

EMIRATES NBD BANK (P.J.S.C.)

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2025



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Introduction

The Central Bank of the UAE (CBUAE) supervises Emirates NBD (P.J.S.C.) (the Bank) and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group) on a consolidated basis, and therefore receives information on the capital adequacy of, and sets capital requirements for the Group as a whole. The capital requirements are computed at a Group level using Basel III framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision after applying the amendments advised by the CBUAE, within national discretion. The Basel framework is structured around three 'pillars', pillar 1 on minimum capital requirements and pillar 2 on supervisory review process complemented by disclosures under pillar 3 on market discipline.

Pillar 3 disclosures

Pillar 3 disclosures complement the minimum capital requirements and the supervisory review process. Its aim is to encourage market discipline by developing disclosure requirements which allow market participants to assess specified information on the scope of application of Basel III, capital, particular risk exposures and risk assessment processes, and hence the capital adequacy of the Group. Disclosures consist of both qualitative and quantitative information and are provided at the consolidated level.

The CBUAE issued Basel III capital regulations, which came into effect from 1 February 2017 introducing minimum capital requirements at three levels, namely Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Total Capital. Additional capital buffers (Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) and Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) - maximum up to 2.5% for each buffer) introduced are over and above the minimum CET1 requirement of 7%.

In November 2020, CBUAE issued revised standards and guidelines for capital adequacy in the UAE. The new version to the standards also includes additional guidance on the topics of credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. In December 2022, CBUAE published revised capital guidelines mainly focused on updates on pillar 2.

CBUAE requires the pillar 2 - Supervisory Review Process to focus on each bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) in addition to pillar 1 capital calculations. The ICAAP should include a risk based forward looking view of, but not limited to, credit, market and operational risk capital.

The revised Pillar 3 disclosures, based on a common framework, are an effective means of informing the market about the risks faced by the Group, and provide a consistent and understandable disclosure framework that enhances transparency and improves comparability and consistency.

Pillar 3 disclosures (continued)

In compliance with the CBUAE Basel III standards and guidelines, these disclosures include qualitative and quantitative information on the Group's risk management objectives and policies, risk assessment processes, capital management and capital adequacy. The Group's pillar 3 disclosures are in line with the key elements governed by the disclosure policy framework consistent with the CBUAE Basel III standards which is approved by the Group Board Audit Committee.

Verification

The pillar 3 Disclosures for the half year ended 30 June 2025 have been reviewed by the Group's internal auditors.

Implementation of Basel III standards and guidelines

The Group is compliant with standardised approach for credit, market and operational risk (Pillar 1) as applicable as of June 2025.

The Group also assigns capital on other than pillar 1 risk categories which are part of the pillar 2 framework.

Group structure

The Bank was incorporated in the United Arab Emirates on 16 July 2007 consequent to the merger between Emirates Bank International P.J.S.C. and National Bank of Dubai P.J.S.C., under the Commercial Companies Law (Federal Law Number 8 of 1984 as amended) as a Public Joint Stock Company (P.J.S.C.).

The Bank is listed on Dubai Financial Market (TICKER: "EMIRATESNBD"). The Group's principal business activities are corporate & institutional banking, retail banking & wealth management, global markets & treasury (GM&T) and Islamic banking. The Bank's website is www.emiratesnbd.com.

For details of Group's subsidiaries refer to pillar 3 disclosures for year ended 31 December 2024 available on the Bank's website.

Key metrics for the Group (KM1)

Key prudential regulatory metrics have been included in the following table:

AED in millions	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	30 September 2024	30 June 2024
Available capital (amounts) ²					
1 Common equity tier 1 (CET1)	113,327	106,569	101,273	103,693	97,824
1a Fully loaded ECL accounting model ¹	113,327	106,569	100,352	102,920	97,093
2 Tier 1	122,456	115,698	110,402	112,822	106,953
2a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	122,456	115,698	109,481	112,049	106,222
3 Total capital	130,863	123,575	117,934	120,103	113,869
3a Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	130,863	123,575	117,013	119,330	113,138
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	771,576	725,681	690,375	668,843	634,245
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5 Common equity tier 1 ratio (%)	14.69%	14.69%	14.67%	15.50%	15.42%
5a Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	14.69%	14.69%	14.54%	15.39%	15.31%
6 Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.87%	15.94%	15.99%	16.87%	16.86%
6a Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	15.87%	15.94%	15.86%	16.75%	16.75%
7 Total capital ratio (%)	16.96%	17.03%	17.08%	17.96%	17.95%
7a Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	16.96%	17.03%	16.95%	17.84%	17.84%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8 Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
9 Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.08%	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%	0.06%

Key metrics for the Group (KM1) (continued)

AED in millions	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	30 September 2024	30 June 2024
10 Bank D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%
11 Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	4.08%	4.07%	4.07%	4.06%	4.06%
12 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	6.46%	6.53%	6.58%	7.46%	7.45%
Leverage ratio					
13 Total leverage ratio measure	1,208,240	1,143,158	1,106,192	1,052,110	1,012,543
14 Leverage ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	10.14%	10.12%	9.98%	10.72%	10.56%
14a Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio (%) (row 2A/row 13)	10.14%	10.12%	9.90%	10.65%	10.49%
14b Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	10.14%	10.12%	9.90%	10.65%	10.49%
Liquidity coverage ratio					
15 Total HQLA	267,068	250,034	241,257	222,819	213,681
16 Total net cash outflow	145,000	132,150	119,525	111,728	104,477
17 LCR ratio (%)	184.19%	189.20%	201.85%	199.43%	204.52%
Net stable funding ratio					
18 Total available stable funding	707,232	670,686	652,011	632,140	612,652
19 Total required stable funding	544,683	521,273	509,677	494,579	478,173
20 NSFR ratio (%)	129.84%	128.66%	127.93%	127.81%	128.12%

Key metrics for the Group (KM1) (continued)

Quarter on quarter CET1 capital increased by AED 6.8 billion driven by pre-hyperinflation profit for the quarter .

Refer overview (OV1) disclosure for further details on risk weighted assets (RWAs).

¹“Fully Loaded” means Group’s regulatory capital compared with a situation where the transitional arrangement (if any) had not been applied. There are no transitional arrangements applicable on 30 June 2025.

CBUAE had introduced transitional arrangements as per circular no. 04/2020 “Regulation Regarding Accounting Provisions and Capital Requirements - Transitional Arrangements”.

Pursuant to the above circular, CBUAE issued a regulation for a ‘Prudential Filter’ that permitted Banks to add back increase in IFRS 9 provisions (stage 1 and stage 2) to the regulatory capital over a transition period of 5 years for the years 2020 to 2024, on a proportionate basis. The said prudential filter ended on 31 December 2024.

² Impacts of implementing IAS 29 on hyperinflation accounting in financial statements are excluded from regulatory ratios calculations.

Overview of risk weighted assets (RWAs) (OV1)

The following table provides an overview of total RWAs forming the denominator of the risk-based capital requirements. Further breakdowns of RWAs are presented in subsequent parts.

		30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024	Minimum capital requirements 30 June 2025
AED in millions					
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	653,140	613,531	589,675	95,228
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	653,140	613,531	589,675	95,228
3	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	11,484	9,707	7,751	1,674
4	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	11,484	9,707	7,751	1,674
5	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	7,870	6,822	5,007	1,147
6	Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	-	-	-	-
7	Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-	-
8	Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	103	102	102	15
9	Settlement risk	-	-	-	-
10	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-	-
11	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-	-
12	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-	-
13	Market risk	22,700	21,599	16,550	3,310
14	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	22,700	21,599	16,550	3,310
15	Operational risk	76,279	73,920	71,290	11,121
16	Total (1+3+5+8+13+15)	771,576	725,681	690,375	112,495

The regulatory minimum capital requirement is calculated at 14.58% of the RWA including CBUAE assigned capital buffers.

Credit risk weighted assets increased by AED 42 billion quarter on quarter due to growth in lending, interbank placements and other off balance sheet commitments.

Market risk weighted assets are mainly driven by increase in trading book investments.

Operational risk weighted assets increased due to higher average operating income of last 3 years, as Q2 2025 replaced the lower operating income of Q2 2022.

Capital management

The Group's approach to capital management is driven by strategic and organisational requirements, taking into account the regulatory, economic and commercial environment. The Group aims to maintain a strong capital base to support the risks inherent in the business and invest in accordance with strategy, meeting both consolidated and local regulatory capital requirements consistently.

The group applies CBUAE issued Basel III capital regulations, which came into effect from 1 February 2017, introducing minimum capital requirements at three levels, namely CET1, AT1 and total capital.

Additional capital buffers (CCB and CCyB – maximum up to 2.5% for each buffer) introduced over and above the minimum CET1 requirement of 7%.

Over and above additional capital buffers, the Group as a Domestic Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) is required to keep an additional D-SIB buffer of 1.5% of the capital base.

Regulatory capital

The Group's capital base is divided into three main categories, namely CET1, AT1 and Tier 2, depending on their characteristics.

- CET1 capital is the highest quality form of capital, comprising share capital, share premium, legal, statutory and other reserves, fair value reserve, retained earnings, non-controlling interest after deductions for goodwill and intangibles and other regulatory adjustments relating to items that are included in equity but are treated differently for capital adequacy purposes under CBUAE guidelines.
- AT1 capital comprises eligible non-common equity capital instruments.
- Tier 2 capital comprises qualifying subordinated debt, and general provisions upto 1.25% of CRWA.

The regulatory capital ratios exclude the impact of hyperinflation accounting on Group's consolidated financial statements.

Details of the Group's qualifying equity and AT1 instruments are set out in Appendix A.

Composition of regulatory capital (CC1)

This provides a breakup of the elements constituting the Group's capital.

AED in millions	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	CC2 Reference
CET1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1 Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	24,271	24,271	b
2 Retained earnings	111,006	97,891	f
3 Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(14,628)	(13,572)	
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 CET1 capital before regulatory deductions	120,649	108,590	
CET1 capital regulatory adjustments			
7 Prudent valuation adjustments			
8 Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	(5,621)	(5,626)	a
9 Other intangibles (net of related tax liability)	(1,966)	(1,782)	
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	311	137	
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)	(46)	(46)	
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)	-	-	

Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

AED in millions		30 June 2025	31 December 2024	CC2 Reference
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	<i>Of which: significant investments in the common stock of financials</i>	-	-	
22	<i>Of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences</i>	-	-	
23	CBUAE specific regulatory adjustments	-	-	
24	Total regulatory adjustments to CET 1	(7,322)	(7317)	e
25	CET 1 capital	113,327	101,273	
	AT1 capital: instruments			
26	Directly issued qualifying AT1 instruments plus related stock surplus	9,129	9,129	c
27	<i>Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards</i>	9,129	9,129	
28	<i>Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards</i>	-	-	
29	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase-out from AT1	-	-	
30	AT1 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	AT1 capital before regulatory adjustments	9,129	9,129	

Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

AED in millions		30 June 2025	31 December 2024	CC2 Reference
AT1 capital: regulatory adjustments		-	-	
33	Investments in own AT1 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 AT1 capital	-	-	
38	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	9,129	9,129	
39	Tier 1 capital (T1= CET1 + AT1)	122,456	110,402	
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	<i>Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase-out</i>	-	-	
44	Provisions	8,407	7,532	d
45	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	8,407	7,532	
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)	-	-	

Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

AED in millions	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	CC2 Reference
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)	8,407	7,532	
52 Total regulatory capital (TC = T1 + T2)	130,863	117,934	
53 Total risk-weighted assets	771,576	690,375	
Capital ratios and buffers			
54 CET 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	14.69%	14.67%	
55 Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	15.87%	15.99%	
56 Total capital (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets)	16.96%	17.08%	
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)	4.08%	4.07%	
58 <i>Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i>	2.50%	2.50%	
59 <i>Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement</i>	0.08%	0.07%	
60 <i>Of which: higher loss absorbency requirement (e.g., DSIB)</i>	1.50%	1.50%	

Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

AED in millions	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	CC2 Reference
61 CET1 (as a percentage of risk-weighted assets) available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirement.	6.46%	6.58%	
The CBUAE Minimum Capital Requirement			
62 CET1 minimum ratio	7.00%	7.00%	
63 Tier 1 minimum ratio	8.50%	8.50%	
64 Total capital minimum ratio	10.50%	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)	10,487	11,990	
70 Cap on inclusion of provisions in tier 2 under standardised approach	8,407	7,532	d
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 Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	-	-	

Composition of regulatory capital (CC1) (continued)

AED in millions		30 June 2025	31 December 2024	CC2 Reference
74	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	
75	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	-	-	
76	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	
77	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	-	-	
78	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	

Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (CC2)

The following table enable users to identify the differences between the scope of accounting consolidation and the scope of regulatory consolidation, and to show the link between the bank's balance sheet in its published financial statements and the numbers that are used in the composition of capital disclosure template set out in Template CC1.

30 June 2025
AED in millions

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	CC1 Reference
Assets			
Cash and deposits with central bank	134,642	134,642	
Due from banks	142,855	142,855	
Investment securities	201,182	202,899	
Loans & receivables	545,173	545,173	
Positive fair value of derivatives	11,012	11,012	
Customer acceptances	11,266	11,266	
Property & equipment	8,218	7,003	
Goodwill & intangibles	5,621	5,621	a
Other assets	25,672	26,595	
Total assets	1,085,641	1,087,066	
Liabilities			
Due to banks	61,938	61,938	
Customer deposits	736,714	736,714	
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	72,822	72,822	
Sukuk payable	10,181	10,181	
Negative fair value of derivatives	15,417	15,417	
Customer acceptances	11,266	11,266	
Other liabilities	44,066	48,837	
Total Liabilities	952,404	957,175	
Issued capital	6,317	6,317	b
Treasury shares	(46)	-	
Tier 1 capital notes	9,129	9,129	c
Share premium reserve	17,954	17,954	b
Legal and statutory reserve	3,158	3,158	
Other reserves	2,945	2,945	
Fair value reserve	(1,104)	(1,104)	
Currency translation reserve	(4,949)	(19,627)	
Retained earnings	99,606	111,006	f

Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (CC2)(continued)

30 June 2025

AED in millions

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	CC1 Reference
Common equity tier 1 capital regulatory deductions	-	(7,322)	e
Non-controlling interest	227	-	
Provisions eligible for inclusion in tier 2	-	8,407	d
Total Capital	133,237	130,863	

Variances between financial and regulatory consolidated balance sheets arise primarily from difference in basis of consolidation.

31 December 2024

AED in millions

	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	CC1 Reference
Assets			
Cash and deposits with central bank	104,665	104,665	
Due from banks	132,766	132,766	
Investment securities	199,223	201,076	
Loans & receivables	501,627	501,627	
Positive fair value of derivatives	12,468	12,468	
Customer acceptances	9,478	9,478	
Property & equipment	7,941	7,017	
Goodwill & intangibles	5,626	5,626	a
Other assets	22,788	25,714	
Total assets	996,582	1,000,437	
Liabilities			
Due to banks	55,487	55,487	
Customer deposits	666,777	666,777	
Debt issued and other borrowed funds	72,476	72,476	
Sukuk payable	7,427	7,427	
Negative fair value of derivatives	15,897	15,897	
Customer acceptances	9,478	9,478	
Other liabilities	42,826	49,515	
Total Liabilities	870,368	877,057	
Issued capital	6,317	6,317	b
Treasury shares	(46)	-	

Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet (CC2)(continued)

31 December 2024 AED in millions	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	CC1 Reference
Additional Tier 1 capital notes	9,129	9,129	c
Share premium reserve	17,954	17,954	b
Legal and statutory reserve	3,158	3,158	
Other reserves	2,945	2,945	
Fair value reserve	(1,132)	(1,132)	
Currency translation reserve	(6,071)	(18,543)	
Retained earnings	93,736	97,891	f
Common equity tier 1 capital regulatory deductions	-	(7,317)	e
Non-controlling interest	224	-	
Provisions eligible for inclusion in tier 2	-	7,532	d
Total Capital	126,214	117,934	

Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB1)

Banks are required to maintain CCyB as per geographical distribution of its private sector exposures. Following table provides an overview of the geographical distribution of private sector credit exposures relevant for the calculation of countercyclical buffer.

30 June 2025
AED in millions

Geographical breakdown	a	b		c	d	e	f
	Counter cyclical capital buffer rate (%)	Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Risk-weighted assets	Minimum capital requirement	Share of minimum capital (%)	Bank-specific counter cyclical capital buffer rate (%)
United Kingdom	2.00%	25,926		15,096	2,189	2.95%	0.06%
France	1.00%	2,309		1,193	173	0.23%	0.00%
Cyprus	1.00%	2,292		850	123	0.17%	0.00%
Netherlands	2.00%	2,138		2,134	309	0.42%	0.01%
Hong Kong	0.50%	1,368		1,306	189	0.26%	0.01%
Germany	0.75%	861		833	121	0.16%	0.00%
Luxembourg	0.50%	545		545	70	0.11%	0.00%
Ireland	1.50%	494		485	70	0.09%	0.00%
Belgium	1.00%	428		382	55	0.07%	0.00%
South Korea	1.00%	366		196	28	0.04%	0.00%
Australia	1.00%	163		151	22	0.03%	0.00%
Romania	1.00%	49		49	7	0.01%	0.00%
Sweden	2.00%	39		33	5	0.01%	0.00%
Bulgaria	2.00%	32		3	-	0.00%	0.00%
Hungary	0.50%	20		11	2	0.00%	0.00%
Armenia	1.50%	7		1	-	0.00%	0.00%
Chili	0.50%	4		4	1	0.00%	0.00%
Slovakia	1.50%	3		2	-	0.00%	0.00%
Norway	2.50%	2		-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Denmark	2.50%	2		2	-	0.00%	0.00%
Estonia	1.50%	1		1	-	0.00%	0.00%
Latvia	1.00%	1		1	-	0.00%	0.00%
Iceland	2.50%	1		1	-	0.00%	0.00%
Others	0.00%	661,086		488,146	70,781	95.45%	0.00%
Sum¹		37,051		23,279			
Total²		698,137		511,425			0.08%

Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB1) (continued)

31 December 2024 AED in millions						
Geographical breakdown	a	b Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		d	e	f
	Counter cyclical capital buffer rate (%)	Exposure values	Risk-weighted assets	Minimum Capital Requirement	Share of Minimum Capital (%)	Bank-specific counter cyclical capital buffer rate (%)
United Kingdom	2.00%	14,752	11,847	1,718	2.57%	0.05%
Cyprus	1.00%	2,028	585	85	0.13%	0.00%
Netherlands	2.00%	1,771	1,762	256	0.38%	0.01%
Hong Kong	1.00%	1,318	1,259	183	0.27%	0.01%
France	1.00%	1,111	841	122	0.18%	0.00%
Germany	0.75%	812	785	114	0.17%	0.00%
Luxembourg	0.50%	429	436	63	0.09%	0.00%
Ireland	1.50%	329	327	47	0.07%	0.00%
Belgium	1.00%	307	250	36	0.05%	0.00%
Australia	1.00%	137	134	19	0.03%	0.00%
South Korea	1.00%	112	10	1	0.00%	0.00%
Romania	1.00%	43	37	5	0.01%	0.00%
Bulgaria	2.00%	33	4	1	0.00%	0.00%
Sweden	2.00%	11	7	1	0.00%	0.00%
Hungary	0.50%	8	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Latvia	0.50%	4	4	1	0.00%	0.00%
Slovakia	1.50%	3	2	-	0.00%	0.00%
Denmark	2.50%	2	2	-	0.00%	0.00%
Armenia	1.50%	1	1	-	0.00%	0.00%
Estonia	1.50%	1	1	-	0.00%	0.00%
Iceland	2.50%	1	1	-	0.00%	0.00%
Others ³	0.00%	593,729	442,314	64,136	96.03%	0.00%
Sum¹		23,213	18,295			
Total²		616,942	460,609			0.07%

¹Sum of private sector credit exposures and related RWA in jurisdictions with a non-zero countercyclical buffer rate only.

²Total of private sector credit exposures and related RWA across all jurisdictions.

³Others primarily includes exposures in UAE. CBUAE has prescribed a CCyB requirement of 0.5% on private sector exposures in UAE, effective from 1 January 2026. Hence, there is no CCyB requirement on private sector exposures in UAE until 31 December 2025.

Leverage Ratio

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

The following table reconciles the total assets in the published financial statements to the leverage ratio exposure measure.

AED in millions	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
1 Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,085,641	1,030,570	996,582
2 Adjustments for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	2,528	3,107	3,889
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	6,762	9,067	5,130
9 Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-	-	-
10 Adjustments for off-balance sheet items (i.e., conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	132,495	118,260	117,507
11 Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-	-	-
12 Other adjustments ¹	(19,186)	(17,846)	(16,916)
13 Leverage ratio exposure measure	1,208,240	1,143,158	1,106,192

¹This includes Assets deducted from CET1 capital, customer acceptances (considered as off-balance sheet) and Impact of IAS 29 on hyperinflation accounting excluded.

Leverage Ratio (continued)

Leverage ratio common disclosure template (LR2)

The table below provides a breakdown of the components of the leverage ratio denominator, as well as information on the actual leverage ratio, minimum requirements, and buffers as of period end.

On-balance sheet exposures AED in millions		30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	1,030,374	988,689	948,926
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	(7,586)	(7,497)	(7,408)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)	1,022,788	981,192	941,518
Derivative exposures				
8	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	4,326	4,381	4,722
9	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	8,371	10,105	7,848
10	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	-	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-	-

Leverage Ratio (continued)

Leverage ratio common disclosure template (LR2) (continued)

AED in millions

	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	31 December 2024
12 Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	-	-	-
13 Total derivative exposures (Calculated as rows 8 to 12)*1.4	17,776	20,280	17,598
Securities financing transactions			
14 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	35,180	23,426	29,569
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)	35,180	23,426	29,569
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19 Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	389,334	360,599	374,511
20 Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(256,838)	(242,339)	(257,004)
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)	132,496	118,260	117,507
Capital and total exposures			
23 Tier 1 capital	122,456	115,698	110,402
24 Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)	1,208,240	1,143,158	1,106,192
Leverage ratio			
25 Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	10.14%	10.12%	9.98%
25 Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	10.14%	10.12%	9.98%
26 CBUAE minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
27 Applicable leverage buffers	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

Credit Risk

Please refer Note no. 45 D in the annual financial statements for criteria, approach, structure, and organization of credit risk management and reporting of risk exposures, risk mitigation and stress testing related to credit risk. For definition of default please refer Note 6(f)(iii) of annual financial statements.

Credit quality of assets (CRI)

The table provides a comprehensive picture of the credit quality of the Group's (on- and off-balance sheet) assets.

30 June 2025
 AED in millions

		a	b	c	Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		f
		Gross carrying values of			Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General	Net values (a+b-c)
		Defaulted exposures ³	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/ Impairments			
1	Loans	16,134	554,075	25,036	14,549	10,487	545,173
2	Debt securities ¹	-	183,596	194	-	194	183,402
	Total	16,134	737,671	25,230	14,549	10,681	728,575
3	Off-balance sheet exposures ²	3,147	1,338,812	3,287	2,288	999	1,338,672

Credit quality of assets CR1 (continued)

31 December 2024
 AED in millions

	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Gross carrying values of			Of which ECL accounting provisions for credit losses on SA exposures		
	Defaulted exposures ³	Non-defaulted exposures	Allowances/Impairments	Allocated in regulatory category of Specific	Allocated in regulatory category of General	Net values (a+b-c)
1 Loans	17,639	511,540	27,552	15,562	11,990	501,627
2 Debt securities ¹	-	188,858	154	-	154	188,704
Total	17,639	700,398	27,706	15,562	12,144	690,331
3 Off-balance sheet exposures ²	3,125	1,254,766	3,641	2,561	1,080	1,254,250

¹ Debt securities includes only banking book securities.

² Includes letters of credit, guarantees, liability on risk participations, customer acceptances, irrevocable loan commitments and notional amount of derivatives.

³ Defaulted exposures are net of interest in suspense (IIS).

Changes in stock of defaulted loans and debt securities (CR2)

The following table identifies the changes in the bank's stock of defaulted exposures, the flows between non-defaulted and defaulted exposure categories and reductions in the stock of defaulted exposures due to write-offs.

AED in millions		30 June 2025	31 December 2024
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the previous reporting period	17,639	22,022
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the last reporting period	4,662	6,433
3	Returned to non-default status	(392)	(626)
4	Amounts written off	(2,572)	(6,451)
5	New financial assets, net of repayments and others	(3,203)	(3,739)
6	Defaulted loans and debt securities at the end of the reporting period	16,134	17,639

Credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques – overview (CR3)

The following table discloses the extent of use of credit risk mitigation techniques.

30 June 2025 AED in millions		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	460,419	79,233	37,262	5,521	5,520	-	-
2	Debt securities	183,402	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Total	643,821	79,233	37,262	5,521	5,520	-	-
4	Of which defaulted	1,202	376	19	7	7	-	-

Credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques – overview (CR3) (continued)

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
31 December 2024 AED in millions	Exposures unsecured : carrying amount	Exposure s secured by collateral	Exposure s 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	425,385	74,713	32,931	1,529	1,528	-	-
2 Debt securities	188,704	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Total	614,089	74,713	32,931	1,529	1,528	-	-
4 Of which defaulted	1,488	582	224	7	7	-	-

Credit risk exposures and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects (CR4)

The following table illustrates the effect of CRM on capital calculations and RWA density, providing a synthetic metric on riskiness of each portfolio.

30 June 2025 AED in millions	Exposure before CCF and CRM		Exposure post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA Density	
	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet	RWA	RWA Density
Asset Class						
Sovereigns and their central banks	344,814	978	344,813	497	59,147	17%
Public Sector Entities	90,017	54,544	84,104	15,918	76,560	77%
Multilateral development banks	2,780	-	2,780	5	895	32%
Banks	145,226	39,491	142,097	29,259	92,957	54%
Securities firms	1	1	-	1	1	100%
Corporates	214,857	195,405	172,351	72,600	233,799	95%
Regulatory retail portfolios	126,389	98,304	122,812	4,237	96,485	76%
Secured by residential property	39,572	3,042	39,440	1,184	18,223	45%
Secured by commercial real estate	58,094	11,198	54,730	6,574	61,304	100%
Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	8	-	8	-	103	1250%
Past-due loans	20,133	3,147	1,517	812	2,661	114%
Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	45,677	-	45,677	-	22,593	49%
Total	1,087,568	406,110	1,010,329	131,087	664,728	58%

Credit risk exposures and credit risk mitigation (CRM) effects (CR4) (continued)

31 December 2024 AED in millions	Exposure before CCF and CRM		Exposure post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA Density	
Asset Class	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet	On Balance Sheet	Off Balance Sheet	RWA	RWA Density
Sovereigns and their central banks	333,529	5,474	333,292	4,107	54,294	16%
Public Sector Entities	86,682	51,981	78,669	11,681	68,077	75%
Multilateral development banks	1,606	138	1,606	31	323	20%
Banks	138,468	31,428	135,263	24,350	82,941	52%
Securities firms	6	503	-	103	103	100%
Corporates	182,692	199,077	154,154	64,269	210,363	96%
Regulatory retail portfolios	116,609	90,434	113,541	3,929	89,278	76%
Secured by residential property	34,314	1,393	34,234	435	16,273	46%
Secured by commercial real estate	47,446	2,818	45,184	1,467	46,649	100%
Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	8	-	8	-	103	1250%
Past-due loans	22,036	3,204	2,101	590	3,790	154%
Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	40,021	2	40,021	2	25,334	63%
Total	1,003,417	386,452	938,073	110,964	597,528	57%

Exposures by asset classes and risk weights (CR5)

The following table presents the breakdown of credit risk exposures under the standardised approach by asset class and risk weight.

30 June 2025
AED in millions

Regulatory portfolio	Exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)								
	Risk Weights								Total credit exposure
	0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
Sovereigns	272,213	15,577	-	3,041	-	54,416	63	-	345,310
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	1,956	24,429	-	3,920	-	69,717	-	-	100,022
Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	892	164	-	1,729	-	-	-	-	2,785
Banks	184	48,626	-	78,802	-	43,575	166	2	171,355
Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Corporates	-	5,222	-	10,124	-	216,205	70	13,330	244,951
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	15	-	1	122,572	4,461	-	-	127,049
Secured by residential property	3,288	-	28,150	-	3,266	5,920	-	-	40,624
Secured by commercial real estate	-	2	-	-	-	61,302	-	-	61,304
Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Past-due loans	-	-	-	7	-	1,648	673	-	2,328
Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	24,047	1,680	-	-	-	17,228	1,780	944	45,679
Total	302,580	95,715	28,150	97,624	125,838	474,473	2,752	14,284	1,141,416

Risk weight composition has mostly remained consistent except for banks, which have marginally moved to higher risk weights due to change in mix from short term to long term exposures.

Exposures by asset classes and risk weights (CR5) (continued)

31 December 2024
 AED in millions

Exposures amount (post CCF and post CRM)

Regulatory portfolio	Risk Weights								Total credit exposure
	0%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
Sovereigns	270,308	12,080	-	6,265	-	48,746	-	-	337,399
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	1,354	25,221	-	1,487	-	62,290	-	-	90,352
Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	820	279	-	534	-	-	-	-	1,633
Banks	-	49,891	-	73,964	-	35,316	443	-	159,614
Securities firms	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-	103
Corporates	-	3,481	-	7,129	-	194,537	-	13,278	218,425
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	13	-	108	112,983	4,366	-	-	117,470
Secured by residential property	-	-	27,125	-	3,058	4,486	-	-	34,669
Secured by commercial real estate	-	2	-	-	-	46,649	-	-	46,651
Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Past-due loans	-	-	-	7	-	29	2,654	-	2,690
Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	16,389	248	-	-	-	20,843	1,917	625	40,022
Total	288,871	91,215	27,125	89,494	116,041	417,365	5,014	13,911	1,049,036

Analysis of counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure (CCR1)

The following table provides details of counterparty credit risk regulatory requirements and the main parameters. CBUAE requires banks to calculate CCR using standardized approach.

30 June 2025
AED in millions

- 1 SA-CCR (for derivatives)
- 2 Simple approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)
- 3 Comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)
- 4 **Total**

a	b	c	d	e	f
Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
3,648	8,335	-	1.4	16,777	11,484
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
3,648	8,335	-	-	16,777	11,484

31 December 2024
AED in millions

- 1 SA-CCR (for derivatives)
- 2 Simple approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)
- 3 Comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation (for SFTs)
- 4 **Total**

a	b	c	d	e	f
Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	EEPE	Alpha used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD post-CRM	RWA
3,266	5,265	-	1.4	11,944	7,751
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
3,266	5,265	-	-	11,944	7,751

Credit valuation adjustment (CVA) capital charge (CCR2)

30 June 2025 AED in millions

- 1 All portfolios subject to the Standardised CVA capital charge
- 2 All portfolios subject to the Simple alternative CVA capital charge

a	b
EAD post-CRM	RWA
16,777	7,870
-	-

31 December 2024 AED in millions

- 1 All portfolios subject to the Standardised CVA capital charge
- 2 All portfolios subject to the Simple alternative CVA capital charge

a	b
EAD post-CRM	RWA
11,944	5,007
-	-

The following table presents information on the risk-weighting of CCR exposures under the standardised approach by regulatory portfolio.

30 June 2025 AED in millions	Risk weight							
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
								Total credit exposure
Regulatory portfolio	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
Sovereigns	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	13
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	146	27	-	1,752	-	-	1,925
Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Banks	-	1,523	4,843	-	2,457	65	2	8,890
Securities firms	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Corporates	-	1,301	978	-	3,559	-	21	5,859
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	26	58	-	-	84
Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11	2,970	5,853	26	7,829	65	23	16,777

CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights (CCR3) (continued)

The following table presents information on the risk-weighting of CCR exposures under the standardised approach by regulatory portfolio.

31 December 2024 AED in millions	Risk weight							h Total credit exposure
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
Regulatory portfolio	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	
Sovereigns	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Public Sector Entities (PSEs)	-	210	-	-	1,157	-	-	1,367
Multilateral development banks (MDBs)	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Banks	-	2,147	3,445	-	1,383	36	-	7,011
Securities firms	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Corporates	-	634	121	-	2,693	-	40	3,488
Regulatory retail portfolios	-	-	-	30	20	-	-	50
Secured by residential property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secured by commercial real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity Investment in Funds (EIF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past-due loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	21	2,991	3,570	30	5,256	36	40	11,944

Composition of collateral for CCR exposure (CCR5)

Below table provides the breakdown of types of collateral posted or received related to derivative transactions.

30 June 2025
AED in millions

	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 - other currencies	529	816	-	2,737	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	745	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	529	816	-	3,482	-	-

31 December 2024
AED in millions

	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 - other currencies	1,374	1,552	-	4,427	-	-
Government agency debt	-	-	-	744	-	-
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,374	1,552	-	5,171	-	-

Credit derivative exposures (CCR6)

The below table shows the credit derivative exposures that the Group holds.

AED in millions	a	b	a	b
	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
	Protection bought	Protection sold	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notional				
Single-name credit default swaps	5,161	3,893	1,770	1,065
Index credit default swaps	-	-	-	-
Total return swaps	1,311	6,075	3,096	2,415
Credit options	-	-	-	-
Other credit derivatives	-	-	-	-
Total notional	6,472	9,968	4,866	3,480
Fair values				
Positive fair value (asset)	501	-	188	-
Negative fair value (liability)	-	1,847	-	521

Exposures to central counterparties (CCR8)

AED in millions	a	b	a	b
	30 June 2025	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2024
	EAD (post- CRM)	RWA	EAD (post- CRM)	RWA
1 Exposures to QCCPs	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-
12 Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contribution); of which:	647	312	535	250
13 (i) OTC derivatives	-	-	-	-
14 (ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	370	257	231	189
15 (iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-	-	-
16 (iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	277	55	304	61
17 Segregated initial margin	-	-	-	-
18 Non-segregated initial margin	(77)	-	(437)	-
19 Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-
20 Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-	-	-

Market risk under the standardised approach (MR1)

The following table provides the components of capital requirement under the standardised approach for market risk:

AED in millions		30 June 2025 RWA	31 December 2024 RWA
1	General Interest rate risk (General and Specific)	17,213	13,949
2	Equity risk (General and Specific)	-	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	1,683	1,335
4	Commodity risk	2,698	1,031
Options			
5	Simplified approach		
6	Delta-plus method	1,106	235
7	Scenario approach		
8	Securitisation		
9	Total	22,700	16,550

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (LIQ1)

LCR is a regulatory ratio introduced as a part of the Basel III framework with an objective to promote short term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of Banks. The ratio requires the banks to hold an adequate stock of HQLA to meet the liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day liquidity stress scenario.

The Group measures and reports its LCR under the CBUAE liquidity regulations. The Group also meets the local prudential LCR requirements across the international footprint, where applicable. The LCR is calculated as a proportion of the stock of unencumbered HQLA against the net cash outflow over a 30 day period after applying the standardized haircuts.

The HQLA comprises of cash or assets that can be converted into cash at little or no loss of value. The HQLA eligible securities fall into three categories viz. level 1, level 2A and level 2B. Level 1 assets are of the highest quality and deemed most liquid e.g., Central Bank reserves. Level 2A and 2B assets are reliable source of liquidity but not to the same extent as level 1 and are capped at a maximum of 40% by the regulations.

The net cash outflow comprise of total expected cash outflow as reduced by total expected cash inflows for the 30-day period. The total expected cashflows are calculated by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories of liabilities, assets, and off-balance sheet commitments by prescribed rate at which they are expected to be run off or drawn down over the 30-day period.

Liquidity (continued)

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (LIQ1) (continued)

The LCR calculated based on CBUAE regulations is included in the following table. The LCR disclosure below is a simple average of the month end Group LCR observations over the last quarter of the year.

AED in millions	30 June 2025 Total unweighted value (average)	30 June 2025 Total weighted value (average)	31 December 2024 Total unweighted value (average)	31 December 2024 Total weighted value (average)
1 Total HQLA	-	267,068	-	241,257
Retail deposits and deposits from small business				
2 customers, of which:				
3 Stable deposits	12,106	605	9,057	453
4 Less stable deposits	352,960	29,052	334,325	27,328
Unsecured wholesale funding,				
5 of which:				
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative	100,620	25,155	89,494	22,373
6 banks				
Non-operational deposits (all	181,791	91,179	160,505	79,632
7 counterparties)				
8 Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-
9 Secured wholesale funding	-	646	-	495
Additional requirements, of				
10 which:				
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral	12,156	7,465	11,984	6,404
11 requirements				
Outflows related to loss of	-	-	-	-
12 funding of debt products				
13 Credit and liquidity facilities	315,302	40,061	269,851	30,802
Other contractual funding	10,036	10,036	8,328	8,328
14 obligations				
Other contingent funding	25,269	1,263	22,893	1,145
15 obligations				
16 Total cash outflows		205,462		176,960

Liquidity (continued)

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (LIQ1) (continued)

AED in millions	30 June	30 June	31	31
	2025	2025	December	December
	Total	Total	Total	Total
	unweighted	weighted	unweighted	weighted
	value	value	value	value
	(average)	(average)	(average)	(average)
Secured lending (e.g., reverse	6,032	2,809	7,611	3,896
17 repo)				
Inflows from fully performing	65,271	47,814	60,935	46,125
18 exposures				
19 Other cash inflows	9,839	9,839	7,413	7,413
20 Total cash inflows	81,142	60,462	75,959	57,435
		Total		Total
		adjusted		adjusted
		value		value
21 Total HQLA		267,068		241,257
22 Total net cash outflows		145,000		119,525
23 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)		184.19%		201.85%

The Group maintained a LCR of 184.19% (2024: 201.85%) on an average during last quarter of the reporting year and 185.18% (2024: 197.28%) at the half year end June 2025, which is in excess of the regulatory minimum of 100%. The LCR is influenced by the amount, profile of the funding base and the deployment of funding into customer lending or HQLA investments. The deployment alternatives are assessed on an ongoing basis and adjusted as per the market opportunities, while maintaining a prudent LCR surplus.

The HQLA over the reporting period was AED 267 billion (2024: 241 billion) and 91% (2024: 91%) of this comprised of HQLA level 1 assets, which represents balances held with Central Banks and other high quality sovereign securities. HQLA Level 2A and 2B assets comprised the remaining 9% (2024: 9%) of the total HQLA. The HQLA presented excludes excess liquidity held at subsidiaries that is deemed not transferable within the Group.

The retail deposits are prescribed a lower run-off factor and comprise 14% (2024: 16%) of the total cash outflow, whereas wholesale funding is prescribed a higher run-off and comprise 57% (2024: 58%) of the total cash outflows.

Liquidity (continued)

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) (LIQ1) (continued)

The Group manages liquidity at currency level and cross currency funding is utilized appropriately to manage the currency gaps. The Group measures LCR for major currencies and meets the local currency LCR as per the applicable local prudential requirements.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2)

NSFR is a regulatory ratio introduced as part of Basel III reforms with an objective to promote a sustainable funding structure at the Banks. The ratio requires the Banks to maintain a stable funding profile in relation to the composition of their assets and off-balance sheet activities.

The Group measures and reports its NSFR under the CBUAE liquidity regulations. The Group also meets the local prudential NSFR requirements across the international footprint, where applicable.

The NSFR is calculated as a proportion of Available Stable Funding (ASF) against the Required Stable Funding (RSF). The ASF is defined as the portion of Capital and Liabilities expected to be stable over the time horizon of one year considered by NSFR. The RSF is measured based on broad characteristic of the liquidity risk profile of the assets and off-balance sheet exposures. The regulations prescribe the factor to be applied to the outstanding value of capital, liabilities, assets and off-balance sheet items for NSFR computation.

Net Stable funding ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2) (continued)

NSFR computed based on CBUAE regulations is included in the following table. The NSFR disclosure below is a simple average of the month end Group NSFR observations over the last quarter of the year.

30 June 2025

AED in millions

Available stable funding (ASF) item

1	Capital:					
2	Regulatory capital	-	-	-	134,695	134,695
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:					
5	Stable deposits	-	11,603	145	11	11,171
6	Less stable deposits	-	305,517	27,386	7,012	306,625
7	Wholesale funding:					
8	Operational deposits	-	97,679	-	-	48,840
9	Other wholesale funding	-	270,154	46,836	81,708	204,375
10	Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other liabilities:					
12	NSFR derivative liabilities			-	10,444	
13	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	68,075	548	1,252	1,526
14	Total ASF					707,232

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2) (continued)

30 June 2025		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
AED in millions		No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	192,743	39,431	75,390	20,143
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	-	-	-	-	-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	3,345	-	2,864	3,199
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	77,680	27,610	34,910	60,368
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	125,253	67,720	278,260	333,011

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2) (continued)

30 June 2025		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
AED in millions		No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	20,029	13,019
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	48,027	31,218
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	2,962	5,318	11,255	13,971
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	-	-	-	-
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	172	-	-	-	147
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2) (continued)

30 June 2025		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
AED in millions		No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	
29	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	8,967	-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	-	-	15,429	3,086
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	-	(12,100)	919	52,310	39,305
32	Off-balance sheet items	340,571	-	-	-	27,216
33	Total RSF					544,683
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					129.84%

* Items to be reported in the “no maturity” time bucket do not have stated maturity. These may include but are not limited to items such as capital with perpetual maturity, non maturity deposit, short positions, open maturity positions and equities.

The Group maintained a NSFR of 129.84% (2024: 127.93%) on an average during second quarter of the reporting year and 130.14% (2024: 127.45%) as of 30 June 2025, which is in excess of the regulatory minimum of 100%. The Group maintains a diversified funding base comprising core retail and corporate customer deposits, institutional balances and capital market term funding. This is illustrated in the composition of Available Stable Funding (ASF) broadly consisting of Capital 19% (2024: 20%), Retail deposits 45% (2024: 45%) and Wholesale deposits 36% (2024: 35%). The RSF largely comprised of the loan and advances 80% (2024: 80%) whereas the securities held in HQLA assets are prescribed a lower RSF factor.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2) (continued)

NSFR computed based on Central Bank of UAE regulations is included in the following table. The NSFR disclosure below is a simple average of the month end Group NSFR observations over the last quarter of the year.

31 December 2024

AED in millions

	a	b	c	d	e
	Unweighted value by residual maturity				
	No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	Weighted value
Available stable funding (ASF) item					
1 Capital:					
2 Regulatory capital	-	-	-	128,494	128,494
3 Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers:					
5 Stable deposits	-	8,626	120	9	8,317
6 Less stable deposits	-	283,636	28,793	5,539	286,725
7 Wholesale funding:					
8 Operational deposits	-	86,591	-	-	43,295
9 Other wholesale funding	-	250,876	40,328	64,897	183,465
10 Liabilities with matching interdependent assets	-	-	-	-	-
11 Other liabilities:					
12 NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	9,809	-	-
13 All other liabilities and equity not included in the above categories	-	73,608	2,167	631	1,715

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2) (continued)

31 December 2024		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
AED in millions		No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	
14	Total ASF					652,011
Required stable funding (RSF) item						
15	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	-	181,080	29,841	79,272	20,883
16	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	-	-	-	-	-
17	Performing loans and securities:	-	-	-	-	-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	3,488	-	1,289	1,637
19	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	75,064	20,041	23,755	45,035

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2) (continued)

31 December 2024		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
		No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	
AED in millions						
20	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:	-	105,348	40,445	280,650	311,451
21	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	21,140	13,741
22	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	-
23	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the standardised approach for credit risk	-	-	-	58,455	37,996
24	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	1,470	908	11,263	10,947

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) (LIQ2) (continued)

31 December 2024		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted Value
		No maturity*	<6 months	6 months to <1 year	≥1 year	
AED in millions						
25	Assets with matching interdependent liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
26	Other assets:	-	-	-	-	-
27	Physical traded commodities, including gold	186	-	-	-	158
28	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	-	-	-	-
29	NSFR derivative assets	-	-	-	9,406	-
30	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	-	-	15,038	3,008
31	All other assets not included in the above categories	-	(18,087)	944	58,165	40,078
32	Off-balance sheet items	292,569	-	-	-	24,746
33	Total RSF					509,677
34	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					127.93%

* Items to be reported in the “no maturity” time bucket do not have stated maturity. These may include, but are not limited to items such as capital with perpetual maturity, non maturity deposit, short positions, open maturity positions and equities.

Appendix A : Template CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

Sr no	Particulars	Equity Shares	U.S.\$1,000,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	U.S.\$750,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	U.S.\$750,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities
1	Issuer	Emirates NBD Bank P.J.S.C.	Emirates NBD Bank P.J.S.C.	Emirates NBD Bank P.J.S.C.	Emirates NBD Bank P.J.S.C.
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)		XS1964681610	XS2134363170	XS2342723900
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	CBUAE,SCA,CCL	English law	English law	English law
	Regulatory treatment				
4	Transitional arrangement rules (i.e. grandfathering)	Common equity tier 1	NA	NA	NA
5	Post-transitional arrangement rules (i.e. grandfathering)	Common equity tier 1	Additional tier 1	Additional tier 1	Additional tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group and solo	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group
7	Instrument type (types to be specified by each jurisdiction)	Common shares	Perpetual debt instruments	Perpetual debt instruments	Perpetual debt instruments
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (AED in billions, as of 30 June 2025)	6.3	3.7	2.7	2.7
9	Nominal amount of instrument	NA	U.S.\$1,000,000,000	U.S.\$750,000,000	U.S.\$750,000,000
9a	Issue price		100 percent	100 percent	100 percent

Appendix A : Template CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

Sr no	Particulars	Equity Shares	U.S.\$1,000,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	U.S.\$750,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	U.S.\$750,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities
9b	Redemption price	NA	100% in case of an optional redemption or a tax event redemption, and 101% in case of a capital event redemption.	100% in case of an optional redemption or a tax event redemption, and 101% in case of a capital event redemption.	100% in case of an optional redemption or a tax event redemption, and 101% in case of a capital event redemption.
10	Accounting classification	Equity attributable to equity holders	Equity attributable to equity holders	Equity attributable to equity holders	Equity attributable to equity holders
11	Original date of issuance		20th March 2019	9th July 2020	27th May 2021
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity	NA	NA	NA
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA	20th March 2025 / tax event or a capital event / at par for optional and tax event call, at 101% in case of a capital event.	9th April 2026 / tax Event or a capital event / at par for optional and tax event call, at 101% in case of a capital event.	27th Feb 2027 / tax event or a capital event / at par for optional and tax event call, at 101% in case of a capital event.
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA	20th September 2025 and every 6 months thereafter	9th July 2026 and every 6 months thereafter	27th May 2027 and every 6 months thereafter
	Coupons / dividends				

Appendix A : Template CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

Sr no	Particulars	Equity Shares	U.S.\$1,000,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	U.S.\$750,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	U.S.\$750,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	NA	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA	6.125%	6.125%	4.25%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes
20a	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of timing)	Fully discretionary	Partially discretionary	Partially discretionary	Partially discretionary
20b	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory (in terms of amount)	Fully discretionary	Partially discretionary	Partially discretionary	Partially discretionary
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non- cumulative	Non- cumulative	Non- cumulative	Non- cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA	Non- convertible	Non- convertible	Non- convertible
24	Write down feature	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes

Appendix A : Template CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments (continued)

Sr no	Particulars	Equity Shares	U.S.\$1,000,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	U.S.\$750,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities	U.S.\$750,000,000 Perpetual Additional Tier 1 Capital Securities
25	If write down, write down trigger(s)	NA	Notice from the UAE Central Bank (as the Regulator) to the issuer that the issuer has, or will, become non-viable (as defined in the conditions) without a write-down or a public injection of capital or equivalent support (i.e., Point of Non-Viability (PONV) trigger)	Notice from the UAE Central Bank (as the Regulator) to the issuer that the issuer has, or will, become non-viable (as defined in the conditions) without a write-down or a public injection of capital or equivalent support (i.e., Point of Non-Viability (PONV) trigger)	Notice from the UAE Central Bank (as the Regulator) to the issuer that the issuer has, or will, become non-viable (as defined in the conditions) without a write-down or a public injection of capital or equivalent support (i.e., Point of Non-Viability (PONV) trigger)
26	If write down, full or partial	NA	Full/Partial (both options available)	Full/Partial (both options available)	Full/Partial (both options available)
27	If write down, permanent or temporary	NA	Permanent	Permanent	Permanent
28	If temporary write down, description of writeup mechanism	NA	NA	NA	NA
28a	Type of subordination	NA	Contractual	Contractual	Contractual

Acronyms

ALCO	Asset and Liability Committee	LGD	Loss Given Default
ALM	Asset and Liability Management	MDB	Multilateral Development Banks
ASF	Available stable funding	MR	Market Risk
AT1	Additional Tier 1	MTM	Mark-To-Market
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision	NII	Net Interest Income
BIS	Bank for International Settlements	NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
BRC	Board Risk Committee	OTC	Over the counter
CBUAE	Central Bank of the UAE	PD	Probability of Default
CCF	Credit Conversion Factor	PFE	Potential Future Exposure
CCP	Central Counterparty	PIT	Point in Time
CCR	Counterparty Credit Risk	PM	Portfolio Management
CCyB	Countercyclical capital buffer	PVA	Prudent Valuation Adjustment Qualifying Central Counterparty
CET1	Common Equity Tier 1	QCCP	Required stable funding
CRM	Credit Risk Mitigation	RSF	Risk-Weighted Assets
CVA	Credit Valuation Adjustment	RWAs	Standardised Approach
D-SIB	Domestic Systemically Important Bank	SA	Securities Financing Transactions
DVA	Debit Valuation Adjustment	SFT	Small and Medium - sized Enterprise
EAD	Exposure at default	SME	Special Purpose Entity
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institutions	SPE	Tier 1 capital
ECL	Expected Credit loss	T1	Tier 2 capital
FSB	Financial Stability Board	T2	Total capital
GCC	Gulf Cooperative Council	TC	Target Economic Support Scheme
G-SIB	Global Systemically Important Bank	TESS	Value at Risk
HQLA	High Quality Liquid Asset	VaR	Credit and Funding Valuation Adjustment
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards	XVA	
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process	TM	Treasury Markets Securities and Commodities Authority
IRR	Interest Rate Risk	SCA	Commercial Companies Law
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	CCL	
BN&RC	Board Nomination & Remuneration Committee		

Glossary

Capital conservation buffer

A capital buffer prescribed by BCBS and CBUAE under Basel III and designed to ensure banks build up capital buffers outside periods of stress which can be drawn down as losses are incurred. Should the bank's CET1 capital fall within the capital conservation buffer range, capital distributions will be constrained by the regulators.

Countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB)

The countercyclical capital buffer is part of a set of macroprudential instruments, designed to help counter pro-cyclicality in the financial system. CCyB as defined in the Basel III standard provides for an additional capital requirement of up to 2.5 per cent of risk-weighted assets.

Counterparty credit risk (CCR)

The risk that a counterparty defaults before satisfying its obligations under a derivative, a securities financing transaction (SFT) or a similar contract.

Credit conversion factor (CCF)

Factors used to convert off-balance-sheet items into credit exposure equivalents.

Credit risk adjustment (CRA)

This includes impairment allowances or provisions balances, and changes in ECL.

Credit risk mitigation (CRM)

Credit risk mitigation is a process to mitigate potential credit losses from any given account, customer or portfolio by using a range of tools such as collateral, netting agreements, credit insurance, credit derivatives and guarantees.

Domestic systemically important banks (D-SIBs)

Domestic systemically important banks are deemed systemically relevant for the domestic financial system in which they operate. The CBUAE and the BCBS have developed a framework for identifying and dealing with D-SIBs. The Central Bank of the UAE annually assesses national banks at their consolidated group level and foreign banks at their UAE branch level; to designate banks whose failure could escalate to systemic risk for the UAE banking sector and eventually impact the economy.

Glossary (continued)

Internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP)

A requirement under Pillar 2 of the Basel framework to undertake a comprehensive assessment of their risks and to determine the appropriate amounts of capital to be held against these risks.

Leverage ratio

A ratio introduced under Basel III that compares Tier 1 capital to total exposures, including certain exposures held off-balance sheet as adjusted by stipulated credit conversion factors. Intended to be a simple, non-risk based backstop measure.

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

The ratio of the stock of high quality liquid assets to expected net cash outflows over the following 30 days. High quality liquid assets should be unencumbered, liquid in markets during a time of stress and, ideally, be central bank eligible.

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

The ratio of available stable funding to required stable funding over a one-year time horizon, assuming a stressed scenario. It is a longer-term liquidity measure designed to restrain the amount of wholesale borrowing and encourage stable funding over a one-year time horizon.

RWA density

The risk-weighted asset as a percentage of exposure at default (EAD).

Securities financing transactions (SFT)

Securities Financing Transactions are secured (i.e. collateralised) transactions that involve the temporary exchange of cash against securities, or securities against other securities, e.g. stock lending or stock borrowing or the lending or borrowing of other financial instruments, a repurchase or reverse repurchase transaction, or a buy-sell back or sell-buy back transaction.

Standardised approach (SA)

In relation to credit risk, a method for calculating credit risk capital requirements using External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) ratings and supervisory risk-weights. In relation to operational risk, a method of calculating the operational risk capital requirement by the application of a supervisory defined percentage charge to the gross income of eight specified business lines.