ALHILAL

Al Hilal Bank PJSC

Pillar 3 Report

30 September 2022

Table of Contents

1. Introduction and basis of preparation 3
2. Overview of Basel III requirements 4
3. Key Prudential Regulatory Metrics (at consolidated group level) 8
3.1 Key Metrics for the Group (KM1) 8
3.2 Capital management 9
4. Risk Weighted Assets 10
4.1 Our approach to measuring risk exposure and risk-weighted assets 10
4.2 RWA development in Q3-2022 10
4.3 Overview of risk weighted assets (OV1) 11
5. Leverage Ratio 12
5.1 Summary comparison of accounting assets versus leverage ratio exposure measure (LR1) 12
5.2 Leverage ratio common disclosure (LR2) 14
6. Funding and liquidity risk 16
6.1 High-quality liquid assets 16
6.2 Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) 16
6.3 Advances To Stable Resources Ratio (ASRR) 17

1. Introduction and basis of preparation

1.1 Scope of Basel III Pillar 3 disclosures

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) Basel III capital adequacy framework consists of three pillars. Pillar 1 provides a framework for measuring minimum capital requirements for credit, market and operational risks faced by banks. Pillar 2 allows banks and supervisors to take a view on whether the bank should hold additional capital to cover the three Pillar I risk types and/or to cover other risks, like liquidity, concentration, reputational, etc. Pillar 3 requires banks to publish a range of disclosures, mainly covering risk, capital, leverage, liquidity and remuneration.

This report provides Pillar 3 disclosures for Al Hilal Bank PJSC and its subsidiaries (together referred to as "AHB" or the "Bank") for the period ended 30 September 2022.

1.2 Significant capital adequacy, liquidity and funding related disclosure requirements

Capital adequacy, liquidity, funding and remuneration related disclosures in the Pillar 3 report have been prepared in accordance with Central Bank of UAE Standards and Guidance re Capital Adequacy in the UAE (Notice CBUAE/BSD/N/2020/4980 dated November 2020) and Explanatory Notes on Pillar 3 Disclosure requirements, the underlying BCBS guidance "Revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements" issued in January 2015, the "Frequently asked questions on the revised Pillar 3 disclosure requirements" issued in August 2016, the "Pillar 3 disclosure requirements – consolidated and enhanced framework" issued in March 2017 and the subsequent "Technical Amendment – Pillar 3 disclosure requirements – regulatory treatment of accounting provisions" issued in August 2018, BCBS "Pillar 3 disclosure requirements - updated framework" – Dec 2018, and CBUAE Explanatory notes updated dated 9th May 2022.

2. Overview of Basel III requirements

The Bank complies with the Basel III standards and guidance notes which have been implemented in the UAE through notice reference CBUAE/BSD/N/2020/4980 dated November, 2020.

Basel requirements are structured around three ‘pillars’ which are outlined below:

Pillar I - deals with maintenance of regulatory capital calculated for three major components of risk that a bank faces: credit risk, market risk and operational risk. Other risks are not considered fully quantifiable at this stage;

Pillar II - allows banks and supervisors to take a view on whether the bank should hold additional capital to cover the three Pillar I risk types and/or to cover other risks like liquidity, concentration, reputational, etc. A bank’s own internal models and assessments support this process. It also provides a framework for dealing with all the other risks a bank may encounter such as systemic risk, concentration risk, strategic risk, reputational risk, liquidity risk, legal risk, etc. This risk and capital assessment is commonly referred to as the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP);

Pillar III - covers external communication of risk and capital information by banks as specified in the Basel rules. The aim of Pillar III is to provide a consistent and comprehensive disclosure framework by requiring institutions to disclose details on the scope of application, capital, risk exposures, risk assessment processes, capital adequacy, liquidity and funding position and leverage of the institution. It must be consistent with how the senior management including the board assess and manage the risks of the institution.

Basel III also provides for different approaches to calculate credit risk capital requirements:

Standardised approach — under this approach, the assets (including off-balance-sheet post-CCF) are classified into asset types defined by Basel guidelines to enable better risk sensitivity. The risk weights used to assess capital requirements against credit exposures are provided by the regulator(s) and is consistent across the industry.

Internal-ratings-based approach (IRB) **—** under this approach, the risk weights are derived from the Bank’s internal models. The IRB approach is further sub-divided into two alternative applications- Foundation and Advanced:

Foundation IRB (FIRB) — Under this approach, the banks are allowed to develop their own models to estimate the PD (probability of default) for individual borrowers or groups of borrowers and use supervisory values for LGD (loss given default) and EAD (exposure at default) estimates. Banks can use this approach subject to approval from their local regulators.

Advanced IRB (AIRB) — under this approach, the banks are allowed to develop their own models to quantify PD, LGD and EAD required to estimate capital

for credit risk. Banks can use this approach subject to approval from their local regulators.

2.1 AHB's approach to Pillar I

Credit risk:
Standardised approach is used by the Bank in calculating its capital requirements for credit risk. This approach allows the Bank to determine the risk weight by the asset class and the criteria applicable to the counterparty as per the regulatory guidance. The net exposure incorporates off balance sheet exposures after applying the credit conversion factors (CCF) and credit risk mitigants (CRM).

Market risk: The Bank uses the standardised approach for calculating regulatory market risk capital requirements.

Operational risk: The Bank uses the standardised approach for computing capital requirements for operational risk.

2.2 Minimum capital requirement

To achieve broader macro –prudential goal of protecting the banking sector from the periods of excess aggregate credit growth in addition to the capital conservation buffer (CCB) requirement, banks are required to maintain the countercyclical buffer (CCyB). Banks must meet CCB and CCyB requirement by using CET1 capital. The level of CCB requirement is set to 2.5% of risk weighted assets. The countercyclical buffer varies between zero and 2.5% of total risk weighted assets. The buffer that will apply to each bank will reflect the geographic composition of its portfolio of credit exposures.

Further, to reduce risks related to the failure of domestic systemically relevant institutions, the Central Bank of the UAE has introduced domestic systematically important banks (D-SIB) buffer. AHB is non-D-SIB and is not required to maintain a D-SIB buffer of 0.5%.

2.3 Leverage and liquidity ratios

In addition, Basel III prescribes a 3% minimum leverage ratio and two liquidity ratios viz; Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). LCR and NSFR are not mandatory for AHB. AHB complies with Central Bank of the UAE's Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) and Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (ASRR) regulatory framework.

In May 2015, the Central Bank of the UAE published "Regulations relating to Liquidity at Banks" circular number 33/2015 which is in effect till date. The regulations require banks to maintain ELAR of 10% at minimum and ASRR of 100% at maximum.

As at 30 September 2022, AHB's ELAR was 16.75% which is well above the minimum requirement of 10%, ASRR was 75.60% which is well below the maximum requirement of 100%, and Leverage ratio was 11.27% which is again well above the minimum requirement of 3%.

2.4 Standards for Standalone Capital Adequacy Ratio

In November 2020, the Central Bank of UAE had issued consultative draft standards on standalone capital adequacy ratio. Currently in the UAE banks are required to meet prudential capital requirements on a consolidated basis. In December 2020, following industry consultation Central Bank of UAE issued a draft version of standalone capital adequacy framework for UAE banks. Prior to its implementation, the Central Bank requires all local banks to file standalone capital return on a bi-annual basis, commencing from December 2020.

A preliminary assessment of standalone capital adequacy has been conducted and the Bank meets the minimum capital requirements.

2.5 Revised Standards for Pillar – III disclosures

Basel III standards and guidance notes which have been implemented in the UAE through notice reference CBUAE/BSD/N/2020/4980 dated 12 November 2020 laid out the revised disclosure requirements. These standards and guidance notes supersede the existing Pillar 3 disclosure requirements issued in 2009. Pillar 3 guidance was superseded by update dated 9th May 2022 issued by CBUAE. These revised requirements are derived from the Basel framework, and they complement other disclosure requirements issued separately by Central Bank. Pillar 3 Disclosure requirements apply to all banks in the UAE at consolidated level for local banks and all branches of foreign banks.

2.6 Impact on AHB

The UAE Central Bank has set a total capital adequacy ratio (CAR) of 13% and CET 1 ratio of 9.5% (including CCB buffers). As at 30th September 2022, AHB met the minimum requirements with a CAR of 18.17% and CET1 ratio of 17.06%.

2.7 Basis of consolidation

These Pillar III disclosures are in line with the consolidated financial statements as of 30 September 2022 which comprises of the Bank and its subsidiaries as set out in (Note 36 of the Annual Financial Statements) (together referred to as the "Group"). The Group is primarily involved in Islamic retail and treasury related activities. The Bank carries out its operations through its branches in the United Arab Emirates and subsidiary located in Kazakhstan.

In accordance with paragraph 825 of International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards issued by the Basel Committee, general disclosures of credit risk provided in this report have a wide range of information about overall credit exposure and may not be necessarily based on information prepared for regulatory purposes.

2.8 Verification

The Pillar III disclosures for the period ended 30 September 2022 have been appropriately verified internally by Finance, Risk and Group Internal Audit.

2.9 Ownership

Al Hilal Bank PJSC (the "Bank") was incorporated in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates ("UAE") on 18 June 2007 by virtue of Amiri Decree number 21 of 2007, with limited liability, and is registered as a Public Joint Stock Company in accordance with the United Arab Emirates Federal Law number 8 of 1984 (as amended), Union Law number 10 of 1980 (as amended) and United Arab Emirates Federal Law number 6 of 1985 regarding Islamic banks, financial institutions and investment companies.

On 29 January 2019, the Board of Directors of Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank PJSC ("ADCB") and the erstwhile Board of Directors of Union National Bank PJSC ("UNB") approved and recommended to their respective shareholders a merger of the two banks and acquisition of 100% of the issued share capital of the Bank by the combined bank (i.e. combined after erstwhile ADCB and UNB).

On 21 March 2019, the shareholders of ADCB and UNB approved the proposed merger pursuant to Article 283 (1) of UAE Federal Law No. 2 of 2015, through issuance of 0.5966 new shares in ADCB for every one share of UNB, subject to the terms and conditions of the merger. Following the merger, ADCB and UNB shareholders own approximately 76% and 24% of the combined bank, respectively. On the effective date of the merger, UNB shares were delisted from the Abu Dhabi Securities Exchange. The combined bank has retained ADCB's legal registrations.

The shareholders of ADCB also approved the issuance by ADCB of a mandatory convertible bond ("bond") to the shareholder of the Bank as the acquisition price to acquire the entire issued share capital of the Bank. This bond was converted into 117,647,058 ADCB shares. Post-acquisition, ADCB holds 100% of the share capital of the Bank.

The effective date of above merger and acquisition was 1 May 2019.

As a part of strategic balance sheet management, the Bank entered into a Master Transfer Agreement with ADCB for the transfer and/or assignment of certain assets and liabilities of the Bank. Based on this agreement, the Bank transferred and/or assigned to ADCB certain portfolio assets which were identified by the Bank and ADCB together, with all of the Bank's rights, title, interests, duties and obligations (as applicable) under and in respect of the client agreements for such portfolio assets including, without limitation, the amounts owing to the Bank under any client agreements for the portfolio assets and all claims, suits, causes of action and any other rights of the Bank with respect to the portfolio assets. (refer to FS notes 12, 19, and 30 of the Annual Financial Statements for further details).

3. Key Prudential Regulatory Metrics (at consolidated group level)

3.1 Key Metrics for the Group (KM1)

The QoQ decrease of AED 75Mn in total risk weighted assets (RWA) is mainly due to reduction in Sukuk portfolio.

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	9/30/2022	6/30/2022	3/31/2022	12/31/2021
Available capital (amounts)				
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	1,539,511	1,576,867	1,621,395	1,689,113
Tier 1	1,539,511	1,576,867	1,621,395	1,689,113
Total capital	1,639,686	1,678,792	1,721,392	1,788,807
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)				
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	9,022,753	9,097,344	8,909,426	9,041,638
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA				
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.06%	17.33%	18.20%	18.68%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	17.06%	17.33%	18.20%	18.68%
Total capital ratio (%)	18.17%	18.45%	19.32%	19.78%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA				
Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Bank D-SIB additional requirements (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	7.67%	7.95%	8.82%	9.28%
Basel III Leverage Ratio				
Total Basel III leverage ratio measure	13,663,772	13,982,557	13,829,619	13,697,554
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	11.27%	11.28%	11.72%	12.33%
ELAR				
Total HQLA	1,911,774	2,020,535	1,926,088	1,647,361
Total liabilities	11,412,142	11,576,767	11,474,738	11,292,932
Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) (%)	16.75%	17.45%	16.79%	14.59%
ASRR				
Total available stable funding	10,011,864	10,091,579	10,195,460	10,251,317
Total Advances	7,569,286	7,662,412	7,849,179	7,868,923
Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (%)	75.60%	75.93%	76.99%	76.76%

3.2 Capital management

The Bank's capital management aims to guarantee solvency and maximise profitability, while complying with regulatory requirements and internal objectives. It is a key strategic tool for decision making, enabling us to set a common framework of actions, criteria, policies, functions, metrics and processes. Our active capital management applies strategies on efficient capital allocation to business lines. Our capital allocation model aims to ensure our capital allocation is right for the risks inherent in our operations and risk appetite to optimise value creation for our group and business units.

The ratios of this report are calculated by applying the Central Bank of UAE capital standards and guidelines as mentioned in section 2 of this report.

As at 30th September 2022, the CET1 ratio was 17.06% which is 767 bps available for the CET1 buffer requirement and CAR was 18.17% which is 517 bps above the regulatory minimum. The leverage ratio stood at 11.27% against a regulatory minimum of 3%.

4. Risk Weighted Assets

4.1 Our approach to measuring risk exposure and risk-weighted assets

Depending on the intended purpose, the reporting of risk exposure may differ under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) when compared to reporting for regulatory capital purposes. Our Pillar 3 disclosures are generally based on risk exposure used to derive the regulatory capital required under Pillar 1. Our risk-weighted assets (RWA) are calculated according to the BCBS Basel III framework, as implemented by the Central Bank of UAE.

4.2 RWA development in Q3-2022

The OV1 table provides an overview of our RWA and the related minimum capital requirements by risk type. Over the quarter, total RWA decreased by AED 0.07Bn to AED 9.02Bn.

Counterparty Credit Risk Capital & CVA: In Q3 2022, the capital requirement has increased compared to Q2 2022 due to the increase in MTM of the Profit Rate Swaps (PRS). This increase in MTM of PRS is on account of increase in profit rates. Due to this increase, replacement cost has increased which has led to increase in EAD (exposure at default).

Equity Investment in Funds (EIF): Bank has invested in 2 funds – Global Sukuk Fund (GSF) and GCC Equity Fund for which capital computation has been done. The Look Through Approach (LTA) has been used to calculate the RWA for these Equity Investment in Funds. Based on this approach, the total RWA is AED 61.57Mn as of Q3 2022.

Market Risk Capital: The Market risk exposure in AHB comprises of only Foreign Exchange Risk. There has not been much change in RWA compared to last reported numbers as at Q2 2022. The change is due to change in aggregate long and short positions in all currencies excluding USD and AED pegged to USD.

4.3 Overview of risk weighted assets (OV1)

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	RWA				Minimum capital requirements
	9/30/2022	**6/30/2022**	**3/31/2022**	**12/31/2021**	**9/30/2022**
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)*	7,998,328	8,144,279	7,995,231	7,973,986	1,039,783
Of which: standardised approach (SA)	7,998,328	8,144,279	7,995,231	7,973,986	1,039,783
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)	15,663	9,674	4,520	1,523	1,645
Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	15,663	9,674	4,520	1,523	1,645
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	34,415	27,763	-	-	3,614
Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	61,571	-	-	-	6,465
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 external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA), including internal assessment approach	-	-	-	-	-
Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-	-
Market risk	97,247	100,100	94,148	101,602	10,211
Of which: standardised approach (SA)	97,247	100,100	94,148	101,602	10,211
Operational risk	815,528	815,528	815,528	964,527	85,630
Total	**9,022,753**	**9,097,344**	**8,909,426**	**9,041,638**	**1,147,347**

5. Leverage Ratio

The Basel III leverage ratio is calculated by dividing the period-end tier 1 capital by the period-end leverage ratio denominator (LRD), as summarized in the table below.

5.1 Summary comparison of accounting assets versus leverage ratio exposure measure (LR1)

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Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure	9/30/2022	6/30/2022	3/31/2022	12/31/2021
Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements*	13,549,449	13,894,771	13,765,587	13,625,146
Adjustments for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for securitised exposures that meet the operational requirements for the recognition of risk transference	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	-	-	-	-
Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for regular-way purchases and sales of financial assets subject to trade date accounting	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	68,663	43,546	30,556	32,999
Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repos and similar secured lending)	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	59,429	60,963	51,892	62,342
Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-	-	-	-
Other adjustments	(13,770)	(16,723)	(18,416)	(22,932)
Leverage ratio exposure measure	13,663,772	13,982,557	13,829,619	13,697,555

**Excluding derivatives transactions*

The LRD consists of IFRS on-balance sheet assets and off-balance sheet items. Derivative exposures are adjusted for a number of items, including replacement value and eligible cash variation margin netting, the current exposure method add-on and net notional amounts for written credit derivatives.

The table on the next page shows the difference between total IFRS assets per IFRS consolidation scope and the BCBS total on- balance sheet exposures. Those exposures are the starting point for calculating the BCBS LRD, as shown in the LR2 table in this section. The difference is due to the application of the regulatory scope of consolidation for the purpose of the BCBS calculation. In addition, carrying amounts for derivative financial instruments and (SFTs) are deducted from IFRS total assets. They are measured differently under BCBS leverage ratio rules and are therefore added back in separate exposure line items in the LR2 table.

5.2 Leverage ratio common disclosure (LR2)

The total derivatives exposure in the leverage ratio has increased due to the increase in Mark to Market (MTM) of Profit Rate Swaps (PRS). This increase in MTM of PRS is on account of increase in profit rates.

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	9/30/2022	6/30/2022	3/31/2022	12/31/2021
On-balance sheet exposures				
On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	13,549,449	13,894,771	13,765,587	13,625,146
Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-	-	-
(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-	-	-
(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-	-	-
(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	-	-	-	-
(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	(13,770)	(16,723)	(18,416)	(22,932)
Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	13,535,679	13,878,048	13,747,171	13,602,214
Derivative exposures				
Replacement cost associated with *all* derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)*	51,779	18,399	-	-
Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions*	16,884	25,147	30,556	32,999
(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-	-	-
Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-	-	-
Total derivative exposures	68,663	43,546	30,556	32,999

Securities financing transactions				
Gross SFT *assets* (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-	-	-	-
(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-	-	-
CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-	-	-
Agent transaction exposures	-	-	-	-
Total securities financing transaction exposures	-	-	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures				
Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	455,098	462,409	443,941	571,135
(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(395,668)	(401,446)	(392,049)	(508,794)
(Specific and general provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)				
Off-balance sheet items	59,429	60,963	51,892	62,342
Capital and total exposures				
Tier 1 capital	1,539,511	1,576,867	1,621,395	1,689,113
Total exposures	13,663,772	13,982,557	13,829,619	13,697,554
Leverage ratio				
Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)				
Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	11.27%	11.28%	11.72%	12.33%
CBUAE minimum leverage ratio requirement	3%	3%	3%	3%
Applicable leverage buffers	8.27%	8.28%	8.72%	9.33%

** With 1.4 multiplier*

6. Funding and liquidity risk

The key measures used by the Group for managing liquidity risk are regulatory driven ratios which are Advance to stable ratio ("ASRR"), and Eligible Liquid Asset Ratio (ELAR). ASRR takes into consideration the extent of stable resources (stable funding sources) which are being utilized by the financing activities of the Bank. At 30 September 2022, the Bank's ASRR was 75.60%.
The eligible liquid assets ratio is calculated as per the UAE Central Bank's definition of liquid assets divided by total liabilities. The eligible liquid assets are defined by the Central Bank to include cash and cash equivalents including reserves, central bank certificates of deposits, federal government securities and issuances from local governments, non-commercial and foreign sovereign public sector entities subject to certain limits. As at 30 September 2022, this ratio stood at 16.75%.

6.1 High-quality liquid assets

HQLA must be easily and immediately convertible into cash at little or no loss of value, especially during a period of stress. HQLA are assets that are of low risk and are unencumbered. Other characteristics of HQLA are ease and certainty of valuation, low correlation with risky assets, listing of the assets on a developed and recognized exchange, existence of an active and sizeable market for the assets and low volatility. Our HQLA predominantly consist of assets that qualify as Level 1 in the Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) framework, including cash, central bank reserves and government bonds.

6.2 Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)

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High Quality Liquid Assets	Nominal amount	Eligible Liquid Asset
Physical cash in hand at the bank + balances with the CBUAE	1,461,945	
UAE Federal Government Bonds and Sukuks	-	
Sub Total	1,461,945	1,461,945
UAE local governments publicly traded debt securities	-	
UAE Public sector publicly traded debt securities	1,227,375	
Sub Total	1,227,375	449,829
Foreign Sovereign debt instruments or instruments issued by their respective central banks	-	-
Total	**2,689,320**	**1,911,774**
Total liabilities		11,412,142
Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)		**16.75%**

6.3 Advances To Stable Resources Ratio (ASRR)

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Computation of Advances	Amount
Net Lending (gross loans - specific and collective provisions + interest in suspense)	7,540,597
Lending to non-banking financial institutions	-
Net Financial Guarantees & Stand-by LC (issued - received)	28,689
Interbank Placements	-
Total Advances	7,569,286
Calculation of Net Stable Resources	
Total capital + general provisions	1,681,441
Deduct:	
Goodwill and other intangible assets	13,770
Fixed Assets	536,332
Funds allocated to branches abroad	-
Unquoted Investments	2,320
Investment in subsidiaries, associates and affiliates	51,926
Total deduction	604,348
Net Free Capital Funds	1,077,093
Other stable resources:	
Funds from the head office	-
Interbank deposits with remaining life of more than 6 months	-
Refinancing of Housing Loans	-
Borrowing from non-Banking Financial Institutions	-
Customer Deposits	7,100,999
Capital market funding/ term borrowings maturing after 6 months from reporting date	1,833,772
Total other Stable Resources	8,934,771
Total Stable Resources	10,011,864
Advances To Stable Resources Ratio (ASRR)	75.60