SHARJAH ISLAMIC BANK

Pillar 3 Disclosure

31st March 2025

Contents

1) Overview of Risk Management and RWA

1.1. Introduction & Basis of Preparation

The purpose of the document is to fulfil regulatory disclosure requirements based on the revised Basel Banking framework commonly known as "International regulatory framework or Basel 3 Accord". The "Basel 3" framework contains capital requirements for credit risk (including credit risk mitigation techniques), operational risk and market risk.

1.2. Scope of pillar 3 disclosures:

The Basel banking framework contains three main pillars:

- Pillar 1 -Minimum quantitative (capital) requirements
- Pillar 2- Supervisory Review Process.
- Pillar 3-Disclosure requirements in order to reach market discipline by transparency to the public

The Bank complies with the Basel III standards and guidance notes, which have been implemented in the UAE. Basel regulation has evolved to comprise three pillars concerned with minimum capital requirements (Pillar 1), supervisory review (Pillar 2), and market discipline (Pillar 3).

Pillar 1: The first Pillar deals, amongst other things, with the minimum capital requirements. Capital requirements are to be calculated for credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The capital charge for each risk category has to be calculated using an approach that is suitable and sufficient for the individual bank.

Pillar 2: Pillar 2 constitutes risks that are not covered under Pillar 1 assessment. Risk management best practices are at the heart of Pillar 2. Banks must undertake an ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) that looks at all risks to which the bank is exposed. ICAAP allows bank and supervisors to assess on whether the bank is required to hold additional capital to cover the three Pillar 1 risk types or to cover other risks.

Pillar 3: Pillar 3 includes a set of disclosure requirements, which are intended to improve the ability of market participants to assess banks' risk management processes, capital structures & adequacy, and exposures. This transparency is designed to incentivize banks to implement sound and robust risk management frameworks.

1.3. Significant capital adequacy, liquidity and funding related disclosure requirements

Capital adequacy, funding, liquidity and related disclosures in Pillar 3 report has been prepared in accordance with Central Bank of UAE Pillar 3 disclosure requirements as stipulated in Standards and Guidance re Capital Adequacy in the UAE (Notice CBUAE/BSD/N/2022/5280 dated 30 December 2022) and Explanatory Notes on Pillar 3 Disclosure requirements, the underlying BCBS guidance "updated Pillar 3 disclosure requirements" issued in May 9 2022.

This report should be read in conjunction with the risk disclosures in audited financial statements.

1.4. Sharjah Islamic Bank (SIB) approach to pillar 1.

- **Credit risk:** the Bank uses the standardised approach for calculating its capital requirements for credit risk. This approach allows the use of external ratings from designated credit-rating agencies wherever available in determining the appropriate risk weights. The risk weights are determined by the asset class and the external rating of the counterparty. The net exposure incorporates off-balance-sheet exposures after applying the credit conversion (CCF) and credit risk mitigation (CRM) factors.

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

- **Operational risk:** the Bank uses basic Indicator approach (BIA) for computing capital requirements for operational risk. Bank's operational risk is estimated as a percentage (alpha factor 15%) of the gross income (calculated as the average of the previous three financial years).

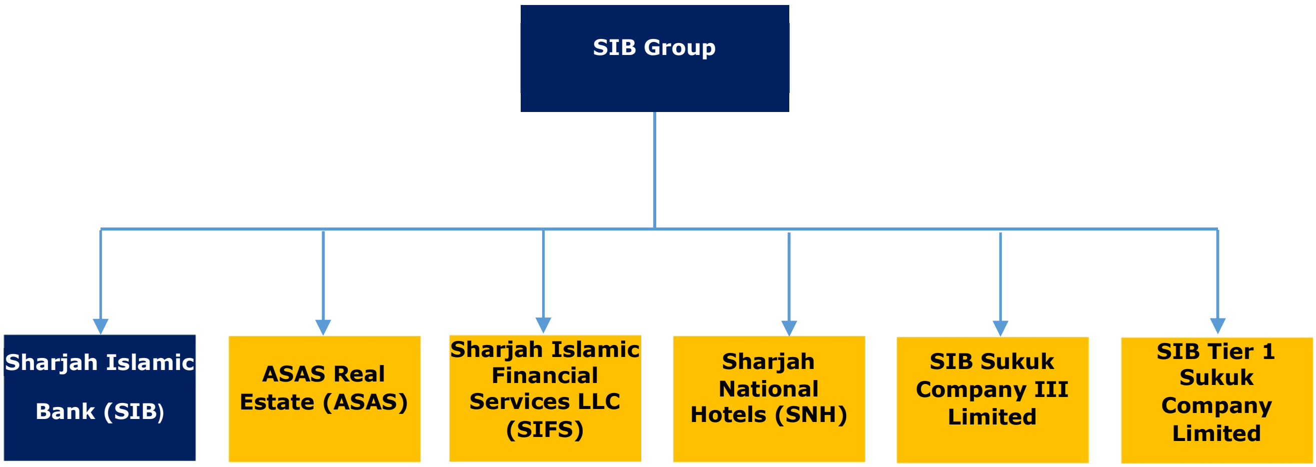
1.5. Minimum capital requirement

CBUAE Requirement
CET 1 must be at 7.0% of Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)
Tier 1 Capital must be at least 8.5% of RWA
Total capital, calculated as the sum of Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital, must be at least 10.5% of RWA
In addition to the minimum CET1 capital of 7.0% of RWA, bank must maintain a Capital Conservative Buffer (CCB) of 2.5% of RWAs in the form of CET1 capital
Countercyclical Buffer (CCyB) requirement will vary between 0% to 2.5% of RWA and be communicated by the Central Bank with an adequate notice period.
Minimum Capital Required (Total Capital + Capital Conservative Buffer) =13% (10.5% + 2.5%)

1.6. Basis of Consolidation

The Bank's Pillar 3 disclosures are presented on a consolidated basis incorporating all its subsidiaries excluding commercial entities (ASAS and SNH).

The SIB Group comprises the Bank and its fully owned subsidiaries incorporated in the United Arab Emirates, Sharjah National Hotels ("SNH"), Sharjah Islamic Financial Services LLC ("SIFS"), ASAS Real Estate LLC SP ("ASAS") as well as special purpose vehicle established in the Cayman Island, SIB Sukuk Company III limited and SIB Tier 1 Sukuk Company Limited (altogether referred to as the "Group"). SNH through its division is engaged in operating hotels and resorts, catering and related services, whereas SIFS is involved in conducting intermediation in dealing in local market Shari'a compliant shares. ASAS is involved in the business of real estate. SIB Sukuk Company III Limited and SIB Tier 1 Sukuk Company Limited were established for the Bank's Sukuk program.



Subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Description	Consolidation	Regulatory restrictions on capital movement
Sharjah Islamic Financial Services LLC (SIFS)	United Arab Emirates	Conducting intermediation in dealing in local market Shari'a compliant shares	Fully consolidated for Regulatory purpose (Basel III Reporting)	There is no capital transferability restrictions other than the related compliance to UAE laws
ASAS Real Estate (ASAS)	United Arab Emirates	Business of real estate	Deconsolidated for Regulatory Reporting (Basel III)	
Sharjah National Hotels (SNH)	United Arab Emirates	Operating hotels and resorts, catering and related services		
SIB Sukuk Company III Limited	Cayman Islands	SPV established for the Bank' s Sukuk program	SPV entity	
SIB Tier 1 Sukuk Company Limited	Cayman Islands			

1.7. Internal Controls and Verification

The key features of internal controls around Pillar 3 reporting are as follows:

a) The Board maintains an effective control and oversight through established charters, corporate governance framework, reinforcing accountability, and setting a strong tone at the top. This includes implementing a Fit and Proper process to ensure the integrity and competency of board members and senior management. Additionally, it ensures that management maintains a system of internal controls that provides assurance of effective and efficient operations, internal financial controls and compliance with regulations and shariáh at all times.
b) Segregation of duties – maker-checker process is strictly followed in compiling Pillar 3 report;
c) Data-sourcing and reconciliation – data is sourced from multiple systems which are reconciled with the general ledger, sub ledgers and audited financial statements.
d) Reviews – Pillar 3 report undergoes several rounds of reviews by Finance and Risk functions;

e) Internal audit – Internal audit provides independent and objective assurance of disclosures in Pillar 3 report.
f) Attestation is obtained from CRO & CFO that Pillar 3 report has been prepared in accordance with the board-agreed internal control policies and procedures.
g) External audit will be conducted as per regulatory requirement.

1.8. Ownership

Some of the major shareholders above 5% mentioned below

Shareholder	Percentage
Sharjah Asset Management LLC	28.4573
Sharjah Social Security Fund	15.1175
Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed bin Saqr Al Qasimi Endowment	7.0000
Sharjah Islamic Bank	5.1818

1.9. Board

The Board of Directors (' the Board") is responsible for the overall framework of the risk governance and management. The Board is responsible for determining risk strategy, setting the Group's risk limits and ensuring that risk exposure is monitored, controlled effectively and kept within the set limits. It is also responsible for establishing a clearly defined risk management structure and for approval of the risk policies and procedures, infrastructure and management of all risks related to the Group.

In order to effectively discharge this responsibility, the Board is assisted by Board Committees and Management Committees.

1.10. Board Committees

a. Executive Committee (EC) of the Board of Directors

The Executive Committee is one of the Board committees formed to assist the Board in achieving its strategic and operational objectives. The Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling its responsibilities as follows:

- The Committee has the power to approve credit and investment facilities, within the financing authority delegated to it by the Board.
- To appoint independent legal and financial advisors as needed.
- Approve the Bank's IT Budget, Capital expenditure, and financial facilities within the limits delegated to it.

- Presenting issues to the Board of Directors based on the recommendations of senior management in addition to submitting relevant proposals to the Board of Directors when necessary to obtain the necessary approvals.

b. Group Audit Committee (GAC)

The Board of Directors is responsible for adopting and applying the prudent governance approach of the Bank and its subsidiaries. To achieve these objectives, the board has formed the Group Audit Committee and set the general framework for that committee to enable it to effectively exercise its duties and supervisory role.

This committee reports directly to the Board of Directors and submits the necessary reports to it as a supportive function to the Bank's Board of Directors with regard to its supervisory responsibility towards financial reports, the internal control system, the group's internal audit, external audit, Sharia audit, compliance with laws, legislation, and rules of professional and ethical conduct.

c. Group Board Risk Committee (GBRC)

The GBRC consists of Board Members and its purpose is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility by:

- Overseeing the risks inherent in the businesses of the Group and the control processes with respect to such risks;
- Reviewing the risk profile of the Group;
- Oversight by Risk Management on Compliance and control activities of the Group;
- Providing a critical assessment of the organisation's business strategies and plans from an Enterprise risk perspective; and
- Ensuring that appropriate policies and procedures are in place for managing risks to which the Group is exposed.

d. Board Nomination, Compensation, and Governance Committee (BNCGC)

The Nominations, Compensation, and Governance Committee is one of the committees emanating from the Bank's Board of Directors. The following are the main tasks entrusted to the Committee:

- Oversee the process of appointing qualified individuals to become members of the Board of Directors at the annual general meeting of shareholders and assist the Board of Directors in selecting candidates for senior management positions.

- Assist the Board of Directors in approving remunerations for senior management and oversee the development and operation of the remuneration policies, system and related oversight process.

- To lead the process for Board and Senior Management appointments, compensation, review the effectiveness of the Board and its Committees, oversight of the subsidiaries, and make recommendations accordingly.

- Review the annual Corporate Governance report to ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements and best practices.

- Assisting the Board of Directors in the annual self-evaluation of the Board and the independent evaluation by an external party, which includes the performance of the Board of Directors, its members and committees in the Bank and the Bank's remuneration system.

e. Profit Distribution Committee (PDC)

The primary purpose of PDC is to assist the board in oversight of Profit Distribution mechanism to manage Displaced Commercial Risk ("DCR"), through establishment of a Profit Equalization Reserve ("PER") by setting aside amounts from the profits before allocation between the Investment Account Holder ("IAHs") and the bank. It further provides a robust oversight and monitoring to ensure that profit equalization, including utilization of reserve are appropriately monitored.

They regularly review the investment policies and performance of the asset portfolio in which Islamic account holders funds are invested. The committee also oversees the implementation of the governance policy framework, with the primary objective of protecting the interest of stake holders, in line with the HAS and ISSC resolutions.

1.11. Management Committees

a) Management Committee (MANCOM)

The purpose of the Management Committee (MANCOM) is to:

- Act as a management tool and decision making executive body of the Bank, involving the requirements and development relating to all areas across the Bank.
- Facilitate in reviewing, formulating, evaluating and providing meaningful decisions on critical issues, which are or may impact our organization.
- Monitor timely execution of all such mandated initiatives and problem resolutions so as to periodically measure our collective success.
- Ensuring every member actively participates in cross-functional discussions on issues not directly related to one's own area of operation with a basic purpose of raising and addressing issues, which are important from a group wide perspective.

b) Investment Committee (IC)

The purpose of the IC is to review the quality of the Group's Investment portfolio on behalf of the Board of Directors, trends affecting the portfolio, the administration of investment related policies, as well as the approval of Investment proposals, including Sukuks and Syndicate Finance within the approval limit set by the BOD.

c) IT Steering Committee (ITSC)

The ITSC provides strategic and tactical guidance for managing the Group's overall technology systems in the long and short term, to ensure that Information Technology (IT) initiatives are consistent with the strategic business goals of the Group. The ITSC is charged with assisting the Board in:

- Providing guidance in the prioritization and implementation of technology initiatives and projects (including those related to infrastructure);
- Reviewing IT operations
- Reviewing IT Security plans, policies and reports relating to the effectiveness of information security, their implementation and measures taken to address any residual risks
- Reviewing Business Continuity plans, policies and reports relating to the effectiveness of business continuity, their implementation and measures taken to address any residual risks.
- Reviewing the Group's IT development, strategic opportunities and plans

d) Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)

The objective of ALCO is to derive the most appropriate strategy for the Group in terms of the mix of assets and liabilities given its expectations of the future and the potential consequences of profit rate movements, liquidity constraints, and foreign exchange exposure and capital adequacy. The ALCO is also responsible to ensure that all strategies conform to the Group's risk appetite and levels of exposure as determined by the Board of Directors.

e) Information Security Working Group Committee (ISWGC)

The purpose of the Information Security Working Group Committee (ISWGC) is to ensure that there is clear direction and visible management support for information security initiatives. The committee shall be responsible for the following:

- To provide oversight of information security policies, procedures, plans, and execution intended to provide confidentiality, availability, and integrity of the information.

- To formulate the tasks related to Information Security Management System (ISMS) rollout like Risk Management, Policy and Procedure Deployment, Information Security Awareness, Information Security Incident Monitoring, Measurement of control effectiveness, etc.

- To oversee the effectiveness of the information security controls with respect to its information systems, including network security and data security.

- To monitor the significant development in information security related projects, incidents handling and risk mitigation.

- To review the changes to significant threats and exposures of information assets against cyberattacks, insider activity, error or control failure.

f) Credit Committee (CC)

CC manages the credit risk of the Group by continuous review of credit limits, policies and procedures, the approval of specific exposures and work out situation, constant revaluation of the finances portfolio and the sufficiency of provisions thereof.

g) Disciplinary Committee (DC)

DC reviews all the cases in the bank and its subsidiaries of alleged misconduct of staff members and to endorse disciplinary action in the event of any violation.

h) Model Oversight Committee (MOC)

The purpose of the Model Oversight Committee is to ensure that the bank makes more informed and data-driven decisions by optimizing the ability of models to support decision-making. This will ensure accuracy and reliability of decisions across various functions within the bank, such as risk management, pricing, forecasting, and strategy development.

i) Compliance Risk Committee (CRC)

The purpose of the Compliance Risk Committee is to oversee the Group wide implementation of applicable laws, regulations, standards and circulars issued by the regulatory authorities. The committee facilitate the business, support and control functions in fulfilling their compliance obligations.
It further provides guidance and interpretation of applicable laws and regulations and ensures robust compliance obligations fulfilment by all the stakeholders.

1.12. Risk Management Group (RMG)

In order to manage credit, market, operational and IT security risks, model, GRM is in place. Its role includes, but not limited to the following:

- Develop a strategy, policy framework for risk management such that these are aligned with business requirements;
- Provide support to the Group in implementation of the framework;
- Bring together analysis of risk concentrations and sensitivities across the Group;
- Act as a point of reference for risk and control matters, providing advice to management, sharing best practices and carrying out special reviews as directed by ALCO; and Provide independent assessment of, and challenge to the business areas' risk management and profiles to ensure that they are maintained in a robust manner.

1.13. Compliance

Compliance is an independent control function headed by Head of Compliance and constitutes the second line of defense. The main role of Compliance is to ensure that bank operates with integrity and adhere to applicable laws, regulations and internal policies. Moreover, Compliance function mitigates risks related to misconduct, money laundering and other forms of non-compliance. The overall role of compliance is to:

- Ensure compliance risks are adequately identified, assessed, monitored and controlled in conjunction with Business and other control functions;
- Ensure senior management and the board is fully informed of significant compliance issues including "KYC" and " AML", and plans for their resolution;
- Contribute to a "no surprise" compliance culture by educating and communicating compliance awareness throughout the Group;
- Align annual compliance plans with business strategies and goals; and meet regulatory expectations.

1.14. Group Internal Audit (GIA)

The role of the internal audit department within the Group is to provide independent and objective assurance that the process for identifying, evaluating and managing significant risks faced by the Group is appropriate and effectively applied. In addition, it also provides an independent check on the compliance with laws and regulations and measuring compliance with the Group's policies and procedures.

It is led by the head of internal audit who reports to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, with administrative reporting to the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). To perform its role effectively, internal audit has organizational independence from management, to enable unrestricted evaluation of management activities and personnel.

1.15. Group Internal Shari'ah Control (GISC)

The GISC bridges the gap between the ISSC (internal Shari'ah Supervisory Committee) and the bank by coordinating for, clarifying and interpreting to the ISSC, from business technical perspective, all queries raised by the bank and subsidiaries.

1.16. Group Internal Shari'ah Audit (GISA)

Group Internal Sharia Audit is an independent third line of defense function within SIB headed by the Head of Group Internal Shari'a Audit (HGISA). The Objective of GISA is to provide independent assurances to Board of Directors through Board Audit Committee and the Internal Shari'ah Supervisory Committee that the Bank and all its subsidiaries comply with;

1. AAOIFI Shari'ah Standards,
2. The Shari'ah guidelines issued by the Higher Shari'ah Authority of the UAE Central Bank, and
3. The Fatwas and resolutions of Internal Shari'ah Supervisory Committee of the Bank.

2) Key Metrics (at Consolidated Group Level) and RWA – (KM1): In accordance with CBUAE regulatory requirements, we are presenting our key prudential metrics related to regulatory Capital, leverage ratio and liquidity ratio.

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		a	b	c	d	e
		Q1 /2025	**Q4 / 2024**	**Q3 / 2024**	**Q2 / 2024**	**Q1 / 2024**
	Available capital (amounts) -					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	6,045,160	5,834,163	6,530,981	6,192,836	5,992,786
1a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model	6,045,160	5,785,190	6,488,342	6,156,717	5,961,084
2	Tier 1	7,881,660	7,670,663	8,367,481	8,029,336	7,829,286
2a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1	7,881,660	7,621,690	8,324,842	7,993,217	7,797,584
3	Total capital	8,414,645	8,189,837	8,952,803	8,607,969	8,376,573
3a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital	8,414,645	8,140,864	8,910,164	8,571,850	8,344,871
	Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4	Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	53,380,295	50,620,695	50,631,439	49,981,504	47,433,811
	Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.32%	11.53%	12.90%	12.39%	12.63%
5a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model CET1 (%)	11.32%	11.43%	12.81%	12.32%	12.57%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.77%	15.15%	16.53%	16.06%	16.51%
6a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.77%	15.06%	16.44%	15.99%	16.44%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	15.76%	16.18%	17.68%	17.22%	17.66%
7a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model total capital ratio (%)	15.76%	16.08%	17.60%	17.15%	17.59%
	Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8	Capital conservation buffer requirement (2.5% from 2019) (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
9	Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	Bank D-SIB additional requirements (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
11	Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9+ row 10)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
12	CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	4.32%	4.53%	5.90%	5.39%	5.63%
	Leverage Ratio					
13	Total leverage ratio measure	90,238,368	85,885,757	80,791,066	79,023,712	74,384,526
14	Leverage ratio (%) (row 2/row 13)	8.73%	8.93%	10.36%	10.16%	10.53%
14a	Fully loaded ECL accounting model leverage ratio (%) (row 2A/row 13)	8.73%	8.87%	10.30%	10.11%	10.48%
14b	Leverage ratio (%) (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	-	-	-	-	-
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total HQLA	-	-	-	-	-

		a	b	c	d	e
		Q1 /2025	**Q4 / 2024**	**Q3 / 2024**	**Q2 / 2024**	**Q1 / 2024**
16	Total net cash outflow	-	-	-	-	-
17	LCR ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	-	-	-	-	-
19	Total required stable funding	-	-	-	-	-
20	NSFR ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-
	ELAR					
21	Total HQLA	11,442,469	10,332,247	12,010,168	10,115,019	9,655,906
22	Total liabilities	74,781,822	71,000,255	66,334,633	66,203,510	62,300,830
23	Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) (%)	15.30%	14.55%	18.11%	15.28%	15.50%
	ASRR					
24	Total available stable funding	53,133,624	50,098,078	49,983,476	50,085,605	45,465,554
25	Total Advances	45,121,240	41,444,169	39,457,217	37,665,264	36,103,814
26	Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (%)	84.92%	82.73%	78.94%	75.20%	79.41%

- Q1 2025 saw a 5.45% increase in Total RWA by AED 2.759 billion as compared to FY 2024, due to growth in corporate sector and investment in securities.

- CET 1 ratio as of Q1- 2025 stands at 11.32% VS 11.53% FY2024, decline in ratio seen due to growth in corporate sector and investment securities.

- Tier 1 ratio as of Q1- 2025 stands at 14.77% VS 15.15% FY2024, decline in ratio seen due to growth in corporate sector and investment securities.

- Total Capital ratio as of Q1- 2025 stands at 15.76% VS 16.18% FY2024, decline in ratio seen due to growth in corporate sector and investment securities.

- Leverage Ratio: Increase in total exposure by AED 4.352 billion & increase in Tier 1 Capital by AED 210 million as compared to Q1 2025 to FY 2024. Due to increase in exposure, ratio has decline from 8.93% to 8.73%.

- Eligible Liquid Asset Ratio: Bank maintain sufficient buffer of high-quality liquid asset of 15.30% vs. 10% CBUAE requirement.

- Advance to Stable Resources ratio: Bank maintains balanced and stable funding structure, ratio stands at 84.92%.

Note

Fully Loaded – means banks regulatory capital compared with a situation where the transitional arrangements had not been applied. As per CBUAE circular no. 04/2020 Regulation Regarding Accounting Provisions and Capital Requirements - Transitional Arrangements

As per CBUAE regulation, Prudential filter that permits 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, on a proportionate basis. The increase in IFRS 9 provision requirement is determined by calculating difference between IFRS 9 provision as 31 December 2019 and IFRS9 provision as at the reporting date. The proportion of the increase in the IFRS 9 provision that is permitted to be added-back to regulatory capital from 1 January 2020 onwards will be phased out over a 5-year transition period. (100%, 100%, 75%, 50% and 25% from FY 2020 TO 2024). Hence Due to end of transition period in FY 2024, current quarter in Q1 -2025 no addition done.

3) Overview of Risk Management, Key Prudential Metrics and RWA (OV1)

The table from the Pillar 3 Disclosure document offers an overview of Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA) and minimum capital requirements for various risk categories as of Q1/2025. It breaks down the RWA into different risk categories, including credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk), counterparty credit risk (CCR), various approaches to equity investments in funds, and market risk, as well as operational risk. The majority of RWA is attributed to credit risk, followed by operational risk and market risk. This data is critical for understanding the bank's exposure to different types of risks and its corresponding capital requirement to cover potential losses. The table helps in assessing the bank's risk management effectiveness and capital adequacy.

Minimum capital requirement 13%

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		a	b	c
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		Q1/2025	Q4/2024	Q1/2025
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	49,200,070	46,830,879	6,396,009
2	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	49,200,070	46,830,879	6,396,009
3				
4				
5				
6	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	31,597	19,853	4,108
7	Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk	31,597	19,853	4,108
8				
9				
10				
11				
12	Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	788,915	803,067	102,559
13	Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-
14	Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	-	-	-
15	Settlement risk	-	-	-
16	Securitisation exposures in the banking book	-	-	-
17				
18	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	-	-	-
19	Of which: securitisation standardised approach (SEC-SA)	-	-	-
20	Market risk	171,405	166,661	22,283
21	Of which: standardised approach (SA)	171,405	166,661	22,283
22				
23	Operational risk	3,977,223	3,603,303	517,039
24				
25				
26	**Total (1+6+10+11+12+13+14+15+16+20+23)**	**53,380,295**	**50,620,696**	**6,939,438**

Credit Risk Weighted Assets (CRWAs) increased by AED 2,380 million in Q1 – 2025 as compared to FY– 2024 due to an overall increase in the volume of financing receivables, due from banks, and investment in securities.

Equity investment in funds RWAs changed from AED 803,067 as of FY 2024 to AED 788,915 as of Q1 2025. Due to price movements of equity mark to market

Market Risk Weighted Assets (MRWAs) Increased by AED 4.7 million in Q1-2025 as compared to FY -2025 due to major increase in exposure to the QAR, BHD, and GBP.

Operation Risk Weighted Asset (ORWAs) Bank uses basic indicator approach for ORWAs calculation. For Q1 2025 gross income considered is of previous four quarters Q1-2025, Q4-2024,Q3-2024, Q2 -2024 and financial year FY 2024 & FY 2023. Increased in ORWAs seen due to increase in Net profit income and Net non-profit income.

Note: Q4- 2024 Credit Risk Weighted Asset, Counterparty Credit Risk & Equity investment in fund figures reclassified.

4) Leverage Ratio

CBUAE introduced a 3% minimum leverage ratio, which is calculated on quarterly basis.

4.1 Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure LR1

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		Q1-2025
		a
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	82,770,479
2	Adjustments for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	81,833
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	78,745
9	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured financing)	-
10	Adjustments for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	5,297,886
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and specific and general provisions which have reduced Tier 1 capital	-
12	Other adjustments	2,009,425
13	**Leverage ratio exposure measure**	**90,238,368**

Total exposure increased by AED 4.352 billion in Q1 2025, reaching AED 90.238 billion, compared to AED 85.885 billion in FY 2024. This growth was primarily driven by higher investments in Islamic financing and securities.

4.2 Leverage ratio common disclosure template – (LR2)

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		a Q1/2025	b Q4/2024
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs), but including collateral)	75,054,553	73,032,080
2	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-	-
3	(Deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-	-
4	(Adjustment for securities received under securities financing transactions that are recognised as an asset)	-	-
5	(Specific and general provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures that are deducted from Tier 1 capital)	-	-
6	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital)	-	-
7	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of rows 1 to 6)**	75,054,553	73,032,080
Derivative exposures			
8	Replacement cost associated with *all* derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	6,773	-
9	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	49,474	74,480
10	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-	-
11	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
12	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-	-
13	**Total derivative exposures (sum of rows 8 to 12)**	78,746	74,480
Securities financing transactions			
14	Gross SFT *assets* (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	8,945,947	7,511,667
15	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
16	CCR exposure for SFT assets	861,235	794,948
17	Agent transaction exposures		
18	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of rows 14 to 17)**	9,807,182	8,306,615
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
19	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	7,823,595	6,783,085
20	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(2,525,708)	(2,310,501)
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)**	5,297,887	4,472,584
Capital and total exposures			
23	**Tier 1 capital**	7,881,660	7,670,663
24	**Total exposures (sum of rows 7, 13, 18 and 22)**	90,238,368	85,885,759
Leverage ratio			
25	**Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)**	8.73%	8.93%
25 a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves)	-	-
26	CBUAE minimum leverage ratio requirement	3.00%	3.00%
27	**Applicable leverage buffers**	-	-

The total exposure increased by AED 4.352 billion, due to increase in investment in Islamic financing & securities. While Tier 1 Capital increased by AED 210 million from FY 2024 to Q1 2025, primarily due to increase in profit. The ratio declined from 8.93% in FY 2024 to 8.73% in Q1 2025 due to increase in exposure.

5) Liquidity

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. It includes the risk of the inability to fund assets at appropriate maturities and rates and the inability to liquidate assets at reasonable prices and in an appropriate timeframe and inability to meet obligations as they become due. Liquidity risk can be caused by market disruptions or credit downgrades which may cause certain sources of funding to diminish.

The Group's approach for managing liquidity risk is to ensure that, management has diversified funding sources and closely monitors liquidity to ensure adequate funding.

1. Governance

The Group's board of directors set the Group's strategy for managing liquidity risk and delegates responsibility for oversight to ALCO. ALCO is the principal senior management committee supporting the board of directors to effectively discharge their oversight function on the Group's liquidity risk. The ALCO executes the liquidity risk management strategies through Treasury department and Business units. The Finance and Risk functions are responsible for measurement, monitoring, formulation of policy framework and provide periodic updates to the ALCO and the BRC.

Liquidity risk management policies and procedures are subject to review by ALCO and approval by Board Risk Committee (BRC). Treasury department manages the Group's liquidity position on a day-to-day basis and reviews daily reports covering the liquidity position of both the Group and operating subsidiaries. Enterprise Risk Management develops and updates the liquidity policy, framework, risk statements (appetite, tolerance and capacity) & ensure adherence by way of continuous monitoring of efficiency of internal control.

2. Funding strategy & Liquidity Risk Mitigation

The Bank's liquidity and funding positions are supported by the Bank's significant government and retail deposit base, accompanied by funding from wholesale markets. The Bank's retail deposit base comprises current and savings deposits which, although payable on demand, have traditionally in aggregate provided stable sources of funding. The Bank's reputation, earnings generation capacity, strong credit rating, financial and capital strength including offering of competitive deposit rates are core attributes to preserve depositors' confidence and ensure liquidity. The Bank accesses the wholesale markets through the issuance of debt instruments, time deposits to meet short-term obligations.

The Bank, to limit the Liquidity risk, has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core retail deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind, and monitors future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. It also maintains and monitor a sufficient inventory of eligible liquid assets that can be used to raise short term funding through a collateralized Murabaha agreement. Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) defines Liquidity risk tolerance thresholds. The key Liquidity risk measures include gaps and ratios such as ELAR and ASRR. All these Liquidity measures are reported to ALCO on a monthly basis, to the management and the Board committees at regular intervals.

To address risk exposure for sources of funding, the bank has the following implemented monitoring mechanism in place.

- The bank has a liquidity and funding framework in place which outlines the bank's plan to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet short-term obligations & establish stable, cost-effective funding sources to support long-term growth. The objective of the strategy is to analyze and assess the feasibility of funding forecasting of the bank which covers a three-year horizon. The strategic focus is on NMDs growth, long-term deposits and efficient liquidity risk management; and

- For unsecured funding such as non-maturity deposits (NMDS) and term deposits (fixed and Wakala deposits), bank has a defined methodology in place for the determination of the stickiness of deposits. The objective of the methodology is to assess the behavioral cash flow profiles and to identify the stable and core elements of deposits. This is achieved by analyzing the historical patterns to observe the change in volume of deposits over periods. For term deposits, an estimation of the weighted average of the rollover (after the deduction of the pre-mature withdrawals of term deposits) is performed based on historical data per product type for retail, corporate and government segment to determine the core element of the deposits.

The liquidity is managed at an aggregate level as a funding pool and the liquidity risk management process includes:

- Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- Maintaining a portfolio of assets that can be pledged to raise funding from the market;
- Monitoring future cash flows to ensure that requirements can be met. This includes replenishment of funds as they mature or are financed by customers;
- Monitoring financial position liquidity ratios against internal and regulatory requirements;
- Managing the concentration and profile of Islamic financing and investing exposures maturities; and
- Monitoring critical liquidity ratios (including ELAR)

Concentration limits are defined under the Risk Appetite Statements on liquidity risk and measures are reported to the ALCO on a monthly basis.

3. Liquidity stress testing

Liquidity stress test program is in place to ensure liquidity stress tests are systematically performed to determine the impact on the counterbalancing capacity under the "bank-specific" and "market wide" scenarios and the possible sources of funding to meet the shortfalls during a liquidity crisis. The stress test is done quarterly and is presented to the ALCO.

4. Contingency funding plan

Contingency funding plan is in place to identify early warning signals of a liquidity problem. The contingency funding plan also sets out the crisis escalation process as well as the various strategies to be employed to preserve liquidity including an orderly communication channel during a liquidity problem. This plan is reviewed and approved annually by ALCO and BRC.

5. Liquidity Risk Measurement tools

The Group has in the Liquidity risk management policy identified various measurement tools and metrics to assess the structure of the bank's balance sheet or project cash flows and future liquidity positions, taking into account off-balance sheet risks which are specific to the bank. The primary tools for monitoring liquidity and funding positions are the liquidity gap analysis, assessment of concentration of funding, LCR in significant currency, LSRR, Liquidity cushion, availability of unencumbered assets and the use of market-wide information to identify possible liquidity problems. Liquidity and funding positions are reported to the ALCO on a monthly basis and to BRC on a quarterly basis.

Refer to page 51 (section 4.ii.b) of the annual financial statements 2024 for detailed liquidity risk management & reporting.

5.1. Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)

The table presents the calculation of the Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR) for a bank as of Q1/2025. It lists the High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) and their nominal amounts, including physical cash, balances with the Central Bank of the UAE (CBUAE), and various debt securities. The total HQLA amount is AED 11.404 billion against total liabilities of AED 74 billion. The ELAR, calculated as the ratio of eligible liquid assets to total liabilities, is reported as 15.30%. This ratio is a key indicator of the bank's liquidity position, reflecting its capacity to meet short-term obligations with high-quality liquid assets.

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1	High Quality Liquid Assets	Nominal amount	Eligible Liquid Asset
1.1	Physical cash in hand at the bank + balances with the CBUAE	11,361,881	
1.2	UAE Federal Government Bonds and Sukuks	42,982	
	Sub Total (1.1 to 1.2)	**11,404,863**	**11,404,863**
1.3	UAE local governments publicly traded debt securities	37,606	-
1.4	UAE Public sector publicly traded debt securities	0	
	Subtotal (1.3 to 1.4)	**37,606**	**37,606**
1.5	Foreign Sovereign debt instruments or instruments issued by their respective central banks	-	-
1.6	**Total**	**11,442,469**	**11,442,469**
2	Total liabilities		**74,781,822**
3	Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio (ELAR)		**15.30%**

5.2. Advances to Stables Resource Ratio (ASRR)

The table shows the computation of the Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (ASRR) to the bank as of Q1 /2025. It details the calculation of total advances, which include net financing, financing to non-banking financial institutions, financial guarantees, standby letters of credit, and interbank placements, resulting in a total advance amount of AED 45.121 billion.

The table also outlines the calculation of net stable resources, including total capital and general provisions, adjusted for deductions like fixed assets and investments. The ASRR, calculated as the ratio of total advances to total stable resources, stands at 84.92%. This ratio is an important liquidity measure, indicating the proportion of advances funded by stable resources.

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		Items	Amount
1		Computation of Advances	
	1.1	Net financing (gross financing - specific and collective provisions + interest in suspense)	40,826,559
	1.2	financing to non-banking financial institutions	837,184
	1.3	Net Financial Guarantees & Stand-by LC (issued - received)	675,274
	1.4	Interbank Placements	2,782,223
	1.5	**Total Advances**	**45,121,240**
2		**Calculation of Net Stable Resources**	-
	2.1	Total capital + general provisions	8,623,867
		Deduct:	**-**
	2.1.1	Goodwill and other intangible assets	64,037
	2.1.2	Fixed Assets	739,678
	2.1.3	Funds allocated to branches abroad	0
	2.1.5	Unquoted Investments	4,570,565
	2.1.6	Investment in subsidiaries, associates and affiliates	850,000
	2.1.7	**Total deduction**	**6,224,280**
	2.2	**Net Free Capital Funds**	**2,399,587**
	2.3	**Other stable resources:**	**-**
	2.3.1	Funds from the head office	-
	2.3.2	Interbank deposits with remaining life of more than 6 months	1,334,939
	2.3.3	Refinancing of Housing financing	-
	2.3.4	Borrowing from non-Banking Financial Institutions	339,891
	2.3.5	Customer Deposits	45,405,996
	2.3.6	Capital market funding/ term borrowings maturing after 6 months from reporting date	3,653,211
	2.3.7	**Total other stable resources**	**50,734,037**
	2.4	**Total Stable Resources (2.2 +2.3.7)**	**53,133,624**
3		**Advances to Stable Resources Ratio (1.6 /2.4*100)**	**84.92%**

6) Details of Not Applicable Tables

Sl. No	Topic	Information	Table	Details
01.	Overview of risk management and RWA	Bank risk management approach	OVA	Not Applicable
02.	Linkages between financial statements and regulatory exposures	Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories	Ll1	
03.		Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements	LI2	
04.		Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts	LIA	
05.	Prudential valuation adjustments	Prudent valuation adjustments	PV1	
06.	Composition of capital	Composition of regulatory capital	CC1	
07.		Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet	CC2	
08.		Main features of regulatory capital instruments	CCA	
09.	Macro prudential Supervisory measures	Geographical distribution of credit exposures used in the countercyclical buffer	CCyB1	
10.	Liquidity	Liquidity risk management	LIQA	
		Net Stable Funding Ratio	LIQ2	
11.	Credit risk	General qualitative information about credit risk	CRA	
		Credit quality of assets	CR1	
		Changes in the stock of defaulted financing and sukuk	CR2	
		Additional disclosure related to credit quality of assets	CRB	
		Qualitative information on the mitigation of credit risk	CRC	
		Credit risk mitigation techniques – overview	CR3	
		Qualitative disclosures on banks' use of external credit ratings under the standardised approach for credit risk	CRD	
		Standardised approach - credit risk exposure and CRM effects	CR4	

		Standardised approach - exposures by asset classes and risk weights	CR5	Not Applicable
12.	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	Qualitative disclosure related to CCR	CCRA	
		Analysis of CCR by approach	CCR1	
		Credit valuation adjustment capital charge	CCR2	
		Standardised approach - CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights	CCR3	
		Composition of collateral for CCR exposure	CCR5	
		Credit derivatives exposures	CCR6	
		Exposures to central counterparties	CCR8	
13.	Securitisation	Qualitative disclosures related to securitisation exposures	SECA	
		Securitisation exposures in the banking book	SEC1	
		Securitisation exposures in the trading book	SEC2	
		Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements - bank acting as originator or as sponsor	SEC3	
		Securitisation exposures in the trading book and associated capital requirements - bank acting as investor	SEC4	
14.	Market risk	General qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk	MRA	
		Market risk under the standardised approach	MR1	
15.	Profit rate risk in the banking book (PRRBB)	PRRBB risk management objectives and policies	IRRBBA	
		Quantitative information on IRRBB	IRRBB1	
16.	Operational risk	Qualitative disclosures on operational risk	OR1	
17.	Remuneration Policy	Remuneration policy	REMA	
		Remuneration awarded during the financial year	REM1	
		Special payments	REM2	
		Deferred remuneration	REM3	

7) Abbreviation

ALCO – Asset Liability Committee
ASRR – Advance to Stable Resource Ratio
BIA – Basic Indicator Approach
GBRC – Group Board Risk Committee
CCB – Capital Conservative Buffer
CCF – Credit Conversion Factor
CCP – Central Counterparty
CCyB – Countercyclical Buffer
CET – Common Equity
CRM – Credit Risk Mitigation
ECL – Expected Credit Loss
ELAR – Eligible Liquid Assets Ratio
EVE – Economic Value of Equity
ICAAP –Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
LCR – Liquidity Coverage Ratio
NSFR – Net Stable Funding Ratio
RWA –Risk weighted assets
SIB –Sharjah Islamic Bank