

Bank Guidelines

Capital Adequacy Standards

Pillar 3

CENTRAL BANK OF THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

December, 2017

BASEL - II

TABLE (2)
(AED 000's)

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL STRUCTURE UNDER BASEL II AS ON _____

	Summary Note and References	Amount
Tier 1 Capital		
1. Paid up share capital/common stock		
2. Reserves		
a. Statutory reserve		
b. Special reserve		
c. General reserve ²		
3. Minority interests in the equity of subsidiaries		
4. Innovative capital instruments ¹		
5. Other capital instruments		
6. Surplus capital from insurance companies		
Sub-total		
Less: Deductions for regulatory calculation		
Less: Deductions from Tier 1 capital		
Tier 1 Capital - Subtotal		
Tier 2 capital		
Less: Other deductions from capitals		
Tier 3 capital		
Total eligible capital after deductions		

1. Include minority interests in equity accounts of consolidated subsidiaries that take form of SPVs and moderate step-ups in instruments issued through SPV's, as well as directly issued Tier I instruments, subject to stringent conditions (refer to Basel Committee's press release, Instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier I capital- 27 October 1988) and limited to a maximum of 15% of Tier I capital.
2. Including undisclosed reserves, revaluation reserves, general provisions/general loan loss reserves Hybrid debt capital instruments and subordinated debt.

TABLE (3a and 3b)

CAPITAL ADEQUACY AS ON _____

a) Qualitative Disclosures		
Include here a description of the approach taken by the bank to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities. For each separate risk area (e.g. credit, market, operational, banking book interest rate risk, equity) banks must describe their risk management objectives and policies as per Para 824 of Basel II.		
b) Quantitative Disclosures	Capital Charge (AED 000's)	Capital Ratio (%)
Capital Requirements		
1. Credit Risk		
a. Standardised Approach		
b. Foundation IRB		
c. Advanced IRB		
2. Market Risk		
a. Standardised Approach		
or b. Models Approach		
3. Operational Risk		
a. Basic Indicator Approach		
or b. Standardised Approach/ASA		
or c. Advanced Measurement Approach		
Total Capital requirements		
Capital Ratio		
a. Total for Top consolidated Group		
b. Tier 1 ratio only for top consolidated Group		
c. Total for each significant bank subsidiary		

BASEL - III

TABLE (1)

INFORMATION ON SUBSIDIARIES AND SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENTS AS ON _____

Basis of Consolidation¹ : _____

	Country of Incorporation	% Ownership	Description ²	Accounting Treatment ³	Surplus Capital ⁴	Capital Deficiencies ⁵	Total Interests ⁶
<i>Subsidiaries:</i>							
<i>Significant Investments:</i>							

Restrictions on transfer of regulatory capital within the group:

1. Include an outline of differences in the basis of consolidation of subsidiaries for accounting and regulatory purposes.
2. A brief description of the entities within the group such as securities, insurance, other financial subsidiaries, commercial subsidiaries, significant minority equity investments in insurance, financial and commercial entities.
3. Report the accounting treatment as:
 - that are fully consolidated;
 - that are pro-rata consolidated;
 - that are given a deduction treatment;
 - those from which surplus capital is recognized, and
 - that are neither consolidated nor deducted (e.g. where the investment is risk weighted)
4. The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries (whether deducted or subjected to an alternative method) included in the capital of the consolidated group. Surplus capital in unconsolidated regulated subsidiaries is the difference between the amount of investment in those entities and their regulatory capital requirements.
5. The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation i.e. they are deducted.
6. The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the licensed bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted rather than deducted from capital or subjected to an alternate group-wide method, as well as, if different, the proportion of voting power in these entities. In addition, indicate the quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using this (it's required to method) versus using the deduction or alternate group-wide method

CONSOLIDATED CAPITAL STRUCTURE UNDER BASEL III AS ON _____

TABLE 2
AED 000

Details		Summary Note and References	Amount
Capital Base			
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital		
1.1	Share Capital		
1.2	Share premium account		
1.3	Eligible Reserves		
1.4	Retained Earnings / (-) Loss		
1.5	Eligible amount of minority interest		
1.6	Capital shortfall if any		
	CET1 capital Before the regulatory adjustments and threshold deduction		
1.7	Less: Regulatory deductions		
1.8	Less: Threshold deductions		
	Total CET1 capital after the regulatory adjustments and threshold deduction		
	Total CET1 capital after transitional arrangement for deductions (CET1)		
2	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital		
2.1	Eligible AT1 capital (After grandfathering)		
2.2	Other AT1 Capital e.g. (Share premium, minority interest)		
	Total AT1 capital		
	Total AT1 capital after transitional arrangements (AT1)		
3	Tier 2 (T2) Capital		
3.1	Tier 2 Instruments e.g. subordinated loan (After grandfathering and/or amortization)		
3.2	Other Tier 2 capital (including General Provisions, etc.) ¹		
	Total T2 Capital		
	Total T2 capital after transitional arrangements (T2)		

¹ Impact of changes in fair value reserve should be factored here

CAPITAL ADEQUACY as on _____

TABLE 3A AND 3B

a) Qualitative Disclosures			
Include here a description of the approach taken by the bank to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities. For each separate risk area (e.g. credit, market, operational, banking book interest rate risk, equity) banks must describe their risk management objectives and policies as per Basel III.			
a) Quantitative Disclosures			AED 000
	Capital Requirements	RWA	Capital Charge
			Capital Ratio (%)
1	Credit Risk - Standardized Approach		
2	Market Risk - Standardized Approach		
3	Operation Risk		
	a. Basic Indicator Approach		
	b. Standardised Approach/ASA		
	c. Advanced Measurement Approach		
	Total Capital requirements		
	Capital Ratio		
	a. Total for Top consolidated Group		
	b. Tier 1 ratio only for top consolidated Group		
	c. CET1 ratio only for top consolidated Group		

TABLE 4(a)

Qualitative Disclosures

Definition of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes)		
Description of approaches followed for specific and general allowances and statistical methods		
Specific		
General		
Discussion of Bank's credit risk management policy		
Partial adoption of foundation IRB/advanced IRB		
Approach	Description of exposures	Plans and timing of migration to implement fully higher approach
Standardised Approach		
Foundation IRB		
Advanced IRB		

TABLE 4(c)

(AED 000's)

GROSS CREDIT EXPOSURES BY GEOGRAPHY AS ON

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION	Loans	Debt Securities	Total Funded	Commitments	OTC Derivatives	Other Off-Balance Sheet exposures	Total Non-Funded	Total
United Arab Emirates								
GCC excluding UAE								
Arab League (excluding GCC)								
Asia								
Africa								
North America								
South America								
Caribbean								
Europe								
Australia								
Others								
Total								

1. Concerning independent institutions insert the figures opposite the country that licensed them.
2. Concerning institutions that operate as branches for their H.O. insert the figures opposite the country where the H.O. are licensed.

GROSS CREDIT EXPOSURE BY INDUSTRY SEGMENT AS ON

TABLE 4(d)
(AED 000's)

INDUSTRY SEGMENT	Loans	Debt Securities	Total Funded	Commitments	OTC Derivatives	Other Off-Balance Sheet exposures	Total Non-Funded	Gross
Agriculture, Fishing & related activities ¹								
Crude Oil, Gas, Mining & Quarrying ²								
Manufacturing ³								
Electricity & Water								
Construction ⁴								
Trade ⁵								
Transport, Storage & Communication ⁶								
Financial Institutions ⁷								
Services ⁸								
Government ⁹								
Retail/Consumer banking ¹⁰								
All Others								
Total								

1. Agriculture, Fishing and Allied Activities includes cultivation of crops, dairy and poultry farming, fishing & other activities (sheep rearing, etc).
2. Crude Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying include crude petroleum, natural gas and others.
3. Manufacturing includes food, tobacco, beverages, textile, leather, footwear, clothing, furniture, fixtures, other wood products, paper, paper products, printing presses, chemical, chemical products, petroleum refining, petrochemicals, basic metal products including aluminum, fabricated metal products, machinery, equipment, construction materials (brick tiles, etc.), cement, ship building, engineering works, saw mills, marble tiles and other manufacturing.
4. Construction includes construction of buildings, contractors and other construction.
5. Trade includes wholesale trade in construction materials, consumer durables, motor vehicles, non-durables and retail trade.
6. Transport and communication includes taxis, and other land transport, water transport, air transport, warehousing, storage and others.
7. Financial institutions include insurance companies, money and exchange dealers, NBFCS and other financial institutions.
8. Services include hotel and restaurants, professional services, repair work (repair of motor vehicles, a/cs, etc.), recreation services (cinemas, sports club, etc.) and other services.
9. Government includes federal government and local government.
10. Retail/consumer lending includes personal loan installments, residential mortgage loans, car loans, credit cards, other retail products, loans for investments in shares etc.

TABLE 4(e)**GROSS CREDIT EXPOSURES BY RESIDUAL CONTRACTUAL MATURITY AS ON _____**

(AED 000's)

RESIDUAL CONTRACTUAL MATURITY	Loans	Debt Securities	Total Funded	Commitments	OTC Derivatives	Other Off- Balance Sheet exposures	Total Non-Funded
Less than 3 months							
3 months to one year							
One to five years							
Over five years							
Grand Total							

TABLE 4(f)
(AED 000's)

IMPAIRED LOANS BY INDUSTRY SEGMENT AS ON

INDUSTRY SEGMENT	OVERDUE			PROVISIONS		ADJUSTMENTS		Total Impaired Assets
	Less than 90 days	90 days and above	Total	Specific	General	Write-offs	Write-backs	
Agriculture, Fishing & related activities ¹								
Crude Oil, Gas, Mining & Quarrying ²								
Manufacturing ³								
Electricity & Water								
Construction ⁴								
Trade ⁵								
Transport, Storage & Communication ⁶								
Financial Institutions ⁷								
Services ⁸								
Government ⁹								
Retail/consumer banking ¹⁰								
All Others								
Grand Total								

1. Agriculture, Fishing and Allied Activities includes cultivation of crops, dairy and poultry farming, fishing other activities (sheep rearing, etc).
2. Crude Oil, Gas, Mining and Quarrying include crude petroleum, natural gas and others.
3. Manufacturing includes food, tobacco, beverages, textile, leather, footwear, clothing, furniture, fixtures, other wood products, paper, paper products, printing presses, chemical, chemical products, petroleum refining, petrochemicals, basic metal products including aluminium, fabricated metal products, machinery, equipment, construction materials (brick tiles, etc.), cement, ship building, engineering works, saw mills, marble tiles and other manufacturing.
4. Construction includes construction of buildings, contractors and other construction.
5. Trade includes wholesale trade in construction materials, consumer durables, motor vehicles, non-durables and retail trade.
6. Transport and communication includes taxis, and other land transport, water transport, air transport, warehousing, storage and others.
7. Financial institutions include insurance companies, money and exchange dealers, NBFCS and other financial institutions.
8. Services include hotel and restaurants, professional services, repair work (repair of motor vehicles, a/cs, etc.), recreation services (cinemas, sports club, etc.) and other services.
9. Government includes federal government and local government.
10. Retail/consumer lending includes personal loan instalments, residential mortgage loans, car loans, credit cards, other retail products, loans for investments in shares etc.

TABLE 4(g)

IMPAIRED LOANS BY GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AS ON _____

(AED 000's)

Geographic Region	OVERDUE			PROVISIONS		ADJUSTMENTS		Total Impaired Assets
	Less than 90 days	90 days and above	Total	Specific	General	Write-offs	Write-backs	
United Arab Emirates								
GCC (excluding UAE)								
Arab League (excluding GCC)								
Asia								
Africa								
North America								
South America								
Caribbean								
Europe								
Australia								
Others								
Grand Total								

Note: Jurisdictions should not be included more than once under the geographic region

TABLE 4(h)

RECONCILIATION OF CHANGES IN PROVISION FOR IMPAIRED LOANS FOR THE PERIOD TO

	Description	AED 000's
	Opening Balance of Provisions for Impaired Loans	
Add:	Charge for the year	
	• Specific provisions	
	• General provisions	
Add:	Write-off of impaired loans to income statement	
Less:	Recovery of loan loss provisions	
Less:	Recovery of loans previously written-off	
Less:	Write-back of provisions for loans	
	Adjustments of loan loss provisions	
	Closing Balance of Provisions for Impaired Loans	

TABLE 4(i)

(AED 000's)

LOAN PORTFOLIO AS PER STANDARDISED APPROACH AS ON

ASSET CLASSES	ON BALANCE SHEET	OFF BALANCE SHEET	CREDIT RISK MITIGATION (crm)			RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS
	GROSS OUTSTANDING	NET EXPOSURE AFTER CREDIT CONVERSION FACTORS (CCF)	EXPOSURE BEFORE CRM	CRM	AFTER CRM	
See Basel II, June 2006, Para 50 to 81, and Central Bank National Discretions						
CLAIMS ON SOVEREIGNS						
CLAIMS ON NON-CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC SECTOR ENTITIES (PSEs)						
CLAIMS ON MULTI LATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS						
CLAIMS ON BANKS						
CLAIMS ON SECURITIES FIRMS						
CLAIMS ON CORPORATES						
CLAIMS INCLUDED IN THE REGULATORY RETAIL PORTFOLIO						
CLAIMS SECURED BY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY						
CLAIMS SECURED BY COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE						
PAST DUE LOANS						
HIGH RISK CATEGORIES						
OTHER ASSETS						

CLAIMS ON SECURITISED ASSETS

CREDIT DERIVATIVES (Banks Selling protection)

TOTAL CLAIMS

TABLE 7 (a, b & c)

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION: DISCLOSURES FOR STANDARDIZED APPROACH AS ON _____

a) Qualitative Disclosures

Policies and processes covering credit risk mitigation, including summary of:

- Policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on- and off-balance sheet netting;
- Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management;
- Description of the main types of collateral taken by the bank;
- The main types of guarantor/credit derivative counter-party and their credit worthiness; and
- Information about (market or credit) risk concentrations within the mitigation taken.

(AED 000's)

b) Quantitative Disclosures		Exposures	Risk Weighted Assets
	Gross Exposure prior to Credit Risk Mitigation		
Less:	Exposure covered by on-balance sheet netting		
Less:	Exposures covered by Eligible Financial Collateral		
Less:	Exposures covered by Guarantees		
Less:	Exposures covered by Credit Derivatives		
	Net Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation		

TABLE 10

TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENT FOR MARKET RISK UNDER STANDARDISED APPROACH AS ON _____

(AED 000's)

Market Risk	Amount
Interest rate risk	
Equity position risk	
Foreign exchange risk	
Commodity risk	
Total Capital Requirement	

TABLE 13
(AED 000's)

EQUITY POSITION IN THE BANKING BOOK AS OF _____

a) Qualitative Disclosures

The general qualitative disclosure requirement (Paragraph 824 of Basel II) with respect to equity risk, including:

- Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and
- Discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices

As at _____, the bank's total equity investment portfolio in the banking book amounted to AED _____% of which represents quoted investments. For details of the accounting policies and valuation methodology, please refer to Note X to the consolidated financial statements under 'Significant Accounting Policies' Details of cost, market and fair value are reported in Note y to the consolidated financial statements under the heading of "Non- Trading investments.

b) Quantitative Disclosures

1. QUANTITATIVE DETAILS OF EQUITY POSITION:

Type	Current Year		Previous Year	
	Publicly Traded	Privately Held	Publicly Traded	Privately Held
Equities				
Collective investment schemes				
Any other investment				
Total				

2. REALISED, UNREALISED AND LATENT REVALUATION GAINS (LOSSES) DURING THE YEAR:

Gains (Losses)	Amount
Realised gains (losses) from sales and liquidations	
*Unrealised gains (losses) recognised in the balance sheet but not through profit and loss account	
**Latent revaluation gains (losses) for investment recorded at cost but not recognised in balance sheet or profit and loss account	
Total	

3. ITEMS IN (2) ABOVE INCLUDED IN TIER 1/TIER 2 CAPITAL:

Tier Capital	Amount
Amount included in Tier I capital	
Amount included in Tier II capital	
Total	

**TABLE 13
(CON'T)**

EQUITY POSITION IN THE BANKING BOOK AS OF _____

**4. CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS BY EQUITY
GROUPINGS:**

(AED 000's)

Grouping	Amount
Strategic investments	
Available for sale	
Held for trading	
Total capital requirement	

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future profitability, cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the amounts of assets and liabilities and off balance sheet instruments that mature or reprice in a given period. The Board of Directors has established acceptable levels of interest rate risk by setting limits on the interest rate gaps for stipulated periods. The Bank manages interest rate risk by matching the repricing of assets and liabilities through risk management strategies and monitors the positions on a daily basis to ensure they are maintained within established limits. Adherence to these limits is monitored by ALCO.

Interest rate risk is also assessed by measuring the impact of defined movements in interest yield curves on the Bank's net interest income. The following impact on the net interest income and regulatory capital for the year of an immediate and permanent movement in interest yield curves as at _____

Shift in Yield Curves	Net Interest Income	Regulatory Capital
+200 basis point		
- 200 basis point		

The above interest rate sensitivities are illustrative only and adopt simplified scenarios. The sensitivities do not incorporate actions that could be taken by management to mitigate the effect of interest rate movements.