CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital Management aims to safeguard Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it could continue to provide adequate returns to the shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk. For this the Bank ensures strong capital position and efficient use of capital as determined by the underlying business strategy i.e. maximizing growth on continuing basis. The Bank maintains a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The impact of the level of capital on shareholders' return is also recognised and the Bank recognises the need to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

This process is managed by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of the Bank. The objective of ALCO is to derive the most appropriate strategy in terms of the mix of assets and liabilities given its expectations of the future and the potential consequences of interest rate movement, liquidity constraints and capital adequacy and its implication on risk management policies

The Bank prepares Annual Budget and Projections outlining its future growth and direction keeping in consideration the economic and political factors in the country and region. Adequacy of capital to support the expected growth in balance sheet is also ascertained.

Stress testing of the Bank is regularly performed to ensure that the Bank remains well capitalised and able to sustain any shocks under any of the specified risk factors.

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) introduced guidelines with respect to disclosure of capital adequacy related information in the financial statements of banks vide its communication dated February 4, 2014. These guidelines are based on the requirements of Basel III which were introduced by the SBP in August 2013 for implementation by the banks in Pakistan. The SBP has specified a transitional period till 2018 for implementation of Basel III. The SBP vide its BPRD Circular No. 11 of 2014 dated November 5, 2014 has specified the disclosure requirements with respect to capital adequacy related information. The disclosures below have been prepared on the basis of the SBP's circular.

Goals of managing capital

The goals of managing capital of the Bank are as follows:

- To be an appropriately capitalised institution, considering the requirements set by the regulators of the banking markets where the Bank operates;

- Maintain strong ratings and to protect the Bank against unexpected events; and

- Availability of adequate capital at a reasonable cost so as to enable the Bank to operate adequately and provide reasonable value addition for the shareholders.

Capital Structure

Under Basel III framework, Bank's regulatory capital has been analysed into two tiers as follows:

- Tier 1 capital (going concern capital) which is sub divided into:

(a) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), which includes fully paid up capital, reserve for bonus issue, general reserves and un-appropriated profits (net of losses), etc. after deductions for investments in the equity of subsidiary companies engaged in banking and financial activities (to the extent of 50% after incorporating transitional provisions), reciprocal crossholdings and deficit on revaluation of available for sale investments and deduction for book value of intangibles.

(b) Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1), which includes instruments issued by the Bank which meet the specified criteria after regulatory deduction for investments in the equity of subsidiary companies engaged in banking and financial activities and other specified deductions.

- Tier II capital, which includes general provisions for loan losses (upto a maximum of 1.25% of credit risk weighted assets), reserves on revaluation of fixed assets after deduction of deficit on available for sale investments .

Banking operations are categorised in either the trading book or the banking book and risk weighted assets are determined according to the specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off balance sheet exposures.

Capital adequacy ratio

The capital to risk weighted assets ratio, calculated in accordance with the SBP guidelines on capital adequacy, under Basel III and Pre-Basel III treatment using Standardised Approach for Credit and Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk is presented below:

Particulars	2023	2022
	Amount	
	---------- Rupees in '000 ----------	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1): Instruments and reserves		
Fully paid-up capital / capital deposited with the SBP	11,087,033	11,087,033
Balance in share premium account	-	-
Reserve for issue of bonus shares	-	-
Discount on issue of shares	(79,042)	(79,042)
General / Statutory Reserves	4,800,111	2,591,071
Gains / (Losses) on derivatives held as Cash Flow Hedge	-	-
(Accumulated loss) / Unappropriated profits	15,995,725	10,083,032
Minority Interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued to third party by consolidated bank subsidiaries (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)	-	-
CET 1 before Regulatory Adjustments	31,803,827	23,682,094
Total regulatory adjustments applied to CET1	(3,286,886)	(4,143,071)
Common Equity Tier 1	28,516,941	19,539,023
Additional Tier 1 (AT 1) Capital		
Qualifying Additional Tier-1 capital instruments plus any related share premium		
of which:	-	-
- classified as equity	-	-
- classified as liabilities	2,850,000	2,850,000
Additional Tier-1 capital instruments issued by consolidated subsidiaries and held by third p	-	-
- of which: instrument issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-
AT1 before regulatory adjustments	2,850,000	2,850,000
Total of Regulatory Adjustment applied to AT1 capital	-	-
Additional Tier 1 capital after regulatory adjustments	2,850,000	2,850,000
Tier 1 Capital (CET1 + admissible AT1)	31,366,941	22,389,023
Tier 2 Capital		
Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments under Basel III plus any related share premium *	4,413,497	4,036,120
Capital instruments subject to phase out arrangement issued	-	-
Tier 2 capital instruments issued to third parties by consolidated subsidiaries		
- of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-
General Provisions or general reserves for loan losses-up to maximum of 1.25% of Credit Risk Weighted Assets	1,546,181	1,637,175
Revaluation Reserves (net of taxes)		
of which:		
- Revaluation reserves on fixed assets	1,420,969	1,598,971
- Unrealized gains/losses on AFS	3,206,282	1,131,296
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserves	-	-
Undisclosed/Other Reserves (if any)	-	-
T2 before regulatory adjustments	10,586,929	8,403,562
Total regulatory adjustment applied to T2 capital	-	-
Tier 2 capital (T2) after regulatory adjustments	10,586,929	8,403,562
Tier 2 capital recognized for capital adequacy	10,586,929	7,112,440
Portion of Additional Tier 1 capital recognized in Tier 2 capital	-	-
Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy	10,586,929	7,112,440
TOTAL CAPITAL (T1 + admissible T2)	41,953,870	29,501,463
Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) {for details refer Note }	176,382,144	164,612,516

* Considered as Tier II capital as per the SBP's approval vide letter no BPRD(R&P-02)/625-112/2017/4809 dated February 24,

Particulars	2023 Amount	2022 Amount
	----------- Rupees in '000 -----------	
Capital Ratios and buffers (in percentage of risk weighted assets)		
CET1 to total RWA	16.17%	11.87%
Tier-1 capital to total RWA	17.78%	13.60%
Total capital to total RWA	23.79%	17.92%
Bank specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation buffer plus any other buffer requirement) of which:	-	-
- capital conservation buffer requirement	-	-
- countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-
- D-SIB or G-SIB buffer requirement	-	-
CET1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.17%	5.87%
National minimum capital requirements prescribed by SBP		
CET1 minimum ratio	6.00%	6.00%
Tier 1 minimum ratio	7.50%	7.50%
Total capital minimum ratio	10.00%	10.00%
CCB (Consisting of CET 1 only)	1.50%	1.50%
Total Capital plus CCB	11.50%	11.50%

Particulars	2023 Amount	2022 Amount
	----- Rupees in '000 ----	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Regulatory adjustments		
Goodwill (net of related deferred tax liability)	2,611,696	2,566,798
All other intangibles (net of any associated deferred tax liability)	675,190	317,272
Shortfall of provisions against classified assets	-	-
Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those	-	-
arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
Reciprocal cross holdings in CET1 capital instruments	-	-
Cash flow hedge reserve	-	-
Investment in own shares / CET1 instruments	-	-
Securitization gain on sale	-	-
Capital shortfall of regulated subsidiaries	-	-
Deficit on account of revaluation from bank's holdings of property / AFS	-	-
Investments in the capital instruments of banking, financial and insurance	-	-
entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the	-	-
bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Significant investments in the common stocks of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets arising from temporary differences (amount	-	1,259,001
above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-
Amount exceeding 15% threshold of which:	-	-
- significant investments in the common stocks of financial entities	-	-
- deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-
National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital	-	-
Investment in TFCs of other banks exceeding the prescribed limit	-	-
Any other deduction specified by SBP	-	-
Regulatory adjustment applied to CET1 due to insufficient AT1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
Total regulatory adjustments applied to CET1	3,286,886	4,143,071

Additional Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments

	2023	2022
Investment in mutual funds exceeding the prescribed limit (SBP specific adjustment)	-	-
Investment in own AT1 capital instruments	-	-
Reciprocal cross holdings in Additional Tier 1 capital instruments	-	-
Investments in the capital instruments of banking, financial and insurance		

entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-
Significant investments in the capital instruments issued by banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-
Portion of deduction applied 50:50 to core capital and supplementary capital based on pre-Basel III treatment which, during transitional period, remain subject to deduction from tier-1 capital	-	-
Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
Total of Regulatory Adjustment applied to AT1 capital	-	-

* This column highlights items that are still subject to Pre Basel III treatment during the transitional period

Tier 2 Capital: regulatory adjustments

Portion of deduction applied 50:50 to core capital and supplementary capital based on pre-Basel III treatment which, during transitional period, remain subject to deduction from tier-2 capital	-	-	-
Reciprocal cross holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	-	-
Investment in own Tier 2 capital instrument	-	-	-
Investments in the capital instruments of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	-
Significant investments in the capital instruments issued by banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-
Amount of Regulatory Adjustment applied to T2 capital	**-**	**-**	**-**

	2023	**2022**
Risk Weighted Assets subject to pre-Basel III treatment	**----------- Rupees in '000**	**-----------**
Risk weighted assets in respect of deduction items (which during the transitional period will be risk weighted subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment)	-	-
of which: deferred tax assets	-	-
of which: Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-
of which: Recognized portion of investment in capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where holding is less than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity	-	-
of which: Recognized portion of investment in capital of banking, financial and insurance entities where holding is more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity	-	-
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	-
Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-
Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	1,259,001
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to application of cap)	4,391,459	2,987,168
Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardized approach	1,546,181	1,637,175
Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-
Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	-

Leverage ratio

According to Basel III instructions issued by State Bank of Pakistan (BPRD circular # 06, dated: August 15, 2013), it is mandatory for all the banks to calculate and report the Leverage Ratio on a quarterly basis with the minimum

The reason for calculating leverage ratio is to avoid excessive On- and Off-balance sheet leverage in the banking system. A simple, transparent and non-risk based Ratio has been introduced with the following objectives:

- Constrain the build-up of leverage in the banking sector which can damage the broader financial system and the economy; and
- Reinforce the risk based requirements with an easy to understand and a non-risk based measure.

	Particulars	2023	2022
		------------ Rupees in '000 ------------	
	On balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding unrealised gain on forward contracts)	597,457,956	483,096,041
2	Forward exchange commitments with positive fair values	1,874,950	244,053
	Total on balance sheet exposures	**599,332,906**	**483,340,094**
	Off balance sheet exposures		
3	Off-balance sheet items	62,286,665	63,876,241
4	Commitment in respect of forward exchange contracts	166,034	132,283
	Total Off balance sheet exposures	**62,452,699**	**64,008,524**
	Capital and total exposures		
5	**Tier 1 capital**	**31,366,942**	**22,389,043**
6	**Total exposures**	**661,785,605**	**547,348,618**
Basel III leverage ratio		**4.74%**	**4.09%**

" &F30 &"%"&"

The current year's leverage ratio is 4.74% (2022: 4.09%) whereas total tier 1 capital and total exposures are Rs. 33,366.942 million (2022: Rs. 22,389.043 million) and Rs. 599,332.906 million (2022: Rs. 483,340.094 million) respectively.

Capital Structure Reconciliation

Reconciliation of each financial statement line item to item under regulatory scope of reporting - Step 1

Particulars		Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of reporting
		-------------(Rupees in '000)----------	
Assets			
Cash and balances with treasury banks		41,287,071	41,287,071
Balances with other banks		1,373,974	1,373,974
Due from financial institutions		16,502,138	16,502,138
Investments		314,083,872	314,083,872
Islamic financing and related assets		230,194,288	230,194,288
Fixed assets		16,139,569	16,139,569
Intangible assets		3,619,485	3,619,485
Deferred tax assets		235,534	235,534
Other assets		31,429,965	31,429,965
Non-current assets held for sale		-	-

Total assets	**654,865,896**	**654,865,896**
Liabilities and Equity		
Bills payable	5,125,177	5,125,177
Due to financial institutions	60,659,056	60,659,056
Deposits and other accounts	522,540,925	522,540,925
Sub-ordinated loans	2,850,000	2,850,000
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Other liabilities	27,224,820	27,224,820
Total liabilities	**618,399,978**	**618,399,978**
Share capital	11,087,033	11,087,033
Discount on issue of shares	(79,042)	(79,042)
Reserves	4,800,111	4,800,111
Accumulated profit	15,995,726	15,995,726
Minority Interest	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of investments - net of tax	4,662,090	4,662,090
Total liabilities and equity	**654,865,896**	**654,865,896**

Reconciliation of balance sheet to eligible regulatory capital - Step 2

Particulars	Reference	Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of reporting
		-------------(Rupees in '000)----------	
Assets			
Cash and balances with treasury banks		41,287,071	41,287,071
Balances with other banks		1,373,974	1,373,974
Due from financial institutions		16,502,138	16,502,138
Investments		314,083,872	314,083,872
of which:			-
- *non-significant capital investments in capital of other financial*			-
institutions exceeding 10% threshold	a	-	-
- *significant capital investments in financial sector entities*			-
exceeding regulatory threshold	b	-	-
- *mutual Funds exceeding regulatory threshold*	c	-	-
- *reciprocal crossholding of capital instrument*	d	-	-
- *others*	e	-	-
Islamic financing and related assets		230,194,288	230,194,288
- *shortfall in provisions / excess of total EL amount*			-
over eligible provisions under IRB	f	-	-
- *general provisions reflected in Tier 2 capital*	g	1,546,181	1,546,181
Operating fixed assets		19,759,054	19,759,054
- *of which: Intangibles*	k	3,619,485	3,619,485
			-
Deferred tax assets		235,534	235,534
of which:			-
- *DTAs that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from*	h	-	-
temporary differences			-
- *DTAs arising from temporary differences exceeding regulatory thr*	i	-	-
Other assets		31,429,965	31,429,965
of which:			-
- *defined-benefit pension fund net assets*	l	-	-

Total assets		**654,865,896**	654,865,896
			-
Liabilities and Equity			-
Bills payable		5,125,177	5,125,177
Due to financial institutions		60,659,056	60,659,056
Deposits and other accounts		522,540,925	522,540,925
Sub-ordinated loans of which:			-
- *eligible for inclusion in AT1*	m	2,850,000	2,850,000
- *eligible for inclusion in Tier 2*	n	-	-
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease		-	-
Deferred tax liabilities of which:		-	-
- *DTLs related to goodwill*	o	-	-
- *DTLs related to intangible assets*	p	-	-
- *DTLs related to defined pension fund net assets*	q	-	-
- *other deferred tax liabilities*	r	-	-
Other liabilities		27,224,820	27,224,820
Total liabilities		**618,399,978**	618,399,978
			-
Share capital		11,087,033	11,087,033
- *of which: amount eligible for CET1*	s	11,087,033	11,087,033
- *of which: amount eligible for AT1*	t	-	-
Reserves of which:		4,800,111	4,800,111
- *portion eligible for inclusion in CET1 - Statutory reserve*	u	4,800,111	4,800,111
- *portion eligible for inclusion in CET1 - Gain on Bargain Purchase*		-	-
- *portion eligible for inclusion in CET1 - General reserve*		-	-
- *portion eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 General reserve*	v	-	-
Discount on issue of shares		(79,042)	(79,042)
Accumulated profit	w	15,995,726	15,995,726
Minority Interest of which:			-
- *portion eligible for inclusion in CET1*	x	-	-
- *portion eligible for inclusion in AT1*	y	-	-
- *portion eligible for inclusion in Tier 2*	z	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of assets of which:		4,662,090	4,662,090
- *Revaluation reserves on Property*		1,455,808	1,455,808
- *Unrealized Gains/Losses on AFS*	aa	3,206,282	3,206,282
- *In case of Deficit on revaluation (deduction from CET1)*	ab	-	-
Total liabilities and Equity		**654,865,896**	654,865,896

.3 Basel III Disclosure (with added column) - Step 3

	Particulars		**Source based on reference number from step 2**	**Component of regulatory capital reported by bank**
				(Rupees in '000)
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1): Instruments and reserves			
1	Fully Paid-up Capital		(s)	11,087,033
2	Balance in share premium account			-
3	Discount on issue of shares			(79,042)
4	Reserve for issue of bonus shares			-
5	General / Statutory Reserves		(u)	4,800,111
6	Gain / (Losses) on derivatives held as Cash Flow Hedge			-
7	Unappropriated / unremitted profits		(w)	15,995,726
8	Minority Interests arising from CET1 capital instruments issued to third party by consolidated bank subsidiaries (amount allowed in CET1 capital of the consolidation group)		(x)	-

9	**CET 1 before Regulatory Adjustments**		**31,803,828**
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Regulatory adjustments		
10	Goodwill (net of related deferred tax liability)	(j) - (s)	2,611,696
11	All other intangibles (net of any associated deferred tax liability)	(k) - (p)	675,190
12	Shortfall of provisions against classified assets	(f)	-
13	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	(h) - (r) * x%	-
14	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	(l) - (q) * x%	-
15	Reciprocal cross holdings in CET1 capital instruments	(d)	-
16	Cash flow hedge reserve		-
17	Investment in own shares / CET1 instruments		-
18	Securitization gain on sale		-
19	Capital shortfall of regulated subsidiaries		-
20	Deficit on account of revaluation from bank's holdings of property / AFS	(ab)	-
21	Investments in the capital instruments of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	(a) - (ac) - (ae)	-
22	Significant investments in the capital instruments issued by banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	(b) - (ad) - (af)	-
23	Deferred Tax Assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	(i)	-
24	Amount exceeding 15% threshold of which:		
	- significant investments in the common stocks of financial entities		-
	- deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		-
25	National specific regulatory adjustments applied to CET1 capital		-
26	Investment in TFCs of other banks exceeding the prescribed limit		-
27	Any other deduction specified by SBP (mention details)		-
28	Regulatory adjustment applied to CET1 due to insufficient AT1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions		-
29	Total regulatory adjustments applied to CET1		3,286,886
	Common Equity Tier 1		**28,516,942**
	Additional Tier 1 (AT 1) Capital		
30	Qualifying Additional Tier-1 instruments plus any related share premium *of which:*		-
31	- Classified as equity	(t)	-
32	- Classified as liabilities	(m)	2,850,000
33	Additional Tier-1 capital instruments issued by consolidated subsidiaries and held by third parties	(y)	-
34	- of which: instrument issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		-
35	**AT1 before regulatory adjustments**		2,850,000

Particulars		**Source based on reference number from note 40.4.2**	**Component of regulatory capital reported by bank**
			(Rupees in '000)

	Additional Tier 1 Capital: regulatory adjustments		
36	Investment in mutual funds exceeding the prescribed limit (SBP specific adjustment)		-
37	Investment in own AT1 capital instruments		-

38	Reciprocal cross holdings in Additional Tier 1 capital instruments		-
39	Investments in the capital instruments of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	(ac)	-
40	Significant investments in the capital instruments issued by banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(ad)	-
41	Portion of deduction applied 50:50 to core capital and supplementary capital based on pre-Basel III treatment which, during transitional period, remain subject to deduction from tier-1 capital		-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions		-
43	Total of Regulatory Adjustment applied to AT1 capital		-
44	Additional Tier 1 capital		2,850,000
45	**Additional Tier 1 capital recognised for capital adequacy**		2,850,000
	Tier 1 Capital (CET1 + admissible AT1)		**31,366,942**
	Tier 2 Capital		
46	Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments under Basel III	(n)	4,413,497
47	Capital instruments subject to phase out arrangement from Tier 2		-
48	Tier 2 capital instruments issued to third party by consolidated subsidiaries	(z)	-
	- of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		-
49	General Provisions or general reserves for loan losses-up to maximum of 1.25% of Credit Risk Weighted Assets	(g)	1,546,181
50	Revaluation Reserves eligible for Tier 2 of which:		
51	- portion pertaining to Property		1,420,969
52	- portion pertaining to AFS securities		3,206,282
53	Foreign Exchange Translation Reserves	(v)	-
54	Undisclosed / Other Reserves (if any)		-
55	**T2 before regulatory adjustments**		**10,586,929**
	Tier 2 Capital: regulatory adjustments		
56	Portion of deduction applied 50:50 to core capital and supplementary capital based on pre-Basel III treatment which, during transitional period, remain subject to deduction from tier-2 capital		-
57	Reciprocal cross holdings in Tier 2 instruments		-
58	Investment in own Tier 2 capital instrument		-
59	Investments in the capital instruments of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	(ae)	-
60	Significant investments in the capital instruments issued by banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(af)	-
61	Amount of Regulatory Adjustment applied to T2 capital		-
62	Tier 2 capital (T2)		10,586,929
63	Tier 2 capital recognised for capital adequacy		10,586,929
64	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital recognised in Tier 2 capital		-
65	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy		10,586,929
	TOTAL CAPITAL (T1 + admissible T2)		**41,953,871**

Main features of regulatory capital instruments

	Main Features	Common Shares
1	Issuer	BankIslami Pakistan Limited
2	Unique identifier (eg KSE Symbol or Bloomberg identifier etc.)	BIPL - CDC Symbol
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Listing Regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/ group / group & solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Ordinary shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in PKR thousands, as of repor	10,079,121
9	Par value of instrument	10
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	May 02, 2006
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	N/A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N/A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N/A
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	N/A
18	coupon rate and any related index/ benchmark	N/A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger (s)	N/A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A
30	Write-down feature	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument	Residual interest
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N/A

Risk-weighted exposures

	Capital requirements		Risk weighted assets	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Credit Risk	---------------------------(Rupees in '000)---------------------------			
Portfolios subject to on-balance sheet exposure (Simple Approach)				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Sovereign	10,800	1,288	93,911	11,199
Public sector entities	-	-	-	-
Banks	491,102	525,555	4,270,449	4,570,043
Corporate	5,779,679	5,475,407	50,258,076	47,612,236
Retail	2,558,816	2,791,765	22,250,577	24,276,217
Residential mortgage	950,615	1,037,792	8,266,220	9,024,274
Past due loans	254,766	410,192	2,215,359	3,566,891
Operating fixed assets	1,856,050	1,637,305	16,139,566	14,237,433
DTAs above 15% threshold	163,339	694,315	1,420,338	6,037,521
All other assets	1,704,855	1,182,818	14,824,829	10,285,373
	-	-		
Portfolios subject to off-balance sheet expo	-	-		
non market related (Simple approach)	-	-		
Banks	-	-	-	-
Corporate	444,525	471,516	3,865,435	4,100,136
Retail	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
	-	-		
Portfolios subject to off-balance sheet expo	-	-		
market related (Current exposure method	-	-		
Banks	10,321	5,658	89,747	49,198
Customers	-	-	-	-
	-	-		
Equity Exposure Risk in the Banking Book	-	-		
Unlisted equity investments held in bankin	-	99,649	-	866,513
Investment in commercial entities	-	1,222,212	-	10,627,930
	-	-		
Market Risk	-	-		
	-	-		
Capital Requirement for portfolios subject	-	-		
Standardised Approach	-	-		
	-	-		
Interest rate risk	64,913	52,692	564,463	458,188
Equity position risk	159,327	87,121	1,385,450	757,575
Foreign Exchange risk	91,779	94,402	798,075	820,888
	-	-		
Operational Risk	-	-		
Capital requirement for operational risk	5,743,060	3,635,714	49,939,650	31,614,900
TOTAL	20,283,947	19,425,401	176,382,145	168,916,515

Capital Adequacy Ratio	Required	Actual	Required	Actual
	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
CET1 to total RWA	8.50%	16.17%	8.50%	11.82%
Tier-1 capital to total RWA	7.50%	17.78%	7.50%	13.51%
Total capital to total RWA	11.50%	23.79%	11.50%	17.81%

Types of Exposures and ECAI's used

Exposures	2023 JCR - VIS	2023 PACRA	2023 Others	2022 JCR - VIS	2022 PACRA	2022 Others
Corporate	P	P	N/A	P	P	N/A
Banks	P	P	P	P	P	P

Credit Exposures subject to Standardised approach

Exposures	SBP grade	Rating Category	2023			2022		
			Amount Outstanding Credit Equivalent	Deduction CRM	Net amount	Amount Outstanding Credit Equivalent	Deduction CRM	Net amount
			---------- Rupees in '000 ----------					
Cash and cash equivalent		0%	12,547,746	-	12,547,746	13,413,445	-	13,413,445
Claims on Government of Pakistan (Federal or Provincial Governments) and SBP, denominated in PKR		0%	342,846,302	-	342,846,302	204,121,319	-	204,121,319
Foreign Currency claims on SBP arising out of statutory obligations of banks in Pakistan		0%	2,213,572	-	2,213,572	1,509,841	-	1,509,841
Claims on other sovereigns and on Government of Pakistan or provincial governments or SBP denominated in currencies other than PKR		0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,3	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	150%	62,607	-	62,607	7,466	-	7,466
	Unrated	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims on Public Sector Entities in Pakistan		0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2,3	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unrated	50%	36,122,909	27,975,000	8,147,909	28,244,317	27,975,000	269,317
Claims on Banks		0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	20%	2,398,205	4,008,737	- 1,610,532	226,041	4,008,737	- 3,782,696
	2,3	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4,5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unrated	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims, denominated in foreign currency, on banks with original maturity of 3 months or less		0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,2,3	20%	280,874	-	280,874	668,814	-	668,814
	4,5	50%	195,809	-	195,809	307,300	-	307,300
	6	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	unrated	20%	897,146	-	897,146	1,068,782	-	1,068,782
Claims on banks with original maturity of 3 months or less denominated in PKR and		0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20%	17,286,495	-	17,286,495	24,119,049	4,000,718	20,118,331
Claims on Corporates (excluding equity exposures)		0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	20%	50,065,979	2,322,822	47,743,157	25,559,082	3,445,197	22,113,885
	2	50%	41,578,453	5,466,406	36,112,047	29,718,136	4,121,153	25,596,983
	3,4	100%	1,909,791	-	1,909,791	1,395,415	-	1,395,415
	5,6	150%	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Unrated 1	100%	54,244,119	43,306,055	10,938,064	54,498,812	39,556,376	14,942,436
	Unrated 2	125%	14,700,863	685,635	14,015,228	17,966,930	1,173,886	16,793,044
Claims categorized as retail portfolio		0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
		75%	30,197,437	530,001	29,667,436	32,916,148	547,858	32,368,290
Claims fully secured by residential property (Residential Mortgage Finance as defined in Section 2.1)		35%	23,617,770	-	23,617,770	25,783,641	-	25,783,641
Claims against Low Cost Housing		25%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past Due loans:					-			-
1.1 where specific provisions are less than 20 percent of the outstanding amount of the past due claim		150%	410,927	458,250	- 47,323	632,067	276,250	355,817
1.2 where specific provisions are no less than 20 percent of the outstanding amount of the past due claim		100%	880,838	-	880,838	1,555,148	-	1,555,148
1.3 where specific provisions are more than 50 percent of the outstanding amount of the past due claim		50%	361,126	253,196	107,930	551,789	253,196	298,593
2. Loans and claims fully secured against eligible residential mortgages that are past due for more than 90 days and/or impaired		100%	981,460	-	981,460	1,113,594	-	1,113,594
3. Loans and claims fully secured against eligible residential mortgage that are past due by 90 days and /or impaired and specific provision held there against is more than 20% of outstanding amount		50%	486,966	-	486,966	177,055	-	177,055
Investment in commercial entity (which exceeds 10% of the issued common share capital of the issuing entity) or where the entity is an unconsolidated associate		1000%	-	-	-	1,062,793	-	1,062,793
Significant investment and DTAs above 15% threshold (refer to Section 2.4.10 of Basel III instructions)		250%	568,135	-	568,135	2,415,008	-	2,415,008
Unlisted equity investments (other than that deducted from capital) held in banking book		150%	-	-	-	577,675	-	577,675
Investments in premises, plant and equipment and all other fixed assets		100%	16,139,566	-	16,139,566	14,237,433	-	14,237,433
All other assets		100%	14,824,829	-	14,824,829	10,285,373	-	10,285,373

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the potential loss to the Bank arising from its inability either to meet its obligations (financial) or to fund increases in assets as they fall due without incurring unacceptable costs or losses.

BIPL's liquidity at various levels (day to day, short term, long term) is managed by the Treasury along with the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO), which is one of the most important management level committees. Its role cannot be overemphasized here, it serves as a part of the critical trio with risk management and treasury department, monitoring and maintaining key liquidity ratios, a viable funding mix, depositor concentration, reviewing contingency plans etc.

Liquidity risk is defined as the potential loss arising from the Bank's inability to meet in an orderly way its contractual obligations when due. Liquidity risk arises in the general funding of the Bank's activities and in the management of its assets. The Bank maintains sufficient liquidity to fund its day-to-day operations, meet customer deposit withdrawals either on demand or at contractual maturity, meet customers' demand for new financings, participate in new investments when opportunities arise, and to meet any other commitments. Hence, liquidity is managed to meet known as well as unanticipated cash funding needs.

Bank calculates the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) on monthly basis as per SBP Basel III Liquidity Standards issued under BPRD circular no 08 dated June 23, 2016. The objective of LCR is to ensure the short-term resilience of the liquidity risk profile of Bank which requires banks to maintain sufficient High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) to meet stressed cash outflows over a prospective 30 calendar-days period. As of December 31, 2022, Bank's LCR stood at 317.37% against the SBP's minimum requirement of 100%.

The objective of Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is to reduce funding risk over a longer time horizon by requiring banks to fund their activities with sufficiently stable sources of funding in order to mitigate the risk of future funding stress. Banks are expected to meet the NSFR requirement of at least 100% on an ongoing basis.

Governance of Liquidity risk management

Liquidity and related risks are managed through standardized processes established in the Bank. Board and senior management are apprised about liquidity profile of the Bank on periodic basis so as to ensure proactive liquidity management and to avoid abrupt shocks. The management of liquidity risk within the Bank is undertaken within limits and other policy parameters set by ALCO, which meets monthly and reviews compliance with policy parameters. Day to day monitoring is done by the treasury while overall compliance is monitored and coordinated by the ALCO and includes reviewing the actual and planned strategic growth of the business and its impact on the statement of financial position and monitoring the Bank's liquidity profile and associated activities. Bank's treasury function has the primary responsibility for assessing, monitoring and managing bank's liquidity and funding strategy. Treasury Middle Office being part of Risk management group is responsible for the independent identification, monitoring & analysis of risks inherent in treasury operations. The Bank has in place duly approved Treasury investment policy and strategy along with liquidity risk tolerance/appetite levels. These are communicated at various levels so as to ensure effective liquidity management for the Bank.

Funding Strategy

Bank's prime source of liquidity is the customer's deposit base. Within deposits, Bank strives to maintain a healthy core deposit base in form of current and saving deposits and avoid concentration in particular products, tenors and dependence on large fund providers. Further, Bank relies on Interbank placement for stop gap funding arrangements but same is less preferred source of liquidity. Within acceptance, sources of funding are also diversified to minimize concentration. Usually interbank placement is for short term. The Bank follows centralized funding strategy so as to ensure achievement of strategic and business objectives of the Bank.

Liquidity Risk Mitigation techniques

Various tools and techniques are used to measure and monitor the possible liquidity risk. These include monitoring of different liquidity ratios like cash to deposits, financing to deposit ratio, liquid assets to total deposits, Interbank placement to total deposits and large deposits to total deposits which are monitored on daily basis against different trigger levels and communicated to senior management and to ALCO forum regularly. Further, Bank also prepares the maturity profile of assets and liabilities to monitor the liquidity gaps over different time buckets. For maturity analysis, behavioural study techniques are also used to determine the behaviour of non-contractual assets and liabilities based on historic data and statistical techniques. The Bank also ensures to maintain statutory cash and liquidity requirements all times.

Liquidity Stress Testing

As per SBP BSD Circular No. 1 of 2012, liquidity stress testing is being conducted under various stress scenarios. Shocks include the withdrawals of deposits and increase in assets, withdrawals of wholesale / large deposits & interbank placement and utilization of undrawn credit lines etc. Results of same are escalated at the senior level so as to enable the senior management to take proactive actions to avoid liquidity crunch for the Bank.

Contingency Funding Plan

Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) is a part of liquidity management framework of the bank which identifies the trigger events that could cause a liquidity crisis and describes the actions to be taken to manage the crisis. At Bank, a comprehensive liquidity contingency funding plan is prepared which highlights liquidity management chain that needs to be followed. Responsibilities and crisis management phases are also incorporated in order to tackle the liquidity crisis. Moreover, CFP highlights possible funding sources, in case of a liquidity crisis.

Main drivers of LCR Results

Main drivers of LCR Results are High Quality Liquid Assets and Net cash outflows. Outflows are mainly deposit outflows net of cash inflows which consist of inflows from financing and money market placements up to 1 month. The inputs for calculation of LCR are as prescribed by the regulator.

Composition of High Quality Liquid Assets - HQLA

High Quality Liquid Assets composed of Level-1 Assets which can be included in the stock of liquid assets at 100% of their market value. Bank has taken Cash & treasury balances, Investments in Government of Pakistan backed Sukuks classified as Available for Sale category and foreign currency placements issued by sovereigns. Further, Level 2-A asset category includes investment in corporate sukuk.

Concentration of Funding Sources

Being a commercial bank, it relies on funds provided by depositors. However the Bank has been continuously improving upon its ratio of core deposits. Current and Saving accounts consist of 64.23% of total deposits, term deposits are 33.11% and acceptance from SBP and financial institutions is 5.06% of total deposits. Moreover the Bank does not rely on top few depositors to meet its funding requirements. This clearly shows that the funding sources for the Bank are well diversified.

Currency Mismatch in the LCR

Currency mismatch is minimal as FCY deposits are 3.20% of Bank's total deposits.

LCR Disclosure

(in local currency)		TOTAL UNWEIGHTED a VALUE (average)	TOTAL WEIGHTEDV ALUE (average)
	HIGH QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS		
1	Total high quality liquid assets (HQLA)	**266,787,082**	**229,575,042**
	CASH OUTFLOWS		
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business cusmtomers of which:	**169,171,697**	**11,933,361**
2.1	stable deposit	99,676,173	4,983,809
2.2	Less stable deposit	69,495,524	6,949,552
3	Unsecured wholesale funding of which:	**280,782,263**	**80,397,765**
3.1	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
3.2	Non-operational deposits (all counterpart	276,501,013	76,116,515
3.3	Unsecured debt	4,281,250	4,281,250
4	Secured wholesale funding	16,469,499	-
5	Additional requirements of which:	**44,241**	**44,248**
5.1	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	44,241	44,241
5.2	Outflows related to loss of funding on deb	-	7
5.3	Credit and Liquidity facilities	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	-	-
7	Other contingent funding obligations	55,562,286	178,670
8	**TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS**	**522,029,986**	**92,554,044**
	CASH INFLOWS	-	-
9	Secured lending	1,133,393	-

10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	15,846,478	7,923,239
11	Other Cash inflows	11,705,610	10,155,187
12	**TOTAL CASH INLFOWS**	**28,685,481**	**18,078,427**

21	**TOTAL HQLA**	266,787,082	229,575,042
22	**TOTAL NET CASH OUTFLOWS**	493,344,505	74,475,617
23	**LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO**	53.55%	308.2553%

NSFR Disclosure **LR IX**

		unweighted value by residual maturity				weighted value
	(Amount in PKR in thousands)	No Maturity	< 6 months	6 months to < 1 yr	≥ 1 yr	
ASF Item						
`	Capital:					
2	Regulatory capital	35,780,439				35,780,439
3	Other capital instruments					
4	Retail deposits and deposit from small business customers:					
5	Stable deposits	-	29,974,907	1,100,807	148,310,214	177,832,143
6	Less stable deposits	-	75,816,072	28,937,757	31,985,777	126,264,222
7	Wholesale funding:					
8	Operational deposits					-
9	Other wholesale funding	-	104,841,784	12,218,659	95,105,492	153,635,714
10	Other liabilities:					
11	NSFR derivative liabilities				1,203,394	-
12	All other liabilities and equity not included in other categories		62,252,616	-	30,756,437	30,756,437
13	**Total ASF**					**524,268,955**
RSF item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)				315,688,591	2,370,677
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	1,373,974.0	-	-	-	686,987.0
16	Performing loans and securities:					
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA					-
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financail institutions		16,502,138	-	-	2,475,320.67
19	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks and PSEs, of which:		-	-	76,334,397	64,884,238
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk		-	-	14,032,047	9,120,830
21	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA including exchange-traded equities.	680,294	-			578,250
22	Other assets:					
23	Physical traded commodities, including gold					-
24	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts					-
25	NSFR derivative assets				(1,516,693)	
26	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted				240,679	240,679
27	All other assets not included in the above categories				166,537,755	85,170,680
28	Off-balance sheet items		80,286,118	4,184,236	10,399,278	4,743,482
29	Total RSF					**170,271,142**
30	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)					**307.90%**