

Jurisdiction: Saudi Arabia

- I. Hedge funds
- **II. Securitisation**
- III. Enhancing supervision
- IV. Building and implementing macroprudential frameworks and tools
- V. Improving oversight of credit rating agencies (CRAs)
- VI. Enhancing and aligning accounting standards
- VII. Enhancing risk management
- VIII. Strengthening deposit insurance
- IX. Safeguarding the integrity and efficiency of financial markets
- X. Enhancing financial consumer protection
- XI. Reference to source of recommendations
- XII. List of abbreviations



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps				
I.	I. Hedge funds								
1	Registration,	We also firmly recommitted to work in	Implementation of this recommendation						
(1)	appropriate disclosures and oversight of hedge funds	an internationally consistent and non-discriminatory manner to strengthen regulation and supervision on hedge funds. (Seoul) Hedge funds or their managers will be registered and will be required to disclose appropriate information on an ongoing basis to supervisors or regulators, including on their leverage, necessary for assessment of the systemic risks they pose individually or collectively. Where appropriate registration should be subject to a minimum size. They will be subject to oversight to ensure that they have adequate risk management. (London)	was reported to be completed by all FSB jurisdictions in the 2016 IMN survey. Given this, the reporting of progress with respect to this recommendation will take place every 2-3 years henceforth (i.e. in 2019 or 2020).						

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2 (2)	Establishment of international information sharing framework	We ask the FSB to develop mechanisms for cooperation and information sharing between relevant authorities in order to ensure effective oversight is maintained when a fund is located in a different jurisdiction from the manager. We will, cooperating through the FSB, develop measures that implement these principles by the end of 2009. (London)	Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing recommendation 6 in IOSCO's <i>Report on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009)</i> on sharing information to facilitate the oversight of globally active fund managers. In addition, jurisdictions should state whether they are: - Signatory to the IOSCO MMoU in relation to cooperation in enforcement - Signatory to bilateral agreements for supervisory cooperation that cover hedge funds and are aligned to the 2010 IOSCO <i>Principles Regarding Cross-border Supervisory Cooperation.</i> Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO <i>Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation</i> , and take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: 31/12/2010 Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: The CMA is a member of IOSCO, and is signatory to the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Consultation and cooperation and the Exchange of Information (IOSCO MMoU). Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



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No 3 (3)	Description Enhancing counterparty risk management	G20/FSB Recommendations Supervisors should require that institutions which have hedge funds as their counterparties have effective risk management, including mechanisms to monitor the funds' leverage and set limits for single counterparty exposures. (London)	Remarks Jurisdictions should indicate specific policy measures taken for enhancing counterparty risk management and strengthening their existing guidance on the management of exposure to leveraged counterparties. In particular, jurisdictions should indicate whether they have implemented recommendation 3 of the IOSCO Report on Hedge Fund Oversight (Jun 2009). In their responses, jurisdictions should not provide information on the portion of this recommendation that pertains to Basel III, since it is monitored separately by the BCBS.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in	Next steps Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		Supervisors will strengthen their existing guidance on the management of exposures to leveraged counterparties. (Rec. II.17, FSF 2008)	separately by the BCBS. Jurisdictions can also refer to Principle 28 of the 2010 IOSCO Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation, and take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those Principles.	□ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: Prudential Rules (2012) Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Periodic submission of financial information by persons authorised by the CMA to conduct securities businesses (APs) with capital computation per Prudential Rules (PRs). APs are also subject to inspection visits on a periodic basis. Prudential Rules which is one of the implementing regulations for monitoring of capital adequacy at Authorised Persons which are regulated by the CMA, have been	



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				structured in accordance with the capital adequacy requirements per Basel recommendation, Basel II approach.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				With regard to counterparty Credit Risk Management, CMA monitors and regulates AP's in the capital market through the implementation of the PRs which incorporates Basel's standards on capital adequacy.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://cma.org.sa/En/Pages/Implementing_ Regulations.aspx	



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I	II. Securitisation								
4	Strengthening of	Insurance supervisors should strengthen	Implementation of this recommendation						
(4)	regulatory and capital	the regulatory and capital framework for	was reported to be completed by all FSB						
(4)	framework for	monoline insurers in relation to	jurisdictions in the 2016 IMN survey.						
	monolines	structured credit. (Rec II.8, FSF 2008)	Given this, the reporting of progress						
			with respect to this recommendation will						
			take place every 2-3 years henceforth						
			(i.e. in 2019 or 2020).						



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5 (5)	Strengthening of supervisory requirements or best practices for investment in structured products	Regulators of institutional investors should strengthen the requirements or best practices for firms' processes for investment in structured products. (Rec II.18, FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should indicate the due diligence policies, procedures and practices applicable for investment managers when investing in structured finance instruments and other policy measures taken for strengthening best practices for investment in structured finance products. Jurisdictions may reference IOSCO's report on Good Practices in Relation to Investment Managers' Due Diligence When Investing in Structured Finance Instruments (Jul 2009). Jurisdictions may also refer to the Joint Forum report on Credit Risk Transfer-Developments from 2005-2007 (Jul 2008).	□Not applicable □Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Second quarter of 2017 □Draft published as of: □Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: Prudential Rules (2012). Securities Business Regulation (2005). Authorised Persons regulations (2005) □Implementation completed as of: Prudential Rules (2012), Securities Business Regulation (2005), Authorised persons Regulation (2005) Issue is being addressed through: □Primary / Secondary legislation □Regulation /Guidelines □Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: The CMA is currently at the final stages of the Special Purpose Entities Regulations project, it aims to regulate the establishment, licensing and issuances of the SPEs. The draft regulations was published for public consultation on 29/5/2016, and the draft regulations	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:

		could be viewed through the following link	
		https://cma.org.sa/en/Market/NEWS/P	
		ages/CMA_N_2045.aspx APs are	
		also subject to inspection visits on a	
		periodic basis. These are in	
		accordance with risk assessment	
		criteria, which is based on an	
		extensive evaluation of data obtained	
		on a yearly basis from the AP's. In	
		addition, frequent and prompt	
		inspection and monitoring are also	
		conducted on any indication of	
		issues/concerns/unusual transaction and/or behaviour noted at an AP, and	
		communicated to the CMA via other	
		Departments, complaints, or any other	
		method.	
		Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	
		The PRs include the requirements to apply	
		the Standardised Approach in treating their securitisation and re-securitisation	
		exposures. The PRs are drafted based on the	
		Basel framework	
		Highlight main developments since last	
		year's survey:	
		The on-going project of the Special Purpose	
		Entities Regulations.	
		Web-links to relevant documents:	
		https://cma.org.sa/en/RulesRegulations/Reg	
		ulations/Pages/default.aspx	
		https://cma.org.sa/en/Market/NEWS/Pages/	
		CMA_N_2045.aspx	
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6 (6)	Enhanced disclosure of securitised products	Securities market regulators should work with market participants to expand information on securitised products and their underlying assets. (Rec. III.10-III.13, FSF 2008)	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures and other initiatives taken in relation to enhancing disclosure of securitised products, including working with industry and other authorities to continue to standardise disclosure templates and considering measures to improve the type of information that investors receive. See, for reference, IOSCO's Report on Principles for Ongoing Disclosure for Asset-Backed Securities (Nov 2012), Disclosure Principles for Public Offerings and Listings of Asset-Backed Securities (Apr 2010) and report on Global Developments in Securitisation Regulations (November 2012), in particular recommendations 4 and 5.	□Not applicable □Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □Draft in preparation, expected publication by: Second quarter of 2017 □Draft published as of: □Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: •Capital Market Law (2003). •Listing Rules (2004). •Announcements Instructions (2006). •Disclosure Forms 1.2.3.5.6.7 &8. •Instructions and Procedures Related to Listed Companies with Accumulated Losses reaching %50 or more of its capital (2013). □Implementation completed as of: Capital Market Law (2003). •Listing Rules (2004). •Announcements Instructions (2006). •Disclosure Forms 1.2.3.5.6.7 &8. •Instructions and Procedures Related to Listed Companies with Accumulated Losses reaching %50 or more of its capital (2013). Issue is being addressed through: □Primary / Secondary legislation	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:

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				⊠ Regulation /Guidelines	
				Solutions (Such as supervisory actions), please specify: CMA conducts a number of supervisory visits on listed companies. Also, the CMA is continuously taking regulatory and other steps to disseminate information to investors to enhance their market knowledge and to apply full transparency. Also, CMA has converted all the paper forms submitted by listed companies to electronic forms in order to enhance disclosure and speed and ease the process of submitting the forms. Finally, the CMA continuously review the disclosure requirements in the implementing regulations in light of the practice of its provision and the international standards and updates.	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	
				• Capital Market Law • Listing Rules • Announcements Instructions • Disclosure Forms 1.2.3.5.6.7 &8 Instructions and Procedures Related to Listed Companies with Accumulated Losses reaching %50 or more of its capital.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				The on-going project of the Special Purpose Entities Regulations.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				https://cma.org.sa/en/RulesRegulations/Regulations/Pages/default.aspx	

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III.	Enhancing supervision				
7 (7)	Consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of SIFIs	All firms whose failure could pose a risk to financial stability must be subject to consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation with high standards.	Jurisdictions should indicate: (1) whether they have identified domestic SIFIs and, if so, in which sectors (banks, insurers, other etc.); (2) whether the names of the	☐Not applicable ☐Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		(Pittsburgh)	identified SIFIs have been publicly disclosed; and (3) the types of policy measures taken for implementing consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation of the identified SIFIs.	If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: Implementation ongoing:	Web-links to relevant documents:
			Jurisdictions should not provide details on policy measures that pertain to higher	Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]:	
			loss absorbency requirements for G/D-SIBs, since these are monitored	☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
			separately by the BCBS.	☐Draft published as of:	
			See, for reference, the following documents:	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on:	
			BCBS:	☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
			• Framework for G-SIBs (Jul 2013)	Implementation completed as of: 01/01/2016	
			• Framework for D-SIBs (Oct 2012)	Issue is being addressed through:	
			IAIS:	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation	
			Global Systemically Important	⊠ Regulation /Guidelines	
			Insurers: Policy Measures (Jul	☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
			2013) and revised assessment methodology (updated in June	Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
			• <u>IAIS SRMP guidance - FINAL (Dec 2013)</u>	In order to identify and designate Domestic Systemically Important Banks, an indicator based measurement methodology has been developed and rolled out to Banks in August 2014. Banks identified and designated as D-	



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			Guidance on Liquidity management and planning (Oct 2014)	SIFIs have been required to meet Higher Loss Absorbency (HLA) requirements from 1 Jan 2016.	
			FSB:	Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
			• Framework for addressing SIFIs	Implemented since 1 Jan 2016.	
			(Nov 2011)	Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.sama.gov.sa/en- US/Laws/Pages/SAMA_Basel_Program _Sec1.aspx	

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8 (8)	Establishing supervisory colleges and conducting risk assessments	To establish the remaining supervisory colleges for significant cross-border firms by June 2009. (London) We agreed to conduct rigorous risk assessment on these firms [G-SIFIs] through international supervisory colleges. (Seoul)	Reporting in this area should be undertaken solely by home jurisdictions of global systemically important insurers (G-SIIs). The BCBS is separately monitoring implementation progress in this area with respect to banks. Please indicate the progress made in establishing and strengthening the functioning of supervisory colleges for G-SIIs, including the development of any joint supervisory plans within core colleges and leveraging on supervisory activities conducted by host authorities. See, for reference, the following IAIS documents: • ICPs 24 and 25, especially guidance 25.1.1 – 25.1.6, 25.6, 25.7 and 25.8 • Application paper on supervisory colleges (Oct 2014)	☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: There are no domestically incorporated G-SIFIs in Saudi Arabia, however branches of G-SIFIs are licensed and operating with SAMA as the host supervisory authority. SAMA is participating in some existing colleges and participate in any new supervisory colleges established by the home authorities of foreign banks (G-SIFIs) operating in the Kingdom, where SAMA is the host supervisory Authority. SAMA already carries out Risk Assessments on G-SIBs branches in Saudi Arabia. ☐ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: ☐ Draft published as of: ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: ☐ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through: ☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation /Guidelines	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



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				☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	
				Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	

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9 (9)	Description Supervisory exchange of information and coordination	G20/FSB Recommendations To quicken supervisory responsiveness to developments that have a common effect across a number of institutions, supervisory exchange of information and coordination in the development of best practice benchmarks should be improved at both national and international levels. (Rec V.7, FSF 2008) Enhance the effectiveness of core supervisory colleges. (FSB 2012)	Remarks Jurisdictions should include any feedback received from recent FSAPs/ROSC assessments on the September 2012 BCP 3 (Cooperation and collaboration) and BCP 14 (Homehost relationships). Jurisdictions should also indicate any steps taken since the last assessment in this area, particularly in response to relevant FSAP/ROSC recommendations. Jurisdictions should describe any recent or planned regulatory, supervisory or legislative changes that contribute to the sharing of supervisory information (e.g. within supervisory colleges or via bilateral or multilateral MoUs).	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: We are currently working on entering into bilateral MOUs with supervisory authorities in a number of jurisdictions.	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: We are currently working on entering into bilateral MOUs with supervisory authorities in a number of jurisdictions. Web-links to relevant documents:
				authorities in a number of jurisdictions. SAMA has entered into a Memorandum of Cooperation with Capital Market Authority in February 2012 to achieve a high degree of coordination between the two and to strengthen oversight of	



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				entities subject to their control. Furthermore, SAMA currently has home / host supervisory relationship with many foreign central banks / supervisory authorities. It has been extending supervisory cooperation and exchanging supervisory information with them as and when required. There are a number of instances where SAMA has shared supervisory information or extended supervisory cooperation to other Supervisors. SAMA has also carried out Supervisory Review Visits to many countries and similarly many other supervisors have visited Saudi Arabia for supervisory purposes. Furthermore, SAMA is also a member of relevant supervisory colleges. As such, there are no impediments that hinder the appropriate exchange of supervisory information under the relevant laws Highlight main developments since last year's survey: Web-links to relevant documents:	

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10 (10)	Strengthening resources and effective supervision	We agreed that supervisors should have strong and unambiguous mandates, sufficient independence to act, appropriate resources, and a full suite of tools and powers to proactively identify and address risks, including regular stress testing and early intervention. (Seoul) Supervisors should see that they have the requisite resources and expertise to oversee the risks associated with financial innovation and to ensure that firms they supervise have the capacity to understand and manage the risks. (FSF 2008) Supervisory authorities should continually re-assess their resource needs; for example, interacting with and assessing Boards require particular skills, experience and adequate level of seniority. (Rec. 3, FSB 2012)	Jurisdictions should indicate any steps taken on recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 (i.e. supervisory strategy, engagement with banks, improvements in banks' IT and MIS, data requests, and talent management strategy respectively) in the FSB thematic peer review report on supervisory frameworks and approaches to SIBs (May 2015). Jurisdictions should also indicate any steps taken or envisaged in terms of resources/expertise, supervisory measures and/or regulation to strengthen the oversight of risks associated with financial innovation (FinTech).	□Not applicable □Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □Draft published as of: □Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: ☑Implementation completed as of: D-SIB's rules issued in 2014. List of D-SIBs issued on 1 Jan 2016. Issue is being addressed through: □Primary / Secondary legislation ☑Regulation /Guidelines ☑Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: D-SIB's rules issued in 2014. List of D-SIBs issued on 1 Jan 2016. Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:

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				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				*SAMA has a broad mandate to supervise Banks, Insurance Companies, Finance and Leasing Companies and Money Exchangers. • SAMA has adopted a new Risk Based approach to Supervision, which is planned to be implemented by the end of this year. The risks accumulated at system and entity level are continuously measured, monitored and mitigated through robust Supervisory process. In addition, a dashboard is prepared on a monthly basis to identify quantitative and qualitative early warning risk indicators of individual banks and the system. Early warning indicators monitored through dashboard includes banks' performance, size, efficiency, asset quality, segmentation etc. Other than the dashboard, a number of analytical reports are prepared on periodic basis to monitor large exposures, concentration risk and other risks that may affect the banks' Capital Adequacy Ratio. The quantitative and qualitative early warning indicators include: - Quantitative indicators - Credit Risks - Market Risk - Liquidity & Funding Risk - Impact - Relevance - IRRBB - Capital & Earnings - Qualitative indicators - Operational Risk - Technology Risk - Legal, regulatory & AML Risk - Controls - Oversight - Direction of Risk In relation to FINTECH, SAMA has actively participated in surveys and has formed an internal working group to look at all the relevant initiatives. Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps

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IV.		ing macroprudential frameworks and too	ls		-
11 (11)	Establishing regulatory framework for macroprudential oversight	Amend our regulatory systems to ensure authorities are able to identify and take account of macro-prudential risks across the financial system including in the case of regulated banks, shadow banks and private pools of capital to limit the build up of systemic risk. (London)	Please describe major changes in the institutional arrangements for macroprudential policy (structures, mandates, powers, reporting etc.) that have taken place in your jurisdiction since the global financial crisis.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: To finalize the work on progress mentioned. Web-links to relevant documents:
		Ensure that national regulators possess the powers for gathering relevant information on all material financial institutions, markets and instruments in order to assess the potential for failure or severe stress to contribute to systemic risk. This will be done in close coordination at international level in order to achieve as much consistency as possible across jurisdictions. (London)	Please indicate whether an assessment has been conducted with respect to the adequacy of powers to collect and share relevant information among national authorities on financial institutions, markets and instruments to assess the potential for systemic risk. If so, please describe identified gaps in the powers to collect information, and whether any follow-up actions have been taken.	 ☑ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: ☐ Draft published as of: ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: ☐ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through: ☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation /Guidelines ☒ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: - Establishment of the monetary policy and financial stability (MPFS) department in 2013	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				financial stability board which includes the heads of all relevant authorities and government agencies (e.g., MoF, CMA, and SAMA) Establishment of the annual Financial Stability Forum in cooperation with Capital Market Authority (CMA) as part of a communication strategy Raising the public awareness by publishing a number of articles on financial stability in newspapers as part of a communication strategy - Issuing internal circulars regarding setting up periodic quarterly meetings between MPFS and supervision departments within SAMA; - Issuing internal circulars to share regulatory circulars issued by relevant supervision departments; - MPFS jointly working with the data center and relevant supervision departments within SAMA to close data gaps and share relevant macro prudential data. Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	

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12 (12)	Enhancing system- wide monitoring and the use of macro-	Authorities should use quantitative indicators and/or constraints on leverage and margins as macro-prudential tools	Please describe at a high level (including by making reference to financial stability or other reports, where available) the	☐ Not applicable ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
	prudential instruments	for supervisory purposes. Authorities should use quantitative indicators of leverage as guides for policy, both at the institution-specific and at the macroprudential (system-wide) level(Rec. 3.1, FSF 2009)	types of methodologies, indicators and tools used to assess systemic risks. Please indicate the use of tools for macroprudential purposes over the past year, including: the objective for their	If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		We are developing macro-prudential policy frameworks and tools to limit the build-up of risks in the financial sector,	use; the process to select, calibrate and apply them; and the approaches used to assess their effectiveness.	 ☑ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected 	
		building on the ongoing work of the FSB-BIS-IMF on this subject. (Cannes)	See, for reference, the following documents:	publication by: □ Draft published as of:	
			FSB-IMF-BIS progress report to the G20 on <u>Macroprudential policy</u> tools and frameworks (Oct 2011) CCES report on Operationalising	☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since:	
			CGFS report on <u>Operationalising</u> the selection and application of macroprudential instruments (Dec 2012)	☐ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through: ☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation / Guidelines	
	cha imp	Authorities should monitor substantial changes in asset prices and their implications for the macro economy and the financial system. (Washington)	IMF staff papers on <u>Macroprudential policy, an</u> <u>organizing framework (Mar</u> 2011), Key Aspects of <u>Macroprudential policy (Jun</u> 2013), and Staff Guidance on	 ☑Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: - Building the Early Warning Indicators heat map (EWI) to warn policy makers of potential future economic and financial risks Developing a framework for several macroprudential measures - 	
			 Macroprudential Policy (Dec 2014) IMF-FSB-BIS paper on Elements of Effective Macroprudential 	Developing the financial stability report for 2016 - Increasing the staff capacity by hiring and implementing appropriate training program Participation of the	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
	Description		Policies: Lessons from International Experience (Aug 2016) CGFS report on Experiences with the ex ante appraisal of macroprudential instruments (Jul 2016) CGFS report on Objective-setting and communication of macroprudential policies (Nov 2016)	financial stability team in the ICAAP and stress testing meetings with the banking sector Building a macro prudential dashboard as a tool to monitor macro prudential risk - Publishing SAMA's financial stability report for 2014 and 2015 Building SAMA's Stress Testing model - Participation of the financial stability team in the ICAAP and stress testing meetings with the banking sector - Building a framework for several macroprudential measures such as the countercyclical capital buffer and the DSIBS. Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: Over the past several years, SAMA has implemented several measures and indicators for Macro prudential risks. SAMA is continuing to review these for further refinements as relevant. SAMA has entered into a Memorandum of Cooperation with Capital Market Authority (CMA) in February 2012 to achieve a high degree of coordination between the two to strengthen oversight of entities subject to their control. Furthermore, SAMA currently has home / host supervisory relationship with many foreign central banks / supervisory authorities. Also, Saudi Arabia has enacted on 27/08/12 new laws to cover mortgage, leasing, finance companies which are going to strengthen supervision over such companies. The Capital Market Authority is tasked with the regulation of Investment Funds, Private bonds of Capital, etc. SAMA has powers under the Banking Control Law for gathering relevant information.	Treat steps

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Article 15 of the Banking Control Law requires banks to provide SAMA with a monthly consolidated return. Furthermore, Article 17 of the said Law empowers SAMA to require any bank to supply any information it deems necessary within such time and in such manner as maybe specified by it. In exercise of these powers, SAMA has introduced an Electronic Returns Management System(ERMS). The ERMS requires reports from banks on their domestic, foreign (both branches and subsidiaries) and consolidated operations. These reports are collected weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annually depending on the nature of data to be submitted. Thus, SAMA has necessary powers to collect whatever information/data it requires. SAMA already prepares quarterly Financial Soundness Indicators(FSI) for use in its monitoring of Systemic Financial Stability and also submits them to IMF.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey: Additional initiatives regarding financial stability governance, monitoring risk, and closing data gaps have been taken and still in progress including: - Improving the supervisory approach by taking into account macroeconomic risk and macro-financial linkages. This will	
				be performed through incorporating the systemic risk assessment of the financial stability division as an input to the risk based supervisory approach conducted by the relevant supervisory departments at SAMA Launching projects for improving and restructuring prudential returns and data collection/sharing for all	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				sectors under SAMA's supervision (e.g., banks and insurance) including shadow banking (e.g., finance companies) Building the Early Warning Indicators heat map (EWI) to warn policy makers of potential future economic and financial risks Building a stress testing model for SAMA with the assistance of the IMF through a TA mission Publishing SAMA's financial stability Establishment of the national financial stability board which includes the heads of all relevant authorities and government agencies (e.g., MoF, CMA, and SAMA) Establishment of the Financial Stability Forum in cooperation with Capital Market Authority (CMAreport for 2014 and 2015 - Raising the public awareness by publishing a number of articles in newspapers. Web-links to relevant documents: http://www.sama.gov.sa/en-US/EconomicReports/Pages/FinancialStability.aspx, http://www.alriyadh.com/1503935	

No Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
V. Improving oversight of cre	edit rating agencies (CRAs)			
(13) and supervision of CRAs a in the control of th	All CRAs whose ratings are used for regulatory purposes should be subject to a regulatory oversight regime that includes registration. The regulatory oversight regime should be established by end 2009 and should be consistent with the IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals. (London)	Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures undertaken for enhancing regulation and supervision of CRAs including registration, oversight and sharing of information between national authorities. They should also indicate their consistency with the following IOSCO document:	□Not applicable □Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	If this recommendation has not yet been fully implemented, please provide reasons for delayed implementation: Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
c r r f f a a ti d a ti d a a u u u T c a a b ti d a	National authorities will enforce compliance and require changes to a rating agency's practices and procedures for managing conflicts of interest and assuring the transparency and quality of the rating process. CRAs should differentiate ratings for structured products and provide full disclosure of their ratings track record and the information and assumptions that underpin the ratings process. The oversight framework should be consistent across jurisdictions with appropriate sharing of information between national authorities, including through IOSCO. (London) Regulators should work together towards appropriate, globally compatible solutions (to conflicting compliance	 Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies (Mar 2015) (including on governance, training and risk management) Jurisdictions may also refer to the following IOSCO documents: Principle 22 of Principles and Objectives of Securities Regulation (Jun 2010) which calls for registration and oversight programs for CRAs Statement of Principles Regarding the Activities of Credit Rating Agencies (Sep 2003) Final Report on Supervisory Colleges for Credit Rating Agencies (Jul 2013) Jurisdictions should take into account the outcomes of any recent FSAP/ROSC assessment against those principles. 	 ☐ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: ☐ Draft published as of: ☐ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☐ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: ☑ Implementation completed as of: CRA Regulations approved in November 2014 and effective since September 1, 2015 Issue is being addressed through: ☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☑ Regulation /Guidelines ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: CRAs Regulations regulate the conduct of rating activities in Saudi Arabia, and 	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		obligations for CRAs) as early as possible in 2010. (FSB 2009) We encourage further steps to enhance transparency and competition among credit rating agencies. (St Petersburg)		procedures and conditions for obtaining an authorisation, which reflect the international best practice and standards aiming at achieving the desired objectives. The CRAs Regulations are drafted in accordance with international best practices and comply with IOSCO Principles including the IOSCO Code of Conduct Fundamentals for Credit Rating Agencies, and have adequate regulatory provisions for supervision of the prospective CRAs. The CRAs have been effective and in full force since September 1, 2015. Highlight main developments since last year's survey: Two credit rating agencies have been granted a licence by the CMA to conduct rating activities in the Kingdom. Web-links to relevant documents: https://cma.org.sa/en/RulesRegulations/Regulations/Pages/default.aspx; https://cma.org.sa/En/News/Pages/CMA_N_1559.aspx; https://cma.org.sa/en/RulesRegulations/Regulations/Documents/Credit%20Rating%20Agencies%20Regulations.pdf	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
14 (14)	Reducing the reliance on ratings	We also endorsed the FSB's principles on reducing reliance on external credit ratings. Standard setters, market participants, supervisors and central	Jurisdictions should indicate the steps they are taking to address the recommendations of the May 2014 FSB thematic peer review report on the	☐ Not applicable ☐ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date:
		banks should not rely mechanistically on external credit ratings. (Seoul) Authorities should check that the roles that they have assigned to ratings in	implementation of the FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance on Credit Ratings, including by implementing their agreed action plans. Any revised	If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Web-links to relevant documents:
		regulations and supervisory rules are consistent with the objectives of having investors make independent judgment of risks and perform their own due	action plans should be sent to the FSB Secretariat so that it can be posted on the FSB website. Jurisdictions may refer to the following documents:	☐ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: ☐ Draft in preparation, expected publication by:	
		diligence, and that they do not induce uncritical reliance on credit ratings as a substitute for that independent evaluation. (Rec IV. 8, FSF 2008) We reaffirm our commitment to reduce	• FSB Principles for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Oct 2010)	 □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: 	
		authorities' and financial institutions' reliance on external credit ratings, and call on standard setters, market participants, supervisors and central	FSB Roadmap for Reducing Reliance on CRA Ratings (Nov 2012) BCBS Consultative Document	 ✓ Implementation completed as of: The CRAs have been effective and in full force since September 1, 2015. Issue is being addressed through: 	
		banks to implement the agreed FSB principles and end practices that rely mechanistically on these ratings.	Revisions to the Standardised Approach for credit risk (Dec 2015) • IAIS ICP guidance 16.9 and 17.8.25	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation / Guidelines ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory	
		(Cannes) We call for accelerated progress by	• IOSCO <u>Good Practices on Reducing</u> <u>Reliance on CRAs in Asset</u>	actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
		national authorities and standard setting bodies in ending the mechanistic reliance on credit ratings and encourage steps that would enhance transparency of and	Management (Jun 2015) • IOSCO Sound Practices at Large Intermediaries Relating to the Assessment of Creditworthiness and	The CRA Regulations provides the regulatory framework for authorisation of credit rating agencies for the conduct of credit rating activities as prescribed in the regulations, and it also provisions for regulating the maintenance of	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
		competition among credit rating agencies. (Los Cabos) We call on national authorities and standard setting bodies to accelerate progress in reducing reliance on credit rating agencies, in accordance with the ESP readman (St Petersburg)	the Use of External Credit Ratings (Dec 2015).	authorisation requirements, the conduct of business, the systems and controls and the registered persons requirement for functioning as a credit rating agency in Saudi Arabia. Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
		FSB roadmap. (St Petersburg)		Web-links to relevant documents:	
				https://cma.org.sa/en/RulesRegulations/Regulations/Pages/default.aspx	

VI. 15	Enhancing and aliquing		Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
15	Ennancing and aligning	accounting standards			
(15)	Consistent application of high-quality accounting standards	Regulators, supervisors, and accounting standard setters, as appropriate, should work with each other and the private sector on an ongoing basis to ensure consistent application and enforcement of high-quality accounting standards. (Washington)	Jurisdictions should indicate the accounting standards that they follow and whether (and on what basis) they are of a high and internationally acceptable quality (e.g. equivalent to IFRSs as published by the IASB), and provide accurate and relevant information on financial position and performance. They should also explain the system they have for enforcement of consistent application of those standards. Jurisdictions may want to refer to their jurisdictional profile prepared by the IFRS Foundation, which can be accessed at: http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world/Pages/Analysis-of-the-G20-IFRS-profiles.aspx . As part of their response on this recommendation, jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken for appropriate application of fair value recognition, measurement and disclosure. In addition, jurisdictions should set out	□Not applicable □Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: ☑Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □Draft published as of: □Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: ☑Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: 1992, IAS (International Accounting Standards) and IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) have been implemented □Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
			recognition, measurement and disclosure. In addition, jurisdictions should set out	☐ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through:	
			any steps they intend to take (if appropriate) to foster transparent and consistent implementation of the new accounting requirements for the measurement of expected credit losses on financial assets that are being introduced by the IASB and FASB.	☐ Primary / Secondary legislation ☐ Regulation / Guidelines ☐ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation / regulation / guideline: Since 1992 IAS (International	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			See, for reference, the following BCBS documents: • Supervisory guidance for assessing banks' financial instrument fair value practices (Apr 2009) • Guidance on credit risk and accounting for expected credit losses (Dec 2015)	(International Financial Reporting Standards) have been implemented in Saudi Arabia. SAMA is responsible for oversight of Banks, CMA for listed Companies and Saudi Organization of Certified Public Accountants (SOCPA) for other companies. SAMA, CMA and SOCPA cooperate and coordinate initiatives in close collaboration with the industry. Saudi Arabia relies on the developments of the Accounting Standards by the IASC and has adopted IFRS as and when issued. E.g. IFRS 9 is applicable from 1 Jan 2018 and SAMA has issued a guidance document on this standard in October 2016 and has been closely monitoring the implementation progress. The status of implementation was reported "Ongoing" due to the fact that IASB issues accounting standards on regular basis. Example, IFRS 9, issued in 2014 which will be applicable from 2018 onward etc. Highlight main developments since last year's survey: Web-links to relevant documents:	
	1				



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VII.	Enhancing risk manager	nent			
16 (16)	Enhancing guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, including on liquidity and foreign currency funding risks	Regulators should develop enhanced guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, in line with international best practices, and should encourage financial firms to re-examine their internal controls and implement strengthened policies for sound risk management. (Washington) National supervisors should closely check banks' implementation of the updated guidance on the management and supervision of liquidity as part of their regular supervision. If banks' implementation of the guidance is inadequate, supervisors will take more prescriptive action to improve practices. (Rec. II.10, FSF 2008) Regulators and supervisors in emerging markets ² will enhance their supervision of banks' operation in foreign currency funding markets. (FSB 2009)	 Jurisdictions should indicate the measures taken in the following areas: guidance to strengthen banks' risk management practices, including BCBS good practice documents (Corporate governance principles for banks, External audit of banks, and the Internal audit function in banks); measures to monitor and ensure banks' implementation of the BCBS Principles for Sound Liquidity Risk Management and Supervision (Sep 2008); measures to supervise banks' operations in foreign currency funding markets; and extent to which they undertake stress tests and publish their results. Jurisdictions should not provide any updates on the implementation of Basel III liquidity requirements (and other recent standards such as capital 	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: 01/01/2017 Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:

¹ Only the emerging market jurisdictions that are members of the FSB should respond to this specific recommendation.

² Only the emerging market jurisdictions that are members of the FSB may respond to this recommendation.



We commit to conduct robust, transparent stress tests as needed. (Pittsburgh) Physical Republic Saudi Arabia has taken several measures to strengthen banks' risk management practises. These include in February 2013 Rules on Credit Risk Management covering Board of Directors oversight, credit risk policy, risk management framework, etc. This was followed by Rules on Large Exposures in February 2015. In the area of Stress Testing, SAMA issued Basel Committee Guidance: Principles for Sound Stress Testing practices and Supervision in May 2009. This was followed in November 2011 by Rules on Stress Testing framework. With reference to Liquidity, SAMA issued BCBS's Principle of Sound Liquidity Risk Management in December 2008. Additionally in May 2013, SAMA issued Monitoring Tools for Intraday Liquidity Management based on BCBS document.
of April 2013 already applicable from 1 January 2017. In November 2014, SAMA issued Revised Amended Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) regulation and guidance document, and in October 2016, SAMA issued guidance for calculation of LCR on a daily basis. Please note that NSFR is already applicable at 100% in Saudi Arabia from 1 January 2016. In February 2017, SAMA has introduced new requirements of Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Plan (ILAAP) applicable from 1 January 2018. Highlight main developments since



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Web-links to relevant documents:	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
17 (17)	Enhanced risk disclosures by financial institutions	Financial institutions should provide enhanced risk disclosures in their reporting and disclose all losses on an ongoing basis, consistent with international best practice, as appropriate. (Washington)	Jurisdictions should indicate the status of implementation of the disclosures requirements of IFRSs (in particular IFRS 7 and 13) or equivalent. Jurisdictions may also use as reference the recommendations of the October 2012 report by the Enhanced Disclosure	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
		We encourage further efforts by the public and private sector to enhance financial institutions' disclosures of the risks they face, including the ongoing work of the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force. (St. Petersburg)	Task Force on Enhancing the Risk Disclosures of Banks and Implementation Progress Report by the EDTF (Dec 2015), and set out any steps they have taken to foster adoption of the EDTF Principles and Recommendations.	□ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of:	
			In addition, in light of the new IASB and FASB accounting requirements for expected credit loss recognition, jurisdictions should set out any steps they intend to take (if appropriate) to foster disclosures needed to fairly depict a bank's exposure to credit risk, including its expected credit loss estimates, and to provide relevant information on a bank's underwriting practices. Jurisdictions may use as reference the recommendations in the report by the Enhanced Disclosure Task Force on the <i>Impact of Expected Credit Loss Approaches on Bank Risk Disclosures (Nov 2015)</i> , as well as the recommendations in Principle 8 of the BCBS <i>Guidance on credit risk and</i>	□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: Kindly see discription below Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: The status of implementation of IFRS # 7 and # 13 are as follows: • IFRS # 7 in accordance with prescribed implementation timing ranging from January 2008 to January 2013. • IFRS # 13 in accordance with the prescribed timing of January 2013. • Work related	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
			accounting for expected credit losses (Dec 2015)	to EDTF is currently on-going since April 2016 and may lead to a circular to the Banks on enhancing financial disclosures.	
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				- SAMA has already issued BCBS Guidance on credit risk and accounting for expected credit losses (Dec 2015) - This is included in IFRS 9 guidance document issued in September 2016 Also, SAMA has instructed banks to implement Basel Enhanced Pillar III Disclosures for the year end December 2016.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
VIII.	Strengthening deposit in	surance			
	_		Jurisdictions that have not yet adopted an explicit national deposit insurance system should describe their plans to introduce such a system. All other jurisdictions should describe any significant design changes in their national deposit insurance system since the issuance of the revised IADI Core Principles for Effective Deposit Insurance Systems (November 2014). In addition, jurisdictions should indicate if they have carried out a self-assessment of compliance with the revised Core Principles: • If so, jurisdictions should highlight the main gaps identified and the steps proposed	Progress to date □ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Establishing Governance Framework for Deposit Protection Fund in line with established Unit within SAMA to oversee the Deposit Protection Fund. Web-links to relevant documents:
			 to address these gaps; If not, jurisdictions should indicate any plans to undertake a self-assessment exercise. 	2015 already applicable Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation / Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/ regulation/guideline: Highlight main developments since last year's survey: From 1 January 2016: • In April 2016, banks started paying premiums to the	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Deposit Protection Fund which has become operational as of Q1 2016. • Premiums:0.05% of average eligible deposit balance. • Coverage: 200,000 SR per depositor per bank. Web-links to relevant documents: www.sama.gov.sa	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
IX.	Safeguarding the integri	ty and efficiency of financial markets			
	•		Jurisdictions should indicate whether high frequency trading and dark pools exist in their national markets. Jurisdictions should indicate the progress made in implementing the recommendations: • in relation to dark liquidity, as set out in the IOSCO Report on Principles for Dark Liquidity (May 2011). • on the impact of technological change in the IOSCO Report on Regulatory Issues Raised by the	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:
			Impact of Technological Changes on Market Integrity and Efficiency (Oct 2011). on market structure made in the IOSCO Report on Regulatory issues raised by changes in market structure (Dec 2013).	□ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: Capital Market Law (2003), Market Conduct Regulations (2004) Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Articles Five and Six of the Capital Market Law (CML) stipulate that the CMA seeks to develop the procedures that would reduce the risks related to securities transactions and to monitor securities trading to protect investors from unfair or unsound	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				practices, involving fraud, deceit or	
				manipulation. Moreover, Articles	
				Forty Nine, Fifty, Fifty Five, Fifty	
				Six, Fifty Seven, Sixty and Sixty One of the CML further set out the	
				practices and actions that constitute	
				a violation of the provisions of the	
				CML. As such, the CMA monitors	
				the trading of securities. The CMA	
				continues to strengthen its	
				supervisory and surveillance	
				performance by intensifying close	
				monitoring of all trading	
				transactions to ensure compliance	
				of market participants with the	
				CML and its Implementing	
				Regulations. The process of trading	
				surveillance is carried out as	
				follows: 1. The electronic	
				surveillance system (SMARTS)	
				generates alerts on any practices or	
				trades that are suspected of violating the CML and its	
				Implementing Regulations. 2.	
				Intensive scanning is conducted on	
				all daily trades and deals by	
				analysing market data and	
				reviewing executed orders and	
				transactions. 3. Reports are then	
				produced on any suspected	
				violation of the CML and its	
				Implementing Regulations and	
				forwarded to the concerned	
				division/department for further	
				investigation and necessary action.	
				Short description of the content of the	
				legislation/ regulation/guideline:	
				Capital Market Law (CML) Market	
				Conduct Regulations (2004).	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				Web-links to relevant documents: https://cma.org.sa/en/AboutCMA/Pages/default.aspx https://cma.org.sa/en/RulesRegulations/Regulations/Pages/default.aspx https://cma.org.sa/en/Awareness/Publications/booklets/Booklet_16.pdf	

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
20 (20)	Regulation and supervision of commodity markets	We need to ensure enhanced market transparency, both on cash and financial commodity markets, including OTC, and achieve appropriate regulation and supervision of participants in these markets. Market regulators and authorities should be granted effective intervention powers to address disorderly markets and prevent market abuses. In particular, market regulators should have, and use formal position management powers, including the power to set ex-ante position limits, particularly in the delivery month where appropriate, among other powers of intervention. We call on IOSCO to report on the implementation of its recommendations by the end of 2012. (Cannes) We also call on Finance ministers to monitor on a regular basis the proper implementation of IOSCO's principles for the regulation and supervision on commodity derivatives markets and encourage broader publishing and unrestricted access to aggregated open interest data. (St. Petersburg)	Jurisdictions should indicate whether commodity markets of any type exist in their national markets. Jurisdictions should indicate the policy measures taken to implement the principles found in IOSCO's report on Principles for the Regulation and Supervision of Commodity Derivatives Markets (Sep 2011). Jurisdictions, in responding to this recommendation, may also make use of the responses contained in the update to the survey published by IOSCO in September 2014 on the principles for the regulation and supervision of commodity derivatives markets.	□ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: There is no commodity market established currently in the Kingdom. □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Web-links to relevant documents:	



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
21	Reform of financial	We support the establishment of the	Collection of information on this		
(21)	benchmarks	FSB's Official Sector Steering Group to	recommendation will continue to be		
(21)		coordinate work on the necessary	deferred given the forthcoming FSB		
		reforms of financial benchmarks. We	progress report on implementation of		
		endorse IOSCO's Principles for	FSB recommendations in this area, and		
		Financial Benchmarks and look forward	ongoing IOSCO work to review the		
		to reform as necessary of the benchmarks	implementation of the IOSCO Principles		
		used internationally in the banking	for Financial Benchmarks.		
		industry and financial markets, consistent			
		with the IOSCO Principles. (St.			
		Petersburg)			

No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
X.	Enhancing financial con	sumer protection			
22 (22)	Enhancing financial consumer protection	We agree that integration of financial consumer protection policies into regulatory and supervisory frameworks contributes to strengthening financial stability, endorse the FSB report on consumer finance protection and the high level principles on financial consumer protection prepared by the OECD together with the FSB. We will pursue the full application of these principles in our jurisdictions. (Cannes)	Jurisdictions should describe progress toward implementation of the OECD's G-20 high-level principles on financial consumer protection (Oct 2011). Jurisdictions may also refer to OECD's September 2013 and September 2014 reports on effective approaches to support the implementation of the High-level Principles. The effective approaches are of interest across all financial services sectors – banking and credit; securities; insurance and pensions – and consideration should be given to their cross-sectoral character when considering implementation. Jurisdictions should, where necessary, indicate any changes or additions that have been introduced as a way to support the implementation of the High-level Principles, to address particular national terminology, situations or determinations.	□ Not applicable □ Applicable but no action envisaged at the moment If "Not applicable" or "Applicable but no action envisaged" has been selected, please provide a brief justification: □ Implementation ongoing: Status of progress [for legislation and regulation/guidelines only]: □ Draft in preparation, expected publication by: □ Draft published as of: □ Final rule or legislation approved and will come into force on: □ Final rule (for part of the reform) in force since: □ Implementation completed as of: 10/05/2015 Issue is being addressed through: □ Primary / Secondary legislation □ Regulation /Guidelines □ Other actions (such as supervisory actions), please specify: Short description of the content of the legislation/regulation/guideline: Banking Consumer Protection Principles, June 2013; Insurance Consumer Protection Principles, May 2015.	Planned actions (if any) and expected commencement date: 1. Transformation complaints management system including implementation of CRM (April 2017) 2. Establish Customer Care units in all financial sectors (June 2017) 3. Publish complaints data (August 2017) 4. Complete next phase of Customer Experience Benchmarking to drive service improvements in banking (December 2017) 5. Measure 'voice of customer' regarding transparency of dealings with financial institutions (November 2017) Cycle1: Nov 2017 Cycle2: Nov 2018 6. Implement new consumer protection supervision model (December 2017). Web-links to relevant documents:



No	Description	G20/FSB Recommendations	Remarks	Progress to date	Next steps
				Highlight main developments since last year's survey:	
				1) Issued regulation for complaint definition 2) Issued regulation to Insurance companies regarding setting up Customer care units.	
				Web-links to relevant documents:	
				http://www.sama.gov.sa/en- US/Laws/Pages/ConsumerRulesAndReg ulations.aspx	



Source of recommendations XI.

Hangzhou: G20 Leaders' Communique (4-5 September 2016)

Antalya: G20 Leaders' Communique (15-16 November 2015)

Brisbane: G20 Leaders' Communique (15-16 November 2014)

St Petersburg: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (5-6 September 2013)

Los Cabos: The G20 Leaders' Declaration (18-19 June 2012)

Cannes: The Cannes Summit Final Declaration (3-4 November 2011)

Seoul: The Seoul Summit Document (11-12 November 2010)

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Pittsburgh: Leaders' Statement at the Pittsburgh Summit (25 September 2009)

London: The London Summit Declaration on Strengthening the Financial System (2 April 2009)

Washington: The Washington Summit Action Plan to Implement Principles for Reform (15 November 2008)

FSF 2008: The FSF Report on Enhancing Market and Institutional Resilience (7 April 2008)

FSF 2009: The FSF Report on Addressing Procyclicality in the Financial System (2 April 2009)

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FSB 2012: The FSB Report on Increasing the Intensity and Effectiveness of SIFI Supervision (1 November 2012)

List of abbreviations used XII.