



Bank Banorient France

Pillar III Disclosure

30 June 2022

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1. Introduction

Banque Banorient France – UAE, is a branch of Banque Banorient France which is a French regulated company 99.99% owned by BLOM Bank S.A.L., the Parent Bank.

Banque Banorient France – UAE operates with two branches in the UAE, one in Dubai and the other in Sharjah. The Bank's business lines consist in offering corporate and commercial services, and it aims at creating a link between the Gulf and Europe since it is part of Banque Banorient France, headquartered in Paris. The Bank relies on its networks in Lebanon, Middle-East and Europe for cross-selling. The General Management at HO has a strong implication in the management of the UAE entity as the Deputy CEO has been nominated as Country Manager of the UAE operations in tandem with his existing responsibilities at the level of the Head Office. In addition, at least quarterly meetings are held in the UAE in the presence of the Chairman-General Manager to review the risks and Loans & advances portfolio of the UAE branches.

2. Corporate Governance

The Code of Corporate Governance was approved in 2021 by the Board of Directors at Banque Banorient France in Paris. It sets out the Board structure that identifies the rights and responsibilities of each of the Board members, Senior Management, employees and external stakeholders. The Code complies with all local laws and regulations to which the Bank is subject to, as well as the Basel Committee's principles on Corporate Governance and outlines the expected conduct of all parties in order to achieve the objectives set for the Bank. The Code also discuss about the Audit and Risk Committee which is under supervision of the Bank's Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors meets as frequently as necessary for the discharge of its Corporate Governance obligations and to ensure good functioning of the bank, noting the Board should meet at least four times a year.

The Board is responsible to appoint the Chairman-General Manager and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board, the Deputy CEO. A Fit and Proper Process is in place for the selection of the Management. The Board is advised about by the Chairman on the nomination of the Country Managers.

The Board is responsible to oversee the Senior Management. It holds members of Senior Management accountable for their actions and enumerate the consequences if those actions are not aligned with the Board's expectations. This includes adhering to the Bank's values, Risk Appetite and Risk Culture.

To strengthen the Board's oversight function of management, the independent and non-executive Board members meet at least once a year independently from Management and other executive Board members and outside the framework of Board Committees to discuss the various operations and the overall situation of the Bank.

The Bank makes sure that all employees act professionally, ethically and with the utmost integrity in accordance with an established Compliance Policies and Code of Conduct. Additionally, the Bank recognizes the value of its Human Resources as a prime stakeholder in the institution, endeavoring to treat all employees in the most equitable manner.

Awareness sessions on Corporate Governance are organized for new employees in order to introduce the Code and related principles, while more advanced presentations are provided to all employees at least every two years.

The Bank will continue to develop its Corporate Governance practices as well as its governance structure in line with the latest regulatory requirements and international best practices while seeking to enhance stakeholders' interests from shareholders to employees.

3. Risk Management Framework

Banque Banorient France Risk Management Framework is a composite of Risk policies, procedures, guidelines, risk limits and effective risk governance structure.

Banque Banorient France being under the regulatory supervision of the French Authority – ACPR – has to apply the domestic and European directives and to ensure their proper implementation within its branches and subsidiaries. The risk management framework is amended, if necessary, taking into consideration the regulatory requirements.

Banque Banorient France has formulized its main Risk Management Policy that governs other risk policies i.e. Credit Risk and Operational Risk Policies and Procedures. These Policies and Procedures were formulated to assist the Bank's Senior Management in the overall monitoring and control of the major risks arising from the Bank's business activities. Banque Banorient France risk management framework is based upon the premise that business managers understand the risks inherent in their activities, each department implements its own risk management controls and that the Group Risk Management Division has developed controls to monitor those risks and to satisfy the Bank's Senior Management that existing controls over risk are effective. These policies and procedures have provided the basis for the creation of a risk management infrastructure, thus facilitating the optimization of stakeholder value, as well as meeting the emerging regulatory compliance and industry best practice standards.

BLOM Bank Group manages its business activities within risk management guidelines as set by the Group's "Risk Management Policy" approved by the Board of Directors. The Group recognizes the role of the Board of Directors and executive management in the risk management process. In particular, it is recognized that ultimate responsibility for establishment of effective risk management practices and culture lies with the Board of Directors as does the establishing of the Group's risk appetite and tolerance levels.

BLOM Bank SAL has maintained the following minimum risk management standards in its risk management policies and procedures:

- Risks are well defined;
- Adequate and appropriate assessment of risks is done where relevant and feasible;
- Controls are effective and active throughout the relevant business periods;
- Measures are accurate; and
- Management of risks is proactive and integrated.

The Board of Directors delegates through its Risk Management Committee the day-to day responsibility for establishment and monitoring of risk management process across the Group to the Chief Risk Officer, who is directly appointed by the Board of Directors, in coordination with executive management at BLOM Bank S.A.L.

The Group Chief Risk Officer undertakes his responsibilities through the "Risk Management Division" in Beirut which also acts as Group Risk Management, overseeing and monitoring risk management activities throughout the Group. The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for establishing the function of Risk Management and its employees across the Group.

BLOM Bank's Group Risk Management aids executive management in monitoring, controlling and actively managing and mitigating the Group's overall risk. The division mainly ensures that:

- Risk policies and methodologies are consistent with the Group's risk appetite.
- Limits and risk across banking activities are monitored throughout the Group.

Through a comprehensive risk management framework, transactions and outstanding risk exposures are quantified and compared against authorized limits, whereas non quantifiable risks are monitored against policy guidelines as set by the Group's "Risk Management Policy". Any discrepancies, breaches or deviations are escalated to executive senior management in a timely manner for appropriate action.

In addition to the Group's Risk Management in Lebanon, risk managers and / or risk officers are assigned within the Group's foreign subsidiaries or branches to report to the Group Risk Management and executive senior management in a manner that ensures:

- Standardization of risk management functions and systems developed across the Group.
- Regional consistency of conducted business in line with the Board's approved risk appetite.

The major objective of risk management is the implementation of sound risk management practices and the Basel II framework as well as all related regulatory requirements within the Group.

4 - Risk Appetite

Banque Banorient France-UAE recognizes the extent of risk tolerance as outlined below:

- Key risks that the Bank is exposed to and procedures followed by the Bank to assess monitor and report these risk factors;
- Basic principles encompassing risk management practices and risk appetite philosophy;
- Definition of risk appetite;
- Risk appetite objectives;
- Risk appetite framework and KRIs along with their thresholds;
- Process and procedures to embed risk appetite objectives into day-to-day operations of the Bank;
- The process of monitoring and reporting KRIs, including internal reporting structure along with the frequency and department responsible for reporting; and

- Procedures in case of breach of KRIs thresholds.

The Bank recognizes the three core dimensions in embedding its risk appetite:

- Strategic dimension:

- . Optimization of risk/return within tolerances and limits set by the Bank through strategic planning and budgeting.
- . Proactive communication between the Bank's Management and Business Units Heads.

- Tactical dimension:

- . Translation of risk appetite into limits.
- . Senior Management early warning reporting.
- . Tactical resetting of risk appetite and/or risk appetite limits due to change in strategy or external factors.
- . Risk appetite limits breach management.

- Operational dimension:

- . Monitoring of limits;
- . Alignment of performance measurement with the Bank's strategy.

The risk appetite statement constitutes of both quantitative and qualitative parameters. Defined metrics were set to monitor Capital, Liquidity, Internal Control & Governance, Employee Ethical Behavior, Regulatory Compliance, Reputational Impact, Credit, Market and Operational risk, Information Security and Conduct Risk. . The Bank strives to keep its risk exposure within its risk appetite thresholds.

5. Risk Capital Aggregation

To establish the total internal capital requirement based on a comprehensive assessment of all risks, the Bank observed two distinct approaches for Risk Capital Aggregation:

- A structured approach, whereby different methodologies for the different risk types (Pillar I and Pillar II risks) are employed and then calculating a sum of the resulting capital requirements; or

- An approach using 'bottom-up' transaction based approaches with integrated correlations.

By using the second approach, distribution assumptions would have needed to be built as a result of risk modeling over a previous time horizon and the resultant aggregation would then consider the correlations between the risks.

The Bank had two concerns with this approach

- The approach using correlations is far less conservative; and

- The reliability of correlation assumptions used for the approach is less likely to be appropriate for stressed conditions.

As such, the Bank used the structured approach whereby for each given year, different risk modeling methodologies were used and then the overall capital requirement is the sum of the resulting individual risk capital requirements.

6. Definition of Default

Banque Banorient France presumes that default occur when an asset is 90 days past due. Banque Banorient France applies the 90 days past due for the definition of default along with other qualitative indicators on a case-by-case basis whereby any case of default is studied and approved by the Credit Committee. Banque Banorient France considers that a default on a particular facility will trigger a default of all commercial facilities of the same borrower.

7. Template KM1: Key metrics :

		a	b	c
		30/06/22	31/03/22	31/12/21
	Available capital (amounts)			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	578,311	578,311	561,723
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model	578,311	578,311	561,723
2	Tier 1	578,311	578,311	561,723
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	578,311	578,311	561,723
3	Total capital	595,012	593,779	576,851
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	595,012	593,779	576,851
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)			
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	1,500,780	1,395,720	1,395,064
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA			
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	38.53%	41.43%	40.27%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	38.53%	41.43%	40.27%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	38.53%	41.43%	40.27%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	38.53%	41.43%	40.27%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	39.65%	42.54%	41.35%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	39.65%	42.54%	41.35%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA			
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0%	0%	0%
10	Bank D-SIB additional requirements (%)	0%	0%	0%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9+ row 10)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	29.15%	32.04%	30.85
	Leverage Ratio			
13	Total leverage ratio measure	4,093,509	4,109,721	4,298,756
14	Leverage ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	14.13%	14.07%	13.07%
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio (%) (row 2A/row 13)	0	0	0
14b	Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	0	0	0
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio			
15	Total HQLA	NA		
16	Total net cash outflow			
17	LCR ratio (%)			
	Net Stable Funding Ratio			
18	Total available stable funding	NA		
19	Total required stable funding			
20	NSFR ratio (%)			
	ELAR			
21	Total HQLA	1,068,377	1,213,422	1,424,087
22	Total liabilities	3,314,726	3,339,249	3,482,886
23	Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) (%)	32.23%	36.34%	41%
	ASRR			
24	Total available stable funding	3,308,186	3,306,624	3,429,540
25	Total Advances	1,840,297	1,402,747	1,293,673
26	Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (%)	55.63%	42.42%	37.72%

8. Template OV1: Overview of RWA

		a	b	c
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		30/06/22	31/03/22	T
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	1,336,065	1,237,424	140,287
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	1,336,065	1,237,424	140,287
3				
4				
5				
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	-	-	-
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	-	-	-
8				
9				
10				
11				
12	Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	-	-	-
13	Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-
14	Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-
17				
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-
20	Market risk	9,075	2,656	953
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	9,075	2,656	953
22				
23	Operational risk	155,640	155,640	16,342
24				
25				
26	Total (1+6+10+11+12+13+14+15+16+20+23)	1,500,780	1,395,720	157,582

9. Template 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	300,000	Same as (h) from CC2 template
2	Retained earnings	16,588	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	261,723	
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase-out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)</i>	-	
5	Common share capital issued by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory deductions	578,311	
	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)	-	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)	-	
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	-	
24	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	-	
25	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	578,311	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		

26	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	CC2 (i)
27	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
28	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	-	
29	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from additional Tier 1</i>	-	
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	<i>Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out</i>	-	
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)	-	
39	Tier 1 capital (T1= CET1 + AT1)	578,311	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
40	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	

41	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from Tier 2</i>	-	
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	<i>Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out</i>	-	
44	Provisions	16,701	
45	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	16,701	
	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)	16,701	
52	Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	595,012	
53	Total risk-weighted assets	1,500,780	
	Capital ratios and buffers		
54	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	38.53%	

55	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	38.53%	
56	Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	39.65%	
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)	2.50%	
58	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
59	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	
60	Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement (e.g. DSIB)	0.00%	
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirement.	29.15%	
	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)		
70	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-	
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		
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2018 and 1 Jan 2022)		
73	<i>Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
74	<i>Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-	
75	<i>Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
76	<i>Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-	
77	<i>Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements</i>	-	
78	<i>Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess after redemptions and maturities)</i>	-	

10. Template CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

	a	b	c
	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference
	As at period-end	As at period-end	
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	1,068,377		
Items in the course of collection from other banks	-		
Trading portfolio assets	-		
Financial assets designated at fair value	-		
Derivative financial instruments	-		
Loans and advances to banks	1,448,907		
Loans and advances to customers	1,388,527		
Reverse repurchase agreements and other similar secured lending	-		
Available for sale financial investments (Includes FVOCI)	-		
Current and deferred tax assets	-		
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	15,904		
Investments in associates and joint ventures	-		
Goodwill and other intangible assets	-		
Of which: goodwill	-		(a)
Of which: intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-		(b)
Of which: MSRs	-		(c)
Property, plant and equipment	64,711		
Total assets	3,986,426		
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	198,330		
Items in the course of collection due to other banks	-		
Customer accounts	3,081,735		
Repurchase agreements and other similar secured borrowing	-		
Trading portfolio liabilities	-		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	-		
Derivative financial instruments	-		
Debt securities in issue	-		
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	23,627		
Current and deferred tax liabilities	3,802		
Of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-		(d)
Of which: DTLs related to intangible assets (excluding MSR	-		(e)
Of which: DTLs related to MSRs	-		(f)
Subordinated liabilities	-		
Provisions	63,781		
Retirement benefit liabilities	7,232		
Total liabilities	3,378,507		
Shareholders' equity			
Paid-in share capital			300,000
Of which: amount eligible for CET1			300,000
Of which: amount eligible for AT1			-
Retained earnings			29,746
Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)			278,173
Total shareholders' equity			607,919

11. Template LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

		a	b
		30/06/22	30/03/22
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	3,922,645	3,939,127
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)	3,922,645	3,939,127
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	346	214
9	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions	-	-
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)	346	214
Securities financing transactions			
14	Gross SFT <i>assets</i> (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	212,001	232,174
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(41,621)	(61,794)
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)	170,380	170,380
Capital and total exposures			
23	Tier 1 capital	578,311	578,311
24	Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)	4,093,509	4,109,721
Leverage ratio			
25	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	14.13%	14.07%
25a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	14.13	14.07%
26	CBUAE minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.00%	3.00%
27	Applicable leverage buffers	0	0

12. Template ELAR: 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	1,068,377	
1.2	UAE Federal Government Bonds and Sukuks	0	
	Sub Total (1.1 to 1.2)	1,068,377	1,068,377
1.3	UAE local governments publicly traded debt securities	0	
1.4	UAE Public sector publicly traded debt securities	0	
	Sub total (1.3 to 1.4)	0	0
1.5	Foreign Sovereign debt instruments or instruments issued by their respective central banks		0
1.6	Total	1,068,377	1,068,377
2	Total liabilities		3,314,726
3	Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)		0.32

13. Template ASRR: Advances to Stables Resource Ratio

			30/06/22	31/03/22
		Items	Amount	Amounts
1		Computation of Advances		
	1.1	Net Lending (gross loans - specific and collective provisions + interest in suspense)	1,327,746	1,228,457
	1.2	Lending to non-banking financial institutions	0	0
	1.3	Net Financial Guarantees & Stand-by LC (issued - received)	-102,117	-77,604
	1.4	Interbank Placements	614,668	251,894
	1.5	Total Advances	1,840,297	1,402,747
2		Calculation of Net Stable Ressources		
	2.1	Total capital + general provisions	610,919	602,878
		Deduct:		
	2.1.1	Goodwill and other intangible assets	0	0
	2.1.2	Fixed Assets	64,711	65,340
	2.1.3	Funds allocated to branches abroad	0	0
	2.1.5	Unquoted Investments	0	0
	2.1.6	Investment in subsidiaries, associates and affiliates	0	0
	2.1.7	Total deduction	64,711	65,340
	2.2	Net Free Capital Funds	546,208	537,538
	2.3	Other stable resources:		
	2.3.1	Funds from the head office	141,429	127,536
	2.3.2	Interbank deposits with remaining life of more than 6 months	0	0
	2.3.3	Refinancing of Housing Loans	0	0
	2.3.4	Borrowing from non-Banking Financial Institutions	0	2,000
	2.3.5	Customer Deposits	2,620,549	2,639,550
	2.3.6	Capital market funding/ term borrowings maturing after 6 months from reporting date	0	0
	2.3.7	Total other stable resources	2,761,978	2,769,086
	2.4	Total Stable Resources (2.2+2.3.7)	3,308,186	3,306,624
3		Advances TO STABLE RESOURCES RATIO (1.6/ 2.4*100)	55.63	42.42

14. Template CR2: Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities

		30/06/22
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous reporting period(30/03/2022)	117,201
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	-
3	Returned to non-default status	-
4	Amounts written off	-
5	Other changes	695
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)	117,896

15. Template CR1: Credit quality of assets

		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Gross carrying values of		Allowances/ Impairment s	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses		Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General	
1	Loans	117,896	1,270,631	60,781	2,590	-	1,327,746
2	Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	2,316	209,685	-	14	-	212,001
4	Total	120,212	1,480,316	60,781	2,604	-	1,539,747

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

	Asset classes	a	b	c	d	e	f
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		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	1,054,730	-	1,054,730	-	-	0%
2	Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3	Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	0%
4	Banks	1,448,907	18,571	1,448,907	18,571	514,989	35%
5	Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	0%
6	Corporates	556,525	150,006	405,341	32,096	379,153	87%
7	Regulatory retail portfolios	394,804	39,589	92,935	6,445	99,381	100%
8	Secured by residential property	564	-	-	-	-	0%
9	Secured by commercial real estate	318,738	2,003	217,998	1,231	219,228	100%
10	Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
11	Past-due loans	57,115	2,316	34,427	788	44,685	127%
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	0%
13	Other assets	87,734	-	87,734	-	78,629	90%
14	Total	3,919,117	212,485	3,342,072	59,131	1,336,065	39%

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

Risk weight Asset classes	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
1 Sovereigns and their central banks	1,054,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Public Sector Entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Banks	-	798,290		648,189	-	523	20,476	-	514,989
5 Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	82,233	-	624,298	379,153
7 Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	-	-	434,393	-	-	99,381
8 Secured by residential property	-	-	564	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	320,741	-	-	219,228
10 Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	39,079	20,352	-	44,685
12 Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13 Other assets	13,647	-	-	-	-	71,059	-	3,028	78,629
14 Total	1,068,377	798,290	564	648,189	-	948,028	40,828	627,326	1,336,065

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

		30/06/22	31/03/22
		RWA	RWA
1	General Interest rate risk (General and Specific)	-	-
2	Equity risk (General and Specific)	-	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	9,075	2,656
4	Commodity risk	-	-
	Options		
5	Simplified approach	-	-
6	Delta-plus method	-	-
7			
8	Securitisation	-	-
9	Total	9,075	2,656