Pillar 3 Disclosures

30 June 2024

APS bank

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1. Introduction

This report provides an overview of the regulatory capital and risk management practices and exposures of APS Bank and its subsidiaries (hereafter 'the Group') in line with Pillar 3 of the Basel framework. Pillar 3 of the Basel framework aims to promote financial market discipline through regulatory disclosure requirements. These requirements enable market participants to access key information relating to a bank's regulatory capital and risk exposures, in order to increase transparency and confidence about a bank's exposure to risk and the overall adequacy of its regulatory capital.

The Pillar 3 disclosures within this report are prepared in line with Banking Rule BR/07/2024 - *Publication of Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements of Credit Institutions Authorised Under the Banking Act 1994* and governed by Part Eight of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) II No. 2019/876. To enhance the comparability and consistency of banks' Pillar 3 disclosures, the EBA published guidelines on disclosure requirements under Part Eight of the CRR.

This report is not subject to external audit, however, it has undergone comprehensive internal review as outlined in the Pillar 3 Disclosures Policy. This report has been reviewed by the Chief Risk Officer and approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors (hereafter referred to as 'the Board'). The Board is satisfied that the internal controls implemented around the preparation of these Additional Regulatory Disclosures are adequate and such disclosures present a fair and accurate picture of the Group's risk profile and capital position.

2. Key Risk Metrics

The Risk Department performs regular risk assessments and stress testing exercises, the results of which are presented to the Board of Directors, Risk Committee and other committees as may be required, including the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO) and the Executive Committee. The Risk Appetite Dashboard, which complements the Risk Appetite Statement, is presented to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. These reports provide insight on the Group's risk profile and benchmarks this with the Group's risk appetite and internal limits. These are presented using a RAG approach (also known as "traffic lights"). Early warning signals and excesses are escalated to the Chief Risk Officer, followed by the Risk Committee and the Board of Directors, as deemed applicable in line with the Bank's Internal Escalation Procedure, to ensure that the necessary corrective actions are implemented.

The following table summarises the Bank's key regulatory ratios, and their underlying components, for the reporting quarter and the preceding four quarters. These ratios form an integral part of the Bank's strategic planning and risk management framework.

EU KM1 - Key metrics

		Jun-24	Mar-24	Dec-23	Sep-23	Jun-23
	Available own funds (€000)					
1	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	255,959	252,515	254,504	247,029	248,482
2	Tier 1 capital	255,959	252,515	254,504	247,029	248,482
3	Total capital	360,116	356,946	358,676	301,705	303,146
	Risk-weighted exposure amounts					
4	Total risk exposure amount	1,815,708	1,774,780	1,740,983	1,619,766	1,569,429
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
5	Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.10%	14.23%	14.62%	15.25%	15.83%
6	Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.10%	14.23%	14.62%	15.25%	15.83%
7	Total capital ratio (%)	19.83%	20.11%	20.60%	18.63%	19.32%
	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
7a	Additional own funds requirements to address risks other than the risk of excessive leverage (%)	3.15%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
7b	of which: to be made up of CET1 capital (percentage points)	1.77%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
7c	of which: to be made up of Tier 1 capital (percentage points)	2.36%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
7d	Total SREP own funds requirements (%)	11.15%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%
	Combined buffer and overall capital requirement (as a percentage of risk-weighted exposure amount)					
8	Capital conservation buffer (%)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
8a	Conservation buffer due to macro-prudential or systemic risk identified at the level of a Member State (%)	-	-	-	-	-
9	Institution specific countercyclical capital buffer (%)	0.11%	0.09%	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
9a	Systemic risk buffer (%)	0.51%	0.50%	0.33%	-	-
10	Global Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	-	-	-	-	-
10a	Other Systemically Important Institution buffer (%)	0.375%	0.375%	0.250%	0.250%	0.250%
11	Combined buffer requirement (%)	3.50%	3.47%	3.14%	3.15%	2.80%
11a	Overall capital requirements (%)	14.65%	15.47%	15.14%	15.15%	14.80%
12	CET1 available after meeting the total SREP own funds requirements (%)	5.73%	5.23%	5.62%	6.25%	8.67%
	Leverage ratio					
13	Total exposure measure	3,891,007	3,843,430	3,780,199	3,615,963	3,590,998
14	Leverage ratio (%)	6.58%	6.57%	6.73%	6.83%	6.92%
	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					

14c	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Leverage ratio buffer and overall leverage ratio requirement (as a percentage of total exposure measure)					
14e	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) (Weighted value -average)	448,994	497,744	485,699	513,121	594,779
16a	Cash outflows - Total weighted value	373,042	429,423	418,833	425,100	408,111
16b	Cash inflows - Total weighted value	67,669	76,095	72,354	40,864	35,033
16	Total net cash outflows (adj. value)	305,373	353,328	346,478	384,237	373,077
17	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	147.03%	140.87%	140.18%	133.54%	159.43%
	Net Stable Funding Ratio					
18	Total available stable funding	3,257,273	3,139,617	3,069,798	2,934,761	2,871,521
19	Total required stable funding	2,410,271	2,370,440	2,337,458	2,196,796	2,098,579
20	NSFR ratio (%)	135.14%	132.45%	131.33%	133.59%	136.83%

3. Capital Management

The Group continuously aims at building and sustaining a strong capital base and at applying it efficiently throughout its activities to reach its strategic objectives, optimise shareholder value whilst ensuring the sustainability of its business model and risk profile. A strong and prudent capital base is one of the pillars of the Group's business model and maintaining adequate capital ratios will continue being key to enable the Group to steer through the currently challenging economic conditions.

Capital planning is a crucial pillar of the Group's business planning process. The Group examines both the current and future capital requirements in line with its Risk Appetite and strategic business objectives, in order to establish its near and long-term capital needs, capital expenditures required for the foreseeable future, target capital levels and potential sources of capital. Capital planning is the responsibility of the ALCO.

As an integral part of the Group's business planning process, the Risk Department performs a detailed analysis of the capital requirements over the medium- and long-term, which are part of the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). This involves compiling scenario analysis and stress testing exercises to evaluate the impact of the Bank's strategic growth on its risk profile, whilst also taking into consideration regulatory requirements. The impact of business objectives on the Group's risk profile is also evaluated as part of the annual budgeting process.

3.1. Capital Instruments

The Bank's capital is composed of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) and Tier 2 capital instruments, as defined by the CRR. CET 1 capital is the highest quality capital and, therefore, the most effective in absorbing losses. The Bank's capital is mainly composed of CET 1 capital, which primarily consists of ordinary share capital and retained earnings. In June 2022 the Bank issued its first equity public offering amounting to €65.8 million, hence strengthening further its capital position. Further information on the share capital composition is provided in Note 47.5 to the 2023 Financial Statements.

In November 2020, the Bank joined the list of issuers on the Malta Stock Exchange for the first time with the listing of the €55 million 3.25% APS Bank plc Unsecured Subordinated Bonds 2025-2030. In November 2023, the Bank announced the issuance of €50 million 5.80% Unsecured Subordinated Bonds 2028-2033 The subordinated bonds qualify as Tier 2 Capital, which ranks after the claims of all depositors (including financial institutions) and all other creditors.

Further information on the main features and terms and conditions of the Bank's capital instruments is provided in Note 47.5 appended to the 2023 Financial Statements which are available on the Bank's website.

3.2. Capital Requirements

In accordance with the CRR, the Bank calculates its capital requirements for Pillar 1 risks using the following approaches:

- The Standardised Approach for the purposes of calculating its risk-weighted exposure to credit risk. The minimum regulatory capital allocation to credit risk is calculated at 8% of the credit risk-weighted exposures.
- The Standardised Approach for the purposes of calculating its risk-weighted exposure to foreign exchange risk. The capital allocation for foreign exchange risk is therefore equal to 4% of the matched position for closely correlated currencies, while a capital allocation of 8% of the position is applied for non-closely correlated currencies.
- The Basic Indicator Approach for the purposes of calculating its risk-weighted exposure to operational risk. Under this approach, a 15% capital charge is applied on the average operating income for the previous three financial years.

The following table discloses the Bank's risk weighted assets and capital requirements as at 30 June 2024 for each exposure class in line with the CRR, and the respective Pillar 1 capital requirement based on the methods outlined above. The difference between the capital requirement of the Group and the Bank is immaterial.

EU OV1 – Overview of total risk exposure amounts

		RWA		Minimum Capital requirements
		Jun-24 €000	Mar-24 €000	Jun-24 €000
1	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	1,680,758	1,639,784	134,461
2	*Of which: standardised approach*	*1,680,758*	*1,639,784*	*134,461*
	Central government or central banks	*10,189*	*9,288*	*815*
	Multilateral development banks	*2,059*	*2,045*	*165*
	Institutions	*35,814*	38,368	*2,865*
	Corporates	*494,547*	488,697	*39,564*
	Retail	*45,576*	42,461	*3,646*
	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	*811,101*	784,696	*64,888*
	Exposures in default	*37,179*	39,229	*2,974*
	Items associated with particular high risk	*92,767*	89,895	*7,421*
	Covered bonds	*1,592*	1,589	*127*
	Claims in the form of CIU	*31,041*	29,833	*2,483*
	Equity exposures	*320*	318	*26*
	Other Assets	*118,573*	113,764	*9,486*
19	Market risk	32	78	3
20	*Of which: standardised approach*	*32*	*78*	*3*
23	Operational risk	134,918	134,918	10,793
24	*Of which basic indicator approach*	*134,918*	*134,918*	*10,793*
29	Total	1,815,708	1,774,780	145,257

The Bank is required to meet a total SREP capital requirement (TSCR) of 11.15%, consisting of 8.0% minimum Pillar 1 requirement and a 3.15% Pillar 2 requirement (P2R)[1]. In line with the Capital Requirement Directive (CRD V), Banks may partially use capital instruments that do not qualify as Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, for example Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 instruments, to meet the P2R.

Banking Rule BR/15/2022 – *Capital Buffers of Credit Institutions Authorised Under Banking Act 1994* requires institutions to maintain capital buffers over and above the Pillar 1 requirements. In accordance with this Rule, the Bank maintains a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB), a Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB), an Other-Systemically Important Institutions (O-SII) buffer and Systemic Risk Buffer (sSyRB). The latter was implemented by the Central Bank of Malta (CBM) in 2023 on all domestic Residential Real Estate ("RRE") mortgages to natural persons applicable to all credit institutions in Malta. The sSyRB was phased-in, with a rate of 1% on domestic mortgages effective as from end September 2023 and 1.5% as from end March 2024. The capital buffers (collectively referred to as the Combined Buffer Requirement) are to be met from Common Equity Tier 1 capital and, if the minimum buffer requirements are breached, the Group might be subject to capital distribution constraints. Further information on the Bank's capital buffer requirements is provided in tables 'EU CC1' and 'EU CCyB1' below.

As at 30 June 2024, the Bank's Tier 1 and Total Capital Ratios stood at 14.10% and 19.83%, respectively, thereby above the respective applicable regulatory minima.

[1] Further information on the capital requirements is included in Section 4.1, table EU KM1

EU CC1 - Composition of regulatory own funds

		€000
1	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	147,403
2	Retained earnings	11,955
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	7,507
EU-3a	Funds for general banking risk	-
EU-5a	Independently reviewed interim profits net of any foreseeable charge or dividend	3,775
6	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital before regulatory adjustments	270,640
7	Additional value adjustments (negative amount)	(216)
8	Intangible assets (net of related tax liability) (negative amount)	(13,966)
27a	Other regulatory adjustments	(499)
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	(14,681)
29	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	255,959
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-
44	Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	-
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)	255,959
46	Capital instruments and the related share premium accounts	104,157
51	Tier 2 (T2) capital before regulatory adjustments	104,157
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 (T2) capital	-
58	Tier 2 (T2) capital	104,157
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)	360,116
60	Total risk exposure amount	1,815,708
61	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	14.10%
62	Tier 1 capital	14.10%
63	Total capital	19.83%
64	Institution CET1 overall capital requirements	9.77%
65	*of which: capital conservation buffer requirement*	*2.50%*
66	*of which: countercyclical capital buffer requirement*	*0.11%*
67	*of which: systemic risk buffer requirement*	*0.51%*
EU-67a	*of which: Global Systemically Important Institution (G-SII) or Other Systemically Important Institution (O-SII) buffer requirement*	*0.375%*
EU-67b	*of which: additional own funds requirements to address the risks other than the risk of excessive leverage*	*6.27%*
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (as a percentage of risk exposure amount) available after meeting the minimum capital requirements	5.73%

The following table provides a reconciliation of regulatory own funds to the statement of financial position within the audited financial statements.

EU CC2 - reconciliation of regulatory own funds to balance sheet in the audited financial statements

		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
		€000	€000
Assets			
1	Intangible Assets	19,235	(13,965)
2	Prudent Valuation adjustment	-	(216)
3	NPE insufficient coverage	-	(499)
	Total Assets	19,235	(14,680)
Liabilities			
1	Debt securities in issue	104,157	104,157
	Total Liabilities	104,157	104,157
Shareholders' Equity			
1	Share Capital	94,902	94,902
2	Share Premium	52,502	52,502
3	Revaluation Reserve (and other reserves)	7,507	7,507
5	Retained Earnings	125,019	115,731
	Total Shareholders' Equity	279,928	270,640

The following table shows the CCyB, which is calculated as the weighted average of the buffers in effect in the jurisdictions to which the Bank has a credit exposure. The following table discloses the geographical distribution of the Bank's credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the institution-specific CCyB and the amount of the institution specific CCyB.

EU CCyB1 - Geographical distribution of credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the counter-cyclical buffer

Country	Exposure value under the standardised approach	Total exposure value	Own Funds Requirement	Risk-weighted exposure amounts	Own fund requirement s weights	Counter-cyclical buffer rate
	€000	€000	€000	€000	%	%
Bulgaria	3,513	3,513	281	3,513	0.09	2.00
Czech Republic	256	256	21	256	0.01	1.75
Denmark	3,484	3,484	279	3,484	0.09	2.50
Luxembourg	29,840	29,840	2,387	29,840	0.77	0.50
Macedonia	122	122	10	122	0.00	0.75
Norway	71	71	6	71	0.00	2.50
Romania	13,837	13,837	1,107	13,837	0.36	1.00
Slovakia	2,727	2,727	218	2,727	0.07	1.50
United Kingdom	37,704	37,704	3,015	37,704	0.97	2.00
Croatia	2,534	2,534	203	2,534	0.07	1.50
France	69,593	69,593	5,567	69,593	1.79	1.00
Germany	92,048	92,048	7,364	92,048	2.37	0.75
Ireland	6,485	6,485	519	6,485	0.17	1.50
Netherlands	37,776	37,776	3,022	37,776	0.97	2.00
Australia	9,032	9,032	723	9,032	0.23	1.00
Cyprus	2,497	2,497	200	2,497	0.06	1.00
Lithuania	1,167	1,167	93	1,167	0.03	1.00
Sweden	166	166	13	166	0.00	2.00
Slovenia	2,521	2,521	202	2,521	0.06	0.50

Belgium	12,276	12,276	982	12,276	0.32	0.50
Other Countries[2]	3,563,359	3,575,635	285,069	3,563,359		
Total	3,891,007	3,891,007	311,231	3,891,007		

EU CCyB2 - Amount of institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer

Total Risk Exposure Amount (€000)	1,815,708
Institution Specific Countercyclical Buffer Rate	0.11%
Institution Specific Countercyclical Buffer Requirement (€000)	2,001

4. Leverage

The Leverage Ratio measures the relationship between the Bank's Tier 1 Capital and its on- and off-balance sheet exposures. Under the CRR, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum Leverage Ratio of 3%.

The Board approves the Bank's Leverage Risk Policy, the purpose of which is to set forth a framework for comprehensively identifying, managing, monitoring and reporting on leverage and the risk of excessive leverage. The Bank's leverage ratio is regularly reported to and monitored by the Executive Management, Risk Committee and Board. As at 30 June 2024 the Bank's leverage ratio stood at 6.58% (Mar-24: 6.57%). During the second quarter of 2024, the Bank's leverage ratio remained well above the regulatory minimum requirement of 3% and within the risk appetite set by the Board.

EU LR1 - LRSum: Summary reconciliation of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposures

		€000
1	Total assets as per published financial statements	3,760,969
10	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	144,003
12	Other adjustments	(13,965)
13	Total exposure measure	3,891,007

EU LR2 - LRCom: Leverage ratio common disclosure

		€000
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	3,760,969
6	Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(13,965)
7	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	3,747,004
19	Off-balance sheet exposures at gross notional amount	1,107,807
20	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(963,803)
22	Total off-balance sheet exposures	144,004
23	Tier 1 capital	255,959
24	Total Exposures	3,891,007
25	Leverage Ratio	6.58%
26	Regulatory minimum leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%
EU-26a	Additional own funds requirements to address the risk of excessive leverage (%)	0.00%
EU-26b	*of which: to be made up of CET1 capital*	*0.00%*
27	Leverage ratio buffer requirement (%)	0.00%
EU-27a	Overall leverage ratio requirement (%)	3.00%
30	Total exposure measure (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	3,891,007
30a	Total exposure measure (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after	3,891,007

[2] This category represents exposures to countries where the CCyB is set at 0% as at reporting date.

	adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	
31	Leverage ratio (including the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	6.58%
31a	Leverage ratio (excluding the impact of any applicable temporary exemption of central bank reserves) incorporating mean values from row 28 of gross SFT assets (after adjustment for sale accounting transactions and netted of amounts of associated cash payables and cash receivables)	6.58%

EU LR3 - LRSpl: Split-up of on balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives, SFTs and exempted exposures)

		€000
EU-1	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs), of which:	3,760,969
EU-2	Trading book exposures	0
EU-3	Banking book exposures, of which:	3,760,969
EU-4	Covered bonds	15,918
EU-5	Exposures treated as sovereigns	310,952
EU-6	Exposures to regional governments, MDBs, international organisations and PSE NOT treated as sovereigns	39,941
EU-7	Institutions	103,380
EU-8	Secured by mortgages of immovable properties	1,960,461
EU-9	Retail exposures	63,597
EU-10	Corporate exposures	828,894
EU-11	Exposures in default	33,064
EU-12	Other exposures	404,764

5. Credit Risk

Credit Risk is the possibility that a borrower or counterparty fails to meet the respective obligations in accordance with, or performing according to, agreed terms. Alternatively, losses may result from reduction in asset value arising from actual or perceived deterioration in credit quality. The Bank's exposure to credit risk is diversified by maximum single exposure, by sector, by geography, by tenor and by product, through its engagement in Retail Lending, Commercial Lending, Trade Finance and selected participations in Syndicated Lending. In view of the nature of its business, the Bank's financial assets are inherently and predominantly subject to credit risk. Thus, Management has put in place internal control systems to evaluate, approve and monitor credit risks relating to both the investments and the lending portfolios.

The Bank has a detailed Credit Risk Policy in support of its Credit Risk Appetite, which lays down the principles for the management of credit risk within each business area mentioned above.

The following sections provide a brief outline of the main elements of the Bank's credit risk management framework.

Credit Quality

The following table provides an overview of the gross carrying amount, related accumulated impairments, and collateral and financial guarantees received for performing and non-performing exposures classified by counterparty sector. Furthermore, table ‘EU CR1-A’ classifies the exposures (net values) by residual maturity.

EU CR1 - Performing and non-performing exposures and related provisions.

		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount						Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions							Collateral and financial guarantees received	
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures			Performing exposures – accumulated impairment and provisions			Non-performing exposures – accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions			Accumulated partial write-off	On performing exposures	On non-performing exposures
			Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3		Of which stage 1	Of which stage 2		Of which stage 2	Of which stage 3			
		€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
010	Loans and advances	2,990,262	2,922,446	67,816	58,771	-	58,771	(2,641)	(1,677)	(964)	(21,623)	-	(21,623)	(24,263)	14,325	-
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	1,823	1,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	*Credit institutions*	40,242	40,242	-	-	-	-	(41)	(41)	-	-	-	-	(41)	-	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	138,188	130,437	7,751	3,439	-	3,439	(315)	(315)	-	(695)	-	(695)	(1,010)	-	-
060	*Non-financial corporations*	744,332	692,561	51,771	41,918	-	41,918	(1,662)	(786)	(876)	(16,082)	-	(16,082)	(17,743)	3,431	-
070	*Of which SMEs*	612,604	581,687	30,917	31,455	-	31,455	(539)	(398)	(141)	(13,023)	-	(13,023)	(13,562)	3,431	-
080	*Households*	2,065,677	2,057,383	8,294	13,414	-	13,414	(623)	(535)	(88)	(4,846)	-	(4,846)	(5,469)	10,894	-
090	Debt Securities	415,642	415,642	-	-	-	-	(159)	(159)	-	-	-	-	(159)	-	-
100	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	*General governments*	302,337	302,337	-	-	-	-	(82)	(82)	-	-	-	-	(82)	-	-
120	*Credit institutions*	41,550	41,550	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-
130	*Other financial corporations*	42,958	42,958	-	-	-	-	(61)	(61)	-	-	-	-	(61)	-	-

140	*Non-financial corporations*	28,797	28,797	-	-	-	-	(13)	(13)	-	-	-	-	(13)	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	1,107,618	1,103,130	4,488	189	-	189	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
160	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	*General governments*	5,005	5,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	*Credit institutions*	952	952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	*Other financial corporations*	102,840	101,717	1,123	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
200	*Non-financial corporations*	304,630	302,716	1,914	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
210	*Households*	694,191	692,740	1,451	169	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
220	**Total**	4,513,522	4,441,218	72,304	58,960	-	58,960	(2,800)	(1,836)	(964)	(21,623)	-	(21,623)	(24,422)	14,325	-

EU CR1-A – Maturity of exposures

		On-demand	<= 1 year	>1 year< = 5 years	> 5 years	Total
		€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
010	Loans and advances	123,497	84,519	291,884	2,527,140	3,027,040
020	Debt Securities	13,966	206,718	144,071	48,814	413,569
030	Total	137,463	291,237	435,955	2,575,954	3,440,609

The following table shows the changes in the Bank's stock of defaulted loans during the six months ending 30 June 2024. None of the Bank's holdings of debt securities defaulted during this period.

EU CR2 - Changes in the stock of non-performing loans and advances

		Gross carrying amount
		€000
010	Initial stock of non-performing loans and advances	65,770
020	Inflows to non-performing portfolios	12,697
030	Outflows from non-performing portfolios, of which:	(19,696)
040	*Outflows due to write-offs*	(23)
050	*Outflows from non-performing portfolios due to other situations*	(19,673)
060	Final stock of non-performing loans and advances	58,771

The Bank renegotiates loans and advances to customers in financial difficulties (referred to as 'forbearance') to maximise collection opportunities and minimise the risk of default. The table below shows the gross carrying amount of forborne exposures and the related accumulated impairment, provisions, accumulated change in fair value due to credit risk, and collateral and financial guarantees received (as per Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014).

EU CQ1 - Credit quality of forborne exposures

		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount of exposures with forbearance measures				Accumulated impairment, accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk and provisions		Collateral received and financial guarantees received on forborne exposures	
		Performing forborne	Non-performing forborne	Of which defaulted	Of which impaired	On performing forborne exposures	On non-performing forborne exposures		Of which collateral and financial guarantees received on non-performing exposures with forbearance measures
		€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	6,221	12,532	-	12,532	(50)	(5,379)	16,784	5,528
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	*Credit institutions*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
060	*Non-financial corporations*	4,500	10,791	-	10,791	(50)	(4,084)	14,253	5,084
070	*Households*	1,721	1,741	-	1,741	-	(1,295)	2,531	444
080	Debt Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
090	*Loan commitments given*	14	-						14
010	Total	6,235	12,532	-	12,532	(50)	(5,379)	16,784	5,528

The table below shows the credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days (as per Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 680/2014).

EU CQ3 - Credit quality of performing and non-performing exposures by past due days

		Gross carrying amount/nominal amount											
		Performing exposures			Non-performing exposures								
			Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days	Past due > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Unlikely to pay that are not past due or are past due ≤ 90 days	Past due > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Past due > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Past due > 1 year ≤ 2 years	Past due > 2 years ≤ 5 years	Past due > 5 years ≤ 7 years	Past due > 7 years	Of which defaulted
		€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
005	Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	163,671	163,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
010	Loans and advances	2,990,262	2,922,446	67,816	58,771	16,467	479	1,427	5,747	3,611	14,384	16,656	-
020	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
030	*General governments*	1,823	1,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
040	*Credit institutions*	40,242	40,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	*Other financial corporations*	138,188	130,437	7,751	3,439	-	-	-	2	99	2	3,336	-
060	*Non-financial corporations*	744,332	692,561	51,771	41,918	11,850	13	528	4,560	2,364	12,846	9,757	-
070	*Of which SMEs*	612,604	581,687	30,917	31,455	1,387	13	528	4,560	2,364	12,846	9,757	-
080	*Households*	2,065,677	2,057,383	8,294	13,414	4,617	466	899	1,185	1,148	1,536	3,563	-
090	Debt securities	415,642	415,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	*Central banks*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	*General governments*	302,337	302,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120	*Credit institutions*	41,550	41,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130	*Other financial corporations*	42,958	42,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	*Non-financial corporations*	28,797	28,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
150	Off-balance-sheet exposures	1,107,618			189								189

160	*Central banks*	-			-								-
170	*General governments*	5,005			-								-
180	*Credit institutions*	952			-								-
190	*Other financial corporations*	102,840			1								1
200	*Non-financial corporations*	304,630			19								19
210	*Households*	694,191			169								169
220	*Total*	4,677,193	3,501,759	67,816	58,960	16,467	479	1,427	5,747	3,611	14,384	16,656	189

The table below shows the geographical distribution of the Bank's non-performing exposures. Exposures to countries other than Malta are considered to be material where these are equal to, or higher than, 10% of the Bank's total exposures (both domestic and non-domestic). Exposures to countries other than Malta, represent 12% of the Bank's total exposures, with the top three exposures being Germany, France and United Kingdom.

EU CQ4: Quality of non-performing exposures by geography

		Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days				Accumulated impairment	Provisions on off-balance-sheet commitments and financial guarantees given	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing		Of which subject to impairment			
				Of which defaulted				
		€000	€000	€000		€000	€000	€000
010	On-balance-sheet exposures	3,464,675	58,771	-	3,464,675	(24,422)		-
020	*Malta*	2,936,466	48,308	-	2,936,466	(20,062)		-
030	*Other countries*	528,209	10,463	-	528,209	(4,360)		-
040	Off-balance-sheet exposures	1,107,807	189	189			-	
050	*Malta*	1,105,502	189	189			-	
060	*Other countries*	2,305	-	-			-	
070	Total	4,572,482	58,960	189	3,464,675	(24,422)	-	-

EU CQ5: Credit quality of loans and advances to non-financial corporations by industry

		Not past due or past due ≤ 30 days			Accumulated impairment	Accumulated negative changes in fair value due to credit risk on non-performing exposures
			Of which non-performing	Of which loans and advances subject to impairment		
		€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
010	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	52,164			(99)	-
020	Mining and quarrying	-			-	-
030	Manufacturing	96,245			(3,461)	-
040	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6,276			(15)	-
050	Water supply	1,675			(1)	-
060	Construction	101,991			(6,427)	-
070	Wholesale and retail trade	61,040			(951)	-
080	Transport and storage	23,305			(42)	-
090	Accommodation and food service activities	125,684			(13)	-
100	Information and communication	9,713			(13)	-
110	Financial and insurance activities	-			-	-
120	Real estate activities	233,980			(5,825)	-
130	Professional, scientific and technical activities	32,993			(200)	-
140	Administrative and support service activities	16,090			(16)	-
150	Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	-			-	-
160	Education	28			-	-
170	Human health services and social work activities	22,633			(205)	-
180	Arts, entertainment and recreation	508			-	-
190	Other services	1,924			(476)	-
200	Total	786,249			(17,744)	-

The table below shows the collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes. It is the Bank's policy to dispose of repossessed properties in an orderly fashion. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. In general, the Bank does not occupy repossessed properties for business use. No new properties have been repossessed during the six months ending 30 June 2024.

EU CQ7 - Collateral obtained by taking possession and execution processes

		Collateral obtained by taking possession	
		Value at initial recognition	Accumulated negative changes
		€000	€000
010	Property, plant and equipment (PP&E)	-	-
020	Other than PP&E	1,331	-
030	*Residential immovable property*	*331*	-
040	*Commercial immovable property*	*1,000*	-
050	*Movable property*	-	-
060	*Equity and debt instruments*	-	-
070	*Other collateral*	-	-
080	Total	1,331	-

Credit Risk Mitigation

The Bank generally takes collateral against its loans and advances portfolio, most of which consists of tangible assets. These are taken by the Bank as a fall-back, hence acting as a secondary source of repayment should the primary source of repayment fail. The security provided does not form the main basis of the lending decision. The Bank has to be satisfied, amongst other things, that the primary source of repayment will be reliable and robust. In this spirit, the taking of collateral is neither considered a substitute for a comprehensive assessment of the credit application and the corresponding borrower or counterparty, nor can it compensate for insufficient information or deficient primary source of repayment. The Credit Risk Policy of the Bank stipulates inter alia the types of collateral and valuations to be carried out on them.

Other collateral, which is not tangible, is sought to ensure that the borrowing customer will abide by the terms and conditions of sanction, thereby reducing the default risk associated with the borrowing customer. The value and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty.

The table below shows the amount of the Bank's on-balance sheet exposure value (Net) as at 30 June 2024 that is unsecured and the amount that is covered by eligible collateral in line with the CRR:

EU CR3 - CRM techniques – Overview: Disclosure of the use of credit risk mitigation techniques

		Exposures unsecured: carrying amount	Secured Carrying Amount			
				Of which: Secured by Collateral	Of which: Secured by financial guarantees	Of which: Secured by credit derivatives
		€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
1	Loans and advances[3]	684,096	2,504,310	2,489,984	14,325	-
2	Debt securities	415,483	-	-	-	
3	**Total**	**1,099,579**	**2,504,310**	**2,489,984**	**14,325**	-
4	*Of which non-Performing*	*10,660*	*26,488*	*26,488*	-	-
EU-5	*Of which defaulted*	*10,660*	*26,488*			

[3] This includes balances held with the Central Bank of Malta and loans to banks and customers.

Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances depends on the nature of the instrument. Debt securities are generally unsecured, with the exception of covered bonds which are typically secured by residential mortgages.

The table below shows the on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures before and after the application of the credit risk mitigation (CRM) and credit conversion factors (CCF) in accordance with the CRR. The risk weighted amount for each exposure class is also presented below. The Group applies the standardised approach for the purposes of calculating the risk weighted exposure amounts for credit risk in accordance with Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 of the CRR.

EU CR4 - Standardised approach – Credit risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects

		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
		On-balance sheet amount €000	Off-balance sheet amount €000	On-balance sheet amount €000	Off-balance sheet amount €000	RWA €000	RWA Density %
1	Central governments or central banks	414,058	8,370	310,952	-	10,189	3
4	Multilateral development banks	39,941	-	39,941	-	2,059	5
6	Institutions	93,482	-	103,380	-	35,814	35
7	Corporates	828,793	408,525	828,893	25,098	494,547	58
8	Retail	63,597	58,986	63,597	4,556	45,576	67
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	1,960,461	631,926	1,960,461	114,349	811,101	39
10	Exposures in default	33,064	-	33,064	-	37,179	112
11	Higher-risk categories	61,845	-	61,845	-	92,767	150
12	Covered bonds	15,918	-	15,918	-	1,592	10
14	Claims in CIU	51,688	-	51,688	-	31,041	60
15	Equity	10,318	-	320	-	320	100
16	Other assets	173,839	-	276,945	-	118,573	43
17	Total	3,747,004	1,107,807	3,747,003	144,004	1,680,758	

The table below presents a breakdown of credit risk exposures under the standardised approach by exposure class and risk weight. The risk weights correspond to the relative riskiness attributed to the exposure according to the standardised approach outlined by the CRR. The risk weight is based on the credit quality step of each exposure as outlined in Part Three, Title II, Chapter 2 of the CRR.

To calculate the risk weighted exposure under the Standardised Approach, the Bank refers to credit assessments issued by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs), in line with the CRR. The ratings are mapped to the credit quality steps as outlined in Regulation (EU) 2016/1800 which lays down the implementing technical standards with regards to the allocation of credit assessments of ECAIs to an objective scale of credit quality steps.

EU CR5 - Standardised approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights

	Exposure Classes	Risk Weights									
		0%	10%	20%	35%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total Credit Exposure amount
		€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
1	Central governments or central banks	288,712	-	10,455	-	7,372	-	4,413	-	-	310,952
4	Multilateral development banks	29,648	-	10,293	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,941
6	Institutions	-	-	69,416	-	24,067	-	9,897	-	-	103,380
7	Corporates	-	-	20,879	30,313	529,551	-	273,248	-	-	853,991
8	Retail	-	-	-	-	-	68,153	-	-	-	68,153
9	Secured by mortgages on immovable property	-	-	-	1,856,982	8,856	208,972	-	-	-	2,074,810
10	Exposures in default	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,834	8,230	-	33,064
11	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,845	-	61,845
12	Covered bonds	-	15,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,918
14	Claims in CIU	16,781	-	1,181	-	7,262	-	25,045	1,419	-	51,688
15	Equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	320
16	Other assets	141,031	-	-	-	27,546	-	104,277	9	4,082	276,945
17	Total	476,172	15,918	112,224	1,887,295	604,654	277,125	442,034	71,503	4,082	3,891,007

6. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and prices of equities, bonds and commodities.

The Bank's exposure to market risk is limited since its trading portfolio is minimal. This is consistent with the Bank's Risk Appetite. In accordance with Article 94 of the CRR, the Bank is exempted from the trading book capital requirements.

The Bank's exposure to market risk is mainly related to:

i. Interest rate risk – the risk that the Bank's financial position and cash flow is exposed to unfavourable movements in interest rates;
ii. Foreign exchange risk – the risk that the Bank's financial position and cash flow are exposed to unfavourable movements in foreign exchange rates.

6.1. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The Bank is mainly exposed to interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB), which arises from the Bank's non-trading activities. The Bank has an Interest Rate and Credit Spread Risk Policy approved by the Board, which sets out a comprehensive risk management process that identifies, measures, monitors and controls interest rate risk exposures, whilst also ensuring appropriate oversight by Senior Management, Board-appointed committees and ultimately the Board, to confirm that this risk is consistent with the Bank's risk appetite.

On a monthly basis, the ERM Unit monitors the impact of six pre-defined shock scenarios, where the maximum change in Economic Value of Equity (EVE) is expressed as a percentage of Tier 1 Capital. In line with the EBA guidelines, the Bank's economic value must not decline by more than 15% of Tier 1 Capital. In the event that the decline in economic value exceeds the applicable threshold, the Bank is required to inform the Regulator. The potential change in the EVE under each of the six scenarios is included in Table 'EU IRRBB1'. The most unfavourable scenario, as of 30 June 2024, resulted through the 'parallel down' scenario. The potential impact under this scenario is higher when compared to June 2023 mainly due to the changes in the interest rate environment during the 12 months under review. The changes in the interest rate environment brought about changes in the repricing of the Bank's liabilities, particularly the subordinated bonds. During the first half of 2024, the resulting impact on the Bank's economic value was at all times well within the established regulatory requirement and within the Bank's risk appetite.

The interest rate scenarios are reviewed periodically by Management to ensure that these capture all plausible scenarios. As of 31 December 2023, Management added a scenario where long-term rates drop below short-term rates assuming that the market starts to price in rate cuts, resulting in an 'inverted steepener' yield curve. This scenario would result in an impact of €+5.18 million on the Bank's economic value as at 30 June 2024.

EU IRRBB1 - Interest rate risks of non-trading book activities

		Changes of the economic value of equity		Changes of the net interest income	
		Jun-24	Jun-23	Jun-24	Jun-23
		€000	€000	€000	€000
1	Parallel up	29,030	15,225	3,843	1,777
2	Parallel down	(30,555)	(14,789)	(3,843)	(1,777)
3	Steepener	(5,112)	(8,891)		
4	Flattener	10,134	11,645		
5	Short rates up	18,133	15,396		
6	Short rates down	(18,612)	(15,748)		

7. Liquidity and Funding Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank cannot meet its financial obligations as they fall due in the short term and medium term, either at all or without incurring unacceptable losses.

Funding risk is the risk that the Bank cannot meet its financial obligations as they fall due in the medium to long term, either at all or without increasing funding costs unacceptably. Funding risk can also be seen as the risk that the Bank's assets are not stably funded in the medium and long term.

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) measures the Bank's liquidity buffer to its net liquidity outflows over a 30 calendar days stress period. The Bank reports this ratio to the MFSA on a monthly basis. The Bank's LCR remained consistently above the applicable minimum requirement of 100% and stands at 147% as at 30 June 2024, from 141.5% as at 31 March 2024. The improvement in the LCR during the second quarter of 2024 is attributed to a decrease in net liquidity outflow (denominator), resulting mainly from an increase in liquid inflows.

The Bank's liquidity buffer is classified into:

- Level 1 assets (93%), which include withdrawable central bank reserves and central government assets; and
- Level 2 assets (7%), which include regional government or public sector entity assets and corporate debt securities with a credit rating of BBB- or higher.

The table overleaf discloses quantitative information on the Bank's LCR for each of the four calendar quarters, starting September 2023 and ending June 2024. The figures are calculated as the simple averages of month-end observations over the twelve months preceding the end of each quarter. The difference between the Group and the Bank's LCR is immaterial. Given that the Bank does not have another 'material currency'[4], other than the Euro, the Bank reports the LCR in the reporting currency (Euro).

[4] Banks are required to assess the LCR by material currencies. A currency is considered to be a 'material currency' if the aggregate liabilities denominated in that currency amount to, or exceed, 5% of the bank's total liabilities.

EU LIQ1 - Quantitative information of Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

		Total unweighted value (average)				Total weighted value (average)			
Quarter ending on		Jun-24 €000	Mar-24 €000	Dec-23 €000	Sep-23 €000	Jun-24 €000	Mar-24 €000	Dec-23 €000	Sep-23 €000
Number of data points used in the calculation of average		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
High-quality liquid assets									
1	Total HQLA					496,697	525,242	534,554	519,268
Cash outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1,539,654	1,506,633	1,474,751	1,429,611	113,892	108,138	106,458	103,542
3	*Stable deposits*	*1,111,081*	*1,083,710*	*1,055,447*	*1,020,315*	*59,325*	*54,185*	*52,772*	*51,016*
4	*Less Stable deposits*	*428,573*	*422,923*	*419,304*	*409,296*	*54,567*	*53,953*	*53,686*	*52,526*
5	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	466,502	475,092	489,580	497,054	251,394	265,266	277,729	276,370
6	*Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks*	*6,371*	*6,164*	*5,119*	*2,090*	1,593	*1,541*	*1,280*	*522*
7	*Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)*	*460,131*	*468,928*	*484,461*	*494,964*	249,801	*263,725*	*276,449*	*275,848*
9	Secured wholesale funding					-	-	-	-
10	Additional requirements, of which:	506,068	509,669	506,957	581,281	41,679	41,529	43,906	48,649
13	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	*506,068*	*509,669*	*506,957*	*581,281*	*41,679*	*41,529*	*43,906*	*48,649*
14	Other contractual funding obligations	3,786	3,389	2,885	2,425	3,786	3,389	2,885	2,425
15	Other contingent funding obligations	14,318	12,650	10,951	9,122	-	-	-	-
16	Total Cash Outflows					410,751	418,321	430,978	430,986
Cash Inflows									
18	Inflows from fully performing exposures	65,305	56,062	55,682	56,630	50,204	47,135	47,037	48,274
19	Other cash inflows	822	675	850	1,169	822	675	850	1,169
20	Total Cash Inflows	66,127	56,737	56,532	57,799	51,026	47,810	47,887	49,443
Total Adjusted Value									
21	Liquidity buffer					496,697	525,242	534,554	519,268
22	Total net cash outflows					359,726	370,512	383,091	381,543
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)					138.11%	141.50%	139.85%	136.34%

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) measures the amount of stable funding available to a financial institution against the required amount of stable funding. Under CRR II, institutions are required to maintain a NSFR of at least 100%. Given that the Bank does not have a 'material currency'[5], other than the Euro, the Bank reports the NSFR in the reporting currency (Euro), regardless of the actual denomination of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items. All liabilities with a residual maturity of one year or more shall be subject to a 100% ASF factor, unless otherwise specified in CRR II.

At 135.14%, the Bank's NSFR was above the regulatory minimum requirement and within the Bank's risk appetite as at 30 June 2024. This represents an increase in the ratio when compared to the previous quarter (Mar-24: 132.45%) as the amount of available stable funding (namely, own funds and deposits) increased at a higher rate than the amount of required stable funding (mainly through the growth in the loans portfolio).

[5] Banks are required to assess the NSFR by material currencies. A currency is considered to be a 'material currency' if the aggregate liabilities denominated in that currency amount to, or exceed, 5% of the bank's total liabilities.

EU LIQ2 - Net Stable Funding Ratio

		Unweighted value by residual maturity				
		No Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to <1 year	> 1 year	Weighted Value
		€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Available stable funding (ASF) Items						
1	Capital items and instruments	-	-	-	382,889	382,889
2	*Own funds*	-	-	-	382,889	382,889
4	Retail deposits		1,787,701	322,365	464,728	2,436,150
5	*Stable deposits*		*1,230,524*	*216,718*	*380,427*	*1,755,307*
6	*Less stable deposits*		*557,177*	*105,647*	*84,301*	*680,843*
7	Wholesale funding		497,976	92,490	164,309	413,598
9	*Other wholesale funding*		*497,976*	*92,490*	*164,309*	413,598
11	Other liabilities	-	19,855	5,647	21,813	24,636
13	*All other liabilities and capital instruments not included in the above categories*		*19,855*	*5,647*	*21,813*	*24,636*
14	Total available stable funding (ASF)					**3,257,273**
Required stable funding (RSF) Items						
15	Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					24,458
17	Performing loans and securities:		**102,547**	**129,778**	**2,796,393**	**2,122,539**
19	*Performing securities financing transactions with financial customer collateralised by other assets and loans and advances to financial institutions*		*76,383*	*19,131*	*128,421*	*145,624*
20	*Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, and PSEs, of which:*		*22,746*	*96,665*	*890,564*	*809,804*
21	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		*455*	*2,917*	*34,405*	*24,049*
22	*Performing residential mortgages, of which:*		*2,895*	*13,982*	*1,777,408*	*1,166,849*
23	*With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk*		*2,808*	*9,308*	*1,761,930*	*1,151,313*
24	*Other loans and securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities and trade finance on-balance sheet products*		*523*	-	-	*262*
26	Other assets:	-	**60,282**	**45,173**	**160,925**	**209,261**

27	*Physical traded commodities*					
31	*All other assets not included in the above categories*		*60,282*	*45,173*	*160,925*	*209,261*
32	Off-balance sheet items		**258**	**134,982**	**941,879**	**54,013**
33	Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)					**2,410,271**
34	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**135.14%**