بلوم للإستثمار السعودية
BLOMINVEST SAUDI ARABIA
(Licensed by Capital Market Authority)

BLOMINVEST SAUDI ARABIA

PILLAR 3- DISCLOSURES

31 DECEMBER 2014

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1. Scope of Application:

In July 27 2008, BLOM Bank Group and its strategic regional partners in Saudi Arabia (Al-Fozan Holding, Al-Muhaidib Holding, Abdulaziz Al-Saghyir Commercial Investment Co. and Mr. Abdul Salam A. Al-Agil) were granted by the Capital Market Authority (CMA) a license (no 37/08094) to open and operate an investment firm in Saudi Arabia under the name of BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia.

The PILLAR III disclosures contained herein relate to the audited financials of BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia for the period ended December 31,2014.These are compiled in accordance with CMA's the minimum requirements for the annual market disclosure of information as referred to by Part 7 "Pillar III-Disclosure and Reporting'' of the Prudential Rules.

1.1 Pillar I- Minimum Capital Requirements:

Pillar I sets minimum capital requirements to meet credit, market, and operational risk as contained in chapter 4 to 16 of the Prudential Rules.

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia uses the base case approach in the calculation of the capital requirement for Credit Risk, Market Risk, and Operational Risk.

1.2 Pillar II –ICAAP

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process is introduced under Pillar II of the prudential Rules, which is contained in Part6 (Article66) and Annex 9 of the Prudential Rules.

Pillar II requires AP's to perform a though review of all materials risks, extensive stress testing, strategic capital planning , the internal control framework and the roles and responsibilities of departments that are critical to the implementation of framework .

The purpose and objective of the ICAAP is to ensure that the methodology to calculate the internal capital requirements takes into account all the material risks faced by BSA and is reflective of the actual risk profile of BSA.

The ICAAP process was jointly conducted by BSA Risk and Finance Department and Group Risk Management Division of BLOM Bank S.A.L.

1.3 Pillar III –Market Discipline

Pillar III aims to provide a detailed and transparent reporting framework that enhances market discipline to operate as sharing of information facilitates assessment of the AP by others, including investors, analysts, customers, and rating agencies, which leads to an improved corporate governance.
The information provided here has been reviewed and validated by the Management and is in accordance with the rules in force at the time of publication, covering both the qualitative and quantitative items. BSA shall publish the Pillar III disclosures at its website www.blominvestksa.com.

2. Capital Structure:

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia capital base is formed of Tier I and Tier II. Tier I includes: share capital, proposed share capital increase, audited retained earnings as well as deduction of intangibles. Tier II includes: subordinated loan, revaluation reserves and any deductions needed to meet tier II capital limit (Tier II should be at a maximum of 50% of Tier I).

In 2013, there was a share capital increase of SAR 45 million. In 2014, there was a proposed share capital increase of SAR 100 million.

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia had a subordinated loan of SAR 37,500 thousands from BLOM Bank S.A.L. (Parent Bank) in 2011 that is expected to be settled after five years by June 2016. In 2013, BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia had another subordinated loan of SAR 55,000 thousands from its Parent Bank as well having a five years maturity and that will be settled by end of year 2018.

Changes in fair value of available for sale financial investments (where negative) are translated into revaluation reserves and are included in Tier II capital.

As of December 2014, Tier I constitutes 80% of total capital base and Tier II forms the rest (20%). Along with the three projected years, Tier I is expected to increase and Tier II to decrease with the expected growth in net income and the settlement of the subordinated loan. By December 2017, Tier I is expected to constitute 89% of capital base and Tier II 11%, indicating the strength and quality of capital that BSA is expecting.

All amounts in '000

Tier 1- Capital	Dec-14	Dec-13
Paid-up capital	245,000	145,000
Reserves (other than revaluation reserves)	2,153	
Audited retained earnings	14,603	(43,458)
Goodwill and intangible assets (-)	(153)	(29)
Total Tier-1 capital	**261,603**	**101,513**

Tier-2 capital	Dec-14	Dec-13
Subordinated loans	51,500	92,500
Cumulative preference shares	0	0
Revaluation reserves	4,618	6,396
Deduction to meet Tier-2 capital limit (-)	0	(48,140)
Total Tier-2 capital	**56,118**	**50,757**

Total capital base	317,721	152,270

Please refer to Appendix 1 for the detailed disclosure on capital base.

3. Capital Adequacy:

BSA defines “Minimum Capital” as the resource necessary to cover unexpected losses and thus the Firm, maintains adequate level of capital to cover risks inherent in its business operations and to support current & future activities.

3.1 Capital Adequacy Ratio and Minimum Capital Requirements:

The Firm is adequately capitalized with a Tier I capital ratio of 2.82 and a total capital ratio of 3.42 which is above CMA’s minimum regulatory requirement of 1.00.

Following table provides the Firm's capital adequacy ratio

Particulars	Dec-14	Dec-13
Tier-1 Capital Ratio	2.82	0.91
Total Capital Ratio	3.42	1.36

The following table reflects the comparative analysis of capital numbers in 2014 & 2013.

All amounts in ‘000

Particulars	Dec-14	Dec-13
Tier 1- Capital	261,603	101,513
Tier-2 capital	56,118	50,757
Total capital base	317,721	152,270
Minimum Capital Requirement		
Credit Risk	86,768	105,904
Market Risk	1,140	1,594
Operational Risk	4,871	4,083
Total	92,779	111,581
Capital Adequacy Ratio	3.42	1.36
Surplus (Deficit) in Capital Base	224,942	40,689

Please Refer to Appendix 2 for the detailed disclosure on capital Adequacy.

3.2 ICAAP:

BSA capital management philosophy is aimed at maintaining an optimum level of capital to enable it to pursue strategies that build long-term shareholder value, whilst always meeting minimum regulatory capital and sufficient liquidity requirements. BSA has established an ICAAP framework (as illustrated in Figure below). The framework entails:

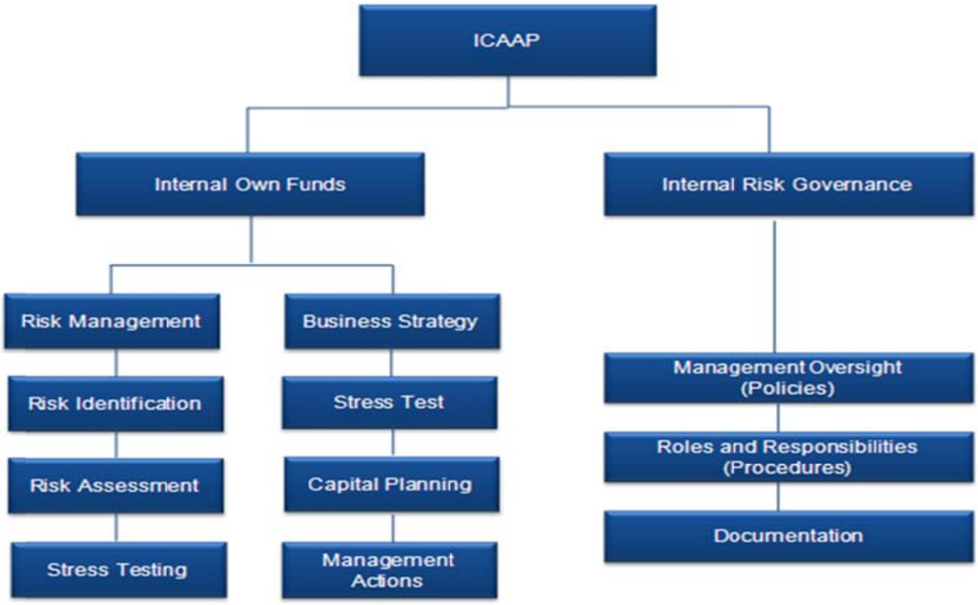
The formulation of business plan over a 3 year horizon (2015-2017) in line with BSA's strategy;

The assessment and measurement of the material risks in BSA's exposures;

The assessment of BSA governance, organization, policies and procedures and documentation;

Stress testing of BSA's risks to assess its impact on capital requirements and the set financial targets in cases of stress events and scenarios; and

Regular reporting of the ICAAP results to Executive Committee, BOD and CMA.



BSA ICAAP framework consists of the following building blocks:

1- Internal own funds adequacy: calculating BSA's capital adequacy by taking into consideration Pillar I risks (market, credit and operational) and Pillar II risks (concentration, interest rate risk, other risks…) through the application of internal methods of risk assessment and buffer calculations.

   To be able to reach this stage, BSA shall:

   a- Follow sound risk management practices;
   b- Identify the risks it is exposed to or might be exposed to in the future;
   c- Assess those risks;
   d- Apply stress test scenarios in order to assess the ability of BSA to weather such scenarios.

   This would be reflected in the ICAAP by:

   a- Orienting BSA's business plan into a risk-forward looking perspective;
   b- Setting risk appetite limits in accordance with the BSA strategy and its risk-taking capacity;
   c- Developing a capital plan under normal business conditions and stressful situations;
   d- Elaborating contingency plans entailing management actions to be undertaken under severe business conditions to ensure alignment and restoration within BSA acceptable levels and regulatory limits.

2- Internal risk governance which consists of:

   a- BOD and Senior Management oversight;
   b- Assess risk governance organization and all related policies and procedures; and
   c- Documentation of the ICAAP throughout its phases.

BSA Senior Management will be responsible for monitoring the ICAAP framework through:

a. Overseeing the capital requirements (both regulatory and internal) of BSA,

b. Monitoring the capital adequacy level on a periodic basis and escalate through the CEO to the Executive Committee and BOD, if necessary;

c. Evaluating the level and trend of material risks and their effect on capital levels;

d. Evaluating the key assumptions used in the capital assessment measurement process; and

e. Assessing the future capital requirements based on BSA reported risk profile and recommending the necessary adjustments to BSA's strategic plan, if required.

4. Risk Management:

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia has been applying a risk management framework which is a composite of policies, procedures, guidelines, risk limits and effective risk governance structure.

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia has its own policies and procedures concerning risk management (Risk Management Manual).

These policies and procedures outline the risk management control framework that allows the BSA to identify, assess, monitor, manage, mitigate and control exposure to all major risks inherent in its business activities. The purpose of the policies and procedures is to establish and communicate risk policy guidelines and control parameters related to risk and to direct activities conducted on behalf of BSA.

The risk management policies and procedures were formulated to assist BSA's Senior Management in the overall monitoring and control of the major risks arising from BSA's business activities. BSA risk management framework is based upon the premise that business managers understand the risks inherent in their activities, each department implements its own risk management controls. The risk management policies and procedures have provided the basis for the creation of a risk management infrastructure, thus facilitating the optimisation of stakeholder value, as well as meeting the emerging regulatory compliance and industry best practice standards.

4.1 Risk Management practice at BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia

4.1.1 Risk Management Strategies and processes:

BSA has maintained the following minimum risk management standards in its risk management policies and procedures:

- Risks are well defined;
- Adequate and appropriate assessment of risks are done where relevant and feasible;
- Controls are effective and active throughout the relevant business periods;
- Measures are accurate; and
- Management of risks is proactive and integrated.

4.1.2 Structure and Organization of Risk Management and Compliance function:

Senior Officer Risk & Financial Reporting shall prepare periodic reports to BSA General Management and send copies to BLOM Group Chief Risk Officer. Senior Officer Risk & Financial Reporting will report annually or as the need arises to the Board and the Excom on risk profile of BSA and on major risks affecting the Company.

Senior Officer Risk & Financial Reporting shall conduct general risk assessments to BSA's different departments and report its findings to Excom, copies of the report should be forwarded to BLOM Group Chief Risk Officer as well as BLOM Group Head of Audit.

Business line managers at BSA will be responsible for the day to day operational risk management at their departments and informing Senior Officer Risk & Financial Reporting of significant and/or emerging risks in their business activities.

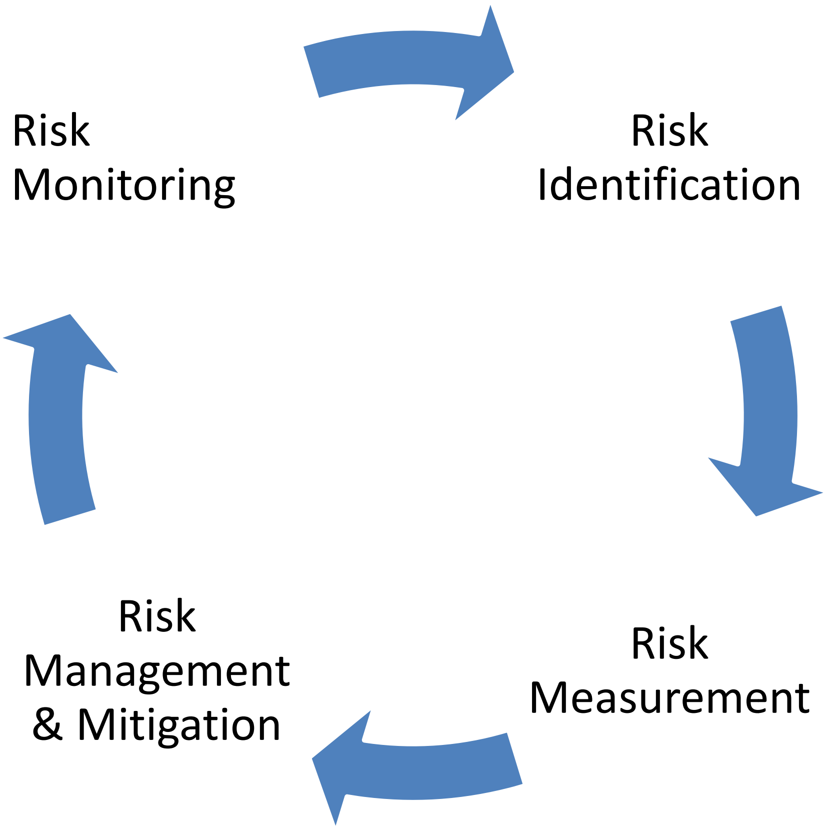
The Internal Audit shall periodically review the risk management function at BSA.

4.1.3 Scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement Systems

Risk management seeks to monitor the business risks and to keep risks within acceptable limits. Effective risk management will allow BSA greater control in achieving an appropriate balance between risks BSA wishes to accept (at a price that is appropriate to that risk) and risks BSA wishes to mitigate. When risks are properly managed, the benefits to be gained from those risks can be maximized, by accepting, reducing, eliminating, mitigating, or transferring the risk associated with any activity.

The primary goal of risk management is to ensure that BSA's asset and liability profile, its trading positions, its credit and operational activities do not expose it to losses that could threaten the viability of BSA. Risk management helps ensure that risk exposures do not become excessive relative to BSA's capital position and its financial position.

In all circumstances, all activities giving rise to risk must be identified, measured, managed and monitored. Thus, risk management may be viewed as a "continuous cycle" which includes the following four cycles:



Risk Identification	Risk Measurement	Risk Management & Mitigation	Risk Monitoring
➢ Risks and sources of risks to which BSA is exposed should be identified & defined.	➢ Measurement process should be comprehensive enough to cover all significant sources of risk exposure.	➢ Risk limits should be consistent with BSA policies and authorized exposures.	➢ Reports should provide relevant, accurate and timely information about risk exposures to management.
➢ BSA's "appetite" for risk should be described based on BSA business objectives.	➢ Measurement process should be responsive to the needs of the users of the information.	➢ Risk management should ensure that operational activities do not expose BSA to losses that could threaten its viability.	➢ Individuals monitoring risks should be independent of those taking positions (incurring risks).
		➢ Risk management should ensure that risks are mitigated to BSA's risk tolerance levels.	

BSA's risk management is focused along 4 core steps, these are defined as follows:

Effective **risk identification** considers both internal factors (such as BSA the nature of activities, and quality of human resources, organizational changes and employee's turnover) and external factors (such as changes in the industry and technological advances) that could adversely affect the achievement of BSA's objectives.

The risk identification falls under the responsibility of the line managers, e.g. Human Resources Manager, who is responsible for the Human Resource function, is responsible for identifying human resource risks, the Directors of relevant business units for competitive risk in their area and so on.

Effective **risk measurement** will allow BSA to better understand its risk profile and most effectively target risk management resources.

Regular **risk management and mitigation** activities will offer BSA the advantages of quickly detecting and correcting deficiencies in the policies, processes and procedures for managing and mitigating risks. The frequency of monitoring must reflect the risks involved and the frequency and nature of changes in the operating environment.

BSA's **risk monitoring** will contain internal financial, operational, and compliance data, as well as external market information about events and conditions that are relevant for decision making. BSA's reports will be distributed to appropriate levels of management and to all areas of BSA on which areas of concern may have an impact. The reports will fully reflect any identified problem area and will motivate timely corrective action on outstanding issues. The reports will be analysed with a view to improve existing risk management performance as well as to develop new risk management policies and practices.

4.1.4 Policies and guidelines for monitoring and mitigating risks

The Risk Management function will be responsible for the implementation of risk management within BSA, and for responding to and on significant risks that may emerge from time to time and is responsible for all risk management activities within BSA. The Risk Management function has the mandate to:

- Define BSA's risk appetite in a manner that is consistent with our overall business strategies;
- Draft risk policies, procedures and methodologies that are consistent with the Company's risk appetite;
- Manage the portfolio of risks throughout the organization;
- Ensure that the business conducted within BSA is consistent with the risk appetite of the Company;
- Propose credit risk, market risk and operational risk limits to the Excom for approval;

- Develop and implement risk management infrastructures and systems.
- Ensure that control and support functions operate independently from the business generating functions.

BSA risk appetite statement constitutes both quantitative and qualitative parameters. Defined metrics were set to monitor capital, employee turnover and ethical behaviour, internal controls and risk governance, regulatory compliance and reputational impact. BSA strives to keep its risk exposure within its risk appetite thresholds.

The below table represents BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia risk appetite metrics for the year 2014:

Risk Metrics	Description	Targets / KRIs
Capital	Capital to be maintained in line with regulatory requirements	• Capital Ratio: Min 140% • Internal Capital Ratio: Min 120%
Employee turnover	BSA aims to retain the best human resources and to ensure that turnover is kept at the lowest possible level	• Employee turnover equal to or less than 20%
Internal controls and risk governance	BSA will ensure that adequate/sufficient controls are in place to detect errors/discrepancies in day-to-day operations, and that policies and procedures are developed. This in return will ensure that risk governance is well maintained within BSA.	• Low tolerance
Employee ethical behaviour	BSA aims to maintain the highest ethical and professional standard for its employees.	• Zero tolerance
Regulatory compliance	No regulatory compliance breaches	• Zero tolerance
Reputational impact	BSA will strive to maintain/enhance its reputation in the marketplace	• Low tolerance

4.2 Credit Risks

Credit risk is the risk that counterparties and clients fail to fulfill their obligations towards BSA. It arises from all transactions that give rise to actual, contingent or potential claims against any counterparty, obligor or borrower (which we refer to collectively as "counterparties").

BSA will mainly be exposed to credit risk when providing leverage (margin trading) for clients and/or investing with counterparties in form of placements or fixed income investments. These investments will expose BSA to the following credit risks:

- Default risk is the risk that counterparties fail to meet contractual payment obligations.

- Country risk is the risk that counterparties are unable to fulfil their payment obligations as a result of government measures or country-specific economic factors.

- Settlement risk is the risk that the settlement or clearance of transactions will fail. It arises whenever the exchange of cash, securities and/or other assets is not simultaneous.

Credit risk management at BSA follows these principles:

- The approval of credit limits for counterparties and the management of individual credit exposures must fit within BSA portfolio guidelines and credit strategies, and each decision must also be justified on a risk-versus-return basis.
- The Excom has the authority to approve credit limits at BSA. The risk management function is responsible for monitoring the adherence to the credit limits and informing senior management of any material changes to credit exposures.

In order to mitigate credit risks, the use of investments in unregulated markets and OTC shall be limited and limits of such transactions shall be approved by the BOD.

Prior to setting counterparty limits, the risk management function shall conduct a pre-trade risk assessment and due diligence on proposed counterparties.

The risk management function shall continuously monitor the counterparty risk ratings and changes in market condition in order to detect potential changes in counterparty credit worthiness. This early detection of adverse changes in counterparties is used to mitigate credit risk exposures. Material changes to counterparty credit exposures shall be presented to the Excom in order to approve or take corrective action.

The credit risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties and any debtors to which authorized persons are exposed.

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia calculates the capital requirement for credit risk as stipulated by the regulatory body Capital Market Authority “CMA”.

BSA calculated capital required against the following credit exposures:

- Authorized persons and banks - deposits/receivable;
- Authorized persons and banks – bonds;
- Private equity investments/unlisted shares;
- Real estate investments;
- Holdings of listed shares;

- High risk investment funds;
- Investment funds;
- Tangible assets;
- Other assets;
- Prohibited exposure; and
- Deferred expenditure / accrued income.

4.2.1 External Ratings:

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia uses ratings from Credit ratings agencies (CRA) mentioned in the Prudential Rules.

4.2.2 Credit Quality Steps:

Credit risk forms the prominent part of the Firm's risk exposures. It arises due to the exposures in listed equity kept under available for sale investments, and investments in mutual funds. The deposits placed with banks also have some credit risk, though minimal.

4.2.3 Credit risk Exposure:

BSA has complied with CMA regulations and used the Standardized Approach in the calculation of the capital required for Credit risk. The 31-Dec-2014 numbers represents the risk positions of BSA during the period.

The major types of credit exposures are detailed in Appendix 3

4.2.4 Impairment, past due and provisions:

An impaired exposure is an outstanding sum of money owed to BSA that has not been paid, despite repeated efforts to collect. On 31St December 2014 BSA had no unsettled transactions in the trading book.

4.2.5 Risk Concentrations:

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia internally calculates a capital charge for concentration risk based on:

- Geographic concentration, and
- Real estate investments concentration.

Regional Concentration	
Local	94.08%
GCC	0.00%
Non-GCC	5.92%
	100%
Limit on Regional Concentration	
Local	100%
GCC	20%
Non-GCC	5%
Excess on Regional Concentration	
Local	0.00%
GCC	0.00%
Non-GCC	0.92%
Excess on Regional Concentration	
Local	-
GCC	-
Non-GCC	3,419
Total	**3,419**
RWA for excess funding	400%
Additional RWAs	**13,678**

Real Estate Concentration	
% of Total Assets	17.62%
Limit on Real Estate concentration	20.00%
Excess over Limit	0.00%
Excess Amount	0.00%
RWA for Excess Real Estate Exp.	414.00%
Additional RWAs	0.00%

4.2.6 Credit Risk Exposures by credit Quality:

Please refer to Appendix 4 for the details.

4.3 Credit Risk Mitigation

Collaterals are securities, cash or assets that are offered to secure a financing or a credit sales transaction. Collateral becomes subject to seizure on default. It is a form of security to the financier/seller in case the purchaser fails to pay back the finance amount. BSA does not deal in margin lending and as such has no eligible or non-eligible financial collaterals user for credit risk mitigation purposes.

BSA has controls in place to ensure that reporting and meaningful risk-reducing action take place when limits are exceeded. Some of the common ways of reducing exposures consist of: assigning transactions to other counterparties for diversification, and restructuring transactions to limit potential exposure and manage their sensitivity to market volatility. Credit risk mitigations are managed by each of the relevant business as follows:

Open ended funds

A detailed study is undertaken to verify new product feasibility and risks are assessed through a due diligence exercise. New product ideas are presented to the CEO, product commitment committee and further to the risk and compliance before being introduced to the market.

The risk limits of all equity based funds are monitored against approved benchmarks on a regular basis.

Holdings in Listed Stock

BSA's proprietary investments in stock involve meticulous fundamental analysis of stock prices and are spread across fundamentally sound, highly liquid stocks as outlined in the proprietary charter.

Exposures to Authorized Persons and Banks

BSA places deposits with highly rated banks limiting the Firm's credit risk in deposits and current account balances considerably.

In order to mitigate credit risk, BSA employs the following broad principles:

- The limits for exposures in each of the asset class is pre-established
- Every exposure to any counterparty requires approvals at the appropriate (pre-established) seniority level
- Credit ratings of the Banks where BSA places its deposits are constantly monitored.

4.4 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in on-and off-balance sheet trading book positions arising from movements in market rates or prices such as profits rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, credit spreads and/or commodity prices resulting in a loss to earnings and capital.

4.4.1 Market Risk Management

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia calculates the capital requirement for market risk as stipulated by the regulatory body "CMA**".**

BSA has a net position in USD resulting from USD denominated subordinated loan that is mostly invested in non-USD denominated investments that BSA has from its Parent Bank BLOM Bank Lebanon. This net position is expected to change in line with the settlement of the subordinated loan.

4.4.1 Market Risk – Capital

Market Risk Capital requirement is as indicated below:

Risk	Capital Required
Excess exposure risks	-
Settlement risks and counterparty risks	-
Foreign exchange rate risks	1,140
Commodities risks.	-
Total Market Risk Exposures	1,140

4.6 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, this will include legal risks covering, but not limited to, exposure to fines, penalties, or punitive damages resulting from supervisory actions, as well as private settlements.

4.6.1 Operational Risk Management

BLOMINVEST Saudi Arabia calculates the capital requirement for operational risk as stipulated by the regulatory body "CMA".

Operational risk charge is based on the highest capital charge of the two following approaches:

- Overhead expenses,
- Basic Indicator Approach as per Basel II.

4.6.2 Operational Risk Mitigation

The Firm maintains a risk register which follows a structured method to identify and mitigate risk. The high level steps involved in the creation of the risk register are identification, quantification and mapping of risks.

BSA has taken a Professional Indemnity Insurance policy (PII) from a reputed insurance company, which insures the Firm for a reasonable sum.

The Firm has in place a documented Business Continuity Planning (BCP), which comes under the oversight of the Risk Management Department and serves to ensure that the Firm has in place resources to manage unexpected crises and ensure continued effective operations.

4.6.3 Operational Risk Capital Charge

SAR' 000

Approach 1	YEAR	Gross Income	Average Income	Risk Capital Charge (%)	Capital Requirement
Basic Indicator Approach (BIA)	2011	8,812	25,417	15%	3,813
	2012	17,692			
	2013	49,748			
Approach2	**YEAR**	**Expenses**	**Risk Capital Charge (%)**		**Capital Requirement**
Expenditure Based Approach	2013	19,482		25%	4,871
Capital requirement For Operational Risk					4,871

4.7 Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the volatility in the economic value of, or in the income derived from, BSA's positions due to inability to meet obligations out of readily available liquid resources or to execute a transaction in the market at the prevailing prices. Such an inability may force BSA to borrow at unattractive conditions or to liquidate assets at unattractive prices when it would be better to avoid such liquidations. It is the risk to the earnings and capital arising from potential inability to meet obligations when they are due without incurring unacceptable losses.

The main objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that BSA can always meet its payment obligations punctually and in full.

4.7.1 Liquidity Risk Management:

The risk management function shall ensure that limits compliance is continuous monitored and that BSA maintains sufficient liquidity in order to meet on and off balance sheet obligations.

Liquidity risk management is a key function and integral part of the asset and liabilities management process. Liquidity refers to the condition where the financial institution has ability to fund on an on-going basis, any decreases in its liabilities or increases in its assets by either obtaining new liabilities or selling or leveraging on existing assets.

Additional capital allocation for liquidity risks do not serve as a cushion in times of liquidity crises.
BSA pursues a policy of high levels of liquidity through active and prudent management of assets and liabilities.

BSA monitors the following for a better management of liquidity risk:

- Cash inflows and outflows (cash management)
- Expected liabilities from BSA contracts and agreements
- Maturity date for any of BSA's loans, in case they existed
- Placement of excess cash in Murabaha or money market fund with a view of gaining income and preserving capital. In case BSA's Executive Committee decided to enter into an unexpected deal, the units' redemption of Murabaha or money market fund takes four business days indicating the liquidity and security of such investments.

4.7.2 Stress Testing and Capital Planning

Stress testing is an integral part of BSA's risk management systems and is used to evaluate the potential vulnerability to some unlikely but plausible events or movements in financial variables.
BSA will stress relevant parameters at three levels of increasing adversity –mild, medium, and severe – with reference to the normal situation and estimate the financial resources needed by it under each of the circumstances to:

- Meet the risk as it arises and for mitigating the impact of manifestation of that risk;
- Meet the liabilities as they fall due; and
- Meet the regulatory and risk appetite limits.

BSA has built-in two types of stress testing in its ICAAP model, namely Individual and Overall.
Under individual stress testing, BSA assesses the effect of a particular stress event in isolation (without taking other stress events into consideration).
Under overall stress testing, BSA assumes an economic downturn situation which impacts several factors at the same time.
Under both, individual and overall, three levels of severity are assumed (mild, medium and severe).

BSA has assumed that all the relevant stress events take place as of 31 December 2014.
Any breaches resulting from the stress test are rectified through appropriate and feasible remedial management actions.

4.7.3. Risk Measures and Ratios:

A monthly analysis of the residual maturity profile of BSA's assets and liabilities has been conducted segregating them in different maturity buckets.

S.NO	Particulars	Values	Inference
1	Current Ratio (Current Assets/Current liab)	11.95	This reflects the cushion/comfort level of current assets in meeting Firm's short-term payment liabilities
2	Cumulative Gap as a % of total liabilities (excluding equity)	1559%	This reflects that the Company has no significant short term liabilities and earning assets are funded by equity.
3	Liquidity Coverage Ratio	4055%	Liquidity coverage ratio is calculated by dividing high quality liquid assets by short term obligations. A liquidity coverage ratio of greater than 100% is considered satisfactory. LCR reflects that the Company has sufficient high quality liquid assets to cover the net cash outflows over next 90 days.

Appendix 1: Illustrative Disclosure on Capital Base

Capital Base	SAR '000
Tier-1 capital	
Paid-up capital	245,000
Audited retained earnings	14,603
Share premium	-
Reserves (other than revaluation reserves)	14,603
Tier-1 capital contribution	-
Deductions from Tier-1 capital	(153)
Total Tier-1 capital	**261,603**
Tier-2 capital	
Subordinated loans	51,500
Cumulative preference shares	-
Revaluation reserves	4,618
Other deductions from Tier-2 (-)	-
Deduction to meet Tier-2 capital limit (-)	-
Total Tier-2 capital	**56,118**
TOTAL CAPITAL BASE	**317,721**

Appendix 2: Illustrative Disclosure on Capital Adequacy

Exposure Class	Exposures before CRM SAR '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	130,068		130,068	33,666	4,713
Corporates	-		-	-	-
Retail	-		-	-	-
Investments	219,629		219,629	440,302	61,642
Securitisation	-		-	-	-
Margin Financing	-		-	-	-
Other Assets	32,218		32,218	94,195	13,187
Total On-Balance sheet Exposures	381,915		381,915	568,163	79,542
Off-balance Sheet Exposures	-		-	-	-
OTC/Credit Derivatives	-		-	-	-
Repurchase agreements	-		-	-	-
Securities borrowing/lending	-		-	-	-
Commitments	-		-	-	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures	-		-	-	-
Total Off-Balance sheet Exposures	-				
Total On and Off-Balance sheet Exposures	381,915		381,915	568,163	79,542
Prohibited Exposure Risk Requirement	9,151		9,151	51,612	7,226
Total Credit Risk Exposures	391,066		391,066	619,775	86,768
Market Risk	Long Position	Short Position			
Interest rate risks	-	-			-
Equity price risks	-	-			-
Risks related to investment funds	-	-			-
Securitisation/resecuritisation positions	-	-			-
Excess exposure risks	-	-			-
Settlement risks and counterparty risks	-	-			-
Foreign exchange rate risks		56,779			1,140
Commodities risks.	-	-			-
Total Market Risk Exposures	-	56,779			1,140
Operational Risk					4,871
Minimum Capital Requirements					**92,779**
Surplus/(Deficit) in capital					**224,942**
Total Capital ratio (time)					**3.42**

Appendix 3: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk's Risk Weight

Risk Weights	Exposures after netting and credit risk mitigation										
	Governments and central banks	Administrative bodies and NPO	Authorised persons and banks	Margin Financing	Corporates	Retail	Investments	Other assets	Off-balance sheet commitments	Total Exposure after netting and Credit Risk Mitigation	Total Risk Weighted Assets
0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
20%	-	-	104,559	-	-	-	-		-	104,559	20,912
50%	-	-	25,509	-	-	-	-		-	25,509	12,755
100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
150%	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,785	21,917	-	166,702	250,053
200%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
300%	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,648	2,954	-	42,602	127,806
400%	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,045		-	26,045	104,180
500%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
714% (include prohibited exposure)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,151	7,347	-	16,498	104,069
Average Risk Weight	-	-	26%	-	-	-	224%	292%	-		-
Deduction from Capital Base	-	-	4,713	-	-	-	68,868	13,187	-	86,768	-

Appendix 4: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk's Rated Exposure

Exposure Class	Long term Ratings of counterparties							
	Credit quality step	1	2	3	4	5	6	Unrated
	S&P	AAA TO AA-	A+ TO A-	BBB+ TO BBB-	BB+ TO BB-	B+ TO B-	CCC+ and below	Unrated
	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	B	C and below	Unrated
On and Off-balance-sheet Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governments and Central Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised Persons and Banks	-	25,509	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219,629
Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Margin Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	**25,509**	-	-	-	-	-	**219,629**

Exposure Class	Short term Ratings of counterparties					
	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	-	104,559	-	-	-	-
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Margin Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	-	-	-	32,218
Total	-	**104,559**	-	-	-	**32,218**

Appendix 5: Illustrative Disclosure on Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)

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	130,068	-	-	-	-	130,068
Corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	219,629	-	-	-	-	219,629
Securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Margin Financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	32,218	-	-	-	-	32,218
Total On-Balance sheet Exposures	381,915					381,915
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	-	-	-	-	-	-
*Other Off-Balance sheet Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Off-Balance sheet Exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total On and Off-Balance sheet Exposures	381,915	-	-	-	-	381,915