samba financial group مجموعة سامبا المالية

Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report

(Basel II Pillar 3 Disclosure)

as at

30th June 2011

Issued September 2011

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1. Executive Summary

The Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report for Samba Financial Group ("Samba" or "the bank") has been prepared in accordance with the public / market disclosure requirements and guidelines in respect of Pillar 3 of the Basel II Accord, as published by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) in May 2007[1].

The purpose of this disclosure is to inform market participants of the key components, scope and effectiveness of Samba's risk management systems, risk measurement processes, risk profile and capital adequacy. This is accomplished by providing consistent and understandable disclosure of Samba's risk profile in a manner that enhances comparability with other institutions.

Samba Financial Group (Samba) has been compliant with the aforementioned requirements since 1st January 2008; and since then Samba has been publishing these reports on a bi-annual basis as of June and December each year.

Samba has adopted the Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, the Standardized Approach for Market Risk and the Standardized and Basic Indicator Approaches for determining the capital requirements for Operational Risk. These approaches have been discussed in detail in the following pages of this report.

This Capital Adequacy and Risk Management Report provides details on Samba Financial Group's consolidated risk profile with business volumes by customer categories and risk asset classes, which form the basis for the calculation of our capital requirement.

In accordance with the minimum capital requirement calculation methodology as prescribed under Pillar 1 of Basel II, Samba Financial Group's capital adequacy as at 30th June 2011 and a comparison thereof with the figures as of 31st December 2010 and 30th June 2010 is as follows:

	Jun 2011	Dec 2010	Jun 2010
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	**18.7%**	**18.9%**	**18.0%**
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	**16.2%**	**17.8%**	**15.3%**

As of 30th June 2011 total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) amounted to SAR 150,977,338,000 which comprised of 84.0% Credit Risk; 8.1% Market Risk and 7.9% Operational Risk.

[1] Per SAMA circular 19402/BCS 378 entitled Basel II - Consultative Draft: Pillar 3 Requirements and Guidance Notes dated 24th May 2007

2. Background

Samba Financial Group is a Saudi Joint Stock company which has been in business in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia since 1980 (more detailed information is available in the published Annual Report) and is listed on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) under symbol 1090. As a commercial bank registered in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Samba falls under the regulatory supervision of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA).

Samba provides commercial banking services such as loans, trade finance, consumer finance, credit cards and treasury products to all customer segments including retail (individuals), corporates, and government and semi-government institutions. Samba also provides a broad range of Shariah compliant banking products approved by Samba's Shariah Board, an independent body of Shariah Scholars.

Samba operates in overseas markets through branches in London, Dubai and Qatar.

Samba also owns an 80.68% stake in Samba Bank Limited incorporated in Pakistan. Samba Bank Limited is a banking company engaged in commercial banking and related services and is listed on all the stock exchanges in Pakistan.

Information disclosed in this report is at the highest consolidated level i.e. Samba Financial Group including all branches and subsidiaries as at 30th June 2011.

The information provided in this document is not required to be subjected to external audit; however, reconciliation with the financial accounts has been performed.

3. Basel II Components

In March 2008, SAMA issued a circular[2] requiring banks operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to report their capital adequacy requirements according to the new Basel II guidelines. Basel II is an international initiative (adopted by SAMA) with a view to ensure adequate capitalization of banks on a more robust risk-sensitive basis providing a framework for assessment of risk and calculation of regulatory capital requirement, i.e. the minimum capital that an institution must hold, given its risk profile. Basel II framework is intended to strengthen risk management practices and processes within financial institutions.

SAMA's Basel II framework[3] describes the following three pillars which are designed to be mutually re-enforcing and are meant to ensure an adequate capital base which corresponds to the overall risk profile of the bank:

- Pillar 1: Calculation of capital adequacy ratio based on charge for credit, market and operational risks stemming from business operations.
- Pillar 2: Supervisory review process which includes:
    - Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to assess incremental risk types not covered under Pillar 1;
    - Quantification of capital required for these identified risks;
    - The assurance that the bank has sufficient capital cushion (generated from internal / external sources) to cover these risks over and above the regulatory requirement under Pillar 1.
- Pillar 3: Market discipline through public disclosures that are designed to provide transparent information on capital structure, risk exposures, risk mitigation and the risk assessment process.

These concepts are more fully described in the following pages.

This report represents Samba's market disclosure, under the Pillar 3 requirements, of its risk profile and capital adequacy as at the end of 30th June 2011.

[2] Circular 10243/ B.C.S. 124 dated 5th March 2008, titled 'Transition from Basel I to Basel II'
[3] SAMA Guidance Document issued on 31st May 2005, entitled 'New Basel II Framework Initial Implementation Document for Banks Operating in Saudi Arabia' and related guidelines issued during the course of implementation

3.1. Pillar 1 – Minimum Capital Requirements

Pillar 1 of the Basel II Accord, as adopted and implemented by SAMA, covers the minimum regulatory capital requirement that a bank is expected to maintain to cover credit, market and operational risks stemming from its business operations. It also sets out the basis for consolidation of entities for capital adequacy reporting requirements, the definition and calculations of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) and the various options given to banks to calculate these Risk Weighted Assets.

The regulatory capital requirements are calculated according to the following formula (expressed as a percentage):

$$\text{Minimum Capital Requirements} = \frac{\text{Capital Base}}{\text{RWA}}$$

where the Minimum Capital Requirements are to be ≥ 8%

The table below describes the approaches available for calculating the RWA for each of the aforementioned risk types:

Credit Risk	Market Risk	Operational Risk
Standardized Approach	Standardized Approach	Basic Indicator Approach
Foundation - Internal Ratings Based Approach (F-IRB)	Internal Models Approach	Standardized Approach
Advanced - Internal Ratings Based Approach (A-IRB)		Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA)

Samba Financial Group has chosen the following approaches for each of the risk types.

a) Credit Risk

Samba Financial Group uses the Standardized Approach at the consolidated level for regulatory reporting purposes. This approach differs from the Basel I regulations in that it allows the use of external ratings, where available, from accredited ratings agencies for the determination of appropriate risk weights, and also includes a wider range of eligible financial collaterals. The RWAs are then calculated according to the following formula:

RWA = ∑ Credit Equivalent Amount[4] for all asset classes x Regulatory Defined Risk Weight[5]

b) Market Risk

Samba Financial Group uses the Standardized Approach at the consolidated level for measurement of Market Risk capital requirement. Under this approach, the capital

[4] Credit equivalent amount is determined as gross exposure less specific provisions less eligible credit risk mitigants. A credit conversion factor (CCF) or add-on percentage is then applied to off-balance sheet and derivative exposures respectively

[5] The regulatory defined risk weight is determined by the counterparty asset class and the external rating of the counterparty, where applicable

charge for Market Risk is determined by converting positions in the trading book into risk weighted assets, as per the respective SAMA guidelines[6].

c) Operational Risk

Samba Financial Group, with the exception of Samba Bank Limited - Pakistan, uses the Standardized Approach for measurement of Operational Risk capital charge. Under this approach a range of beta coefficients (12% - 18%) are applied to the average gross income for the preceding three financial years for each of the eight predetermined business lines to calculate capital charge for Operational Risk.

The Basic Indicator Approach is used in our subsidiary in Pakistan. A fixed alpha coefficient of 15% is applied to the average gross income earned in the preceding three years to arrive at the operational risk capital charge.

3.2. Pillar 2 – Supervisory Review Process

The Supervisory Review Process (SRP) under Pillar 2 requires banks to employ an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) aimed at: a) quantifying bank's own internal assessment of the level of capital that it deems appropriate to adequately cover all material risks that it is exposed to; and b) instituting a comprehensive process for business and capital planning to ensure that adequate capital is always available to cover its risk exposures. Banks are also required to identify sources for raising additional capital in case of need and to provide documented plans thereof. As part of this process banks are required to ascertain whether credit, market and operational risk capital charges calculated under Pillar 1 are adequate to cover banks internal assessment of these risks or not. Furthermore, banks are expected to ascertain additional capital requirements (over and above the Pillar 1 requirements, if any) for credit, market and operational and the Pillar 2 risks that the banks are exposed to (examples of some risks identified in this respect are interest rate risk in the banking book, strategic risk, legal risk, concentration risk, etc.). The ICAAP has to be designed to ensure that banks have sufficient capital cushion to meet regulatory and internal capital requirements during periods of systemic / cyclical economic downturns or during times of financial distress - which involves employing stress testing and scenario analysis techniques.

In compliance with the regulatory requirements, Samba has submitted its detailed ICAAP Plan for the period 2011-2013 to SAMA.

[6] As defined in SAMA circular BCS 355 of 29th December 2004

3.3. Pillar 3 – Market Discipline

Under Pillar 3 the accord prescribes the qualitative and quantitative disclosures which are required to be made to external stakeholders of the bank[7]. The disclosures are designed to enable stakeholders and market participants to assess an institution's risk appetite, risk exposures and risk profile. It encourages the move towards more advanced forms of risk management.

A reporting calendar has also been provided by SAMA to indicate which disclosures are required at the defined intervals. Quarterly requirements are disclosed in the quarterly financial statements and semi-annual / annual disclosures are contained in this report.

[7] SAMA circular 19402/B.C.S 378 dated 24th May 2007 entitled 'Basel II - Consultative Draft: Pillar 3 Disclosure Requirements and Guidance Notes'

4. Risk and Capital Management

In this chapter the consolidation principles for capital base within Samba are described, as well as the principles adopted for the management and control of risk and capital.

4.1. Group Structure

Samba Financial Group follows the Accounting Standards for Financial Institutions promulgated by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Samba also prepares its consolidated financial statements to comply with the Banking Control Law and the Regulations for Companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The consolidated financial statements as at 30th June 2011 include the financial statements of the Bank and its following subsidiaries.

Samba Bank Ltd: An 80.68% owned subsidiary incorporated as a banking company in Pakistan and engaged in commercial banking and related services. This entity is listed on all stock exchanges in Pakistan.

Samba Real Estate Company: A wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in Saudi Arabia under commercial registration number 1010234757 issued in Riyadh dated 9th Jumada II, 1428H (24th June 2007). The company has been formed as limited liability company with the approval of SAMA and is engaged in managing real estate projects on behalf of Samba Real Estate Fund.

Samba Capital and Investment Management Company: A wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in Saudi Arabia under commercial registration number 1010237159. It was formed in accordance with the Securities Business Regulations issued by the Capital Market Authority (CMA), requiring banks in Saudi Arabia to transfer their dealing, arranging, managing, advising and custody businesses into a separate legal entity licensed with CMA. This is referred to as Samba Capital.

Co-Invest Offshore Capital Limited: A wholly owned company incorporated under the laws of Cayman Islands for the purpose of managing certain overseas investments.

The aggregation consolidation method is applied to subsidiaries reporting in other regulatory jurisdictions. To this end Samba Bank Limited calculates its Risk Weighted Assets according to the regulations defined by the State Bank of Pakistan.

4.2. Risk and Capital Management Process

Samba is exposed to a broad range of risks in the normal course of its business. The bank's risk and capital assessment policies are designed to identify and quantify these risks, set appropriate limits in line with defined risk appetite, ensuring control and monitoring adherence to the limits. The principal risks associated with Samba's business are credit risk, including cross-border risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and reputation / franchise risk.

The Executive Committee of the Samba Board formulates high level strategies and policies, determines institutional risk appetite, approves specific transactions or programs that may pose material risks to the institution and monitors the bank's risk profile on an ongoing basis. This Committee, which has been appointed and empowered by the Samba Board of Directors, comprises three Board Members in addition to the Managing Director.

The process of risk management is supported by a set of independent control functions reporting to the Chief Risk Officer. Individual credit transactions are approved jointly by selected Credit Officers including both Business and independent Risk Management representatives. The Credit Risk Control department reviews approval levels and documentation prior to allowing the availment of facilities. Market Risk Management department reviews limits and provides independent reports about the bank's market risk exposures and liquidity positions, including measurement against stressed events. The Group Risk and Capital Strategy department manages the process of risk appetite definition, portfolio targets, risk measurement and overall limit setting.

The risk governance structure includes the following committees:

- Asset Liabilities Committee (ALCO), chaired by the Managing Director, is responsible for the monitoring and management of liquidity, the balance sheet and market risk resulting from the accrual portfolio.
- Market Risk Policy Committee (MRPC) is the management body within Samba for market and liquidity risk issues, including establishing and updating policies and guidelines, reviewing and approving market risk limits and exceptions.
- Credit Risk Policy Committee (CRPC) has Samba-wide responsibility for maintaining sound and effective credit risk management architecture and process.
- Capital Management Committee (CMC) examines components of the capital plan and proposes the internal capital adequacy targets for approval by the Executive Committee.

Samba Audit Risk Review (ARR) reports functionally to the Audit Committee of the Samba Board and has responsibility for:

- Providing independent evaluation of Samba's risk portfolio and processes.
- Assessing the adequacy of Bank's policies, practices and procedures for risk management.
- Documenting its findings in action-oriented reports for the relevant Board / Management Committees and Senior Management.

5. Regulatory Capital Requirements

This chapter describes Samba's capital requirements, calculated on the basis of regulatory guidelines. The risk types under Pillar 1 are in accordance with Basel II guidelines issued by SAMA[8] and contain credit, market and operational risks.

As at 30th June 2011 Samba's overall regulatory capital requirements under Pillar 1 can be broken down as follows.

SAR 000s

Risk Type	Capital Requirement	% of Total Requirement
Credit Risk	10,152,370	84.0 %
Market Risk	973,429	8.1 %
Operational Risk	952,388	7.9 %
Total	**12,078,187**	**100.0%**

[8] Refer footnotes on page 5

5.1. Capital requirements for Credit Risk

Samba calculates the capital requirements for credit risk according to the Standardized Approach. Under this approach, exposures are assigned to portfolio segments based on the type of counterparty and/or the nature of the underlying exposure.

The major portfolio segments as defined by the Basel guidelines adopted by SAMA are sovereigns, banks, corporates, retail, securitized assets and VIP/HNI (high net worth individuals). Each segment has a defined risk weight ranging from 0% to 150% depending on tenor, type of exposure, asset class, whether the counterparty has an external rating and whether the exposure is past due.

The following table describes the amount of exposures subject to credit risk and the related capital requirements, by portfolio.

SAR 000s

Portfolio	Amount of Exposures	RWA	Capital Requirements
Sovereigns and Central Banks	69,523,476	188,872	15,109
Banks and Securities Firms	12,787,750	5,188,970	415,118
Corporates	74,848,277	68,640,511	5,491,241
Retail Non-Mortgages	11,312,830	8,483,498	678,680
Mortgages - Residential and Commercial	2,973,313	2,973,313	237,865
Past Due Loans *	3,197,232	2,405,210	192,417
Securitized Assets	66,824	66,824	5,346
Equities	696,464	696,464	55,717
VIP/HNI	7,888,581	7,719,912	617,593
Others **	15,186,596	3,066,189	245,295
Total - On Balance-Sheet * **	**198,481,343**	**99,429,763**	**7,954,381**
Off Balance-Sheet	42,526,841	23,315,514	1,865,241
Derivatives	6,456,925	4,159,348	332,748
Total	**247,465,109**	**126,904,625**	**10,152,370**

* Includes impaired loans

** Primarily fixed assets, cash, items in the course of collection, investments and sundry assets

*** Exposures are stated in this report at gross values and are therefore not directly comparable with the bank's consolidated financial statements, which are disclosed on a net basis. Items included in the gross values comprise provisions, collaterals, UID (Unearned interest, commission and discount) and interest in suspense

A definition of each portfolio is described in detail in chapter 6 of this report.

5.2. Capital requirements for Market Risk

Samba uses the Standardized Approach to calculate the regulatory capital requirements relating to general market and specific market risks. The resultant measure of market risk is multiplied by 12.5, the reciprocal of the theoretical 8% minimum capital ratio, to give market risk-weighted exposure on a basis consistent with credit risk-weighted exposure. The principal market risks to which Samba is exposed are foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk associated with its trading, investment and asset and liability management activities. This figure does not include Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, as this is considered as part of the Pillar 2 risks (refer chapter 9 of this document).

Brief descriptions of the risk items covered by market risk are given below:

a. Interest rate risk is the impact on banks earnings and market value of equity due to changes in interest rates; the risk is two-fold:

   - Specific Risk: risk of loss caused by an adverse price movement of a debt instrument or security due principally to factors related to the issuer.
   - General Market Risk: risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market conditions.

b. Equity position risk is the risk that the bank's investments will depreciate due to the dynamics of the equity markets.

c. Foreign exchange risk is the risk arising from a change in exchange-rates impacting the bank's net asset / liability positions.

d. Commodity risk refers to the uncertainties of future market values and of the size of the future income, caused by fluctuation in the prices of commodities.

The capital requirements for Market Risk, calculated on assets and positions held in the trading book, are presented in the table below.

SAR 000s

Market Risk Type	RWA	Capital Requirements
Interest Rate - General risk	808,525	64,682
Interest Rate - Specific risk	423,075	33,846
Equity Position risk	9,299,944	743,996
Foreign Exchange risk	1,555,763	124,461
Commodity risk	80,550	6,444
Total	**12,167,857**	**973,429**

5.3. Capital requirements for Operational Risk

Samba uses the Standardized Approach, while Samba Bank Limited - Pakistan uses the Basic Indicator Approach, for calculation of regulatory capital requirements with respect to Operational Risk. The Standardized Approach applies a range of beta coefficients (12% - 18%) to the average gross income for the preceding three financial years for each of eight predetermined business lines, while the Basic Indicator Approach applies a standard alpha coefficient of 15% to the overall gross income (where positive) for the preceding three financial years.

The capital requirements are detailed in the table below.

SAR 000s

Business line	Beta / Alpha Coefficient	Total Capital requirement
Samba Financial Group (Standardized Approach)		
Agency Services	15%	948,017
Asset Management	12%	
Commercial Banking	15%	
Corporate Finance	18%	
Payment and Settlement	18%	
Retail Banking	12%	
Retail Brokerage	12%	
Trading and Sales	18%	
Samba Bank Limited - Pakistan (Basic Indicator Approach)		
Overall Gross Income	15%	**4,371**
Samba Financial Group (Consolidated)		**952,388**

5.4. Capital Structure

Samba maintains an adequate capital base to cover risks inherent in its business operations. The adequacy of capital is actively managed and monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established under the Basel II Accord, as adopted by SAMA[9].

The primary objective of Samba's capital management is to ensure that the bank maintains a sufficient level of capital at all times to meet / exceed all regulatory and internal requirements and achieve a strong credit rating while optimizing shareholder's value.

The total eligible capital (Tiers 1 and 2) calculated in accordance with SAMA guidelines is a follows.

SAR 000s

Components of Capital	Amount
Eligible Paid-up Share Capital	9,000,000
Eligible Reserves and Retained Earnings	15,351,533
Minority Interests in the Equity of Subsidiaries	143,949
Deductions from Tier 1:	
Intangible Assets (Goodwill) and other country specific deductions	(27,527)
Total Tier 1	**24,467,955**
Qualifying General Provisions	1,586,308
Interim Profits	2,225,190
Total Tier 2	**3,811,498**
Total Eligible Capital	**28,279,453**

[9] Refer footnote 2 on page 5

5.5. Capital Adequacy Ratio (Pillar 1)

Entity	Total capital ratio %	Tier 1 capital ratio %
Samba Financial Group (consolidated)	**18.7%**	**16.2%**
Samba Bank Limited, Pakistan	**51.9%**	**51.8%**

Samba has consistently maintained its capital adequacy ratio well above the regulatory minimum of 8%. As at the end of June 2011, total capital adequacy ratio has remained steady at 18.7% (18.9% as at the end of December 2010).

6. Credit Risk

In this section, Credit Risk components are disclosed according to the following dimensions:

a. Basel II asset classes used in the calculation of RWA;

b. Geography, industry, maturity and risk weight buckets as defined by Basel II;

c. The effects of credit risk mitigation;

d. Status of the loan book (performing / impaired) and corresponding loan loss reserves.

6.1. Asset Classes

Samba has a diversified credit portfolio, which is divided into the following asset classes as defined by SAMA[10]:

Sovereigns and Central Banks

Exposures to sovereigns and central banks carry a risk weight ranging between zero and 100 percent, depending on the external rating provided by the relevant ECAIs.

The average risk weight for this portfolio is 0.3%.

Banks and Securities Firms

SAMA has prescribed that exposures falling into this portfolio are to be treated according to Option 2 of the Basel Accord, i.e. the risk weight is determined on the basis of external rating of the bank or securities firm assigned by a recognized ECAI. A preferential risk weight is assigned to short term exposures, defined as those exposures with a tenor of less than three months.

The average risk weight for this portfolio is 40.6%.

Corporates

This portfolio is assigned a risk weight based on the external rating of the counterparty, wherever available, with whom the exposure is held. Due to the fact that the majority of corporates in Saudi Arabia are not rated by ECAIs, a regulatory risk weight of 100% is applied to a large portion of this portfolio.

The average risk weight for this portfolio is 91.7%.

Retail Non-Mortgages

This portfolio consists of loans to individuals, leases, small business facilities, or car loans and other consumer loans. SAMA requires that exposures not meeting certain granularity criteria be assigned a 100% risk weight, whereas the balance of the exposure under this asset class is assigned a flat 75% risk weight.

Mortgages - Residential and Commercial

SAMA has prescribed a risk weight of 100% for this asset class.

[10] Per paragraph 4.1 of 'Basel II - SAMA's Detailed Guidance Document Consultative Draft No.2' issued 6th June 2006

Past Due Loans

Past due loans have been classified according to the regulatory definition, i.e. 90 days and above. These exposures carry risk weights of either 100% or 150% depending on the level of specific provisions held thereagainst.

The average risk weight for this portfolio is 75.2%.

Securitized & other assets

Samba's exposures which fall into this category include CLOs. In accordance with SAMA guidelines issued in this regard, this portfolio is assigned a 100% risk weight. In all such exposures Samba is an investor only, not an originator.

Equities

Equities include investments in private equity and shares quoted on the public stock exchanges and held in the banking book.

The average risk weight for this portfolio is 100.0%.

VIP/HNI

This portfolio has been defined to include exposures to high net worth individuals that fall outside the scope of Retail exposures. These would therefore include exposures to individuals in excess of SAR 5 million and are not managed on a pooled basis. For regulatory purposes these exposures are assigned a 100% risk weight.

The average risk weight for this portfolio is 97.9%.

Others

The standard risk weight for all other assets is prescribed at 100%. These typically include fixed assets, prepayments and sundry debtors. Cash and cash equivalents are assigned a risk weight of 0%.

The average risk weight for this portfolio is 20.2%.

6.2. Credit Exposure

6.2.1 Gross Credit Exposure

The gross credit exposure as presented in the table below is reflected before applying any credit risk mitigation, such as financial collaterals and guarantees.

SAR 000s

Portfolio	Credit Risk Exposure			Gross Credit Risk Exposure
	On Balance-	Off Balance-	Derivatives *	
Sovereigns and Central Banks	69,523,476	331	-	69,523,807
Banks and Securities Firms	12,787,750	2,331,325	2,750,645	17,869,720
Corporates	74,848,277	39,769,206	3,571,774	118,189,257
Retail Non-Mortgages	11,312,830	2,923	76	11,315,829
Mortgages - Residential and Commercial	2,973,313	-	-	2,973,313
Past Due Loans **	3,197,232	-	-	3,197,232
Securitized Assets	66,824	-	-	66,824
Equities	696,464	-	-	696,464
VIP/HNI	7,888,581	423,056	134,430	8,446,067
Others ***	15,186,596	-	-	15,186,596
Total	**198,481,343**	**42,526,841**	**6,456,925**	**247,465,109**

* Samba holds SAR 2,240,325,000 as collaterals in its favor against these positions from counterparties under margining agreements

** Includes impaired loans

*** Primarily fixed assets, cash, items in the course of collection, investments and sundry assets

The gross credit exposure for derivative and foreign exchange instruments is the replacement cost (current exposure) representing the cost of replacing the contracts at current market rates should the counterparty default prior to settlement date. It includes the add-on for potential future exposure which is used to determine the RWA amount for these exposures.

6.2.2 Geographic breakdown of on-balance sheet credit risk exposures

SAR 000s

Portfolios	Geographic Area						
	Saudi Arabia	Other GCC	Europe	North America	South East Asia	Other Countries	Total
Sovereigns and Central Banks	55,381,736	344,902	1,708,082	11,807,154	272,953	8,649	69,523,476
Banks and Securities Firms	3,806,249	2,811,596	2,473,642	3,110,026	435,905	150,332	12,787,750
Corporates	66,102,909	3,959,756	2,907,460	1,449,342	123,946	304,864	74,848,277
Retail Non-Mortgages	11,305,103	-	3,186	-	3,956	585	11,312,830
Mortgages - Residential and Commercial	2,973,313	-	-	-	-	-	2,973,313
Past Due Loans *	2,775,003	-	306,800	-	-	115,429	3,197,232
Securitized Assets	-	-	-	66,824	-	-	66,824
Equities	695,502	-	-	-	-	962	696,464
VIP/HNI	7,888,581	-	-	-	-	-	7,888,581
Others **	15,186,596	-	-	-	-	-	15,186,596
Total	**166,114,992**	**7,116,254**	**7,399,170**	**16,433,346**	**836,760**	**580,821**	**198,481,343**

* Includes impaired loans

** Primarily fixed assets, cash, items in the course of collection, investments and sundry assets

Approximately 82% of Samba's portfolio is originated in Saudi Arabia, the host jurisdiction, thereby shielding it largely from the global financial markets. Through its expansion via acquisition in Pakistan, coupled with the opening of branches in Dubai and Qatar, Samba is seeking to geographically diversify its credit risk exposure.

6.2.3 Industry sector breakdown of on-balance sheet credit risk exposures

SAR 000s

Portfolios	Industry Sector												
	Govt and Quasi Govt	Banks and Other Financial Institutions	Agriculture and Fishing	Manufactur-ing	Mining and Quarrying	Electricity, Water, Gas and Health Services	Building and Construction	Commerce	Transportat-ion and Communicat-ion	Services	Consumer Loans and Credit Cards	Others	Total
Sovereigns and Central Banks	69,523,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,523,476
Banks and Securities Firms	-	12,787,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,787,750
Corporates	-	-	3,868,474	12,747,934	923,553	2,966,391	5,174,875	21,206,750	6,777,692	3,957,856	-	17,224,753	74,848,277
Retail Non-Mortgages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,312,830	-	11,312,830
Mortgages - Residential and Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,973,313	-	2,973,313
Past Due Loans *	-	1,102	69,803	178,591	44,913	19,011	239,948	280,335	52,449	1,093,093	76,486	1,141,500	3,197,232
Securitized Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,824	66,824
Equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696,464	696,464
VIP/HNI	-	-	55,699	-	-	-	-	75,660	-	116,713	-	7,640,509	7,888,581
Others **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,186,596	15,186,596
Total	**69,523,476**	**12,788,852**	**3,993,976**	**12,926,525**	**968,466**	**2,985,402**	**5,414,823**	**21,562,745**	**6,830,141**	**5,167,662**	**14,362,629**	**41,956,646**	**198,481,344**

* Includes impaired loans

** Primarily fixed assets, cash, items in the course of collection, investments and sundry assets

6.2.4 Maturity breakdown of on-balance sheet credit risk exposures

The maturity profiles of the credit exposures have been determined on the basis of the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

SAR 000s

Portfolios	Maturity Breakdown									
	Less than 8 days	8 - 30 days	30 - 90 days	90 - 180 days	180 - 360 days	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	Over 5 years	No Fixed Maturity	Total
Sovereigns and Central Banks	674	1,402,333	1,488,735	5,999,953	15,342,171	3,139,659	3,187,310	31,471,483	* 7,491,158	69,523,476
Banks and Securities Firms	176,987	160,102	125,802	89,083	143,596	1,541,498	3,827,026	6,723,656	-	12,787,750
Corporates	3,149,246	7,201,311	11,410,538	11,643,241	10,549,111	8,396,379	4,865,037	17,633,414	-	74,848,277
Retail Non-Mortgages		2,727	13,209	45,114	201,692	2,155,135	8,009,406	885,547	-	11,312,830
Mortgages - Residential and Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	10,481	64,894	2,897,938	-	2,973,313
Past Due Loans **	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,197,232	3,197,232
Securitized Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,824	-		66,824
Equities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696,464	696,464
VIP/HNI	39,800	2,697,769	1,035,293	1,027,219	2,390,181	62,375	80,643	555,301		7,888,581
Others ***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,186,596	15,186,596
Total	**3,366,707**	**11,464,242**	**14,073,577**	**18,804,610**	**28,626,751**	**15,305,527**	**20,101,140**	**60,167,339**	**26,571,449**	**198,481,343**

* Balances with Central Bank
** Includes impaired loans
*** Primarily fixed assets, cash, items in the course of collection, investments and sundry assets

6.2.5. Allocation of on-balance sheet exposures to risk weight buckets

An analysis of the portfolio by the regulatory risk weight buckets is presented in the table below:

SAR 000s

Portfolio	Risk Buckets						
	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Total
Sovereigns and Central Banks	68,823,745	638,574	-	-	61,157	-	69,523,476
Banks and Securities Firms	-	3,890,431	8,764,656	-	132,663	-	12,787,750
Corporates	-	2,681,162	4,044,509	-	68,122,606	-	74,848,277
Retail Non-Mortgages	-	-	-	11,312,830	-	-	11,312,830
Mortgages - Residential and Commercial	-	-	-	-	2,973,313	-	2,973,313
Past Due Loans *	-	-	-	-	1,169,103	2,028,129	3,197,232
Securitized Assets	-	-	-	-	66,824	-	66,824
Equities	-	-	-	-	696,464	-	696,464
VIP/HNI	-	-	-	-	7,888,581	-	7,888,581
Others **	12,120,406	-	-	-	3,066,190	-	15,186,596
Total	**80,944,151**	**7,210,167**	**12,809,165**	**11,312,830**	**84,176,901**	**2,028,129**	**198,481,343**

* Includes impaired loans

** Primarily fixed assets, cash, items in the course of collection, investments and sundry assets

Exposures attracting 0% risk weight are primarily to Sovereigns and Central banks which historically demonstrate an extremely low risk. In addition, cash and the positive fair value of derivatives contracts (as they are treated separately according to the current exposure method under Basel II regulations - refer paragraph 6.2.6) also fall in the 0% risk weight category.

20% risk weight is applied to highly rated Banks and Corporates, whereas 50% is applied to lesser rated entities in the aforementioned asset classes. Retail exposures attract a 75% risk weight, while the remaining asset classes attract 100% risk weight. Past due exposures whose level of loan loss provisioning is only up to 20% of the outstanding exposure are assigned a 150% risk weight.

6.2.6. Exposures related to Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

Counterparty credit risk is the likelihood that bank's counterparty in a FX, interest, commodity, equity or credit derivative contract will default prior to maturity of the contract and the bank at that time has a claim on the counterparty. Counterparty credit risk is subject to credit limits like other credit exposures and is treated accordingly. Counterparty credit risk mainly arises in the trading book.

General disclosures for exposures related to Counterparty Credit Risk are presented in the table below.

SAR 000s

Particulars	Amount
Gross Positive Fair Value of Contracts	4,470,393
Collateral held:	
-Cash	2,240,325
Exposure Amount (under the applicable method)	
-Current Exposure Method (CEM)	6,456,925
Notional Value of Credit Derivative Hedges	182,386,454
Current Credit Exposure (by type of credit exposure):	
-Interest Rate Contracts	4,119,884
-FX Contracts	1,209,125
-Equity Contracts	56,929
-Commodity/ Other Contracts	1,070,987

Samba uses the current exposure method to assess the counterparty credit risk in accordance with the credit risk framework and it is measured as the positive mark-to-market value plus the notional principal amount multiplied by the regulatory defined add-on factor. The size of the add-on depends on the contract's remaining lifetime and the underlying asset.

To reduce the exposure towards single counterparties, risk mitigation techniques are widely used. In addition Samba also mitigates the exposures towards large banks and financial institutional counterparties by an increasing use of financial collateral agreements called margining agreements, whereby collateral is topped-up on a regular basis - collateral is placed or received to cover the current exposure beyond certain agreed threshold on either side.

6.3. Credit Risk Mitigation

The gross credit exposures disclosed in the earlier sections have been stated prior to taking credit risk mitigation effects into account. In terms of the regulatory guidelines, not all forms of collateral currently used by Samba are recognized for the purposes of calculation of credit risk capital requirement. These ineligible collaterals include interalia, corporate and personal guarantees and equity shares.

The bank uses the comprehensive method for the treatment of financial collaterals which requires a standard supervisory haircut to be applied to the acceptable collateral to account for currency and maturity mismatches between the underlying exposure and the collateral applied.

The asset classes where Samba holds eligible Basel-II collateral are disclosed by portfolio in the table below:

SAR 000s

Portfolio	Gross Exposure	Covered by eligible financial collateral
Corporates	118,189,257	974,011
Retail Non-Mortgages	11,315,829	1,659
VIP/HNI	8,446,067	240,824
Total	**137,951,153**	**1,216,494**

Eligible financial collaterals under the Standardized Approach include[11]:

a. Cash (as well as certificates of deposit or comparable instruments issued by the lending bank);

b. Bank Guarantees;

c. Gold; and

d. Debt securities.

[11] Per paragraph 15.4 of Additional Guidance Notes GN-2 contained in the 'Basel II Package of Bank Returns and Guidance Notes Regarding the Standardized Approach' issued on 29th March 2007 by SAMA

6.4. Impaired Credit Facilities and Provisions for Impairment

A specific provision (for accounting treatment of impairment in assets) is made for past due facilities in respect of individually assessed loans or claims. Samba calculates the specific provision according to the guidelines contained in IAS 39[12]. These are calculated at counterparty level and the bank considers all the facilities for a counterparty to be defaulted if any one of the facilities of the counterparty is past due. The specific provisions are based on an assessment of the impairment in realizable value of the asset first at the facility level and then aggregated at the counterparty level.

6.4.1 Impaired Loans, Past Due Loans and Allowances (by Industry Sector)

SAR 000s

Industry Sector	Impaired Loans	Past Due (>90 days), not Impaired	Defaulted *	Ageing of Past Due Loans (days)				Specific & Portfolio Allowances
				Less than 90	90 - 180	180 - 360	Over 360	
Government and quasi government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,886
Banks and financial institutions	1,102	-	1,102	-	-	-	1,102	110,130
Agriculture and fishing	69,803	-	69,803	1,059	-	-	69,803	97,411
Manufacturing	178,591	-	178,591	466,823	-	36,986	141,605	396,275
Mining and quarrying	44,913	-	44,913	-	-	-	44,913	52,139
Electricity, water, gas and health services	19,011	-	19,011	4,962	-	-	19,011	75,185
Building and construction	239,948	-	239,948	102,090	344	-	239,604	429,953
Commerce	194,463	85,872	280,335	105,697	5,831	-	274,504	379,447
Transportation and communication	52,449	-	52,449	5,716	-	-	52,449	124,297
Services	1,093,093	-	1,093,093	22,218	230,482	-	862,611	484,674
Others	1,141,500	76,486	1,217,986	481,377	353,845	-	864,142	1,542,604
Total	**3,034,874**	**162,358**	**3,197,232**	**1,189,942**	**590,501**	**36,986**	**2,569,745**	**3,696,001**

* In accordance with the Basel-II definition of default, all exposures which are 90 days or more past due are tagged as defaulted. These defaulted exposures include the impaired loans

[12] 'IAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

6.4.2 Impaired Loans and Allowances (by geographic area)

SAR 000s

Geographic area	Impaired loans	Specific and portfolio allowances
Saudi Arabia	2,611,543	3,335,340
Other GCC & Middle East	1,102	4,350
Europe	306,800	244,181
Other Countries	115,429	112,130
Total	**3,034,874**	**3,696,001**

6.4.3 Reconciliation of changes in the Allowances for Loan Impairment

SAR 000s

Particulars	Specific and portfolio allowances
Balance, beginning of the year	**3,707,001**
Charge-offs / Recoveries taken against the allowances during the period	(115,731)
Amounts set aside (or reversed) during the period	98,656
FX Translation difference (overseas Subsidiary)	6,075
Balance, end of the period	**3,696,001**

7. Market Risk

Market Risk is the risk that Samba's earnings or capital, or its ability to support its business strategy, will be impacted by changes in market rates or prices related to interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

Samba has established risk management policies and limits within which exposure to market risk is monitored, measured and controlled by the Market Risk Management (MRM) division with strategic oversight exercised by ALCO. MRM is responsible for developing and implementing market risk policy and risk measuring / monitoring methodologies and for reviewing all new trading and investment products and product limits prior to ALCO approval. MRM has the primary responsibility to measure, report, monitor and control Market Risk in Samba. MRM is independent of Treasury business and reports into Risk Management.

Samba classifies market risk into the following categories:

Risk Item	Description
FX Risk	Foreign Exchange Risk is the risk arising from a change in exchange rates on bank's net asset / liability / off balance-sheet positions.
Interest Rate Risk (Trading Book)	Interest Rate Risk is the risk of holding or taking positions in debt securities and other interest rate related / fixed income instruments in the trading book and is two-fold: Specific Risk: Risk of loss caused by an adverse price movement of a debt instrument or security principally due to factors related to the issuer. General Market Risk: Risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market conditions.
Equity Risk	Equity Risk is the risk that the equity investments held in the trading book will depreciate due to equity market dynamics.
Options Risk	Is the implicit risk from an open option position arising from the option's sensitivity to a number of factors (Delta, Gamma and Vega risks).
Commodity Risk	Is the uncertainty of future market values and of the size of the future income arising from commodity trading positions due to price fluctuation.
Interest Rate Risk (Banking Book)	Interest Rate Risk (in the Banking Book) is the current or prospective risk to both the earnings and capital arising from the impact of adverse movements in interest rates on mismatches in asset-liability structure.

7.1. Sensitivity Analysis of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Sensitivity analysis of the Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is presented in the table below.

SAR 000s

200bp Interest Rate Shocks for currencies with more than 5% of Assets or Liabilities	
Rate Shocks	**Change in earnings**
Upward rate shocks:	
SAR	403,802
USD	(1,148,954)
EUR	(119,913)
Downward rate shocks:	
SAR	(208,246)
USD	855,287
EUR	119,817

8. Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and/or external events. It is evident that operational risk is inherent in all activities within the organisation, in outsourced activities and in all interactions with external parties. Management of Operational Risk requires robust internal controls coupled with quality supervision and management.

In Samba, Operational Risk Management (ORM) is an integrated umbrella with all the underlying Operational Risk elements like Anti-Fraud, Quality Assurance, Business Continuity and Policy & Procedure forming a part of the operational risk management chain. Operational risk is embedded in each business area and risk mitigation techniques are applied to each activity. All products / services are covered in the Self-Assessment Grids which are independently tested periodically and monitored on a global basis. The exceptions and quality deficiencies are documented and monitored for resolution on Samba-wide basis. These are complemented by comprehensive reviews by Internal Audit / Quality Assurance unit. The analysis of operational risk related events, potential risk indicators and other early-warning signals are in focus when developing the processes. The exceptions / issues are highlighted and resolved at the senior level in Country Business Risk & Compliance Committee (CBRCC). The global Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) for the top ten components of Operational Risk are monitored and the exceptions along with the heat-map are escalated to the Senior Management for resolution.

Mitigating techniques include robust Information Security framework, strong Anti-Fraud / Compliance regime, comprehensive Physical / Access security and Certified Business Continuity plans together with crisis management preparedness and a broad insurance coverage for handling major incidents.

Each business area in Samba is primarily responsible for managing its own operational risk. Operational Risk Management Division develops and maintains a framework for identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling operational risk and supports the line organisation in implementing the framework. Automation for operational risk management includes Loss Database, Risk & Control Self-Assessment process, KRIs and Corrective Action tracking. The techniques and processes for managing operational risk are structured around the risk sources as described in the definition of operational risk. This approach improves the comparability of risk profiles throughout the organisation including Samba's branches and subsidiaries. It also supports the focus on limiting and mitigating measures in relation to the sources, rather than the symptoms.

As described in chapter 5.3 the capital requirement for operational risk is calculated according to the Standardised approach, in which all of the institution's activities are divided into eight standardised business lines and the total capital requirement for operational risk is calculated as the sum of the capital requirements for each of the business lines. The risk for each business line is the beta coefficient multiplied by the average of the gross income from the preceding three financial years, where the beta coefficients differ between business lines and are in the range of 12% to 18%. Consequently, operational risk capital charge is updated on an annual basis. The Basic Indicator approach is used in Samba Bank Limited, a majority owned subsidiary incorporated in Pakistan.

9. Other Risks (Pillar 2)

In line with industry best practices, working papers issued by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and SAMA directives[13], Samba has integrated its capital planning and risk appetite definitions into its regular business budgeting and planning process.

The current ICAAP process encompasses the calculation of expected risk impact resulting from business strategies for the ensuing three year period and helps to evaluate whether Samba's capital funds are sufficient to support the level of risk. It also considers the impact on capital as a result of stress conditions and addresses means to raise capital should it fall below the stipulated levels.

For this purpose, two levels of risk are used as per regulatory guidelines:

- "Pillar 1" risks, which include Credit, Market and Operational risks. For these risks the minimum regulatory capital ratio is 8%.
- "Pillar 2" risks, which follow a wider definition and include additional risks such as Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book, Strategic Risk and Legal Risk, etc. Banks are required to declare potential other risks to which they might be exposed to SAMA at the beginning of every year and are expected to maintain sufficient capital cushion at all times to cover these risks.

Samba Management has defined such Pillar 2 risks and has submitted its ICAAP Plan to SAMA outlining its minimum target levels of capital after setting aside additional capital cushion for such risks and is monitored through Supervisory Review Process.

The three year plan / strategy have been tested against these targets. Samba's plan demonstrates an adequate cushion over and above the minimum regulatory capital requirement and should remain within the set targets, barring any large inorganic growth or deterioration in the economic environment which will be addressed at appropriate time. These projections have also been stress-tested to possible and hypothetical recessionary scenarios. Under these scenarios Samba would remain at all times within the regulatory minimum.

As part of this process a Capital Management Committee has been instituted comprising of senior executive management who will review actual quarterly capital ratios against the above targets and initiate corrective actions if certain internal trigger levels are breached. The committee also has the mandate to evaluate the capital impact of major strategic decisions like acquisitions or major expansion, etc.

Samba Financial Group's Integrated Capital Plan for 2011 with high-level forecasts for subsequent years - 2012 and 2013 has already been submitted to Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), which has authority to assess the adequacy of the planning process.

The plan shows that Samba's current and foreseen capital endowment is suitable to support its business strategy in the forecasted years. A set of adequate tools is in place to monitor this process going forward and the exercise has strengthened the awareness of risk appetite and capital needs within all business units in Samba.

[13] Per 'SAMA's Draft Guidelines on the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Plan (ICAAP)' issued by SAMA in December 2007

10. Glossary

Some important phrases that have been referenced in this report carry respective meaning or definition as detailed below:

Add-On

Basel-II defined factor to reflect the potential future increase in exposure stemming from derivative transactions.

ALCO (Asset and Liability Management Committee)

A Committee within the governance process which is responsible for the development (and follow-up of implementation) of the ALM framework. The activities of the ALCO entail asset allocation, setting internal limits, decision-making on investments for the ALM positions, the use of ALM opportunities to stimulate specific commercial initiatives, the monitoring of the impact on and of the policies of the business units, and reporting on the ALM profile.

ALM (Asset and Liability Management)

The ongoing process of formulating, implementing, monitoring and revising strategies for on-balance-sheet as well as the off-balance-sheet liquidity items, in order to achieve an organisation's financial objectives, given the organisation's risk tolerance and other constraints.

Asset Class

A classification of credit exposures according to the SAMA Basel II regulatory guidelines. The main classes are Sovereigns, Bank and Financial Institutions, Corporates, Retail and VIP/HNI. Classification depends on the type of obligor, the total annual sales of the obligor, the type of product and/or the exposure value.

Banking Book

Banking book is defined as all positions in the group that are not in the trading book. A trading book consists of positions in financial instruments and commodities held either with trading intent or in order to hedge other elements of the trading book. To be eligible for trading book capital treatment, financial instruments must either be free of any covenants restricting their tradability or be able to be hedged completely. In addition, positions should be frequently and accurately valued, and the portfolio actively managed.

Beta-factor

The capital charge for a business line in the context of operational risk is approximated by multiplying the gross income of that business line with the beta (ß) factor. The ß factor serves as a proxy for the industry-wide relationship between the operational risk loss experience for a given business line and the aggregate level of gross income of that business line. Under standardized approach of operational risk the ß factors are regulatory given.

Business Risk

The potential negative deviation from the expected economic value of the organisation due to changes in the volumes and operational margins resulting from changes in the business environment coupled with inappropriate or inadequately implemented strategies.

CAR (Capital Adequacy Ratio)

Total eligible Capital as proportion of Risk-weighted Assets (the result must be at least 8% according to the Basel regulations).

CDO (Collateralised Debt Obligation)

A type of asset-backed security and/or a structured credit product. CDOs are constructed from a portfolio of fixed-income assets.

CDS (Credit Default Swap)

A privately negotiated bilateral agreement where one party (the protection-buyer or risk-shedder) pays a premium to another party (the protection-seller or risk-taker) in order to secure protection against any potential losses that may be incurred through exposure to a reference entity or investment as a result of an unforeseen development (or ‘credit event’).

CLO (Collateralised Loan Obligation)

CDOs holding only loans as underlying assets.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the potential shortfall relative to the value expected consequent on non-payment or non-performance by an obligor (a borrower, guarantor, counterparty to an inter-professional transaction or issuer of a debt instrument), due to that party’s insolvency or lack of willingness to pay. Credit Risk can also arise due to events or measures taken by the political or monetary authorities of a particular country. The latter risk is also referred to as ‘country risk’.

EAD (Exposure at Default)

The amount expected to be outstanding if and when an obligor defaults. At the time of default, it is equal to the actual amount outstanding, and therefore is no longer an expectation.

ECAI (External Credit Assessment Institution)

Institutions providing independent credit ratings which have been determined by SAMA to meet the eligibility criteria defined in the Basel II regulations.

Haircuts

The difference between the market value of a security and its collateral value. Haircuts are taken in order to account for a possible decline in the market value of a collateralising security upon liquidation.

ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process)

The internal process a bank should have in place for assessing its overall capital adequacy in relation to its risk profile, as well as its strategy for maintaining adequate capital levels in the planning period.

Interest Rate Risk

The potential negative deviation from the expected net asset value of the trading book or the financial investment book due to changes in the level of or in the volatility of interest rates.

IRB (Internal Ratings Based)

An approach defined in the Basel regulations to calculate the credit-risk-related capital requirements, where a financial institution uses its own models based on its own historical experience. There are two possibilities: the IRB Foundation or the IRB Advanced approach. When applying the IRB Foundation approach, internal estimates of the Probability of Default (PD) are used to calculate minimum capital requirements. The IRB Advanced approach also assesses internal estimates of Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure At Default (EAD). Under IRB Foundation Approach LGD is provided by the supervisory authority.

Liquidity Risk

The potential that an organisation will be unable to meet its obligations as they fall due because of the inability to liquidate assets or obtain adequate funding (liability liquidity risk) or the risk that it cannot easily unwind or offset specific exposures without significantly lowering market prices because of inadequate market depth or market disruptions (asset liquidity risk).

Market Risk

Market Risk is the potential negative deviation from the expected economic value of a financial instrument caused by fluctuations in market prices i.e. interest rates, exchange rates and equity or commodity prices.

Market Value

The cost that would be incurred or the gain that would be realised if an outstanding contract was replaced at current market prices (also called replacement value).

MTM (Mark-to-Market)

The act of assigning a fair market value to an asset.

Operational Risk

The potential negative deviation from the expected economic value of the organisation resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal, IT and tax risk.

OTC (Over-the-Counter)

An over-the-counter contract is a bilateral contract where two parties agree on how a particular trade or agreement is to be settled in the future. It is usually a direct contract between a financial institution and its client. It contrasts with exchange trading, which occurs via corporate-owned facilities constructed for the purpose of trading (i.e. exchanges).

RBA (Ratings-Based Approach)

Basel II approach for calculating the risk-weighted assets applied to securitisation exposures that are externally rated, or where a rating can be inferred.

RWA (Risk-Weighted Asset)

An exposure weighted according to the 'riskiness' of the asset concerned. 'Riskiness' depends on factors such as the probability of default of the obligor, the amount of collateral or guarantees and the maturity of the exposure.

SAMA (Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency)

The regulatory authority responsible for the supervision of banks and financial institutions operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Samba (Samba Financial Group)

Samba or Samba Financial Group is interchangeably used in this report and connotes reference to the consolidated legal entity - the Samba Financial Group.

Trading Book

The trading book consists of positions in financial instruments and commodities held either with trading intent or in order to hedge other elements of the trading book. Positions held for trading intent are those held intentionally for resale in the short term and/or with the intent of benefiting from actual or expected price movements in the short term or to lock in an arbitrage profit.

End of Report