

UBS Saudi Arabia

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UBS Saudi Arabia(A SAUDI JOINT STOCK COMPANY)

Pillar III Disclosure As of 31 December 2018

UBS Saudi Arabia is a Saudi closed joint stock company incorporated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with a paid capital of 110,000,000 Saudi Riyals under commercial register number 1010257812 having its registered office at Tatweer Towers, P.O. Box 75724, Riyadh 11588, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. UBS Saudi Arabia is authorised and regulated by the Capital Market Authority to conduct securities business under licence number 08113-37.



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A. SPECIFIC DISCLORURE REQUIREMENTS

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

UBS SA is a closed joint stock company registered with the CMA under license number 08113-37 dated 04 Rajab 1429H (corresponding to 07 July 2008). The Company is licensed in dealing as principal, agent (except in the local market), and underwriting, in managing, in arranging, advising, and in custody of securities.

The Company is owned 99.96% by UBS Saudi Arabia Holding Limited, 0.01% by S.G. Securities U.K. Limited, 0.01% by S.G. Warburg and Company Limited, 0.01% by UBS AG and 0.01% by UBS U.K. Holding Limited. UBS Saudi Arabia Holding Limited is owned 100% by UBS AG.

UBS Group AG is the holding company of the UBS Group. Under Swiss company law, UBS Group AG is organized as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation that has issued shares of common stock to investors. The operational structure of the Group comprises the Corporate Center and five business divisions: Wealth Management, Wealth Management Americas, Personal & Corporate, Asset Management and the Investment Bank.

2. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Company's authorised, issued and fully paid up share capital is 11,000,000 shares of SR 10 each. The Company has not issued any capital instruments of innovative, complex, or hybrid nature.

The Capital of the Company as of December 31, 2018 consists of Pillar 1 only as

- (i) Paid-up Capital SR 110m
- (ii) Accumulated Losses of SR 5.99m.

3. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

The Prudential Rules are based on three pillars. Pillar 1 regulates the minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk, large and excess exposures and liquidity requirements. Pillar 2 regulates the authorized person's internal capital assessment, risk management and governance. Pillar 3 regulates how information regarding risk management, capital requirements, capital adequacy etc. should be made public. The total capital ratio shall not be allowed to be lower than 1. Whenever the ratio is lower than 1, the authorized person shall decrease its exposures or increase its capital base. The Company will consistently maintain its capital adequacy ratio well above the regulatory minimum of 1%.

The audited capital base, minimum capital requirement and capital adequacy ratio of the Company as per the CMA's Prudential Rules are as follows:



	2018 SR '000	2017 SR '000
Capital Base:		
Tier 1 Capital	102,131	100,196
Tier 2 Capital	-	-
Total Capital Base	102,131	100,196
Minimum Capital Requirement:		
Market Risk	305	143
Credit Risk	10,060	5,347
Operational Risk	3,820	3,388
Total Minimum Capital Required	14,185	8,878
Capital Adequacy Ratio:		
Total Capital Ratio (time)	7.20	11.29
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (time)	7.20	11.29
Surplus / (Deficit) in the capital	87,946	91,318

The capital base consists of Tier 1 capital (which includes share capital and audited retained earnings). The company does not have Tier 2 capital as per article 4 and 5 of the Prudential Rules. The minimum capital requirements for market, credit and operational risk are calculated as per the requirements specified in part 3 of the Prudential Rules.

The Company manages its capital base in light of Pillar I and Pillar II of the Prudential Rules - the capital base should not be less than the minimum capital requirement.

The Company's business objectives when managing capital adequacy is to comply with the capital requirements set forth by the CMA to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and to maintain a strong capital base.

The Group's risk and capital assessment policies are designed to identify and quantify these risks, set appropriate limits in line with defined risk appetite, ensuring control and monitoring adherence to the limits. The principal risks associated with the Company's business are credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and reputation risk.

The table below describes the approaches the Company has adopted for determining the capital base requirements for the Pillar 1 risks:

Credit Risk	Market Risk	Operational Risk
Standardized Approach	Standardized Approach	Basic Indicator Approach



The Company aims to maximise shareholders' value through an optimal capital structure that protects the stakeholders' interests under extreme stress conditions, and provides sufficient capacity for growth whilst ensuring compliance with the regulatory requirements and meeting shareholders' expectations.

At the Group level, the risk appetite is established within our risk capacity as determined by a complementary set of firm-wide risk metrics, and is approved under Board of Directors (BoD) authority. It is administered and enforced by a detailed framework of portfolio and position limits at both Group and business division levels. Each element of our risk control framework plays a key role in the decision-making processes within the firm. All material risks are reported to the respective authority holders at least monthly. Five pillars support our efforts to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return:

- 1. Protecting the financial strength of UBS by controlling our risk exposures and avoiding potential risk concentrations at individual exposure levels, at specific portfolio levels and at an aggregate firm-wide level across all risk types.
- 2. Protecting our reputation through a sound risk culture characterized by a holistic and integrated view of risk, performance and reward, and through full compliance with our standards and principles, particularly our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.
- 3. Ensuring management accountability, whereby business management, as opposed to Risk Control, owns all risks assumed throughout the firm and is responsible for the continuous and active management of all risk exposures to ensure that risk and return are balanced.
- 4. Independent control functions which monitor the effectiveness of the business's risk management and oversee risk-taking activities.
- 5. Disclosure of risks to senior management, the Board, shareholders, regulators, rating agencies and other stakeholders with an appropriate level of comprehensiveness and transparency.

4. RISK MANAGEMENT

4.1 General Qualitative Disclosure for Risks

At the Group level, the Risk Management and Control Principles are implemented through a risk management and control framework. This framework comprises qualitative elements such as policies, procedures and authorities, and quantitative components including risk measurement methodologies and risk limits. The framework is dynamic and continuously adapted to our evolving businesses and the market environment. It includes clearly defined processes to deal with new business initiatives as well as large and complex transactions.

Risk identification in any business line, product or transaction is, in the first instance, the responsibility of the originating business unit, as the owner and manager of the risk. This applies not only when a business, a product or a transaction commences, but also during the life of the business and as its risk profile changes.



The UBS Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO), its Risk Officers, and its UBS subsidiaries' Heads Business Risk Organization will assist in the identification and analysis of risk. They and the local Compliance must be consulted when a risk is identified (unless such risk is already authorized and there is no requirement for specific transaction preapproval), and in all cases of doubt.

Risk reporting is a culmination of the processes and requirements described in this policy, UBS Saudi Arabia Risk Policy, and UBS Saudi Arabia's Governance Manual. Risk reporting ensures that material risk, significant internal control deficiencies and any material findings from risk assessment process are identified and reported to the Board of Directors and the Risk Committee of UBS SA.

The Head Business Risk Organization, UBS Saudi Arabia is responsible for providing an overview of the current level of risk and associated remediation activities to the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee, and to the Board of Directors of UBS SA on quarterly basis. This reporting covers all risk categories including relevant weaknesses in internal controls that give rise to legal, liability, and compliance risks.

The Board of Directors, the Audit Committee, and the Risk Committee of UBS SA are the governance bodies for oversight and active discussion of risk management activities, including making risk appetite decisions on specific sources of risk and whether the cost of mitigating actions are adequately balanced against the acceptable level of risk.

4.2 Credit Risk Disclosure

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from failure by a counterparty (including issuers) to meet its contractual obligations with UBS SA. The business model of the Company is such that it does not grant funding to third parties. The small amount of credit risk exposure that arises in the Company is mainly as a result of bank deposits and receivables. Any credit exposure arising in the Company is subject to the general policies and controls for the recognition of the financial strength of the counterparties involved. The Company is not subject to significant credit risk since most of its receivables are from related parties and the term deposits and bank balances are with a counterparty that has an investment grade credit rating (i.e. where the counterparty is rated at 'BBB' or higher by Standard and Poor's or Moody's).

UBS SA follows the Group's stress loss which is a scenario-based measure which complements statistical modelling approach. It is used to assess our potential loss in various stress scenarios based on the assumption that one or more of the key credit risk parameters will deteriorate substantially. UBS run stress tests on a regular basis to monitor and limit the potential impact of extreme, but nevertheless plausible events on our portfolios and apply limits on this basis.

The above would be tailored to what is really done in the Company and after obtaining the CMA approval. Currently, the Company is not subject to significant credit risk since most of its receivables are from related parties and the term deposits and bank balances are with a counterparty that has an investment grade credit rating.



In SR'000	RV	VA	CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		
	2018	2017	2018	2017	
Exposures to banks (On balance sheet - Deposit)	21,039	20,095	2,945	2,813	
Other on balance sheet- Exposures	6,905	11,089	967	1,552	
Off-Balance Sheet Commitments	43,914	7,008	6,148	982	
TOTAL CREDIT RISKS	71,858	38,192	10,060	5,347	

4.3 Credit Risk Mitigation Exposure

The Group has developed tools and models to measure **credit risk**. Exposures to individual counterparties are measured based on three generally accepted parameters: probability of default, exposure at default and loss given default. These parameters are the basis for the majority of our internal measures of credit risk, and are key inputs for the regulatory capital calculation under the advanced internal ratings-based approach of the Basel III framework governing international convergence of capital. The Group also uses models to derive the portfolio credit risk measures of expected loss, statistical loss and stress loss.

Credit risk is principally controlled by establishing and enforcing authorization limits, including set-off limits, and by defining exposure levels to counterparties and checking the creditworthiness of counterparties that are not parent undertakings.

The Company did not undertake significant transactions with credit risk exposure class covered by guarantee or credit derivatives or other eligible Collaterals during the year.

4.4 Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) and Off-Balance Sheet Disclosure

The Company did not undertake significant transactions with counterparty credit risk and off-balance sheet during the year.

4.5 Market Risk Disclosure

Market risk is the risk of loss resulting from adverse movements in the level and in the volatility of market prices of assets, liabilities and financial instruments. The business model of UBS SA is such that it is not exposed to risks associated with trading as it does not perform proprietary investments. The business is an agency business whereby there is no intention to hold open positions in the normal course of business.

The Group has two major portfolio measures of market risk: value-at-risk (VaR) and stress loss. VaR is a statistical measure of market risk, representing the market risk losses that could potentially be realized over a set time horizon at an established level of confidence. This assumes no change in the firm's trading positions over the relevant time period. UBS's scenarios capture the liquidity characteristics of different markets, asset classes and positions. UBS's market risk stress testing framework is designed to



provide a control framework that is forward-looking and responsive to changing market conditions.

The stress scenarios are reviewed regularly by UBS in the context of the macroeconomic and geopolitical environment by a committee comprised of representatives from the business divisions and Risk Control. In response to changing market conditions and new developments around the world, ad hoc stress scenarios are run to assess the potential impact on its portfolio.

The above is being tailored to the actual risk taken in the Company and after obtaining the CMA approval. Currently, the Company is only exposed to fluctuations on its foreign currency bank balances denominated in Swiss Francs and US Dollars and the settlement of the intercompany transactions in US Dollars.

Apart from that, the Company did not undertake significant transactions in currencies other than Saudi Riyals.

In SR'000	CAPITAL RE	QUIREMENT
	2018	2017
Equity		
Investment funds		
Interest Rate Risk		
Commodities		
Foreign exchange rate	305	143
Underwriting		
Excess exposure		
Settlement		
TOTAL MARKET RISKS	305	143

4.6 Operational Risk Disclosure

Operational risk is the risk resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external causes (deliberate, accidental or natural). An Operational Risk Event may be a direct financial loss (e.g. negative cash flow, asset write down, claim, litigation, fines or other penalties imposed on UBS SA) or indirect in the form of revenue forgone as a result of business suspension.

Responsibility for the front-to back control environment in the business divisions is the responsibility of the respective business divisions' CEOs but is delegated to the respective business divisions' Chief Operating Officers (including the Corporate Center COO). Management in all functions (business, logistics and control functions) is responsible for establishing an appropriate operational risk management environment,



including the establishment and maintenance of robust internal controls, effective supervision and a strong risk culture. Controls must be regularly assessed, utilizing evidence to confirm design and operating effectiveness.

The Group's operational risk framework describes general requirements for managing and controlling operational risk at UBS. The framework is built on four main pillars:

- 1. Classification of inherent risks through the operational risk taxonomy.
- 2. Assessment of the design and operating effectiveness of controls through the internal control assessment process.
- 3. Assessment of residual risk through the operational risk assessment process.
- 4. Remediation to address identified deficiencies which are outside accepted levels of residual risk.

The Group measures operational risk exposure and calculates operational risk regulatory capital by utilizing the advanced measurement approach (AMA) in accordance with FINMA requirements. For regulated subsidiaries, including UBS SA, the basic indicator or standardized approaches are adopted as agreed with local regulators.

The above would be tailored to what is really done in the Company and after obtaining the CMA approval. Currently, the Company has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach for determining the capital requirements for Operational Risk. All the total gross operating incomes reported under Basic Indicator approach are taken from the last 3 years annual audited financial statements.

23. Operational Risks	Year-3	Year-2	Year-1					
1. Basic Indicator Approach ¹	2016	2017	2018	Average	Risk charge (%)	Capital requirements (SAR '000)		
Operating income (SAR '000)	22,492	14,478	17,318	18,096	15	2,714		
2. Standardised Approach						0		
Corporate Finance (SAR '000)				0	18	0		
Research & Advisory (SAR '000)				0	18	0		
Trading & Sales (SAR '000)				0	18	0		
Custody (SAR '000)				0	15	0		
Asset Management (SAR '000)				0	12	0		
3. Expenditure-based approach ²			2018					
Overhead expenses (SAR '000)			15,282		25	3,820		
Total Operational Risks								

4.7 Liquidity Risk Disclosure

Liquidity risk is the risk that UBS SA will not be able to meet efficiently both expected and unexpected current and future cash flows needs without affecting either daily operations or the financial condition of the Company. The nature of the business model translates to low levels of liquidity risk. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient cash and cash equivalents are available to meet liabilities as they arise.

As a global financial intermediary, liquidity and funding risk is one of the primary risks to which UBS is exposed. Group Treasury is responsible for the Liquidity and Funding Risk Management within UBS overall. The management of Liquidity and Funding Risk is



an integral part of UBS's risk management approach. The liquidity and funding strategy is proposed by Group Treasury, approved by the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (Group ALCO) and overseen by the Risk Committee. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring that sufficient cash and cash equivalents are available to meet liabilities as they arise. Liquidity Risk in not an issue to the Company as the Company is under the cost-plus 10 % (Transfer Pricing) Methodology until the revenues from the clients exceeds their associated costs and the Company becomes profitable. The aim of the Fund Transfer Pricing Model is to ensure that each Division's assets are funded with the appropriate liability structure at the correct price.



APPENDICES

1. Appendix I: Illustrative Disclosure on Capital Base-Y2018

App 1: Illustrative Disclosure on Capital Base					
Capital Base	SAR '000				
Tier-1 capital					
Paid-up capital	110,000				
Audited retained earnings	-5,990				
Share premium					
Reserves (other than revaluation reserves)					
Tier-1 capital contribution					
Deductions from Tier-1 capital	-1,879				
Total Tier-1 capital	102,131				
Tier-2 capital					
Subordinated loans					
Cumulative preference shares					
Revaluation reserves					
Other deductions from Tier-2 (-)					
Deduction to meet Tier-2 capital limit (-)					
Total Tier-2 capital					
TOTAL CAPITAL BASE	102,131				



2. Appendix II: Illustrative Disclosure on Capital Adequacy-Y2018

Exposure Class		Exposures before CRM SAR '000		Net Exposures Risk after Weighted CRM SAR '000 Assets SR '000	
Credit Risk					
On-balance Sheet Exposures					
Governments and Central Banks					
Authorised Persons and Banks		105,194	105,194	21,039	2,945
Corporates					
Retail					
Investments					
Securitisation					
Margin Financing					
Other Assets		1,953	1,953	6,905	967
Total On-Balance sheet Exposures		107,147	107,147	27,944	3,912
Off-balance Sheet Exposures		107,147	107,147	27,344	3,312
OTC/Credit Derivatives					
Repurchase agreements					
Securities borrowing/lending					
Commitments	6,1	FO.	6,150	43,914	6,148
	0,1	50	0,130	43,914	0,148
Other off-balance sheet exposures	61	F0	C 150	42.014	C 140
Total Off-Balance sheet Exposures	61	50	6,150	43,914	6,148
Total On and Off Palance shoot Evnesures		112 207	112 207	71 050	10.000
Total On and Off-Balance sheet Exposures		113,297	113,297	71,858	10,060
Prohibited Exposure Risk Requirement					
Total Cradit Bisk Evmasures		112 207	112 207	71 000	10,060
Total Credit Risk Exposures		113,297	113,297	71,858	10,060
Market Risk	Long Position	Short Position			
Interest rate risks	Long Fosition	SHOLL FOSITION			
Equity price risks					
Risks related to investment funds					
Securitisation/resecuritisation positions Excess exposure risks					
Settlement risks and counterparty risks					
. ,	7 702	0			305
Foreign exchange rate risks	7,782	U			303
Commodities risks.	7 700				205
Total Market Risk Exposures	7,782	0			305
Operational Risk					3,820
Minimum Capital Requirements					14,185
Surplus/(Deficit) in capital					87,946
Total Capital ratio (time)					7.20



3. Appendix III: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk's Risk Weight-2018

					Exposu	res after	netting a	nd credit risk r	nitigation				
Risk Weights	Governments and central banks	Administrative bodies and NPO	Authorised persons and banks	Margin Financing	Corporates	Retail	Past due items	Investments	Securitisation	Other assets	Off-balance sheet commitments	Total Exposure after netting and Credit Risk Mitigation	Total Risk Weighted Assets
0%										13		13	0
20%			105,194									105,194	21,039
50%													
100%												-	
150%													
200%													
300%										1,679		1,679	5,036
400%													
500%													
714% (include prohibited exposure)										262	6,150	6,412	45,783
Average Risk Weight			20%							354%	714%	63%	
Deduction from Capital Base			2,945							967	0	3,912	

4. Appendix IV: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk's Rated Exposure-2018

			Lo	ong term Ratings o	f counterparties			
	Credit quality step	1	2	3	4	5	6	Unrated
Francisco Class	S&P	AAA TO AA-	A+TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO BB-	B+ TO B-	CCC+ and below	Unrated
Exposure Class	Fitch	AAA TO AA-	A+TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO BB-	B+ TO B-	CCC+ and below	Unrated
	Moody's	Aaa TO Aa3	A1 TO A3	Baa1 TO Baa3	Ba1 TO Ba3	B1 TO B3	Caa1 and below	Unrated
	Capital Intelligence	AAA	AA TO A	BBB	BB	В	C and below	Unrated
On and Off-balance-sheet Exposures								
Governments and Central Banks								
Authorised Persons and Banks								
Corporates								
Retail								
Investments								
Securitisation								
Margin Financing								
Other Assets								
Off-Balance Sheet Commitments	NA							6,150
Total								6,150

		Short term Ratings of counterparties									
	Credit quality step	1	2	3	4	Unrated					
Exposure Class	S & P	A-1+, A-1	A-2	A-3	Below A-3	Unrated					
Exposure class	Fitch	F1+, F1	F2	F3	Below F3	Unrated					
	Moody's	P-1	P-2	P-3	Not Prime	Unrated					
	Capital Intelligence	A1	A2	A3	Below A3	Unrated					
On and Off-balance-sheet Exposures											
Governments and Central Banks											
Authorised Persons and Banks		97,208	7,985								
Corporates											
Retail											
Investments											
Securitisation											
Margin Financing											
Other Assets											
Total		97,208	7,985								



5. Appendix V: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk Mitigation-2018

Exposure Class	Exposures before CRM	Exposures covered by Guarantees/ Credit derivatives	Exposures covered by Financial Collateral	Exposures covered by Netting Agreement	Exposures covered by other eligible collaterals	Exposures after CRM
<u>Credit Risk</u>						
On-balance Sheet Exposures						
Governments and Central Banks						
Authorised Persons and Banks	105,194					105,194
Corporates						
Retail						
Investments						
Securitisation						
Margin Financing						
Other Assets	1,953					1,953
Other On-Balance sheet Exposures						
Total On-Balance sheet Exposures	107,147					107,147
Off-balance Sheet Exposures						
OTC/Credit Derivatives						
Exposure in the form of repurchase agreements						
Exposure in the form of securities lending						
Exposure in the form of commitments	6,150					6,150
*Other Off-Balance sheet Exposures						
Total Off-Balance sheet Exposures	6,150					6,150
Total On and Off-Balance sheet Exposures	113,297					113,297



6. Appendix I: Illustrative Disclosure on Capital Base-Y2017

Capital Base	SAR '000
Tier-1 capital	
Paid-up capital	110,000
Audited retained earnings	-8,519
Share premium	
Reserves (other than revaluation reserves)	
Tier-1 capital contribution	
Deductions from Tier-1 capital	-1,285
Total Tier-1 capital	100,196
Tier-2 capital Subordinated loans Cumulative preference shares	
Revaluation reserves	
Other deductions from Tier-2 (-)	
Deduction to meet Tier-2 capital limit (-) Total Tier-2 capital	
TOTAL CAPITAL BASE	100,196



7. Appendix II: Illustrative Disclosure on Capital Adequacy-Y2017

Exposure Class	-	pefore CRM '000	Net Exposures after CRM SAR '000	Risk Weighted Assets SR '000	Capital Requirement SAR '000
Credit Risk					
On-balance Sheet Exposures					
Governments and Central Banks					
Authorised Persons and Banks		100,476	100,476	20,095	2,813
Corporates					
Retail					
Investments					
Securitisation					
Margin Financing					
Other Assets		3,500	3,500	11,089	1,552
Total On-Balance sheet Exposures		103,975	103,975	31,184	4,366
Off-balance Sheet Exposures		,	,	- 7-5:	,,,,,
OTC/Credit Derivatives					
Repurchase agreements					
Securities borrowing/lending					
Commitments	98	R1	981	7,008	981
Other off-balance sheet exposures		,_	301	7,000	301
Total Off-Balance sheet Exposures	9:	31	981	7,008	981
				1,000	
Total On and Off-Balance sheet Exposures		104,957	104,957	38,192	5,347
Prohibited Exposure Risk Requirement			20.,001	55,252	2,2
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
Total Credit Risk Exposures		104,957	104,957	38,192	5,347
·	•	·	,	·	·
Market Risk	Long Position	Short Position			
Interest rate risks	Ŭ				
Equity price risks					
Risks related to investment funds					
Securitisation/resecuritisation positions					
Excess exposure risks					
Settlement risks and counterparty risks					
Foreign exchange rate risks	4,733	0			144
Commodities risks.	,				
Total Market Risk Exposures	4,733	0			144
	7.55			'	
Operational Risk					3,388
Minimum Capital Requirements					8,878
Surplus/(Deficit) in capital					91,318
Total Capital ratio (time)					11.29



8. Appendix III: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk's Risk Weight-2017

		Exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation											
Risk Weights	Governments and central banks	Administrative bodies and NPO	Authorised persons and banks	Margin Financing	Corporates	Retail	Past due items	Investments	Securitisation	Other assets	Off-balance sheet commitments	Total Exposure after netting and Credit Risk Mitigation	Total Risk Weighted Assets
0%										11		11	0
20%			100,476									100,476	20,095
50%													
100%												-	-
150%													
200%													
300%										3,338		3,338	10,014
400%													
500%													
714% (include prohibited exposure)										151	981	1,132	8,082
Average Risk Weight			20%							317%	714%	36%	
Deduction from Capital Base			2,813							1,552	0	4,366	

9. Appendix IV: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk's Rated Exposure-2017

					(
	Long term Ratings of counterparties									
	Credit quality step	1	2	3	4	5	6	Unrated		
Exposure Class	S&P	AAA TO AA-	A+TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO BB-	B+ TO B-	CCC+ and below	Unrated		
Exposure class	Fitch	AAA TO AA-	A+TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO BB-	B+ TO B-	CCC+ and below	Unrated		
	Moody's	Aaa TO Aa3	A1 TO A3	Baa1 TO Baa3	Ba1 TO Ba3	B1 TO B3	Caa1 and below	Unrated		
	Capital Intelligence	AAA	AA TO A	BBB	BB	В	C and below	Unrated		
On and Off-balance-sheet Exposures										
Governments and Central Banks										
Authorised Persons and Banks										
Corporates										
Retail										
Investments										
Securitisation										
Margin Financing										
Other Assets										
Off-Balance Sheet Commitments	NA							981		
Total								981		

	Short term Ratings of counterparties									
Exposure Class	Credit quality step	1	2	3	4	Unrated				
	S & P	A-1+, A-1	A-2	A-3	Below A-3	Unrated				
	Fitch	F1+, F1	F2	F3	Below F3	Unrated				
	Moody's	P-1	P-2	P-3	Not Prime	Unrated				
	Capital Intelligence	A1	A2	A3	Below A3	Unrated				
On and Off-balance-sheet Exposures										
Governments and Central Banks										
Authorised Persons and Banks		95,696	4,779							
Corporates										
Retail										
Investments										
Securitisation										
Margin Financing										
Other Assets										
Total		95,696	4,779							



10. Appendix V: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk Mitigation-2017

Exposure Class	Exposures before CRM	Exposures covered by Guarantees/ Credit derivatives	Exposures covered by Financial Collateral	Exposures covered by Netting Agreement	Exposures covered by other eligible collaterals	Exposures after CRM
Credit Risk						
On-balance Sheet Exposures						
Governments and Central Banks						
Authorised Persons and Banks	100,476					100,476
Corporates						
Retail						
Investments						
Securitisation						
Margin Financing						
Other Assets	3,500					3,500
Other On-Balance sheet Exposures						
Total On-Balance sheet Exposures	103,975					103,975
Off-balance Sheet Exposures						
OTC/Credit Derivatives						
Exposure in the form of repurchase agreements						
Exposure in the form of securities lending						
Exposure in the form of commitments	981					981
*Other Off-Balance sheet Exposures						
Total Off-Balance sheet Exposures	981					981
Total On and Off-Balance sheet Exposures	104,957					104,957