocation Expenses, Recruitment Expenses, Training and Development and Other Employee benefits.

Compensation policy is based on the job profile requirements, market practices, nature and level of involvement in risk taking process. It applies to the Bank's senior management and all employees and aims to link individual performance to the Bank's overall achievements and soundness. Compensation includes fixed and variable components. Salary revision, performance bonus and other performance linked incentives are decided based on the performance evaluation process outcome as well as the Bank's financial performance and strategic goals.

The Board of Directors has the responsibility to approve and oversee the Bank's compensation policy. The Nomination and Compensation Committee, made up of five non-executive Directors, is in charge of overseeing the compensation system design and effectiveness on behalf of the Board of Directors as well as preparing the Bank's compensation policy and undertaking its periodic assessment and update to ensure achievement of the system objectives and reinforce the Bank's risk management framework. Fixed compensation comprises of salaries and wages and other benefits and allowances. The variable compensation includes sales incentives, product related rewards and performance related payments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

23. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 is calculated by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding at end of the year.

24. PROPOSED GROSS DIVIDEND AND ZAKAT

The net cash dividend after deduction of zakat reached SAR 2,175 million (2012: SAR 1,950 million), resulting in a net dividend to the shareholders of SAR 1.45 per share (2012: SAR 1.30 per share). The gross dividends for 2013 include interim net dividends of SAR 975 million paid for the first half of 2013 (2012: SAR 975 million). Final dividends, net of zakat of SAR 1,200 million have been proposed for 2013 (2012: SAR 975 million).

Zakat for the year amounted to approximately SAR 200 million (2012: SAR 150 million).

The Bank has filed its Zakat returns for the years up to and including the financial year 2012 with the Department of Zakat and Income Tax (the "DZIT"). The Bank has received zakat assessments for 2008 and 2009 raising an additional zakat liability and notices, requesting revision in the zakat returns for 2010, 2011 and 2012. The basis for this additional liability is being contested by all the Banks in Saudi Arabia and the Bank has formally contested these assessments and is awaiting a response from DZIT. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of the appeals filed and actions taken by the Bank in conjunction with other banks in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia cannot be determined reliably at this stage.

25. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Cash and balances with SAMA excluding statutory deposit (note 4)	13,354,750	19,373,695
Due from banks and other financial institutions maturing within three months from the date of acquisition	2,654,222	2,634,994
Total	16,008,972	22,008,689

26. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group determines and presents operating segments based on the information that is provided internally to the chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess its performance. The operating segments are managed separately based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure. The Group's primary business is conducted in Saudi Arabia with one international branch, a representative office and an agency. However, the total assets, liabilities, commitments and results of operations of this branch, representative office and agency are not material to the Group's overall consolidated financial statements and as a result have not been separately disclosed. There are no other material items of income or expense between the operating segments.

The Group's reportable segments under IFRS 8 are as follows:

Retail

Deposit, credit and investment products for individuals and small to medium sized businesses.

Investment banking and brokerage

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

Corporate

Principally handling corporate customers' current accounts, deposits and providing loans, overdrafts and other credit facilities and derivative products.

Treasury and investments

Principally providing money market trading and treasury services as well as the management of the Bank's investment portfolios.

Other

Includes income on capital and unallocated costs pertaining to head office, finance division, human resources, technology services and other support departments and unallocated assets and liabilities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

26. OPERATING SEGMENTS (continued)

- a) The Group's total assets and liabilities as at December 31, its total operating income and expense and its net income, for the years then ended by operating segments, are as follows:

2013 SAR'000	Retail	Investment banking and brokerage	Corporate	Treasury and investment	Other	Total
Total assets	34,852,809	81,574	97,331,299	68,952,862	4,027,935	205,246,479
Total liabilities	57,272,414	69,679	96,246,225	14,937,593	2,850,244	171,376,155
Total operating income	2,373,354	352,791	3,212,105	1,041,683	94,089	7,074,022
Net special commission income	1,943,359	30,471	2,099,957	636,569	(13,356)	4,697,000
Fee and commission income, net	423,402	323,708	1,081,070	(7,059)	-	1,821,121
Total operating expenses	1,204,279	132,334	643,629	17,147	1,186,312	3,183,701
Depreciation and amortization	96,123	-	1,144	2,013	169,388	268,668
Impairment charge for credit losses, net	253,882	-	373,536	-	-	627,418
Impairment charge for investments, net	-	-	-	(22,000)	-	(22,000)
Share in earnings of associates, net	-	-	-	-	56,784	56,784
Net income (loss)	1,169,075	220,457	2,568,476	1,024,536	(1,035,439)	3,947,105
2012 SAR'000	Retail	Investment banking and brokerage	Corporate	Treasury and investment	Other	Total
Total assets	31,972,505	53,258	86,682,792	67,700,767	3,771,516	190,180,838
Total liabilities	54,103,848	59,825	92,084,229	9,493,629	2,475,797	158,217,328
Total operating income	2,006,642	353,523	2,943,737	1,150,529	331,834	6,786,265
Net special commission income	1,550,782	12,974	1,927,285	672,264	218,166	4,381,471
Fee and commission income, net	451,091	342,011	998,322	(13,939)	-	1,777,485
Total operating expenses	1,093,755	124,055	1,203,288	(95,242)	1,073,778	3,399,634
Depreciation and amortization	128,581	-	3,712	1,595	151,367	285,255
Impairment charge for credit losses, net	218,429	-	961,230	-	-	1,179,659
Impairment charge for investments, net	-	-	-	(130,000)	-	(130,000)
Share in earnings of associates, net	-	-	-	-	79,418	79,418
Net income (loss)	912,887	229,468	1,740,449	1,245,771	(662,526)	3,466,049

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

2013 SAR'000	Retail	Corporate	Treasury and investment	Total
Consolidated statement of financial position assets	34,504,054	98,293,094	47,442,505	180,239,653
Commitments and contingencies	-	45,754,924	-	45,754,924
Derivatives	-	-	1,383,424	1,383,424
2012 SAR'000	Retail	Corporate	Treasury and investment	Total
Consolidated statement of financial position assets	31,369,754	87,658,719	38,959,371	157,987,844
Commitments and contingencies	-	37,314,404	-	37,314,404
Derivatives	-	-	2,643,694	2,643,694

Credit exposure comprises the carrying value of consolidated statement of financial position assets excluding, cash, property and equipment, other real estate and other assets. The credit equivalent value of commitments, contingencies and derivatives are included in credit exposure.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012**27. CREDIT RISK**

Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investment activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as loan commitments. The Bank uses internal credit rating tools to assess credit standing of its counterparties and assigns credit ratings accordingly. Also the Bank uses the external ratings, of the major rating agency, where applicable. A potential credit loss might arise due to lack of proper credit analysis of the borrower's credit worthiness, inability to service the debt, lack of appropriate documentation etc.

The Bank attempts to control credit risk by credit review process, post-disbursal monitoring of credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counterparties, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties. The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and to set appropriate risk limits and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily. In addition to monitoring credit limits, the Bank manages the credit exposure relating to its trading activities by entering into master netting agreements and collateral arrangements with counterparties in appropriate circumstances, and limiting the duration of exposure. In certain cases, the Bank may also close out transactions or assign them to other counterparties to mitigate credit risk.

The Bank's credit risk for derivatives, represents the potential cost to replace the derivative contracts if counterparties fail to fulfil their obligation, and to control the level of credit risk taken, the Bank assesses counterparties using the same techniques as for its lending activities.

Concentration Risk refers to the risk from an uneven distribution of counterparties in credit or in other business relationship or from concentration in business sectors or geographical regions. Accordingly, Concentration risk in the credit portfolios comes into existence through a skewed distribution of financing to (a) individual borrower (name concentration) (b) industry /service sector (sector concentration) and (c) geographical regions(regional concentration). Concentrations of credit risk indicate the relative sensitivity of the Bank's performance to developments affecting any particular category of concentration.

The Bank seeks to manage its credit risk exposure through diversification of lending activities to ensure that there is no undue concentration of risks with individuals or groups of customers in specific locations or business. It also takes security when appropriate. The Bank also seeks additional collateral from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are noticed for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Management monitors the market value of collateral recurrently, requests additional collateral in accordance with the underlying agreement and monitors the market value of collateral obtained during its review of the adequacy of the allowance for impairment losses. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets products and emerging best practice.

The debt securities included in the investment portfolio are mainly sovereign risk. Analysis of investments by counterparty is provided in note 6. For details of the composition of loans and advances refer to note 7. Information on credit risk relating to derivative instruments is provided in note 11 and for commitments and contingencies in note 19. The information on Banks maximum credit exposure by business segment is given in note 26. The information on maximum credit risk exposure and their relative risk weights is also provided in note 33.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

28. CONCENTRATION OF RISKS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS WITH CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

a) The distribution by geographical region for major categories of assets, liabilities, commitments and contingencies and credit exposure are as follows:

2013 SAR'000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with SAMA	20,928,538	-	10	-	-	1	-	20,928,549
Due from banks and other financial institutions	1,485,000	908,367	1,669,270	320,946	-	43,651	11,422	4,438,656
Investments, net and investment in associates	25,583,184	2,270,632	4,176,071	10,715,789	-	684,126	550,586	43,980,388
Loans and advances, net	127,822,923	2,242,893	219,449	710,954	-	187,513	6,825	131,190,557
Total	175,819,645	5,421,892	6,064,800	11,747,689	-	915,291	568,833	200,538,150
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	67,188	4,063,880	3,188,046	43,199	-	89,801	125,866	7,577,980
Customer deposits	148,281,637	2,548,589	1,289,923	843,806	-	-	235,925	153,199,880
Debt securities in issue	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
Total	152,348,825	6,612,469	4,477,969	887,005	-	89,801	361,791	164,777,860
Commitments and contingencies	78,294,603	1,241,538	8,151,921	11,145,165	686,296	520	233,237	99,753,280
Maximum credit exposure (stated at credit equivalent amounts according to SAMA's prescribed methodology)								
Derivatives	312,078	442,967	601,613	25,615	-	-	1,151	1,383,424
Commitments and contingencies	35,817,850	311,919	3,798,435	5,572,583	137,259	260	116,618	45,754,924

2012 SAR'000	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	Other GCC and Middle East	Europe	North America	Latin America	South East Asia	Other countries	Total
Assets								
Cash and balances with SAMA	26,270,517	-	5	-	-	1	-	26,270,523
Due from banks and other financial institutions	329,731	791,230	1,774,851	108,328	-	167,303	19,546	3,190,989
Investments, net and investment in associates	15,317,677	1,827,899	7,070,512	11,610,847	3,617	71,892	761,580	36,664,024
Loans and advances, net	113,328,467	3,514,237	392,145	235,805	-	-	-	117,470,654
Total	155,246,392	6,133,366	9,237,513	11,954,980	3,617	239,196	781,126	183,596,190
Liabilities								
Due to banks and other financial institutions	1,195,417	2,840,103	843,314	915,131	-	-	369,003	6,162,968
Customer deposits	139,429,421	3,004,965	2,460,244	1,312,692	-	-	7,245	146,214,567
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	140,624,838	5,845,068	3,303,558	2,227,823	-	-	376,248	152,377,535
Commitments and contingencies	66,515,363	799,702	5,975,154	6,448,137	-	530	347,027	80,085,913
Maximum credit exposure (stated at credit equivalent amounts according to SAMA's prescribed methodology)								
Derivatives	861,892	401,615	1,288,897	86,425	-	-	4,865	2,643,694
Commitments and contingencies	31,085,752	246,749	2,688,292	3,224,069	-	106	69,436	37,314,404

b) The distributions by geographical concentration of non-performing loans and advances and specific allowance for credit losses, which is entirely attributable to Saudi Arabia is as follows:

	Non-performing loans and advances, net		Allowance for credit losses	
	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000	2013 SAR'000	2012 SAR'000
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	1,264,522	2,037,134	(859,346)	(1,469,343)
Total	1,264,522	2,037,134	(859,346)	(1,469,343)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

29. MARKET RISK

Market Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as special commission rates, foreign exchange rates, commodity and equity prices. The Bank classifies exposures to market risk into either trading or non-trading/ banking-book. The market risk for the trading book is managed and monitored using a VaR methodology. Market risk for the non-trading book is managed and monitored using a combination of VaR, stress testing and sensitivity analysis.

a) Market Risk - Trading Book

The Bank has set limits (both VaR and exposure based limits) for the acceptable level of risks in managing the trading book. In order to manage the market risk in trading book, the Bank applies a VaR methodology to assess the market risk positions held and also to estimate the potential economic loss based on a set of assumptions and changes in market conditions.

A VaR methodology estimates the potential negative change in market value of a portfolio at a given confidence level and over a specified time horizon. The Bank uses variance-covariance approach for calculating VaR for trading book based on historical data (of 1 year). VaR models are usually designed to measure the market risk in a normal market environment and therefore the use of VaR has limitations because it is based on historical correlations and volatilities in market prices and assumes that the future movements will follow a statistical distribution.

The Bank calculates VaR on the basis of the following:

1. 10 days holding period at 99% confidence interval for regulatory capital computation (under IMA approach of Basel II Accord that the Bank plans to adopt in the future)
2. 1 day holding period at 99% confidence interval for internal reporting and for disclosure purposes.

This means that the VaR that the Bank measures is an estimate (using a confidence level of 99% of the potential loss) that is not expected to be exceeded if the current market positions were to be held unchanged for 1 or 10 days. The use of 99% confidence level depicts that within a 1-day horizon, losses exceeding VaR figure should occur, on average, not more than once every hundred days.

The VaR represents the risk of portfolios at the close of a business day, and it does not account for any losses that may occur beyond the defined confidence interval. The actual trading results however, may differ from the VaR calculations and, in particular, the calculation does not provide a meaningful indication of profits and losses in stressed market conditions.

To overcome the VaR limitations mentioned above, the Bank also carries out stress tests of both non-trading and trading portfolios to simulate conditions outside normal confidence intervals using six stress scenarios for the entire Bank. The potential losses occurring under stress test conditions are reported regularly to the Bank's Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) for their review.

During the current year, the Bank made further improvements on its VaR model in line with international best practices.. However the 31 December 2012 VaR is not restated and is based on the old methodology and hence is not comparable with the current year VaR. The Bank's VaR related information for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 using a 1 day holding period at 99% confidence interval is as under. All the figures are in million SAR:

	2013			
	Foreign exchange rate risk	Special commission rate risk	Equity price risk	Overall risk
VaR as at December 31, 2013	11.71	1.91	-	12.03
Average VaR for 2013	3.77	2.26	-	4.84
Maximum VaR for 2013	19.45	6.32	-	19.61
Minimum VaR for 2013	0.08	0.77	-	1.80

	2012			
	Foreign exchange rate risk	Special commission rate risk	Equity price risk	Overall risk
VaR as at December 31, 2012	0.10	5.65	-	5.60
Average VaR for 2012	1.03	2.88	-	3.07
Maximum VaR for 2012	3.22	7.11	-	7.14
Minimum VaR for 2012	0.03	0.74	-	0.76

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

29. MARKET RISK (continued)

b) Market Risk - Non-trading or Banking Book

i) Special commission rate risk

Special commission rate risk arises from the possibility that the changes in special commission rates will affect either the fair values or the future cash flows of the financial instruments. The Bank has established Net special commission Income at Risk and Market Value at Risk (MVaR) limits that are monitored by ALCO. There are gap limits to accommodate Forward FX and Money Market for all currencies. The Bank monitors positions daily and uses hedging strategies to ensure maintenance of positions within the established gap limits.

The following table depicts the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in special commission rates, with other variables held constant, on the Bank's consolidated income statement or equity. The sensitivity of the income is the effect of the assumed changes in special commission rates on the net special commission income for one year, on the non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held as at December 31, 2013 & 2012, including the effect of hedging instruments. The sensitivity of equity is calculated by revaluing the fixed rate Available For Sale financial assets, including the effect of any associated hedges as at December 31, 2013 & 2012 for the effect of assumed changes in special commission rates. The sensitivity of equity is analyzed by maturity of the asset or swap. All the banking book exposures are monitored and analyzed in currency concentrations and relevant sensitivities are disclosed in SAR million.

2013

Currency	Increase in basis	Sensitivity of special commission income	Sensitivity of equity				Total
			6 months or less	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
SAR	+ 100	175.8	-	-	-	-	-
USD	+ 100	(21.4)	1.04	1.74	54.83	264.98	322.58
EUR	+ 100	9.0	0.72	0.42	15.51	17.58	34.22
GBP	+ 100	(13.3)	0.07	0.07	1.64	0.69	2.48
JPY	+ 100	4.7	-	0.07	0.58	0.01	0.67
Others	+ 100	0.9	-	0.10	0.74	0.28	1.12

Currency	Decrease in basis	Sensitivity of special commission income	Sensitivity of equity				Total
			6 months or less	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
SAR	- 100	(174.7)	-	-	-	-	-
USD	- 100	7.6	(1.04)	(1.74)	(54.83)	(264.98)	(322.58)
EUR	- 100	(10.3)	(0.72)	(0.42)	(15.51)	(17.58)	(34.22)
GBP	- 100	11.8	(0.07)	(0.07)	(1.64)	(0.69)	(2.48)
JPY	- 100	(4.7)	-	(0.07)	(0.58)	(0.01)	(0.67)
Others	- 100	(0.7)	-	(0.10)	(0.74)	(0.28)	(1.12)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

29. MARKET RISK (continued)

b) Market Risk - Non-trading or Banking Book

i) Special commission rate risk

2012

Currency	Increase in basis	Sensitivity of special commission income	Sensitivity of equity				Total
			6 months or less	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
SAR	+ 100	159.77	-	-	-	-	-
USD	+ 100	(56.46)	1.73	2.90	35.01	204.19	243.83
EUR	+ 100	30.42	0.23	0.21	10.27	3.55	14.26
GBP	+ 100	(1.45)	0.10	-	1.15	0.42	1.67
JPY	+ 100	8.94	0.05	0.05	0.43	-	0.53
Others	+ 100	13.39	0.11	-	1.10	-	1.21

Currency	Decrease in basis	Sensitivity of special commission income	Sensitivity of equity				Total
			6 months or less	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
SAR	- 100	(119.02)	-	-	-	-	-
USD	- 100	5.13	(1.73)	(2.90)	(35.01)	(204.19)	(243.83)
EUR	- 100	(2.02)	(0.23)	(0.21)	(10.27)	(3.55)	(14.26)
GBP	- 100	(0.21)	(0.10)	-	(1.15)	(0.42)	(1.67)
JPY	- 100	(5.40)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.43)	-	(0.53)
Others	- 100	12.24	(0.11)	-	(1.10)	-	(1.21)

Special Commission sensitivity of assets, liabilities and off statement of financial position items

The Bank manages exposure to the effects of various risks associated with fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market special commission rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Bank is exposed to special commission rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off statement of financial position instruments that mature or re-price in a given period. The Bank manages this risk by matching the re-pricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

29. MARKET RISK (continued)

b) Market Risk - Non-trading or Banking Book (continued)

i) Special commission rate risk (continued)

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

2013 SAR'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non special commission bearing	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	9,868,000	-	-	-	11,060,549	20,928,549
Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,410,488	980,202	-	-	47,966	4,438,656
Investments, net and investment in associates	8,687,057	16,344,546	7,696,183	7,061,799	4,190,803	43,980,388
Loans and advances, net	45,960,046	33,113,001	40,956,256	11,161,254	-	131,190,557
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	437,368	437,368
Property and equipment, net	-	-	-	-	1,662,650	1,662,650
Other assets	-	-	-	-	2,608,311	2,608,311
Total assets	67,925,591	50,437,749	48,652,439	18,223,053	20,007,647	205,246,479
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	5,993,587	750,050	-	-	834,343	7,577,980
Customer deposits	40,666,458	35,798,458	-	-	76,734,964	153,199,880
Debt securities in issue	4,000,000	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	6,598,295	6,598,295
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	33,870,324	33,870,324
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	50,660,045	36,548,508	-	-	118,037,926	205,246,479
Special commission rate sensitivity -On statement of financial position gap	17,265,546	13,889,241	48,652,439	18,223,053	(98,030,279)	
Special commission rate sensitivity -Off statement of financial position gap	-	-	-	-	-	
Total special commission rate sensitivity gap	17,265,546	13,889,241	48,652,439	18,223,053	(98,030,279)	
Cumulative special commission rate sensitivity gap	17,265,546	31,154,787	79,807,226	98,030,279	-	
2012 SAR'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non special commission bearing	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	16,526,000	-	-	-	9,744,523	26,270,523
Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,158,236	-	-	-	32,753	3,190,989
Investments, net and investment in associates	11,113,456	7,736,818	7,168,381	6,768,106	3,877,263	36,664,024
Loans and advances, net	44,511,572	27,174,881	37,818,346	7,965,855	-	117,470,654
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	458,385	458,385
Property and equipment, net	-	-	-	-	1,737,902	1,737,902
Other assets	-	-	-	-	4,388,361	4,388,361
Total assets	75,309,264	34,911,699	44,986,727	14,733,961	20,239,187	190,180,838
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	4,868,461	191,286	-	-	1,103,221	6,162,968
Customer deposits	50,037,937	23,677,764	-	-	72,498,866	146,214,567
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	5,839,793	5,839,793
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	31,963,510	31,963,510
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	54,906,398	23,869,050	-	-	111,405,390	190,180,838
Special commission rate sensitivity -On statement of financial position gap	20,402,866	11,042,649	44,986,727	14,733,961	(91,166,203)	
Special commission rate sensitivity -Off statement of financial position gap	(100,000)	100,000	-	-	-	
Total special commission rate sensitivity gap	20,302,866	11,142,649	44,986,727	14,733,961	(91,166,203)	
Cumulative special commission rate sensitivity gap	20,302,866	31,445,515	76,432,242	91,166,203	-	

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

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29. MARKET RISK (continued)

b) Market Risk - Non-trading or Banking Book

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 has set limits on positions by currencies, which are monitored daily, and hedging strategies are also used to ensure that positions are maintained within the limits.

The table below shows the currencies to which the Bank has a significant exposure as at December 31, 2013 & 2012 on its non-trading monetary assets and liabilities and forecasted cash flows. The analysis calculates the effect of reasonable possible movement of the currency rate against SAR, with all other variables held constant, on the consolidated income statement (due to the fair value of the currency sensitive non-trading monetary assets and liabilities) and equity (due to change in fair value of currency swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts used as cash flow hedges). A positive effect shows a potential increase in consolidated income statement or equity; whereas a negative effect shows a potential net reduction in consolidated income statement or equity.

Currency Exposures	Change in	Effect on net
As at December 31, 2013	currency rate in %	income
(SAR million)		
USD	+1	6.70
EUR	+1	1.24
GBP	+1	(0.12)
JPY	+1	0.25
Others	+1	0.03
Currency Exposures	Change in currency	Effect on net
As at December 31, 2012	rate in %	income
USD	+1	8.40
EUR	+1	0.79
GBP	+1	0.03
JPY	+1	0.06
Others	+1	0.06

iii) Foreign currency risk

The Bank manages exposure to 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 overnight positions, which are monitored daily. At the end of the year, the Bank had the following significant net exposures denominated in foreign currencies:

	2013	2012
	Long (short)	Long (short)
	SAR'000	SAR'000
US Dollar	(298,824)	(118,437)
Japanese	34,414	(409,185)
Euro	6,372	(140,891)
Pound	45,918	(407,626)
Other	4,089	(44,995)

iv) Banking Book - Equity Price risk

Equity risk refers to the risk of decrease in fair values of equities in the Bank's non-trading investment portfolio as a result of reasonable possible changes in levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks.

The effect on the Bank's equity investments held as available for sale due to reasonable possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

Market Indices	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Change in equity index %	Effect in SAR millions	Change in equity index %	Effect in SAR millions
Tadawul	+5	45.46	+5	48.91
	+10	90.93	+10	97.82
	-5	(45.46)	-5	(48.91)
	-10	(90.93)	-10	(97.82)

30. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank will be unable to meet its net funding requirements. 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 mind, maintaining an appropriate balance of cash, cash equivalents and readily marketable securities.

Management monitors the 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

30. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by ALCO. Daily reports cover the liquidity position of the Bank. A summary report, including any exceptions and remedial action taken, is submitted regularly to ALCO.

In accordance with Banking Control Law and the regulations issued by SAMA, the Bank maintains a statutory deposit with SAMA equal to 7% (2012: 7%) of total demand deposits and 4% (2012: 4%) of saving and time deposits. In addition to the statutory deposit, the Bank also maintains liquid reserves of not less than 20% of its deposit liabilities, in the form of cash, gold, Saudi Government Development Bonds or assets which can be converted into cash within a period not exceeding 30 days. The Bank has the ability to raise additional funds through repo facilities with SAMA upto 75 % of the nominal value of bonds held by the Bank.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Bank's financial liabilities at 31 December 2013 and 2012 based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations. As special commission payments up to contractual maturity are included in the table, totals do not match with the statement of financial position. The contractual maturities of liabilities have been determined based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date and do not take into account the effective expected maturities. The Bank expects that many customers will not request repayment on the earliest date the Bank could be required to pay and the table does not affect the expected cash flows indicated by the Bank's deposit retention history. The undiscounted maturity profile of the liabilities is as follows:

2013 SAR'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	6,834,539	750,071	-	-	7,584,610
Customer deposits	117,851,551	34,839,670	1,037,305	45,195	153,773,721
Debt securities in issue	26,712	52,279	278,819	4,136,892	4,494,702
Derivative financial instruments(gross contractual amounts payable)	93	252	-	-	345
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	124,712,895	35,642,272	1,316,124	4,182,087	165,853,378
2012 SAR'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities					
Due to banks and other financial institutions	5,976,870	191,495	-	-	6,168,365
Customer deposits	122,928,739	22,924,091	834,740	9,385	146,696,955
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments (gross contractual amounts payable)	601	718	709	-	2,028
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	128,906,210	23,116,304	835,449	9,385	152,867,348

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities. The contractual maturities of assets and liabilities have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date and do not take account of the effective maturities as indicated by the Bank's deposit retention history. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, whereas the Bank manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected undiscounted cash inflows. The maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities is as follows:

2013 SAR'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	13,354,750	-	-	-	7,573,799	20,928,549
Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,458,454	980,202	-	-	-	4,438,656
Investments, net and investment in associates	4,398,046	16,386,775	9,664,870	9,339,894	4,190,803	43,980,388
Loans and advances, net	38,297,055	22,469,073	46,183,172	24,241,257	-	131,190,557
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	437,368	437,368
Property and equipment, net	-	-	-	-	1,662,650	1,662,650
Other assets	980,783	-	-	-	1,627,528	2,608,311
Total assets	60,489,088	39,836,050	55,848,042	33,581,151	15,492,148	205,246,479
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	6,827,930	750,050	-	-	-	7,577,980
Customer deposits	117,401,422	34,719,189	1,034,074	45,195	-	153,199,880
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
Other liabilities	402,292	-	-	-	6,196,003	6,598,295
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	33,870,324	33,870,324
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	124,631,644	35,469,239	1,034,074	4,045,195	40,066,327	205,246,479

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For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

30. LIQUIDITY RISK (continued)

The maturity profile of the Bank's assets and liabilities is as follows (continued):

2012 SAR'000	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	No fixed maturity	Total
Assets						
Cash and balances with SAMA	19,373,695	-	-	-	6,896,828	26,270,523
Due from banks and other financial institutions	3,190,989	-	-	-	-	3,190,989
Investments, net and investment in associates	7,675,413	8,367,154	9,130,300	7,613,894	3,877,263	36,664,024
Loans and advances, net	34,667,126	22,178,953	43,534,471	17,090,104	-	117,470,654
Other real estate	-	-	-	-	458,385	458,385
Property and equipment, net	-	-	-	-	1,737,902	1,737,902
Other assets	3,074,616	-	-	-	1,313,745	4,388,361
Total assets	67,981,839	30,546,107	52,664,771	24,703,998	14,284,123	190,180,838
Liabilities and shareholders' equity						
Due to banks and other financial institutions	5,971,682	191,286	-	-	-	6,162,968
Customer deposits	122,536,803	22,838,798	829,581	9,385	-	146,214,567
Debt securities in issue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	568,992	-	-	-	5,270,801	5,839,793
Shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	31,963,510	31,963,510
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	129,077,477	23,030,084	829,581	9,385	37,234,311	190,180,838

Assets available to meet all of 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 cumulative maturities of commitments and contingencies is given in note 19 c) (i) of the financial statements.

31. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

Level 1: quoted market price: financial instruments with quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets

Level 2: valuation technique using observable inputs: financial instruments with quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets or quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in inactive markets and financial instruments valued using models where all significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs: financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable. Valuations are based on Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit/share as per the statement provided by custodian for managed funds or the latest available audited financial statements for entities other than managed funds.

Fair value and fair value hierarchy

2013 SAR' 000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	-	365,346	-	365,346
Financial investments available for sale	15,167,350	88,373	1,506,670	16,762,393
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	90,650	-	90,650
2012 SAR' 000	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	-	2,398,422	-	2,398,422
Financial investments available for sale	14,316,185	612,445	1,686,880	16,615,510
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	-	323,591	-	323,591

There were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy levels.

Although the Bank believes that its estimates of fair value of Level 3 securities are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. Level 3 consists of local and international unquoted equity securities. Bank uses net assets valuation method based on most recent available audited financial statements to fair value these investments. Other methodology that could be used to value the securities is discounted cash flow model based on expected dividend yield for which no data is available. Therefore potential impact of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions for the valuation techniques is not quantified

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued
For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

31. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	2013	2012
	SAR' 000	SAR' 000
Reconciliation of movement in Level 3		
Opening balance	1,686,880	1,748,581
Total gains or losses		
- recognised in consolidated income statement	502	419
- recognised in other comprehensive income	144,926	102,623
Redemption	(325,638)	(164,743)
Closing balance	1,506,670	1,686,880

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 values of on-statement of financial position financial instruments, except for other investments held at amortised costs and held-to-maturity investments which are carried at amortised cost, are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the financial statements. The fair values of loans and advances, special commission bearing customers' deposits, due from and due to banks which are carried at amortised cost, are not significantly different from the carrying values included in the financial statements, since the current market special commission rates for similar financial instruments are not significantly different from the contracted rates, and for the short duration of due from and due to banks.

The estimated fair values of held-to-maturity investments and other investments held at amortised cost are based on quoted market prices when available or pricing models when used in the case of certain fixed rate bonds (respectively). The fair values of these investments are disclosed in note 6.

The fair values of derivatives are based on the quoted market prices when available or by using the appropriate valuation technique.

32. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of its activities, the Bank transacts business with related parties. Related party transactions are governed by the limits set by the Banking Control Laws and regulations issued by SAMA. The balances at December 31, resulting from such transactions are as follows:

	2013	2012
	SAR'000	SAR'000
a) Directors, key management personnel, other major shareholders' and their affiliates:		
Loans and advances	4,551,323	4,844,862
Customer deposits	25,815,318	24,618,097
Derivatives asset (at fair value)	-	1,146,248
Commitments and contingencies (irrevocable)	3,543,766	4,013,285
Executive end of service	35,585	43,379

Key management personnel are those persons, including a non-executive director, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank, directly or indirectly.

Other major shareholders represent shareholdings of 5% or more of the Bank's issued share capital.

b) Bank's mutual funds:

Customer deposits	1,072,035	1,267,548
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Income and expenses pertaining to transactions with related parties included in the financial statements are as follows:

	2013	2012
	SAR'000	SAR'000
Special commission income	155,976	137,727
Special commission expense	286,582	261,670
Fees from banking services, net	261,482	186,903
Directors and committees remuneration and expenses	4,686	4,660
Executive remuneration and bonus	28,846	32,832
Executive end of service	2,772	7,727
Other expenses	5,198	5,248

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For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

33. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

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

The Group monitors the adequacy of its capital using the methodologies and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and as adopted by SAMA, with a view to maintain a sound capital base to support its business development and meet regulatory capital requirement as defined by SAMA.

The Group management reviews on a periodical basis its capital base and level of risk weighted assets to ensure that capital is adequate for risks inherent in its current business activities and future growth plans. In making such assessments, the management also considers Group's business plans along with economic conditions which directly and indirectly affects business environment.

SAMA has issued the framework and guidance regarding implementation of the capital reforms under Basel III - which are effective from January 1, 2013. Accordingly, the Group's consolidated Risk Weighted Assets (RWA), total capital and related ratios on a consolidated group basis, calculated under the Basel III framework, are as follows:

For the purposes of presentation, the RWAs, total capital and related ratios as at December 31, 2013 are calculated using the framework and the methodologies defined under the Basel III framework. The comparative balances and ratios as at December 31, 2012 are calculated under Basel II and have not been restated.

	2013		2012	
	Capital	Ratio	Capital	Ratio
	<u>SAR'000</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>SAR'000</u>	<u>%</u>
Top consolidated level				
Tier 1 capital	33,870,324	16.6%	28,288,975	15.3%
Total regulatory capital (Tier 1 + Tier 2)	34,942,673	17.1%	32,618,887	17.7%
Risk weighted assets			2013	2012
			<u>SAR '000s</u>	<u>SAR '000s</u>
Credit risk weighted assets			192,606,853	172,477,213
Operational risk weighted assets			11,609,750	11,131,963
Market risk weighted assets			308,800	1,144,763
Total Pillar 1 Risk Weighted Assets			<u>204,525,403</u>	<u>184,753,939</u>

34. STAFF INVESTMENT SAVINGS PLANS

The Group operates a Staff Savings Investment Plan. Under the terms of the Staff Savings Investment Plan, participating employees of the Bank make monthly contributions by way of a deduction from their salary subject to a maximum of 15% of their basic salaries. The Bank also contributes on a monthly basis a pre-determined percentage (subject to a maximum of 6%) of the basic salary of an employee based on the varying service periods. The proceeds are invested in the Bank's existing range of mutual funds for the benefit of the employees.

The cost of the above plan is charged to the Bank's consolidated income statement over the term of the plan.

35. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Group offers investment management services to its customers, which include management of certain investment funds with assets totaling of SAR 28.8 billion (2012: SAR 21.6 billion).

The Group's assets under management include non-interest based funds amounting to SAR 6.4 billion (2012: SAR 5.2 billion).

36. ISSUED IFRS BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Group has chosen not to early adopt the following new standards which have been issued but not yet effective for the Bank's accounting years beginning after 1 January 2014 and is currently assessing their impact.

- IFRS 10 amendment that provides consolidation relief for investments funds applicable from 1 January 2014. This mandatory consolidation relief provides that a qualifying investment entity is required to account for investments in controlled entities as well as investments in associates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss provided it fulfils certain conditions with an exception being that subsidiaries that are considered an extension of the investment entity's investing activities.

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36. ISSUED IFRS BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

- ii) IAS 32 amendment applicable from 1 January 2014 clarify that a) an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to off-set if that right is not contingent on a future event and enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all counterparties; and b) gross settlement is equivalent to net settlement if an only if the gross settlement mechanism has features that eliminate or result in insignificant credit and liquidity risk and process receivables and payables in a single settlement process or cycle.
- iii) IAS 36 amendment applicable from 1 January 2014 address the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets limiting disclosures requirements if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal.
- iv) IFRS 9 Financial instruments (2013): This incorporates revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and carries over the existing derecognition requirements from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IASB has tentatively decided that the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 would be no earlier than annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

37. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain prior year figures have been reclassified to conform with current year presentation.

38. BOARD OF DIRECTORS' APPROVAL

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 3 Rabi II 1435H (corresponding to 3 February 2014).

39. BASEL III PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

Under Basel III Pillar 3, certain quantitative and qualitative disclosures are required, and these disclosures will be made available on the Bank's website www.riyadbank.com and the annual report, respectively, as required by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. Such disclosures are not subject to review or audit by the external auditors.