NATIONAL BANK OF FUJAIRAH

PILLAR 3

DISCLOSURES

30 June 2024

nbf.ae

Contents

1. Executive Summary

The National Bank of Fujairah's ("NBF" or the "Bank") Basel Pillar 3 disclosures have been prepared in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Central Bank of the UAE (CBUAE) and the Formal Disclosure Policy of the Bank. The Bank and its subsidiaries are together referred to as 'the Group' in this document.

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

Capital management and risk management are important parts of the Bank's strategy formulation process and are reflected in the Bank's long term objectives. The primary objective of the NBF's capital and risk management strategy is to protect the financial strength of the Bank, ensure its sustainability and safeguard its reputation, whilst recognizing that prudent risk taking remains an integral part of NBF's business. The NBF risk management strategy applies across all businesses and risk categories and is founded on:

- Transparency, assessment and responsiveness, and
- Management accountability

Capital Management

The Bank's Capital Position as at **31 December 2023** shows that the Group holds adequate capital. In an extreme stress scenario, CET 1 would be above the minimum requirement (excluding buffers) but Total Capital would be below the minimum requirement by 1%:

CAPITAL ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AED'000			
Particulars	**Regulatory Capital Pillar I**	**Risk Capital Pillar I + Pillar II**	**Stressed Scenario**
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	35,252,532	46,515,750	50,819,729
Mandated Capital @ 13%*	4,582,829	6,047,048	6,606,565
Available Capital	6,683,096	6,572,560	6,445,355
Surplus / (Shortfall)	2,100,267	525,513	(161,210)
Capital Adequacy Ratio	18.96%	14.13%	12.68%
Stress Impact in Bps	-	(483)	(627)

*Mandated Capital including buffers is 13% of Total RWA. Buffers are not required for assessment for Pillar 2 Capital Adequacy or Stress Testing.

CET 1 CAPITAL ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT SUMMARY AED'000			
Particulars	**Regulatory Capital Pillar I**	**Risk Capital Pillar I + Pillar II**	**Stressed Scenario**
Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	35,252,532	46,515,750	50,819,729
Mandated CET1 @ 9.50% (Incl. buffers)	3,348,991	4,418,996	4,827,874
Available Capital	5,001,501	4,890,965	4,763,760
Surplus / (Shortfall)	1,652,510	471,969	(64,114)
CET 1 Ratio	14.19%	10.51%	9.37%
Stress Impact in Bps	-	(367)	(481)

The Stressed Scenario assumes that all risk types at Pillar II experience stress at the same time.

The results of the capital assessment, including Pillar 1, Pillar II, stress testing and ICAAP risk analysis indicate that the targets and triggers in place to manage capital adequacy, are appropriate.

The Management Risk Committee reviews the level of capital resources in relation to the changes in the risk profile of the Bank, the stress testing and the business and operating expenses of a capital nature each month. The Committee makes appropriate recommendation to the Board Risk Committee and the Board of Directors regarding additional capital requirements.

Risk Management

The Board provides a clear operational structure for the Group to manage risk in a manner that ensures establishment of appropriate controls consistent with the Bank's risk appetite, risk profile and capital strength. These controls, via the Enterprise-wide Risk Management Framework (ERMF), are understood by and regularly cascaded to relevant staff.

The ERMF promotes continuous monitoring and the integrated evaluation of different risk types and their interaction, to assess the enterprise–wide overall risk profile.

NBF examines its risk profile from a regulatory capital and economic capital perspective to ensure its capital base remains above the minimum regulatory threshold, is adequate to withstand certain defined stress scenarios and is sufficient to support NBF's strategic objectives and operational goals.

This Pillar 3 Report provides details on the Bank's risk profile by risk asset classes, which form the basis for the calculation of its capital requirement. Numbers are stated in AED thousands unless stated otherwise.

2. Table KM1: Key metrics (at consolidated group level)

The key metrics focus on the capital and liquidity position of the Bank:

		Jun'24	Mar'24	Dec'23	Sep'23	Jun'23
		A	B	C	D	E
		T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4
	Available capital (amounts)*					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) (with IFRS transitional prov)	5,369,632	5,232,319	5,001,501	4,969,976	4,786,765
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model	5,307,408	5,159,228	4,917,095	4,816,810	4,575,661
2	Tier 1(with IFRS transitional prov)	6,655,182	6,517,869	6,287,051	6,255,526	6,072,315
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	6,592,958	6,444,778	6,202,645	6,102,360	5,861,211
3	Total capital (with IFRS transitional prov)	7,081,477	6,928,174	6,683,096	6,659,982	6,481,248
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	7,019,253	6,855,083	6,598,690	6,506,816	6,270,144
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	37,978,414	36,580,815	35,252,532	35,329,173	35,705,525
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.14%	14.30%	14.19%	14.10%	13.40%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	13.97%	14.10%	13.95%	13.60%	12.80%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.52%	17.82%	17.83%	17.70%	17.00%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.36%	17.62%	17.59%	17.30%	16.40%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	18.65%	18.94%	18.96%	18.90%	18.20%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	18.48%	18.74%	18.72%	18.40%	17.60%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.085%	0.085%	0.066%	0.035%	0.036%
10	Bank D-SIB additional requirements (%)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9+ row 10)	2.59%	2.59%	2.57%	2.54%	2.54%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	7.14%	7.30%	7.19%	7.07%	6.41%
	Leverage Ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio measure	65,758,626	62,758,401	60,841,356	59,285,316	57,441,198
14	Leverage ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	10.12%	10.39%	10.33%	10.55%	10.57%
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio (%) (row 2A/row 13)	10.03%	10.27%	10.19%	10.29%	10.20%
14b	Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	-	-	-	-	-
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total HQLA	-	-	-	-	-
16	Total net cash outflow	-	-	-	-	-
17	LCR ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-

		Jun'24	Mar'24	Dec'23	Sep'23	Jun'23
		A	B	C	D	E
		T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total required stable funding	-	-	-	-	-
20	NSFR ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-
	ELAR**					
21	Total HQLA	13,718,218	13,502,172	12,250,804	10,488,960	9,186,896
22	Total liabilities	47,349,811	45,477,496	44,030,517	41,408,581	41,818,016
23	Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) (%) **	28.97%	29.69%	27.82%	25.33%	21.97%
	ASRR**					
24	Total available stable funding	44,391,881	43,297,612	41,552,206	39,856,446	39,096,747
25	Total Advances	30,391,541	29,042,269	28,634,350	28,992,850	29,220,190
26	Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (%)	68.46%	67.08%	68.91%	72.74%	74.74%

** CBUAE Pillar 3 explanatory notes - Fully Loaded means bank's regulatory capital compared with a situation where the transitional arrangement had not been applied.*
*** ELAR and ASRR ratios are calculated on a 90 day average basis as per CBUAE guidelines.*

The Bank's lead regulator, the Central Bank of the UAE, sets and monitors regulatory capital requirements. The requirements of capital for subsidiaries, NBF Financial Services FZC and NBF Markets (Cayman) Limited, are determined by the Free Zone Authority of Fujairah and Cayman Island Government General Registry respectively.

The Group's objectives and strategy when managing capital are:

- To maintain an adequate level and achieve an optimum structure for the Group's capital commensurate with its strategy, risk profile and relative positioning in the market;
- To comply with regulatory capital requirements set by the Central Bank of the UAE;
- To safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns for shareholders;
- To efficiently allocate capital to various businesses and to optimise risk and reward;
- To ensure effective internal organisation and processes and to assess and manage material risks on an ongoing basis; and
- To provide for any unforeseen losses.

The Group's capital management is carried out centrally and determines the level of risk weighted asset growth and the optimal amount and mix of capital required to support planned business growth.

In implementing capital requirements, the Bank calculates its capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the 'Capital Adequacy Regulations' issued by the Central Bank of the UAE. The Central Bank of the UAE introduced the implementation of Basel III reporting which the Group has adopted and has also developed and implemented risk management measurement tools and robust practices to be compliant with the Basel III Standardised approach. The Central Bank of the UAE places considerable emphasis on the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") and the Group has aligned its policy framework and ICAAP in compliance with the Central Bank of the UAE requirements.

The Bank and its subsidiaries have complied with all regulatory capital requirements throughout the year.

Regulatory Capital

The Bank's risk weighted assets (RWA) are weighted on the basis of relative credit, market, and operational risks. Credit risk includes both on and off balance sheet risks. In accordance with the Basel III Compliance – Standardized Approach, the Bank is following the standardized measurement approach for credit, market and operational risk, under the existing Pillar 1 of Basel III requirements with the addition of the respective changes pertinent to capital supply.

The quantitative requirements, based on the regulations and guidelines, have been detailed below:

i. Total regulatory capital (net of regulatory adjustments) – at least 10.50% of risk weighted assets (RWAs) – comprises of two tiers:

   a. Tier 1 capital – at least 8.50% of RWA, composed of:
      - Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) – at least 7.00% of RWA; and
      - Additional Tier 1 (AT1)

   Common equity Tier 1 (CET1) includes ordinary share capital, statutory reserve, special reserve, retained earnings and fair value reserves relating to unrealized gains on investments classified as FVOCI / available for sale with a haircut of 55%; and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) comprises of Tier 1 capital securities.

   b. Tier 2 capital

   It includes collective impairment provision and sub ordinated facilities. Collective impairment provision, including impairment reserve general, shall not exceed 1.25% of total credit risk weighted assets.

ii. Banks must maintain a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 2.50% of RWAs in the form of CET1 capital. CBUAE may also require banks to implement Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB), to protect the banks from periods of excess aggregate credit growth. CCyB must be met by using CET1 capital and the level may vary between 0 and 2.50% of RWAs. At the date of this report, the Bank is not required to hold additional capital to satisfy a CCyB.

Minimum capital requirements - Central Bank of the UAE*:*

Capital element	**Basel III 2023**
Minimum common equity tier 1 ratio	**7.00%**
Minimum tier 1 capital ratio	**8.50%**
Minimum capital adequacy ratio	**10.50%**
Capital conservation buffer	**2.50%**

Capital Stress Testing:

The Group has carried out a stress testing exercise in accordance with the macroeconomic and business scenarios prescribed by the Central Bank of the UAE through its guidelines '2023 Stress Testing Guidance for Participating Banks' issued in June 2023. The results of the stress testing have been submitted to the Central Bank of the UAE. The results included the mitigation plan and management actions in response to the impact of the stress scenario on the capital adequacy of the Group.

The stress testing exercise achieves the following objectives:

- It provides a forward-looking assessment of risk under a stressed scenario;
- It assesses the impact of various Macroeconomic Variables on UAE markets;
- It elaborates the methodologies, and the assumptions undertaken in the process;
- It assists the Group to shape its strategy, by gauging the capital impact of the stress scenarios;
- It enables the Group to assess extreme risk scenarios, along with contingency plans for such events; and
- It ensures senior management and the Board of Directors have sufficient information to facilitate contingency planning.

The Group has passed the stress testing exercise in accordance with '2023 Stress Testing Guidance for Participating Banks' issued in June 2023.

Capital Allocation:

The Group also assesses its capital requirements taking into consideration its growth and business plans, and quantifies its regulatory, risk and economic capital requirements within its integrated ICAAP Framework. Risks such as residual risk, concentration risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk in banking book (IRRBB), settlement risk, reputational risk, strategic risk, money laundering and cyber risk form part of ICAAP quantification.

3. Table OV1: Overview of RWA

	A	B	C
	RWA		Minimum capital requirements
	T	T – 1	T
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	**34,103,617**	**32,824,382**	**3,580,880**
Of which: standardised approach (SA)	33,969,311	32,683,779	3,566,778
Of which: foundation internal ratings based (F IRB) approach	-	-	-
Of which: supervisory slotting approach	-	-	-
Of which: advanced internal ratings based (A IRB) approach	-	-	-
Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	-	-	-
Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	-	-	-
Of which: Internal Model Method (IMM)	-	-	-
Of which: other CCR	-	-	-
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	134,306	140,603	14,102
Equity positions under the simple risk weight approach	-	-	-
Equity investments in funds – look- through approach	-	-	-
Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-
Equity investments in funds - fall back- approach	-	-	-
Settlement risk	-	-	-
Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-
Of which: securitisation internal ratings-based approach (SEC - IRBA)	-	-	-
Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC - ERBA)	-	-	-
Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC - SA)	-	-	-
Market risk	**38,186**	**73,496**	**4,010**
Of which: standardised approach (SA)	38,186	73,496	4,010
Of which: internal models approach (IMA)	-	-	-
Operational risk	**3,836,611**	**3,682,937**	**402,844**
Amounts below thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)	-	-	-
Floor adjustment	-	-	-
Total	**37,978,414**	**36,580,815**	

NBF is principally exposed to credit risk which represents almost 89.80% per cent of the Bank's Risk Weighted Assets followed by operational risk which accounts for around 10.10% of Risk Weighted Assets. The Bank has a relatively small market risk exposure as reflected in its risk weighted assets.

4. Table CC1: Composition of regulatory capital

		A	B
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	2,226,000	Same as (h) from CC2 template
2	Retained earnings	1,563,378	-
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,734,423	-
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non joint stock companies)*	-	-
5	Common share capital issued by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	-
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory deductions**	**5,523,801**	**-**
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudent valuation adjustments	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	CC2 (a) minus (d)
9	Other intangibles including mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	154,169	CC2 (b) minus (e)
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability, excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
11	Cash flow hedge reserve	-	-
12	Securitisation gain on sale	-	-
13	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-
14	Defined benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
15	Investments in own shares (if not already subtracted from paid in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-
16	Reciprocal cross holdings in CET1, AT1, Tier 2	-	-
17	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
18	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-

		A	B
		Amounts	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation
19	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-
20	Amount exceeding 15% threshold	-	-
21	Of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials	-	-
22	Of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-
23	CBUAE specific regulatory adjustments (IFRS 9 transitory adjustment)	-	-
24	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1**	154,169	-
25	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**5,369,632**	-
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
26	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	1,285,550	CC2 (i)
27	OF which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	-
28	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	-
29	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from additional Tier 1*	-	-
30	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in AT1)	-	-
31	*Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	-	-
32	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	-
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
33	Investments in own additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-
34	Investments in capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-
35	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-
36	CBUAE specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
37	Total regulatory adjustments to additional Tier 1 capital	-	-
38	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**1,285,550**	-
39	**Tier 1 capital (T1= CET1 + AT1)**	**6,655,182**	-

		A	B
		Amounts	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
40	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-
41	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2*	-	-
42	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 30) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	-
43	*Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	-	-
44	Provisions	426,295	1.25% of CRWA
45	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**426,295**	-
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
46	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-
47	Investments in capital, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
48	Significant investments in the capital, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-
49	CBUAE specific regulatory adjustments	-	-
50	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	-
51	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**426,295**	-
52	**Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	**7,081,477**	-
53	**Total risk weighted assets**	**37,978,414**	-
	Capital ratios and buffers		
54	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**14.14%**	-
55	**Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**17.52%**	-
56	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**18.65%**	-
57	**Institution specific buffer requirement (capital conservation buffer plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus higher loss absorbency requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**2.59%**	-
58	**Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement**	**2.50%**	-
59	**Of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement**	**0.09%**	-

		A	B
		Amounts	**Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation**
60	**Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement (e.g. DSIB)**	**-**	-
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirement.**	**7.14%**	-
	The CBUAE Minimum Capital Requirement		
62	Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio	7.00%	-
63	Tier 1 minimum ratio	8.50%	-
64	Total capital minimum ratio	10.50%	-
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
65	Non-significant investments in the capital and other TLAC liabilities of other financial entities	-	-
66	Significant investments in common stock of financial entities	-	-
67	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-
68	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
69	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	536,762	-
70	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	426,295	1.25% of CRWA
71	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-
72	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings based approach	-	-

5. Table CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

	A	B	C
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref
	As at period-end	As at period-end	
Assets			
Cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE	12,789,083	12,823,518	-
Due from banks and financial institutions	2,273,308	2,277,951	-
Investments and Islamic instruments	8,846,629	8,874,553	-
Loans and advances and Islamic financing receivables	29,448,516	30,426,538	a
Property and equipment	399,435	399,435	-
Intangibles	154,169	154,169	-
Acceptances	1,159,397	-	-
Other assets	560,721	578,879	b
Total assets	**55,631,258**	**55,535,043**	-
Liabilities			
Due to banks	4,126,789	4,126,789	-
Term borrowing from Banks	642,775	642,775	-
Customer accounts	41,594,226	41,594,226	-
Acceptances	1,162,314	1,162,314	-
Other liabilities	1,357,618	1,357,618	-
Total liabilities	**48,883,722**	**48,883,722**	-
Equity			
Paid-in share capital	2,226,000	2,226,000	-
Of which: amount eligible for CET1	2,226,000	2,226,000	-
Of which: amount eligible for AT1	-	-	-
Retained earnings	1,501,154	1,563,378	c
Statutory reserve	1,054,121	1,054,121	-
Special reserve	679,967	679,967	-
Impairment reserve - Specific	-	-	d
Tier 1 capital securities	1,285,550	1,285,550	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	744	335	e
Total shareholders' equity	**6,747,536**	**6,809,351**	-

Difference between carrying value reported in Financial statements and regulatory consolidation

(a) Exposures under scope of regulatory consolidation include accrued interest whereas it is included in ‘Other assets’ in the financial statements. General/ collective provision is netted from Loans and advances, Due from banks and Investments under Financials but not deducted for the purposes of Basel reporting where it is reported as Other Liabilities.

(b) Other assets in the financial statements include acceptances whereas they are part of off-balance sheet exposure under Basel reporting.

(c) IFRS 9 transitional arrangement ECL is included in the Basel reporting.

(d) Impairment reserve forms part of Equity in the financial statements.

(e) Haircut of 55% is taken under Basel reporting for accumulated other comprehensive income. No haircut is applied in case of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

6. CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Quantitative / qualitative information
1	Issuer	**National Bank of Fujairah**
2	Unique identifier (eg CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	**XS2053350133**
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Federal Decree Law No. 32 of 2021
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional arrangement rules (i.e. grandfathering)	As per CBUAE notice CBUAE/BSD/N/2020/1733: Grandfathering Rules for Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 26. The below two grandfathering rules apply only to instruments that were issued before the effective date of the Capital Regulation (being 1 February 2017). i. Instruments that are fully Basel III complaint will be grandfathered at 100% eligibility for 10 years starting from January 1, 2018, until December 31, 2027. ii. Instruments that are not Basel III compliant do no longer qualify as non-common equity Tier 1 capital or Tier 2 capital and will be phased out beginning 1 January 2018. 27. Fixing the base at the nominal amount of such instruments outstanding on 1 January 2018, their recognition is/was capped at 90% from 1 January 2018, with the cap reducing by 10 percentage points in each subsequent year. 28. This cap is applied to Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 Instruments on an individual instrument basis and refers to the amount of that instrument outstanding that no longer meets the relevant entry criteria. 29. If an instrument is repaid in separate tranches, the cap is applied to the reduced amount in all circumstances.
5	Post-transitional arrangement rules (i.e. grandfathering)	Same as above
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	Group
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Perpetual Call 10/01/24@100.00
		Quantitative / qualitative information

8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	USD 350 (AED 1,285.55)
9	Nominal amount of instrument (in millions)	USD 350 (AED 1,285.55)
9a	Issue price	USD 1000
9b	Redemption price	USD 1000
10	Accounting classification	Equity under IFRS
11	Original date of issuance	24 September 2019
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual with 5 Year Call
13	Original maturity date	Not Applicable
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	YES, CBUAE Approval Required
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	First Call Date 01st Oct 2024, No contingent Call date, Redemption @ 100% par Value
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	First Call Date 01st Oct 2024 and thereafter on any semi-annual coupon payment date.
	Coupons / dividends	5.875
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed until the First call date , Variable thereafter
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Fixed rate coupon 5.875% until the first call date after which it will reset every 5 years to the 5yr US Treasury yield H1T5Y plus the Margin 4.301%)
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Yes
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	None
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non- convertible
24	Writedown feature	Yes
25	If writedown, writedown trigger(s)	The notes can be written down permanently in whole or in part upon occurrence of a Non-Viability Event. The Loss Absorption mechanism is full or partial write down which means the securities shall be unconditionally and permanently written down on a pro rata basis of the amount determined by the regulator to be written down.
26	If writedown, full or partial	full or partial write-down
27	If writedown, permanent or temporary	Permanent
28	If temporary write-down, description of writeup mechanism	Not Applicable
28a	Type of subordination	Junior Subordinated
29	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned).	The Securities are deeply subordinated and rank senior only to claims of holders of Ordinary Shares and in respect of Other Common Equity Tier 1 Instruments
30	Non-compliant transitioned features	Not Applicable, Fully Complaint as per CBUAE AT1 issuance guidelines
31	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not Applicable

7. Table CCyB1 : Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical capital buffer

The Group is not exposed to countercyclical capital buffer except for the following geographies:

	A	B	C	D	E
Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical buffer amount
		Exposure values	Risk-weighted assets		
Great Britain	2.00%	1,434,167	697,066	2.00%	13,941
Cayman Islands	2.00%	839,470	530,332	2.00%	10,607
France	1.00%	502,889	250,592	1.00%	2,506
Belgium	0.50%	443,207	411,344	0.50%	2,057
Netherlands	2.00%	418,988	209,240	2.00%	4,185
British Virgin Islands	2.00%	239,347	239,347	2.00%	4,787
Sweden	2.00%	175,123	66,791	2.00%	1,336
Australia	1.00%	149,414	51,605	1.00%	516
Germany	0.75%	124,600	62,017	0.75%	465
Denmark	2.50%	116,379	60,214	2.50%	1,505
Luxembourg	0.50%	77,998	16,241	0.50%	81
Hong Kong	1.00%	76,976	60,811	1.00%	608
Panama	1.00%	4	4	1.00%	-
Sum		**4,598,562**	**2,655,604**		
Total		**62,195,929**	**49,899,177**		

8. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. It includes the risk of inability to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates, and inability to liquidate assets at a reasonable price and in an appropriate time frame, and inability to meet obligations as they become due. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades which may cause certain sources of funding to diminish.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to maintain, as far as possible, sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or putting the Group's reputation at risk.

Management of liquidity risk

Treasury is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring compliance with both statutory liquidity requirements and internal risk limits. All liquidity risk management policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), Management Risk Committee (MRC), Board Risk and Sustainability Committee (BRSC) and the Board.

The Group maintains a portfolio of short term liquid assets, largely made up of cash and balances with the Central Bank of the UAE representing 23.0% (31 December 2023: 22.2%) of total assets which also include mandatory cash reserve deposits with the Central Bank of the UAE. Short term liquid assets also include investment grade marketable securities, due from banks and financial institutions and other interbank facilities, to ensure that sufficient liquidity is maintained both under normal conditions and simulated stress scenarios.

The Group uses lending to stable resource ratio (LSRR) of 1:1 and eligible liquid assets ratio (ELAR) of 10%, which represents high quality liquid assets as stipulated by the Central Bank of the UAE, as key risk indicators and monitors them on a regular basis. The Group uses more prudent internal LSRR measure of 0.925:1 as a trigger point for action planning.

The Group manages its concentration of deposits by continuing to widen the customer base and sources of liabilities and setting in place caps on individual size and varying maturities.

Liquidity positions, key risk indicators and actions are discussed at ALCO to monitor and review achievement of short and long term liquidity strategies and thresholds.

Liquidity risk appetite is prudently and proactively reviewed taking into consideration the market events and relevant risk management standards. Adherence to the longer stress period is being achieved through reliance on both higher quality and adequate level of liquid assets. The Group monitors 30 days stress test under two scenarios of local market crisis and one / two notch downgrade of NBF Issuer Credit Rating in line with its liquidity risk appetite. The Bank has also defined a contingency funding plan to manage any liquidity crisis situation.

The Bank has a Board approved Liquidity Policy and Treasury Risk Management Framework in place that:

1. Defines Liquidity Risk and the roles and responsibilities of those charged with responsibility for Liquidity Risk Management in relation to the activities and exposures taken by the Bank
2. Defines the organization structure relating to Liquidity Risk Management
3. Establishes a framework of independent monitoring and reporting
4. Codifies standards of measurement of Liquidity Risk
5. Ensures compliance with the regulatory requirements relating to Liquidity Risk
6. Defines the Bank's plan for obtaining required funding in the event of a shortage of liquidity in the market (the Contingency Funding Plan)

Funding strategy

NBF's funding and liquidity strategy is an integral part of its planning and risk management framework. The Bank's funding strategy takes into consideration the Board approved liquidity risk appetite and policies, regulatory requirements and best practices. The Bank front runs its liquidity for the planned business growth and focuses on diversification of sources of funding in terms of customers, counterparties, geographies, industries, products and maturities.

The Bank's funding is raised through retail banking, corporate banking and financial institution, business banking and Treasury operations. Business segments are required to self-fund the credit growth and the interbank and capital markets funding are determined and managed through ALCO. NBF follows a fully centralized model which consolidates funding and liquidity management at the Asset and Liability Management (ALM) Desk within Treasury function. The ALM Desk distributes funding across various business segments and ensures compliance with strict mismatch limits and manages pools of liquid assets. The Bank has well defined funds transfer pricing (FTP) policy which is used as cost for transfer of liquidity to/from the ALM Desk to business segments.

Stress testing

Liquidity Stress testing is performed monthly. The liquidity stress test results are circulated to management and presented to ALCO. ALCO's Charter and processes ensure that the forecast Liquidity requirements, based on projections of loans, deposits and market conditions for proactive liquidity management, are considered with actions mandated. In addition, a daily predictive report for next 30 days is monitored by ALCO members outside the formal meetings to ensure early actions to deal with deterioration in liquidity ratios such as Advances to Deposits ("AD") ratio and ELAR.

In addition, Risk Management monitors Liquidity stress for three board approved scenarios, Business as usual, Local market crisis and one or two notch downgrade and assesses the adequacy of available funding to meet worst case events. NBF's liquidity stress scenarios take into consideration the Bank's business model, and market conditions that are dynamically adjusted in line with bank specific and market specific factors.

Liquidity stress covers the following aspects:

- Stickiness of funding sources (assess the likelihood of roll over of funding lines and how the fund providers are likely to behave under stress, including deposit run off) ;
- Drying up of market liquidity;
- Access to Central Bank facilities; and
- Off balance sheet commitments and other contingent liabilities

The Stress Scenarios used include:

- 30 days Liquidity Cash flows Stress Testing (under business as usual, local market crisis and one and two notch credit rating downgrade); and
- Structural Liquidity Cash Flows Stress testing (scenarios covering deposits strains & defaults in loan repayments by borrowers. Stress testing of ELAR and Liquidity Coverage Ratios).

To effectively manage Liquidity Risk, the Bank actively diversifies its funding sources and maintains a healthy balance of cash and cash equivalents, and readily marketable securities. Furthermore, Deposits maintained by the top 20 depositors are monitored closely and presented to ALCO and MRC to ensure concentrations are understood.

Contingency Funding Plans

The Bank's Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) provides a framework with a high degree of flexibility and reliability to respond quickly in a variety of situations. Application of contingency measures is dependent upon whether an NBF specific crisis or market crisis exists. The Bank's CFP Policy requires both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the market and Bank's liquidity position to proactively manage any crisis situation.

The Bank has implemented systems for monitoring the balance sheet structure and liquidity profile on a daily basis including intraday monitoring capability with projected cash flows and liquidity position. The Bank monitors defined liquidity risk thresholds and corrective measures, if required, are initiated based on predictive position at warning limits that have been prudently established well within hard limits.

Some of the key liquidity measures that are measured and monitored on a daily basis include:

- Asset and liability cumulative cash flow gap less than 3 months with a minimum acceptable level to be less than 50% of the Liquid Assets was at 19.34% as at 30 June 2024.
- Net Funding Gap greater than 1 year with a minimum acceptable level to be < 25% of Liquid Assets was at 16.79% as at 30 June 2024.
- The Group uses lending to stable resource ratio (LSRR) of 1:1 and eligible liquid assets ratio of 10%, which represents high quality liquid assets as stipulated by the Central Bank of the UAE, as key risk indicators and monitors them on a regular basis. The Group uses more prudent internal LSRR measure of 0.9251:1 as a trigger point for action planning.
- LCR and NSFR are calculated daily and circulated solely for internal readiness purposes as NBF is not a D-SIB and not yet approved by CBUAE to publish the same to meet regulatory expectations. Currently, only D-SIBs are required to publish LCR and NSFR.

Concentration limits on collateral pools and sources of funding (both products and counterparties)

The Bank manages the concentration of its funding profile deliberately and sets limits at individual trade and at counterparty level with due focus on spreading maturities. The Bank has a relatively high level of concentration of deposits from related parties that is considered a strength given the significant historical stable source of this funding. Excluding related party deposits, our Top 20 Depositors represent 16.54% of deposits as at 30 June 2024. Non-resident deposits which should be no more than 15% were at 5.04% as at 30 June 2024.

Current Account and Savings Account balances (CASA) stand at 42.83% of total deposits as at 30 June 2024. Over a period of 30 days, the core balance represents 78% and 85% of CASA balances at 90% and 99% confidence level respectively. This is based on behavioral historical analysis using a regression approach.

Liquidity exposures and funding needs at the level of individual legal entities, foreign branches and subsidiaries, taking into account legal, regulatory and operational limitations on the transferability of capital.

NBF does not have any significant subsidiaries and the Liquidity Exposure and funding needs are managed centrally at NBF for the Group.

9. Table LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure

		A
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	**55,631,258**
2	Adjustments for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-
4	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	-
5	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
6	Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-
7	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-
8	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	-
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repos and similar secured lending)	-
10	Adjustments for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	-
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-
12	Other adjustments	-
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**55,631,258**

10. Table LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

		A	B
		T	T-1
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	55,631,258	53,011,823
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	**55,631,258**	**53,011,823**
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with *all* derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	91,810	160,359
9	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	499,492	542,873
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12) * 1.4 (beta factor)**	**827,823**	**984,525**
Securities financing transactions			
14	Gross SFT *assets* (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-	-
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-
17	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	9,299,545	8,762,053
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-	-
21	(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-
22	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of rows 19 to 21)**	**9,299,545**	**8,762,053**
Capital and total exposures			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	6,655,182	6,517,869
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	**65,758,626**	**62,758,401**
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	10.12%	10.39%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	10.03%	10.27%
26	CBUAE minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.00%	3.00%
27	**Applicable leverage buffers**	7.03%	7.27%

The increase in on-balance sheet exposure is primarily due to increase in investments and sovereign, corporate loans and claims secured by residential property exposures of the Bank. It is evident from the ratio NBF stands well above regulatory minima.

11. Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio

1	High Quality Liquid Assets	Nominal amount	Eligible Liquid Asset
1.1	Physical cash in hand at the bank + balances with the CBUAE	12,174,451	
1.2	UAE Federal Government Bonds and Sukuks	369,103	
	Sub Total (1.1 to 1.2)	12,543,554	12,543,554
1.3	UAE local governments publicly traded debt securities	984,427	
1.4	UAE Public sector publicly traded debt securities	-	
	Subtotal (1.3 to 1.4)	984,427	984,427
1.5	Foreign Sovereign debt instruments or instruments issued by their respective central banks	190,237	190,237
1.6	**Total**	**13,718,218**	**13,718,218**
2	Total liabilities		47,349,811
3	**Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)**		**28.97%**

12. Advances to Stable Resource Ratio

		Items	Amount
1		**Computation of Advances**	
	1.1	Net Lending (gross loans - specific and collective provisions + interest in suspense)	27,401,057
	1.2	Lending to non-banking financial institutions	189,999
	1.3	Net Financial Guarantees & Stand - by LC (issued - received)	966,671
	1.4	Interbank Placements	1,833,814
	1.5	**Total Advances**	**30,391,541**
2		**Calculation of Net Stable Resources**	
	2.1	Total capital + general provisions	7,219,779
		Deduct:	
	2.1.1	Goodwill and other intangible assets	152,924
	2.1.2	Fixed Assets	402,790
	2.1.3	Funds allocated to branches abroad	-
	2.1.5	Unquoted Investments	586
	2.1.6	Investment in subsidiaries, associates and affiliates	-
	2.1.7	**Total deduction**	**556,300**
	2.2	**Net Free Capital Funds**	**6,663,479**
	2.3	**Other stable resources:**	
	2.3.1	Funds from the head office	-
	2.3.2	Interbank deposits with remaining life of more than 6 months	2,873,220
	2.3.3	Refinancing of Housing Loans	-
	2.3.4	Borrowing from non-Banking Financial Institutions	750,874
	2.3.5	Customer Deposits	34,104,308
	2.3.6	Capital market funding/ term borrowings maturing after 6 months from reporting date	-
	2.3.7	**Total other stable resources**	**37,728,402**
	2.4	**Total Stable Resources (2.2+2.3.7)**	**44,391,881**
3		**Advances TO STABLE RESOURCES RATIO (1.6/ 2.4*100)**	**68.46%**

13. Table CR1: Credit quality of assets

		A	B	C	D	E	F
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ Impairments	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		Net values (A+B-C)
		Defaulted exposures	Non defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General	
1	Loans	1,650,341	29,596,783	1,798,608	1,079,537	719,071	**29,448,516**
2	Debt securities*	-	8,872,901	27,924	-	27,924	**8,844,977**
3	Off balance sheet exposures	165,099	8,886,572	136,883	111,124	25,759	**8,914,788**
4	**Total**	**1,815,440**	**47,356,256**	**1,963,415**	**1,190,661**	**772,754**	**47,208,281**

* Debt securities includes the total portfolio of investment which qualifies for ECL under IFRS 9

Default status of an exposure is triggered when it passes 90 days past due. We also consider other risk indictors that may result in treating an exposure as default status after exercise of mature judgement.

The table presents Loans and Advances including Islamic financing receivable in row 1. As the format of this template is fixed, acceptances have not been included under loans as it is presented in the Bank's financial statements. The total will therefore not match with the financial statement disclosure.

14. Table CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities including accrued interest / profit

		Amount
1	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous reporting period**	**1,679,876**
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	286,219
3	Returned to non default status	54
4	Amounts written off	293,373
5	Other changes	(125,984)
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)**	**1,798,652**

The Bank has prudently provided for the defaulted customers during the year and written off loans after exhausting all possible recovery efforts. There has been no default observed in debt securities. The Bank's remedial team pursues the recovery, both locally and internationally, from defaulted assets.

The Bank has presented Loans and advances including Islamic financing receivable in this template. As the format of this template is fixed, acceptances have not been included under loans as presented in the Bank's financial statements. The total will therefore not match with the financial statement disclosure.

15. Table CR3: Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by collateral of which: secured amount	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by financial guarantees, of which: secured amount	Exposures secured by credit derivatives	Exposures secured by credit derivatives, of which: secured amount
1	Loans*	42,800,639	4,632,635	4,632,635	-	-	-	-
2	Debt securities	8,874,703	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	**Total**	51,675,342	4,632,635	4,632,635	-	-	-	-
4	Of which defaulted	1,972,464	7,596	7,596	-	-	-	-

*The above numbers reconcile with CR2 of the Basel return

16. Table CR4: Standardised approach - credit risk exposure and Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) effects

		A	B	C	D	E	F
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Asset classes	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	14,498,248	-	14,498,248	-	76,273	1%
2	Public Sector Entities	578,114	-	578,114	-	237,345	41%
3	Multilateral development banks	140,288	-	140,288	-	34,911	25%
4	Banks	9,489,659	671,806	9,489,659	630,927	4,765,202	47%
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	22,399,625	9,501,728	17,799,861	1,657,939	22,851,862	72%
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	824,404	130,379	783,937	-	587,952	62%
8	Secured by residential property	3,600,610	-	3,600,610	-	2,049,785	57%
9	Secured by commercial real estate	1,554,225	-	1,554,225	-	1,554,225	100%
10	Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Past-due loans	1,980,059	172,461	633,872	13,058	952,949	44%
12	Higher-risk categories	1,651	-	1,651	-	2,477	150%
13	Other assets	1,241,094	-	1,230,294	-	856,329	69%
14	**Total**	**56,307,977**	**10,476,374**	**50,310,759**	**2,301,924**	**33,969,311**	**51%**

17. Table CR5: Standardised approach - exposures by asset classes and risk weights

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
	Risk weight / Asset class	0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
1	Sovereigns and their central banks	14,240,530	203,829	-	36,764	-	17,125	-	-	14,498,248
2	Public Sector Entities	-	344,747	-	129,943	-	103,424	-	-	578,114
3	Multilateral development banks	70,465	-	-	69,823	-	-	-	-	140,288
4	Banks	310,577	1,306,324	-	7,097,622	-	774,969	167	-	9,489,659
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Corporates	-	199,147	-	739,409	-	17,539,325	-	3,921,744	22,399,625
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	824,404	-	-	-	824,404
8	Secured by residential property	-	-	2,385,884	-	-	1,214,726	-	-	3,600,610
9	Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	1,554,225	-	-	1,554,225
10	Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	1,699,569	280,490	-	1,980,059
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,651	-	1,651
13	Other assets	373,965	-	-	-	-	867,129	-	-	1,241,094
14	**Total**	**14,995,537**	**2,054,047**	**2,385,884**	**8,073,561**	**824,404**	**23,770,492**	**282,308**	**3,921,744**	**56,307,977**

18. Table CCR1: Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure by approach

		A	B	C	D	E	F
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	SA-CCR (for derivatives)	91,810	499,492	-	1.4	827,823	398,630
2	Internal Model Method (for derivatives and SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Simple Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	VaR for SFTs	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	**Total**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

19. Table CCR2: Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge

		A	B
		EAD post-CRM	RWA
1	All portfolios subject to the Standardised CVA capital charge*	917,155	134,306
2	All portfolios subject to the Simple alternative CVA capital charge	-	-

*All securities financing transactions (SFTs) that are subject to fair value accounting and except those transacted directly with a central counterparty. EAD post CRM: exposure at default. This refers to the amount used for the capital requirements calculation. It is therefore the amount of the credit valuation adjustments having applied the CRM techniques.

20. Table CCR3: Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Risk weight / Regulatory portfolio	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
Sovereigns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks	-	503,779	60,599	-	3,169	8,262	-	575,809
Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporates	-	-	-	-	252,014	-	-	252,014
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**503,779**	**60,599**	**-**	**255,183**	**8,262**	**-**	**827,823**

21. Table CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposure

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash - domestic currency	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash - other currencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other collateral	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

22. Table CCR6: Credit derivative exposures

	A	B
	Protection bought	**Protection sold**
Notionals	-	-
Single name credit default swaps	-	-
Index credit default swaps	-	-
Total return swaps	-	-
Credit options	-	-
Other credit derivatives	-	-
Total notionals	-	-
Fair values	-	-
Positive fair value (asset)	-	-
Negative fair value (liability)	-	-

23. Table CCR8: Exposures to central counterparties

		A	B
		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1	**Exposures to QCCPs (total)**	-	-
2	Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contribution); of which:	-	-
3	(i) OTC derivatives	-	-
4	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
5	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
6	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
7	Segregated initial margin	-	-
8	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
9	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
10	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
11	**Exposures to non-QCCPs (total**	-	-
12	Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contribution); of which:	-	-
13	(i) OTC derivatives	827,823	398,630
14	(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
15	(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
16	(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
17	Segregated initial margin	-	-
18	Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
19	Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
20	Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

24. Table MR1: Market risk under the standardised approach (SA)

		A
		RWA
1	General Interest rate risk (General and Specific)	-
2	Equity risk (General and Specific)	1
3	Foreign exchange risk	37,852
4	Commodity risk	-
	Options	334
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta plus method	-
7	Scenario approach	-
8	Securitisation	-
9	**Total**	**38,187**

In good hands

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