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Our comprehensive approach to regulation encompasses a deep understanding of financial risks and a proactive stance on emerging challenges. We are committed to empowering financial institutions with the tools and guidance necessary to navigate complex regulatory landscapes, thereby contributing to global economic stability and growth.

International GUIDANCE NOTES FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BASEL II
 FORMS AND THE QUARTERLY PRUDENTIAL RETURNS December 2010 Guidance
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BACKGROUND The Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (CMRAI) has commenced a major project to mandate Basel II and Quarterly Prudential Filing (QPR) submissions from banks operating under the jurisdiction of CMRAI. To facilitate the efficiency of the reporting process, CMRAI has implemented an electronic reporting system, which allows filers to provide their submissions over the Internet via XBRL or Excel.

SUBMISSION METHODS The preferred method for filing Basel II and QPR submissions depends on the filer's familiarity with eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) and the quantity of information a Bank is required to submit. For most filers, the Excel form will be the easiest and quickest way to create a submission. For larger banks, or banks with extensive financial reporting expertise, XBRL will be the preferred filing method.

Excel Form The easiest filing method for banks without XBRL expertise is to submit an Excel-based filing. The Excel-based form is available for download from the CMRAI website and contains all of the required Basel II and QPR forms implemented as interactive worksheets. The form automatically disables data entry in parts of the form that are not applicable to the specific filing.

XBRL Submission For banks with expertise in electronic reporting, XBRL is the preferred filing method as it allows the filer to provide large data submissions without having to navigate the Excel form. XBRL provides an easier path to automate the submission. In addition, XBRL allows the filer to create their own private reports related to the submissions. However, filing submissions using XBRL requires some expertise in the use of instance creation tools.

EXCEL FORM SUBMISSION The CMRAI Basel II and QPR forms are available for download from the CMRAI website in the form of a single Microsoft Excel 2003 workbook. The workbook is formatted so that each schedule is

on an independent worksheet. The workbook is macro-enabled and must be run on a computer which supports Microsoft Excel 2003 or later and has the macro security level set to allow macros to be executed within the form. Form Layout The Excel workbook is formatted to present each of the form schedules on a separate worksheet. Within each worksheet, the table cells are colour coded to ease the data entry process. The colour standard for the cells within the worksheets is as follows: Blue: Non-editable cells containing column or row heading information. Light Blue: Non-editable cells containing calculated for pre-defined fields. Pale Yellow: Editable cells used by the filer for data entry. White: Non-editable cells containing no relevant data. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 2

The automated Excel-based submission form automates key aspects of the form. The form is programmed to automatically hide and reveal worksheet forms, tables, columns, and rows depending on the relevance of items to the agreed reporting methodology. Data Entry The Excel-based forms are designed to intelligently enable and disable data entry for specific cells based on whether the data is appropriate for a specific filing method. When entering data, the filer should be aware that data can only be entered in cells which have a yellow background. All other cells within the forms, including those that are shaded in other colours, cannot be edited. When data entry is disabled for specific cells, the ranges headings are shaded in an opaque colour and the cells are coloured white. An example of a table with enabled and disabled cells is shown in the example in Figure 1, below.

FIGURE 1: ENABLED AND DISABLED DATA FIELDS In this example, the cells on the right hand side of the table along with their headings have been shaded in opaque colours indicating that data entry in these cells has been disabled. In some cases, a filer may input data into parts of the form and decide to change the method used for the filing. In these instances, the legacy data that is already present in the disabled sections of the form will remain on the form (in a grey colour), but the information will not be used for validation purposes. Adding and Removing Rows in Tables In many of the forms, there are tables where a filer is expected to add additional rows for data entry. For these tables, row control buttons can be found at the top of the table to allow users to add or delete rows of data within a table. An example a table with row control buttons is shown in Figure 2, below.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 3 FIGURE 2: ROW CONTROL BUTTONS In this example, the filer is presented with a table that has only one row. If the filer desires to add additional rows to enter data for additional currencies, the filer would either select the Add Single button (to add a single row) or the Add Multiple button (to add multiple rows to the spreadsheet). When adding multiple rows, as shown in Figure 3, a dialog box will prompt the user for the number of rows which the user desires to add. Just as with the add single feature, empty rows will only be added from the top of the table.

FIGURE 3: ADDING MULTIPLE ROWS TO A TABLE It is important to note that when adding rows, the additional rows are always added from the top of the table. The minimum number of rows allowed in a table is one, so the filer is not allowed to eliminate a table completely by trying to remove the last row in the table. In addition, when adding and deleting rows on the tables on the Cover Sheet, the filer should be aware that this may cause the addition or deletion of rows (or columns) in other sheets within the workbook. For example, for every currency added in Section D.4 of the Cover Sheet, a column is added in the Foreign Exchange Risk Sheet. If a large number of currencies must be entered within Section D.4, the filer may consider saving the automated Excel form as an Excel 2007

file to overcome the column limitations of Excel 2003. (See Paragraph titled Capacity Issues, below, for more details.) Finally, when removing table rows using the Remove Selected button, the user should ensure the active cell (i.e. the cell which is highlighted by the presence of the selection cursor) is on the row the user intends to delete. Otherwise, the user may accidentally delete data unintentionally. As the automated form has no advanced undo capability, the user should take extra care when using the Remove Selected feature.

Drop-Down Lists When entering data in cells that can only have a fixed number of values, a drop-down selection list will be provided. Filers should be careful to ensure that an item from the drop-down list is selected for every cell with a validation list. Otherwise, data will be missing from the submission. (See Figure 4, below.)

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FIGURE 4: EXAMPLE DROP-DOWN LIST

Some tables do not allow selections from validation lists to be repeated within the same table. In these instances, when the filer selects an item that is already defined in the list, the repeated entries are coloured in red. (See Figure 5, below.)

FIGURE 5: EXAMPLE REPEATED ENTRY ON DROP-DOWN LIST

Capacity Issues The Excel-based submission form is designed to cater to the data requirements of most filers. However, for filers with extremely large data submission requirements, significant capacity and performance benefits can be achieved by using Microsoft Excel 2007. To use this form in Microsoft Excel 2007, perform the following steps: 1.) Open the unmodified form in Excel 2007 2.) Select Save As->Excel macro-enabled workbook from the round Excel menu. Save the file using the original filename or any name desired. (Note: There will not be a name conflict as the original file has a file extension, xls, while the Excel 2007 file has a file extension of.xlsx. 3.) Once the save is complete, close the default form from within Excel. 4.) Open the newly created Excel 2007 version of the form.

XBRL INSTANCE SUBMISSION The following sections provide guidance on the preparation and submission of Basel II and Quarterly Prudential Returns in (XBRL) format. XBRL is an XML-based language intended for the reporting and analysis of financial information.

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There are two types of XBRL documents: Taxonomies and instance documents. The taxonomy defines a set of tags and other concepts that are used to report information. The instance document contains the values as a set of facts, where a fact is comprised as a tag (defined in the relevant taxonomy) reported together with an associated context (which may be based on a dimensional model defined in the taxonomy). All the data captured in the CMRAI Basel II and QPR forms are reported as facts based on concepts defined in the CMRAI Basel II and QPR taxonomy. The taxonomy is comprised of an XBRL taxonomy schema file and a set of linkbase files. The schema file defines all the concepts. The linkbase files define:

- The user friendly labels for the concepts (label linkbase)
- References for the concepts that identify where they are represented in the Excel version of the forms (reference linkbase)
- Presentation layout of the concepts organized by where they appear in the Excel version of the forms (presentation linkbase)
- Dimensional organization of the concepts (definition linkbase)

The taxonomy files are: Taxonomy Schema File b2.xsd Label Linkbase b2-lab.xml Reference Linkbase b2-ref.xml Presentation Linkbase b2-pre.xml Definition Linkbase b2-def.xml An XBRL instance document contains the reported values for the tags defined in the taxonomy and all associated facts. This is the same data that is captured in the Excel forms. The instance document is the file that is submitted to CMRAI in lieu of the Excel forms.

NAMESPACES Submission instance documents use several namespaces. The examples used in this document use prefixes mapped as follows: Prefix Namespace Description b2 number} Namespace for the Basel II and Quarterly Prudential Returns taxonomy. The release number component depends on the version of the taxonomy. Iso4217 Namespace for ISO currency codes used in XBRL instance documents. This namespace does not have a supporting schema. Link XBRL linkbase schema xbrldi XBRL dimension instance Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 6 schema xbrli XBRL instance schema xlink XML Linking (XLink) schema Xsi XML instance schema The Basel II and Quarterly Prudential Returns taxonomy may change over time. Each released version will have a version number identifying the release. This number is used in the last component of the namespace. The correct release of the taxonomy must be used with a filing for the specified quarter. The CMRAI website lists the releases of the taxonomy and the quarters that use for each release. The Dimensional Model The taxonomy uses a dimensional model. The dimensional model represents data using a set of hypercubes. Each hypercube contains a set of dimensions, and each dimension has a set of members. The tags are associated to a hypercube to allow them to be further qualified by dimension members. For example, on the Operational Risk sheet in the Excel form, there are two tags: Gross Income and Weighted Income. These tags are then further qualified by dimensions year and business line, thereby defining facts, the values of which will be reported in the instance document.

Gross Income Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Business Line	950,000	300,000	250,000	400,000	
Corporate Finance	120,000	37,895	31,579	50,526	Trading and Sales	140,000	44,211	36,842	
Payment and Settlement	58,947	150,000	47,368	39,474	63,158	Agency Services	30,000	9,474	
7,894	12,632	Asset Management	200,000	63,158	52,631	84,211	Retail Brokerage	135,000	42,632
35,526	56,842	Retail Banking	130,000	41,051	34,212	54,737	Commercial Banking	45,000	14,211
11,842	18,947	FIGURE 6: HYPERCUBE AND DIMENSION EXAMPLE							

The example in Figure 6, above, presents a sample report with values for Gross Income broken down by Year and Business Line. The taxonomy defines the tag Gross Income. Then it defines a hypercube named Operational Risk Cube with the dimensions Year and Business Line. The Year dimension has members First Year, Second Year and Third Year. The Business Line dimension has members Corporate Finance, Trading and Sales, Payment and Settlement, Agency Services, Asset Management, Retail Brokerage, Retail Banking and Commercial Banking. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 7 In total, 15 concepts are defined (one tag, one hypercube, two dimensions and 11 members). With these concepts, 36 facts can be defined by associating the tag with the 36 possible combinations of dimension members. When a value is dimensionally qualified, it is considered an intersection of the tag and the dimension/members in the hypercube. Without using a dimensional model, a separate tag would have to be defined for each of the 36 values. Repeating Structures The above example shows how dimensions are used to break down a tag. Dimensions are also used to capture repeating data. For example, on the IRR Data sheet in the Excel form, long positions in interest rate debt securities and derivatives are listed. The data structure to capture a single interest rate security is repeated for each security that is listed. If the filing bank has 50 securities there will be 50

repetitions of the data structure. A repeating structure is represented as a hypercube, where one or more dimensions are used to uniquely identify each repetition. Often, the Sequence dimension is used to uniquely identify each repetition. The members of this Sequence dimension are a list of unique integers. Explicit and Typed Dimensions come in two flavours: Explicit and Typed. The difference is how the members of the dimension are defined. With an explicit dimension, the members are defined as concepts in the taxonomy. In the operational risk example, both the Business Line and Year dimensions are explicit. They have a defined set of members. For a typed dimension, the list of members is not defined in the taxonomy. Instead, the taxonomy defines the type of members that the dimension can have. In the repeating structure example, the Sequence dimension is a typed dimension. The dimension is defined as allowing members that are integers. Any integer value can serve as a member of the dimension.

Non Dimensional Tags Although the taxonomy makes ample use of dimensions, there are some tags that are neither in repeating structures nor require further dimensional qualification. These tags are not associated to a hypercube. An example is Name of Person Authorising Returns. This concept is on the Cover sheet in the Excel form. Since it is not dimensionally qualified and there is only one occurrence of the tag in a filing, this concept stands on its own and is not associated to any hypercube. It is reported as a dimensionless fact in the instance document. Facts are represented in the instance document as instantiations of the tags in the taxonomy. For example:

```
<Tier2Capital contextRef="context102" decimals="-3"
unitRef="unit35" xmlns=" " >658000</Tier2Capital>
```

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 8 Tier2capital is the tag from the taxonomy. The value 658000 is the reported value for the fact. The fact is further qualified by the context, decimals and unit reported on the fact. The dimensional qualifications are contained in the context.

Contextual Information An instance document contains tags with values, referred to as facts. Besides the tag and value, there is also additional contextual information attached to the fact. The context captures three pieces of information: 1. The reporting period of the value (required) 2. The reporting entity of the value (required) 3. Dimensional qualifications (optional) Example of a context in an instance document:

```
<xbri:context id="context1">
<xbri:entity> <xbri:identifier scheme="number">54545</xbri:identifier>
<xbri:segment> <xbri:explicitMember
dimension="ns-0:d_MarketRiskCategory">ns-0:InterestRateRisk</xbri:explicitMember>
<xbri:typedMember dimension="ns-0:d_InterestRateRiskCurrency">
<be:d_InterestRateRiskCurrency_typed>USD</b2:d_InterestRateRiskCurrency_typed>
</xbri:typedMember> <xbri:typedMember dimension="ns-0:sequence">
<b2:sequence_typed >1</b2:sequence_typed> </xbri:typedMember>
</xbri:segment> </xbri:entity> <xbri:period>
```

```
<xbri:instant>2007-03-31</xbri:instant> </xbri:period> </xbri:context>
```

The context is linked to a fact via the id attribute on the context, which matches the contextRef attribute on the fact. **Reporting Entity** The reporting entity is defined by the license number of the filer. The scheme for the entity identifier is . The license number is used as the value of the entity identifier element. **Reporting Period** Tags are defined with a period type of either instant or duration. When a tag is defined as an instant, the reporting period in the context is the last day of the reporting quarter for the filing. When the tag is defined as a duration, the reporting period in the context is

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composed of start and end date. The start date is the first day of the reporting quarter and the end date is the last day of the reporting quarter. Example of an instant period:

```
<xbri:period>      < xbri:instant>2007-03-31</ xbri:instant>      </ xbri:period> Example of a
duration period:      < xbri:period>      < xbri:startDate>2007-01-01</ xbri:startDate>      <
xbri:endDate>2007-03-31</ xbri:endDate>      </ xbri:period>      Dimensional Qualifications
```

This portion of the context lists each dimension and member that qualifies the value of the tag. The dimensional qualifications are contained in the segment element of the context.

For explicit dimensions, the xbrldi:explicitMember element is used. The dimension attribute identifies the name of the dimension element and the value is the name of the member. Both the dimension name and member name are reported as QNames (of the dimension concept and member concept, respectively). When a fact is not dimensionally qualified by an explicit dimension, no explicitMember element is used. It is not represented in the context. For typed dimensions, the xbrli:typedMember element is used. The dimension attribute identifies the name of the dimension element. The content of the xbrli:typedMember element is the typed element defined in the taxonomy for the typed dimension. The value of the typed element is the typed dimension member. This is different from explicit dimensions where the explicit member identifies a member concept. Typed dimension do not have member concepts. When a fact participates in a hypercube that contains typed dimensions, the typed dimension must be specified for the fact even if no member value for the typed dimension applies to the fact. In this case, the typed dimension element must have the xsi:nil attribute with the value of true . This is a special case. It occurs when the value is partially qualified by other dimensions in the hypercube but not a typed dimension. The typed dimension must be included in the context for the fact, but since the fact is not qualified by the typed dimension, the value of the typed element is left empty.

Example of a partially qualified fact:

```
<xbrli:segment>      <xbrldi:explicitMember
dimension="ns-0:d_MarketRiskCategory">ns-0:InterestRateRisk</xbrldi:expli citMember>
<xbrldi:typedMember dimension="ns- 0:d_InterestRateRiskCurrency">
<b2:d_InterestRateRiskCurrency_typed xsi:nil="true />      </xbrldi:typedMember>
<xbrldi:typedMember dimension="ns-0:sequence">
<b2:sequence_typed>1</b2:sequence_typed>      </xbrldi:typedMember>
</xbrli:segment>
```

In this example, the InterestRateRisk typed dimension contains an empty typed element (<d_InterestRateRiskCurrency_typed/>). Note that the element has the xsi:nil= true attribute.

Units and Currency In addition to a context, tags that contain numeric data have a unit associated to the tag. For tags defined to contain monetary values, the unit identifies the currency of the reported value. Currency units are reported using the International Standards Organization (ISO) currency code (ISO number 4217). The currency is reported as a QName using as the namespace and the currency code as the local name. Example of a currency unit:

```
xbri:unit id="unit34">      <xbri:measure xmlns:iso4217="      </xbri:unit> Ratio values are
reported with a pure unit. Example of a pure unit:      <xbri:unit id="unit0">
<xbri:measure xmlns:xbri="      </xbri:unit>
```

The unit is linked to a fact via the id attribute on the unit that matches the unitRef attribute on the fact. Decimals and Scaling All numeric values are reported in full in XBRL instance

documents. There is no scaling of the number. For example, 5 million is always reported in the instance document as 5000000 even if it is reported in thousands. XBRL provides two alternative mechanisms to identify the scaling that is used when displaying the value. The first is decimals and the second is precision. All submissions must only use the decimals mechanism. The decimals mechanism is represented in the instance document by using the decimals attribute on numeric facts. The value of the attribute identifies the number of digits to the right of the decimal point that are significant. For example, if a value is significant to the pennies, then the decimals attribute value is 2. This means the value is significant to two decimal places. Negative values may be used, which indicate when the significant digits start from the left of the decimal point. For example, a value reported in thousands would have a decimals attribute value of -3.

Handling Zero and Non Applicable Values When a fact is not applicable to a specific filing, the data should not be reported in the instance document. For example when reporting operational risk using the standardised approach, the filer reports gross income by business line. If a filer does not have operations for a listed business line, the filer should not report gross income (as zero) for that business line.

Conditional and Non Applicable Information Portions of the Excel form are only reported based on certain criteria. For example, a file only includes IRR data for market risk if the bank has a trading book. The Trading Book tag identifies if a filing includes trading book information. This tag is a Boolean taking a value of Yes or No. When the value is Yes, then IRR data is included in the filing. Besides conditional information, there may be information that simply does not exist for a filer. For example, in the operational risk example, there is an intersection for Gross Income for the Asset Management business line. If a filer does not perform any asset management services, they would not have any gross revenues for asset management. In this case, the intersection is not applicable and would not be included in the instance document (as opposed to including the intersection with a zero value).

Completing Forms in XBRL Taxonomy schema reference The instance document requires an `<xbrli:schemaRef xlink:href=b2.xsd>` element that identifies the Basel II and Quarterly Prudential Reporting taxonomy. When creating the instance and validating it, this is used to identify the location of the taxonomy schema file. When the instance document is submitted, the CMRAI website uses its own internal copy of [Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs](#) Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 12 the taxonomy to validate and process the instance document. The `xlink:href` attribute in the instance is ignored when submitted.

Identifying Data to Include in the XBRL Instance Document for Submission Annex 1 identifies all the tags and intersections (tags with dimensional qualifications) that make up the CMRAI Basel II and QPR forms. The annex also identifies when a tag or intersection is conditional. In addition, references to the Excel version of the forms are given so that the filer can see where a tag or intersection is represented in the Excel version.

Taxonomy Extensions XBRL provides an extension mechanism that allows other third parties to alter and add additional tags and concepts to taxonomy. These extensions are contained in an extension taxonomy. Basel II and Quarterly Prudential Reporting submissions are prohibited from using extension taxonomies. Likewise, filers should not alter the taxonomy downloaded from the CMRAI website. Only the instance document is submitted. An instance built on an altered version of the taxonomy will not be processed correctly.

Creating the XBRL Instance An XBRL instance can be created from the CMRAI Basel II & QPR Reporting taxonomy and edited

using any one of a number of commercially available tools. And while specific details on how to create an XBRL instance is out of the scope of this document, this guide provides assistance on how to properly tag the instance file. Specific attention needs to be paid to the dimensional structure of the form to ensure proper tagging. To aid in the tagging process, filers are encouraged to use the concepts reference file provided. Validation of Instance Against Schema Prior to submitting XBRL filings to CMRAI, filers should ensure their instance files are valid against the XBRL schema version appropriate to the filing period. Any submission that cannot be validated with respect to the schema appropriate to the corresponding submission period will not be processed by the reporting system. There are a number of commercially available tools for validating instance files. If there are any concerns regarding which version of the schema is appropriate to the filing period in question, please contact CMRAI for support. Understanding the Validation Rules CMRAI will apply a number of basic validation rules against all submissions to ensure data integrity and conformance to reporting requirements. Depending on the nature of the discrepancies found by each validation rule, an error or warning will be generated. A summary list of the warnings and errors generated by the validation rules will be provided to the filer along with the validation rules. If the validation rules expose errors in a filing, the filing will be rejected by the system. If the submission only generates warnings, the submission will be accepted and the filer will be informed of the warnings. A list of the validation rules applied to each filing is supplied in the supplementary documents. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 13 SUBMISSION DOCUMENTS Excel Submission Form [See accompanying file: CMRAI_BaselII_QPR_Public_Form.xls.] XBRL Taxonomy for XBRL Instance Submissions [See accompanying file: CMRAI Release Taxonomy.zip] Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 14 Chapter 2. FORMS OVERVIEW INTRODUCTION The CMRAI Basel II & QPR Form is composed of 24 worksheets intended for the collection of a wide variety of financial information. While the QPR sheets are always made available to filers within the public form, the information required from each bank for the Basel II filings depends on status of the Bank and the kinds of investments managed by the Bank. To ease the filing process, the Excel-based form automatically enables and disables forms depending on the options selected by the filer on the Cover Sheet. As a reference for filers, this section details which components of the Basel II submission forms are enabled or disabled based on the information provided on the Cover Sheet. Banks should refer to the Rules, Conditions and Guidance on the Minimum Capital Requirements (MCRs) to complete the Basel II worksheets. For ease of reference and to assist the filer, there will be references to specific sections of the MCRs, for instance Chapter II, Section B - Constituents of Capital of the MCRs. All figures entered on this return, including memoranda items, are to be reported to the nearest thousand in US dollars, omitting the \$ 000 unless otherwise indicated. For example one million US dollars would be entered as 1,000. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 15 Sheet 000: Cover Sheet FORM VERSION The Cover Sheet provides the filer with the form version number. When requesting assistance with a form, you may be asked to provide this number. The version number may change from one reporting period to another. When preparing a filing, make sure the correct form version is used. Section A. Filing Information In Section A of the Cover Sheet, the filer will

provide the name of the Bank, the associated license number, and the filing status of the Bank. The filing status options are affiliate, branch, private, or subsidiary. If the filing bank is a branch, a branch of a foreign bank, the Basel II forms are not required and only the QPR forms will be enabled. Refer to the Guidance Notes for Completion of Quarterly Prudential Returns. In addition, the filer will provide the quarter for which the submission is being made, and the fiscal year-end date for the Bank. The fiscal year end date and the submission quarter are used by Excel to automatically compute the quarter end date for which the filing is being submitted. Additional information provided in this section includes the submission type (solo or consolidated) and the name and position of the person submitting the filing on behalf of the Bank. Locally incorporated Banks (subsidiary, private and affiliate) will report on the Basel II forms. The Interest Rate Risk and Equity Risk forms are only relevant to banks that have received approval from CMRAI to use a Trading Book. If a Bank has not received this approval, then only the Commodity Risk and Foreign Exchange Risk forms are relevant. Holding Companies are effectively companies that own a bank(s) but are not necessarily the holder of a banking licence. Holding Companies may own locally incorporated subsidiaries, foreign (i.e. outside Cayman Islands) subsidiaries and Cayman Islands branches. Only holding companies that hold a banking licence are required to make the following two filings: a) A solo form, detailing the capital adequacy provisions of the holding company excluding its subsidiaries. b) A consolidated form, detailing the capital adequacy provisions of the holding company and all its subsidiaries. Otherwise, holding companies without a banking licence will only file the consolidated form. Both of these forms are subject to the same reporting period and filing deadlines. However, they will be handled as completely separate submissions within the system. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 16

The following Section indicates the filing requirements for each type entity:

Type of Entity?	Locally- Incorporated?	Regulated by CMRAI?	Required to File?	Trading Book?	Basel II Forms?	Quarterly Prudential Forms?	Category A or B	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	(excluding IRR & Equity)	Yes	Category A or B	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Category A or B	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	Yes	Holding Company	N/A	No	Consolidated	N/A	Yes	Yes	Holding Company	(with a banking license)	Yes	Yes	2 forms	Solo & Consolidated	N/A	Yes	Yes
Section B. Credit Risk Declaration	In this section, the filer provides the chosen strategy for credit risk mitigation as well as the methodology for counterparty credit risk. The options for credit risk mitigation (CRM) are: Collateral Simplified Approach Collateral Comprehensive Approach	The options for counterparty credit risk are: Current Exposure Method Standardised Method	Section C. Operational Risk Declaration	Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 17	In this section, the filer provides the chosen operational risk mitigation. The options for operational risk mitigation are: Section Risk Mitigation Approach	A Basic Indicator	B Standardised	C Alternative Standardised (i)	D Alternative Standardised (ii)	E Alternative Standardised (iii)	F Alternative Standardised (iv)	Section D. Market Risk Declaration	In Section D, the filer provides information as to whether the Bank has a trading book. If the filer answers Yes (indicating the Bank has a trading book), the following sheets must be completed: 010. MR-Data IRR 011. MR-Data Equity 015. MR-Equity Result 016. MR-Commodities Results 018. Correlation Trade Portfolio And, one of the following depending on methodology selected: 013. MR-IRR Maturity Result 014. MR-IRR Duration Result	If the filer answers No , the forms will be hidden in the Excel																													

form and any information entered in sheets 011, 012, and 015 will be disregarded and only the following sheets will be required for market risk computation: 012. MR-Data Comm 016. MR-Commodities Results 017. MR-FX Result If applicable, the filer will provide the methodology for computing interest rate risk. These options are: Maturity (for Maturity Method) Duration (for Duration Method) The filer will also provide the methodology for computing commodity risk. The available options are: Simplified Maturity Ladder Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 18 In addition, the filer will provide the methodology used for the treatment of options. The approaches to choose from are: Simplified Delta Plus Scenario Section D1 Interest Rate Risk Selection of Currencies In this section, the filer provides the list of currencies held by the Bank. Section D2 Equity Position Risk Selection of Markets In this section, the filer provides the list of national markets used for interest rate risk. Section D3 Commodity Risk Selection of Commodities In this section, the filer provides the list of commodities used for the computation of commodity risk. Section D4 Foreign Exchange Risk Selection of Currencies In this section, the filer needs to provide a list of currencies in support of the foreign exchange risk computation. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 19

Chapter 3. BASEL II FORMS

Form 001 Capital Ratios This sheet computes the total capital adequacy ratio based on the computations from the other Basel II sheets. When completing this form, refer to Chapter II - Calculation of Minimum Capital Requirements of the MCRs which sets out how to calculate the minimum capital standard. In order to complete this form, Banks should have completed Forms 002- Capital Constituents and Forms 003- RWA 1. The form is divided into the following sections: Banks should refer to Annex 1 of this document for further clarification of the appropriate Guidelines of any of the terms depicted in this form.

Section Guidelines Minimum CAR Banks should report their minimum capital adequacy ratio. This may vary according to banks. **Credit risk total credit RWA Minimum CAR** Report the Credit Risk Capital Requirements. $(\text{Credit RWA} \times \text{minimum CAR})$. Refer to Form 003- RWA for summary of Credit RWA. **Operational risk total operational RWA Minimum CAR** Report the Operational Risk Capital Requirements $(\text{Operational RWA} \times \text{minimum CAR})$. Refer to Form 003- RWA for summary of Operational RWA. **Market risk total market RWA Minimum CAR** Report the Market Risk Capital Requirements $(\text{Market RWA} \times \text{minimum CAR})$. Refer to Form 003- RWA for summary of Market RWA.

Total Minimum Capital Requirements - Pillar 1 Sum the total of credit, operational and market risk capital requirements. **Total Minimum Capital Requirements - Pillar 2 (Not applicable until the implementation of Pillar 2)** **A. Available Capital: Tier 1 capital (after appropriate deductions)** Report net Tier 1 capital as indicated on Form 002 capital constituents. **Adjusted capital base (Tier 1 and Tier 2)** Report adjusted capital base as indicated on Form 002 capital constituents.

1 Form 03-RWA is a summary of all capital requirements for credit, operational and market risk. **Section A Minimum Capital Requirements B Minimum Capital Allocation C Eligible Capital** Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 20 **Section Guidelines Tier 3 Capital Report Tier 3 capital** as indicated on Form 002 capital constituents. **Total Available Capital** Sum the total of adjusted capital base and Tier 3 capital. **B. Minimum Capital Allocation for Market Risk Requirement:** **Minimum Tier 1 to support market risk** Report Tier 1 capital that will be used to support market risk. At least 28.5% of market risk needs to be supported

by Tier 1 capital that is not required to support risks in the remainder of the book. Eligible Tier 3 capital Report Tier 3 capital that will be used to support market risk. Other Tier 2 or Tier 1 capital Report other Tier 2 or Tier 1 capital that will be used to support market risk. Credit & Operational Risk Requirement (Tier 1 & Tier 2) Report the adjusted base capital (net Tier 1 and Tier 2) that will be allocated to credit and operational risk capital requirements. Pillar 2 Capital Requirement Tier 1 & Tier 2 Report the adjusted base capital (net Tier 1 and Tier 2) that will be allocated to Pillar 2. (Whenever applicable) C. Eligible Capital: Net Tier 1 capital (used) Report Net Tier 1 capital. Banks should note that Tier 1 capital must be at least 50% of the total eligible capital after all adjustments to all elements of capital, have been made. Therefore the sum of Tier 2 and Tier 3 eligible capital must not exceed Tier 1 eligible capital (net of Tier 1 deductions). Net Tier 2 capital (used) Report Net Tier 2 elements. Eligible Tier 2 capital may not exceed total Tier 1 capital. Eligible Tier 3 capital (used) Report eligible Tier 3 that is used for the support of market risk. Total Eligible Capital Report Total Eligible Capital Surplus/(Deficit) Capital Surplus/Deficit is the excess or shortfall of Eligible capital after satisfying the Total capital requirements. Tier 1 Ratio Report net Tier 1 capital as a percentage of Total RWA Assets. Total RWA is on Form 003- RWA. Total Capital Adequacy Ratio Report Total Eligible capital as a percentage of Total RWA. Total RWA is on Form 003- RWA.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 21 Form 002 Capital Constituents In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the Bank's overall Tier capital holdings. When completing this form, refer to Chapter II, Section B - Constituents of Capital of the MCRs. The form is divided into the following sections: Refer to Annex 1 of this document for further clarification of the appropriate Guidelines of any of the terms depicted in this form.

Section Guidelines Section A. Tier 1 Capital Report the constituents of Tier 1 capital.

Section B. Deductions from Tier 1 Capital Report any deductions from Tier 1 capital.

Section C. Tier 2 Capital Report the constituents of Tier 2 capital. Tier 2 is divided into upper and lower Tier 2 capital. Section D. Deductions from Tier 2 Capital Report any deductions from Tier 2 capital. Total Adjusted Capital Base Report the adjusted capital base which is the sum of net Tier 1 capital and net Tier 2 capital.

Section E. Tier 3 Capital Report the constituents of Tier 3 Capital (i.e. fully paid unsecured subordinated debt). Available Capital Base Report the Available Capital Base which is the sum of the Adjusted Capital Base and Tier 3 Capital.

Section F. Deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital Report any deductions from capital that will be deducted from both Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital on a pro rata basis.

Section Type of Capital A Tier 1 Capital B Deductions from Tier 1 Capital C Tier 2 Capital D Deductions from Tier 2 Capital E Tier 3 Capital F Deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 22 Form 003 Risk Weighted Assets Form 003 is used to compute the total risk weighted assets based on the credit risk, operational risk, and market risk, which are all computed on the other sheets. Within the Excel-based form, line items will be disabled for risk computations not applicable to the chosen methodology. For example, if the standardised approach has been chosen on the Cover Sheet for operational risk declaration, then the basic indicator and the alternative standardised line items will be disabled. The form is divided into the following sections: Section A. Credit Risk Refer to Form 004 - Credit Risk-on Balance Sheet and report the total risk weighted assets for the following items: Cash Items Claims on Sovereigns Claims on Non Central Government Public Sector Entities

(PSEs) Claims on Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) Claims on Banks and Security Firms Claims on Corporates and Security Firms Claims on Short Term Issue Specific Claims on Retail Portfolio Claims secured by Residential Property Claims secured by Commercial Real Estate Claims secured on Higher Risk Categories & Other Assets Past Due Exposures Total on balance sheet items Refer to and report the total risk weighted assets of the following forms: 005 Credit Risk - Off-Balance sheet 006 Credit Risk - Counterparty Credit Risk 007 Credit Risk - Settlements 008 Credit Risk - Securitisations

Section Type of Risk A Credit Risk B Operational Risk C Market Risk Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 23 Section B. Operational Risk Refer to form 009 Operational Risk and report the total capital requirement for the operational risk approach declared on Form 000 Cover sheet (Section C. Operational Risk Declaration). The Risk Weighted Assets is calculated by multiplying the operational risk capital by 12.5. Section C. Market Risk Banks that do not have approval for the use of a trading book should refer to and report the capital requirement using the following forms: 016 Market Risk - Commodity Results 017 Market Risk - Foreign Exchange Results Banks that have the Authority's approval for the use of a trading book should, in addition to the two previously mentioned Market Risk Forms, report their data and capital requirement using the following forms: Either 013 Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk Maturity Results or 014 Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk Duration Results; and 015 Market Risk - Equity Results The Risk Weighted Assets is calculated by multiplying the market risk capital by 12.5. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 24 Form 004 Credit Risk On Balance Sheet Form 004 Credit Risk On Balance sheet details the on balance sheet exposures subject to credit risk. Based on the methodology chosen on the Cover Sheet for credit risk mitigation, only one of the columns corresponding either to the simplified approach or comprehensive approach will be enabled. The form is organised into sections for the portfolios listed below. Banks should refer to Chapter III, Section A - Credit Risk Exposures of the MCRs to determine the exposures that should be included in the various portfolios. Each portfolio is mutually exclusive and each claim should be reported in only one portfolio.

Section Guidelines Before CRM: Gross Exposures All exposures before credit risk mitigation are reported according to the risk weight of the obligor. Exposures net of Specific Provisions Report the on-balance sheet exposures for the Gross Exposures in the respective columns according to the external credit rating categories or risk weights of the relevant counterparty. Report the on-balance sheet exposures for Exposure net of provisions (including accrued interest) in the respective columns according to the external credit rating categories or risk weights of the relevant counterparty. CRM Adjustments (The steps are detailed and also in Annex 2): Redistribution of Net Exposure for Guarantees and Credit Derivatives Report the redistribution of net exposures resulting from the use of guarantees and credit derivatives by shifting the amount of the exposure guaranteed from the risk weight Section Portfolio A Cash Items B Claims on Sovereigns C Claims on Non Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs) D Claims on Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) E Claims on Banks and Securities Firms (> 3 months) E.1 Claims on Banks and Securities Firms (<= 3 months) F Claims on Corporates and Security Firms G Claims on Banks Securities Firms short term issue specific H Claims on Retail Portfolio I Claims secured by Residential Property J Claims secured by Commercial Real Estate K Claims on Higher risk assets and Other assets L Past Due Exposures

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 25 Section Guidelines of the obligor to the risk weight applicable to the guarantor. This is referred to as the redistribution of net exposures. The net sum of the total reported under Redistribution of Net exposures for guarantees and credit derivatives must equal zero. Redistribution of Net Exposure for Collateral (Simple Approach) Report the redistribution of net exposure resulting from the use of collateral under the simple approach by shifting the amount of the exposure guaranteed from the risk weight of the obligor to the risk weight applicable to the collateral. The net sum of the total reported under Redistribution of Net exposures for collateral simple method must equal zero. Adjustment to Net Exposure for Collateral (Comprehensive Approach) Report the adjustments to net exposure for collateral after appropriate haircuts, therefore the reported value should be the difference between the exposure value after credit risk mitigation (E^*) and the current value of the exposure (E). Banks should refer to Chapter III, Section B.3.3 The Comprehensive Approach of the MCRs. and apply the appropriate haircuts to both the exposure and the collateral. After CRM: Exposures after CRM Report the adjusted amount for each category after taking into account the credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques used by the Banks. In the cases where CRM techniques cannot be used to reduce the credit risk exposure of an asset, the exposure amount after CRM to be reported in this column will equate to the exposures before CRM amount. Risk Weight Assets Multiply Exposures after CRM by the appropriate risk- weights %.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 26 Form 005 Credit Risk Off Balance Sheet This sheet collects a summary of the Bank s off balance sheet exposures excluding Over the Counter Derivatives (OTCs) and Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) subject to credit risk. Banks should refer to Chapter III, Section A.15 - Off-balance Sheet instruments (excluding OTC Derivatives and SFTs) of the MCRs to determine the exposures that should be included in the various asset classes. Based on the methodology chosen on the Cover Sheet for credit risk mitigation, only one of the columns corresponding either to the simplified approach or comprehensive approach will be enabled. Section Guidelines Before CRM: Principal amount All exposures before credit risk mitigation are reported according to the risk weight of the obligor. Credit Equivalent Amount (CEA) Report the Principal (Notional) amount in USD in the appropriate column by the corresponding risk weight of the counterparty Calculate the CEA for each risk weight using the credit conversion factors (CCFs). Where there is an undertaking to provide a commitment on an off-balance sheet item, enter the principal amount of the commitment with the lower of the two applicable CCFs. CRM Adjustments Compute CRM Adjustments according to Annex 2. After CRM: Exposures After CRM Report the adjusted amount for each category after taking into account the CRM techniques used by the Banks. In the cases where CRM techniques cannot be used to reduce the credit risk exposure of an asset, the exposure amount after CRM to be reported in this column will equate to the exposures before CRM amount. Risk Weight Assets Multiply Exposures after CRM by the appropriate risk- weights %. Deductions (from Tier 1 and Tier 2) Report exposures that may be applicable for deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 27 Form 006 Credit Risk Counterparty Risk In this sheet, information is entered pertaining to counterparty credit risk. The sheet is

composed of two sections. Section A is relevant to the current exposure method, while Section B is relevant to the standardised method. Depending on the methodology selected on the Cover Sheet, only the relevant section will be enabled in the Excel automated form. When completing this form, refer to: Chapter III, Section C - Counterparty Risk Capital Requirements for derivative Contracts and Section A.16 OTC Derivatives of the MCRs to determine the appropriate treatment of OTC Derivatives; and Chapter III, Section A.17 - Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) to determine the appropriate treatments for SFTs. The form is divided into the following sections: OTC contracts should be reported in the following categories: Interest Rate Contracts Foreign Exchange and Gold Contracts Equity Contracts Precious Metals Contracts Other Commodities Contracts Credit Derivatives Contracts

Section A. Current Exposure Method for OTCs

Section Guidelines Before CRM: Notional Amount Report the effective notional amount of each OTC transaction under the respective residual maturities 1Year, 1< Years 5 and > 5 Years and the risk weight of the counterparty. Contracts not subject to Netting After Add-on Calculate the potential future exposure also known as the After Add-on amount for each risk weight using the Add-on percentages. Contracts not subject to Netting Replacement Cost Report the positive Replacement Cost of contracts which are obtained by marking to market.

Section Methodology A Current Exposure Method for OTCs B Standardised Method for OTCs C Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs)

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 28

Section Guidelines Contracts subject to Netting: After Add-on(A Net) Calculate the potential future exposure also known as the After Add-on amount for each risk weight using the formula for A Net in Chapter III. Section B.4 Netting of the MCRs. Contracts subject to Netting Replacement Cost Report the positive Replacement Cost of contracts which are obtained by marking to market. Credit Equivalent Amount (CEA) Report the CEA which is derived by summing the potential future exposure and replacement costs. This is the on-balance sheet equivalent of an off-balance sheet exposure. CRM Adjustments Compute CRM Adjustments according to Annex 2. After CRM: Credit Equivalent Amount After CRM Report the adjusted amount for each category after taking into account the credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques used by the Banks. In the cases where CRM techniques cannot be used to reduce the credit risk exposure of an asset, the exposure amount after CRM to be reported in this column will equate to the exposures before CRM amount. Risk Weight Assets Multiply Exposures after CRM by the appropriate risk- weights %.

Section B. Standardised Method for OTCs Refer to Chapter III, Section C.3 - Standardised Method of the MCRs for the appropriate treatment to calculate counterparty credit risks for OTCs that have a linear risk profile. Also refer to Annex 4 of this document for an example of how to calculate counterparty credit risks for OTCs using the standardised method.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 29

Section Guidelines Notional Amounts Report the total effective notional amounts of each type of OTC Contract, i.e. interest rate, foreign exchange etc, under the respective residual maturities 1Year, 1< Years 5 and > 5 Years. Contracts Subject to Current Market Value of the Hedging Sets Report the sum of the current market value of the exposures according to the risk weighting of counterparty. Exposure Report the exposure according to the risk weighting of the counterparty. The exposure amount is calculated as the higher of (a) or (b) below multiplied by a of 1.4: a) the contracts subject to current market

value of the hedging set; or b) contracts subject to CCF-weight Absolute Amounts of Risk Position. Risk Weight Assets Multiply Exposures after CRM by the appropriate risk-weights %.

Section C. Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) Section Guidelines

Before CRM: Principal Amount Enter the Principal amount in the corresponding risk weight by counterparty of each of SFTs under the Principal Amount in USD column.

Credit Equivalent Amount (CEA) Calculate the Credit Equivalent Amount for each risk weight using the credit conversion factors.

CRM Adjustments Compute CRM Adjustments according to Annex 2. **After CRM Credit Equivalent Amount** Report the adjusted amount for each category after taking into account the credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques used by the Banks. In the cases where CRM techniques cannot be used to reduce the credit risk exposure of an asset, the exposure amount after CRM to be reported in this column will equate to the exposures before CRM amount.

Risk Weight Assets Multiply Exposures after CRM by the appropriate risk-weights %.

Deductions (from Tier 1 and Tier 2 Report exposures that are applicable for deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. **Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs** Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 30 **Form 007 Credit Risk Settlements** This sheet collects the summary information for any failed trades and Non-DvP Transactions. When completing this form, refer to Chapter III, Section D - Capital Treatment for Failed Trades and Non-DvP Transactions of the MCRs. **Section Guidelines Unsettled Delivery-versus-payment (DvP)** Report transactions that are less than five days late on **Form 5 Credit Risk On Balance Sheet** under Cash Items. Transactions five days or more late, Banks must report the positive exposure corresponding to the number of working days after the agreed settlement date. **Unsettled non-DvP** Report the positive exposure to any second leg that has not been received within five days. **Deductions from capital (Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital)** For any second leg five days late or more, report the full amount of the value transferred plus any replacement, until the second payment/delivery leg is effectively made. **Risk Weight Assets** Apply the corresponding risk weight. **Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs** Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 31 **Form 008 Credit Risk- Securitisation** In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the Bank's securitization exposures. Depending on the credit risk mitigation method chosen on the Cover Sheet, only one of the columns for parameters (e) and (f) will be enabled at any one time. When completing this form, refer to Chapter IV - Securitisation Framework of the MCRs. The form is divided into the following types of exposures: In Sections A, B, and C classify exposures according to whether the Bank is an originator of the exposure or an investor.

Section A. Securitisation Rated Exposures Section Guidelines

Before CRM: Notional Amount Report the Notional amount USD in the corresponding external risk rating of each of their exposures. In relation to a securitisation exposure, this means that the exposure has an ECAI issue specific rating. **Gross Exposures (CEA Amount)** Calculate the Credit Equivalent Amount, by multiplying the respective CCFs by the notional amounts before recognising specific provisions. **Exposures net of Specific Provisions (CEA)** Calculate the Credit Equivalent Amount, by multiplying the respective CCFs by the notional amounts the net exposure after deducting specific provisions. If there are no specific provisions, the gross exposure should equal the net exposure. **CRM Adjustments** Compute CRM Adjustments according to Annex 2. **After CRM: Net Exposure (after CRM)** Report the adjusted amount for each category after taking into account the credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques used by the Banks. In the

cases where CRM techniques cannot be used to reduce the credit risk exposure of an asset, the exposure amount after CRM to be reported in this column will equate to the exposures before CRM amount. Section Type of exposure A Securitisation Rated Exposures B Resecuritisation Rated Exposures C Unrated Exposures D Early Amortisation E Summary of Credit Risk Treatment of Securitization Exposures Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 32 Section Guidelines Risk Weight Assets Multiply Exposures after CRM by the appropriate risk- weights %. Deductions (from Tier 1 and Tier 2) Report exposures that are applicable for deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Section B Resecuritisation Rated Exposures Section Guidelines Before CRM: Notional Amount Report the Notional amount USD in the corresponding external risk rating of each of their exposures. In relation to a resecuritisation exposure, this means that the exposure has an ECAI issue specific rating. Gross Exposures (CEA Amount) Calculate the Credit Equivalent Amount, by multiplying the respective CCFs by the notional amounts before recognising specific provisions. Exposures net of Specific Provisions (CEA) Calculate the Credit Equivalent Amount, by multiplying the respective CCFs by the notional amounts the net exposure after deducting specific provisions. If there are no specific provisions, the gross exposure should equal the net exposure. CRM Adjustments Compute CRM Adjustments according to Annex 2. After CRM: Net Exposure (after CRM) Report the adjusted amount for each category after taking into account the credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques used by the Banks. In the cases where CRM techniques cannot be used to reduce the credit risk exposure of an asset, the exposure amount after CRM to be reported in this column will equate to the exposures before CRM amount. Risk Weight Assets Multiply Exposures after CRM by the appropriate risk- weights %. Deductions (from Tier 1 and Tier 2) Report exposures that are applicable for deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 33 Section C Unrated Exposures Report in Section C, unrated exposures that are: a) most senior exposure in a securitisation, b) in a second loss position or better in ABCP programmes and meet the requirements, or c) qualify to be eligible liquidity facilities Section Guidelines Before CRM: Notional Amount Report the principal/notional amounts for both on-balance sheet and off-balance exposures. Gross Exposures (CEA Amount) Calculate the Credit Equivalent Amount, by multiplying the respective CCFs by the principal/notional amounts before recognising specific provisions Exposures net of Specific Provisions (CEA) Calculate the Credit Equivalent Amount, by multiplying the respective CCFs by the principal/notional amounts the net exposure after deducting specific provisions. If there are no specific provisions, the gross exposure should equal the net exposure. CRM Adjustments Compute CRM Adjustments according to Annex 2. After CRM: Net Exposure (after CRM) Report the adjusted amount for each category after taking into account the CRM techniques used by the Banks. In the cases where CRM techniques cannot be used to reduce the credit risk exposure of an asset, the exposure amount after CRM to be reported in this column will equate to the exposures before CRM amount. Risk Weight Assets Multiply Exposures after CRM by the appropriate risk- weights %. Deductions (from Tier 1 and Tier 2) Report Exposures that are applicable for deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Section D. Early Amortisation. Refer to Chapter IV, Section A.7.6 - Treatment of early amortisation provisions of the MCRs for the appropriate treatment of exposures with early amortization features.

Section Guidelines Controlled/ Uncontrolled Structures Separate controlled and uncontrolled amortization structures for on and off balance sheet exposures. 1. For the treatment of controlled structures refer to Chapter IV, Section - A.7.6.2 Determination of CCFs for controlled early amortization features of the MCRs Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 34 Section Guidelines 2. For the treatment of non-controlled structures refer to Chapter IV, Section A.7.6.4 - Determination of CCFs for non-controlled early amortization features of the MCRs. Before CCF Report the gross amount of an originating bank's investors' interest in a securitisation exposure that contains an early amortisation feature before applying the CCF for the following: 1. Retail Lines Committed Uncommitted 2. Non-retail Lines Committed Uncommitted After CCF Report exposures after applying the appropriate CCFs for retail lines (committed/uncommitted) and non-retail lines (committed/uncommitted) Risk Weight Assets Apply the corresponding risk weight to exposure adjusted by CCFs for retail lines (committed/uncommitted) and non-retail lines (committed/uncommitted) Section E. Summary of Credit Risk Treatment of Securitization Exposures. Section E shows the summary of Credit Risk Treatment of Securitization Exposures under the standardised approach. Section Guidelines Rated securitisation exposures RWA: Report the summary of RWA from securitisation and resecuritisation exposures where the Bank is the originator, investor or both. Deduction from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital Report any deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital resulting from exposures to rated securitisation and resecuritisation exposures. Unrated securitisation exposures RWA: Report the summary of RWA from unrated securitisation and resecuritisation exposures where the Bank is the originator, investor or both. Deduction from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital Report any deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital resulting from exposures to unrated securitisation and resecuritisation exposures. Early amortisation Report the summary of RWA from early amortisation Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 35 Section Guidelines facilities. Credit enhancing interest only strips Report as a deduction, 50% from Tier 1 and 50% from Tier 2 capital. Gain on sale arising from any securitisation transaction Report as a deduction from Tier 1 Capital. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 36 Form 009 - Operational Risk This sheet collects the gross income from business lines subject to Operational Risk. When completing this form, refer to Chapter V - Operational Risk of the MCRs for guidance on how to calculate the minimum capital requirements for operational risk. This sheet contains six sections that are completed based on the operational risk approach selected on the cover sheet. The sections applicable to each operational risk declaration method are as follows: Section A. Basic Indicator Approach Section Guidelines Gross Income Report the gross income for the previous 3 years for the business lines Weighted Income Calculate weighted incomes as gross incomes multiplied by 15% (the Alpha factor). Banks should only report positive weighted income. Capital requirement Calculate the average of the weighted Income for positive years. See Annex 5 for an example using the BIA approach. Section B. Standardised Approach. Report the gross income for the past 3 years for the following eight business lines: Business Lines Beta Corporate Finance 18% Trading & Sales 18% Retail Banking 12% Commercial Banking 15% Payment & Settlement 18% Agency Services 15% Section Approach A Basic Indicator Approach B Standardised C

Alternative Standardised (i) D Alternative Standardised (ii) E Alternative Standardised (iii) F Alternative Standardised (iv) Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 37 Business Lines Beta Asset Management 12% Retail Brokerage 12% Section Guidelines Weighted Income Multiply gross incomes by their corresponding Beta factors as shown in Section B. Banks should only report positive weighted income. Calculate the total weighted income for each year by summing the positive weighted income for each business line in each individual year. Capital requirement The capital charge for the Standardised Approach is calculated as the sum of the three yearly weighted incomes, divided by three. See Annex 6 for an example using the Standardised Approach. Section C. Alternative Standardised Approach (i) Report the Gross income for the following six business lines: Business Lines Beta Corporate Finance 18% Trading & Sales 18% Payment & Settlement 18% Agency Services 15% Asset Management 12% Retail Brokerage 12% Report Total Loans and Advances for the following two business lines: Business Lines Beta M Retail Banking 12% 0.035 Commercial Banking 15% 0.035 Section Guidelines Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 38 Weighted Income Report gross incomes of business lines multiplied by their corresponding Beta factors. Report total loans and advances for retail and commercial banking multiplied by the respective Beta and m factors. Report only positive weighted income. Capital requirement Calculate the total weighted income for each year by summing the positive weighted income for each business line in each individual year. Section D. Alternative Standardised Approach (ii) Report the Gross income for the following six business lines: Business Lines Beta Corporate Finance 18% Trading & Sales 18% Payment & Settlement 18% Agency Services 15% Asset Management 12% Retail Brokerage 12% Report the total Loans and Advances for retail and commercial banking. Business Lines Beta M Retail & Commercial Banking 15% 0.035 Section Guidelines Weighted Income Report Gross income for the 6 business line lines in Section D. above multiplied by their corresponding Beta factors as shown. Report Total Loans and Advances for retail and commercial banking business lines which are aggregated and multiplied by the factor of 0.035 (m) and a beta of 15%. Capital requirement Calculate the total weighted income for each year by Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 39 summing the positive weighted income for each business line in each individual year. Section E. Alternative Standardised Approach (iii) Report the aggregate Gross income for the six business lines (excluding retail and commercial banking): Business Lines Beta Aggregate of the six (s) business lines) 18% Report Total Loans and Advances for the following two business lines: Business Lines Beta M Retail Banking 12% 0035 Commercial Banking 15% 0035 Section Guidelines Weighted Income Report the Gross income for the six business lines in Section E. above which are aggregated and multiplied by a beta of 18%. Report the Total Loans and Advances for the retail and commercial banking business lines which are multiplied by the factor of 0.035 (m) and their respective betas, 12 and 15% respectively. Capital requirement Calculate the total weighted income for each year by summing the positive weighted income for each business line in each individual year. Section F. Alternative Standardised Approach (iv) Report the aggregate Gross income for the six business lines (excluding retail and commercial banking): Business Lines Beta Aggregate of the six (s) business lines) 18% Report the total Loans and Advances for retail and

commercial banking. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 40 Business Lines Beta M Retail & Commercial Banking 15% 0.035 Section Guidelines Weighted Income Report the Gross income for the six business lines in Section F. which are aggregated and multiplied by a beta of 18%. Report the Total Loans and Advances for retail and commercial banking business lines which are aggregated and multiplied by the factor of 0.035 (m) and a beta of 15%. Capital requirement Calculate the total weighted income for each year by summing the positive weighted income for each business line in each individual year. See Annex 7 for an example using one of the Alternative Standardised Approaches.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 41 Form 010 MR- Data Interest Rate Risk This sheet is used to collect information on the filing Bank's positions in the trading book that are subject to interest rate risk. When completing these forms, Banks should refer to Chapter VI, Section A - Interest Rate Risk of the MCRs and Annex 3 for the appropriate treatment and definitions of positions subject to interest rate risk. Where applicable, the filer should take care to ensure the drop-down menus have been used to select the appropriate country, currency, rating agency, etc., for each holding. Report the details of debt securities and interest rate derivatives positions in the following tables: Table A - Long positions in Debt Securities Table B - Short positions in Debt Securities Table C - Forwards and Futures on Debt Securities Table D - Forward Rate Agreements Table E - Interest rate Futures Table F - Interest rate Swaps and Currency Swaps Table G - Options (with an underlying in debt or interest rate instrument) Table H - Other Exposures contributing to the calculation of interest rate risk Banks should report the spot positions in debt securities in Tables A and B. Banks should report positions in interest rate derivatives Tables C thru H. Refer to Chapter VI, Section A.5 Interest Rate Derivatives of the MCRs for the appropriate notional positions and values that should be used to calculate the specific risk and general market risk as deemed necessary. In addition, the filer should be aware that only Section G1 or G2 or neither section should be completed based on the options risk methodology chosen on the Cover Sheet. Section G1 should be completed if the simplified approach is selected for the treatment of options. Similarly, Section G2 should be completed if the delta plus method is used. However, neither section is applicable if the scenario approach has been selected.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 42 Form 011 MR- Data Equity This sheet is used to collect information on the filing Bank's equity positions in the trading book. As with the other data sheets, the filer should take care to ensure the drop-down menus have been used to select the appropriate country, currency, specific risk charge %, etc., for each holding. Report the details of equity securities and equity derivatives positions in the following tables: Table A - Long positions in Equity Securities Table B - Short positions in Equity Securities Table C - Forwards and Futures on Equity Securities Table D - Equity Swaps Table E - Equity Options Table F - Other Exposures contributing to the calculation of Equity Risk Banks should report the spot positions in equity securities in Tables A and B. Banks should report positions in equity derivatives Tables C thru F. Refer to Chapter VI, Section B.4 Equity Derivatives of the MCRs for the appropriate notional positions and values that should be used to calculate the specific risk and general market risk as deemed necessary. In addition, the filer should be aware that only Section E1, or Section E2, or neither section should be completed based

on the options risk methodology chosen on the Cover Sheet. Section E1 should be completed if the simplified approach is selected for the treatment of options. Similarly, Section E2 should be completed if the delta plus method is used. However, neither section is applicable if the scenario approach has been selected. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 43 Form 012 MR- Commodities This sheet collects data on the filing Bank's spot position in commodities and positions in commodity derivatives. When entering information on the commodities data sheet, the filer should take care to ensure the drop-down menus have been used to select the appropriate commodity, position, and repricing period. Report the details of positions in commodities in the following tables: Table A - Long positions in Commodities Table B - Short positions in Commodities Table C - Forwards and Futures on Commodities Table D - Commodity Swaps Table E - Commodity Options Table F - Other Exposures contributing to the calculation of Commodities Risk Banks should report the spot positions in commodities in Tables A and B. Banks should report positions in commodity derivatives Tables C thru F. Refer to Chapter VI, Section D.2 Derivatives of the MCRs for the appropriate notional positions and values that should be used to calculate the specific risk and general market risk as deemed necessary. In addition, the filer should be aware that only section E1, or section E2, or neither section should be completed based on the options risk methodology chosen on the Cover Sheet. Section E1 should be completed if the simplified approach is selected for the treatment of options. Similarly, section E2 should be completed if the delta plus method is used. However, neither section is applicable if the scenario approach has been selected. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 44 Form 013 Market Risk Interest Rate Risk Maturity Results This sheet is used to calculate the specific and general risk capital charges for positions in the trading book with an interest rate risk, using the maturity method. Banks should refer to Chapter VI, Section A - Interest Rate Risk of the MCRs for the appropriate treatment of these positions. The Interest Rate Risk Maturity Result sheet is only completed when the maturity method is selected for interest rate risk on the Cover Sheet. In the automated Excel form, the sheet is hidden unless the maturity method is chosen. In addition, the filer should be aware that only Section C, Section D, or Section E should be completed based on the options risk methodology chosen on the Cover Sheet. Section C should be completed if the simplified approach is selected for the treatment of options, Section D should be completed if the delta plus method is used, and Section E is applicable if the scenario approach has been selected. The form is divided into the following sections: Sections B, C, D and E will automatically be generated for each currency that has been declared in Form 000 Section D.1 Interest Rate Risk - Selection of Currencies. Section A. Specific Risk Section Guidelines Market Value Report the sum of the market value in USD of all positions (i.e. spot positions, FRAs, futures, swaps etc) by the category of the issuer, the external credit rating of the issuer and the residual term to final maturity. Banks using the delta-plus approach for options should report the absolute value of the delta-adjusted position (i.e. market value multiplied by the delta) Specific Risk Capital Apply the applicable specific risk weights to the market Section A Specific Risk B General Market C Options Simplified Approach D Options Delta Plus Method E Options Scenario Approach F Total Market Risk Capital Requirement Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 45 Charge values to derive

the specific risk market charge. Section B. General Market Risk Refer to Chapter VI, Section A.4.1 Maturity Method of the MCRs to calculate the general market risk positions. Use a separate maturity table for each currency. Section Guidelines Individual Positions Report the long and short positions in debt securities and other sources of interest rate exposures in the respective maturity bands. Weighted Net Positions In each maturity band, multiply the market values of the individual long and short positions by the respective risk weighting factors. The total weighted long position is denoted as a and the total weighted short position is denoted as b. Positions Matched by Bands Report the amount of the weighted long positions and the weighted short positions in each time-band that are matched. The total of these positions matched by bands is denoted as c. Netted Positions Report the weighted long position that remain unmatched and the weighted short positions that remain unmatched for each time band. Calculation of General Market Risk Capital Requirement 1. Net Long or short position in the whole trading book d Report the absolute value of difference between the total weighted long positions a, and the total weighted short positions b. 2. Vertical Disallowance Positions Matched by Bands Disallowance Charge e Report the total positions matched by bands c. Calculate 10% of the total positions matched by bands. 3. First Round of Horizontal Offsetting Positions matched within Zones Disallowance Charge f Report the matched positions for each zone. Calculate 40% of the match positions in zone 1, 30% of the match positions in zone 2 and 30% of the matched positions in zone 3 4. Second Round of Horizontal Offsetting Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 46 g Unmatched Positions (Long/Short) Matched positions Disallowance Charge Report the unmatched positions remaining within in each zone, i.e. the excess of the weighted long positions over the weighted short positions, or vice versa, within a zone). The unmatched position is carried forward to the second round of horizontal matching. Report the amount that can be matched between zones 1&2, zones 2& 3 and zones 1&3 respectively. Calculate 40% of the match positions in zones 1&2 and zones 2&3, and 100% of the match positions between zones 1&3 5. Total Capital Requirement (d+e+f+g) Sum the following: a) net long or short positions d b) the vertical disallowance e c) the first round horizontal disallowance charge f and d) the second round horizontal disallowance charge g * Sum the general market risk requirement for all currencies. Section C. Options - Simplified Approach For the Simplified Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying refer to Chapter VI, Section E.1 - Simplified approach (carve-out) of the MCRs. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 47 Section Guidelines Currencies The number of currencies will be based on the currencies declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet. Options Simplified Method Report separately for each currency, the total capital charge for options using the simplified approach. 1. For Long cash and Long put or Short cash and Long call: The capital charge will be the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying less the amount the option is in the money (if any) bounded at zero 2. Long call or Long put: The capital charge will be the lesser of: (i) the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying; or (ii) the market value of the option Section D. Options -Delta-Plus Approach The net delta-based equivalent for options with an interest rate

related instrument as the underlying is incorporated in the measurement of the capital charge for specific and general market risk. In addition Banks are required to calculate additional capital charges to cover the gamma and Vega risks and should refer to Chapter VI, Section E.2.5 - Calculation of the Gamma and Vega buffers of the MCRs.

Section Guidelines Currencies The number of currencies will be based on the currencies declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Gamma Impact For each currency, report the total capital charge for gamma risk of each option with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying.

Vega Impact For each currency, report the total capital charge for Vega risk of each option with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 48 Section E. Options - Scenario Approach

Section Guidelines Currencies The number of currencies will be based on the currencies declared in Form 000 Cover Sheet.

Options Scenario Approach Under each currency, report the corresponding maximum loss figure obtained from the scenario matrix constructed for that currency in each time band. The total capital charge for options with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying will be the sum of the maximum loss for all currencies in all time bands. For the Scenario Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options with a commodity as the underlying refer to Chapter VI. Section E.3 Scenario Approach of the MCRs.

Section F. Total Market Risk Capital Requirement Section Guidelines Total Market Risk Requirement - Interest Rate Risk Sum across all currencies, the specific capital requirements, the general market risk capital requirements, and total capital requirements for options calculated under the: a. simplified approach, b. delta - plus (including gamma and vega charges), or c. scenario approach.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 49 Form 014 Market Risk Interest Rate Risk Duration Results This sheet calculates the specific and general risk capital charges for positions in the trading book with an interest rate risk, using the duration method. Refer to Chapter VI; Section A - Interest Rate Risk of the MCRs for the appropriate treatment of these positions. The Interest Rate Risk Duration Result sheet is only completed when the duration method is chosen for interest rate risk (on the Cover Sheet). In the automated Excel form, the sheet is hidden unless the maturity ladder declaration method is chosen. In addition, the filer should be aware that only Section C, or Section D, or neither section should be completed based on the options risk methodology chosen on the Cover Sheet. Section C should be completed if the simplified approach is selected for options risk declaration. Similarly, section D should be completed if the delta plus method is used. However, neither section is applicable if the scenario approach for options risk declaration has been selected. The form is divided into the following sections: Sections B, C, D and E will automatically be generated for each currency that has been declared in Form 000

Section D.1 Interest Rate Risk - Selection of Currencies.

Section A. Specific Risk Apply the applicable specific risk weights to the market values to derive the specific risk market charge.

Section B. General Market Risk Section Guidelines Net Positions x Modified Duration Calculate the modified duration-weighted position for each individual net position by multiplying its current market value by the modified duration.

Weighted Net Positions In each duration band, multiply the market values of the individual long and short net positions by the respective

Section A Specific Risk B General Market C Options Simplified Approach D Options Delta Plus Method E Options Scenario Approach F Total Market Risk Capital

Requirement Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 50 Section Guidelines risk weighting factors. The total weighted long position is denoted as a and the total weighted short position is denoted as b . Positions Matched by Bands Report the amount of the weighted long positions and the weighted short positions in each time-band that are matched. The total of these positions matched by bands is denoted as c . Netted Positions Report the weighted long position that remain unmatched and the weighted short positions that remain unmatched for each time band. 1. Net Long or short position in the whole trading book d Report the absolute value of difference between the total weighted long positions "a", and the total weighted short positions, denoted as b . 2. Vertical Disallowance Positions Matched by Bands Disallowance Charge e Report the total positions matched by bands, denoted as c . Calculate 10% of the total positions matched by bands. 3. First Round of Horizontal Offsetting Positions matched within Zones Disallowance Charge f Report the matched positions for each zone. Calculate 40% of the match positions in zone 1, 30% of the match positions in zone 2 and 30% of the matched positions in zone 3. 4. Second Round of Horizontal Offsetting g Unmatched Positions (Long/Short) Matched positions Disallowance Charge Report the unmatched positions remaining within in each zone, i.e. the excess of the weighted long positions over the weighted short positions, or vice versa, within a zone). The unmatched position is carried forward to the second round of horizontal matching. Report the amount that can be matched between zones 1&2, Zone 2& 3 and Zones 1&3 respectively. Calculate 40% of the match positions in zone 1&2 and zones 2&3, and 100% of the match positions between zones 1&3. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 51 Section Guidelines 5. Total Capital Requirement (d+e+f+g) Sum the following: e) net long or short positions, d f) the vertical disallowance, e g) the first round horizontal disallowance charge, f and h) the second round horizontal disallowance charge. g Sum the general market risk requirement for all currencies.

Section C. Options - Simplified Approach For the Simplified Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying refer to Chapter VI, Section E.1 - Simplified approach (carve-out) of the MCRs. Section Guidelines Currencies The number of currencies will be based on the currencies declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet. Options Simplified Method Report separately for each currency, the total capital charge for options using the simplified approach. 1. For Long cash and Long put or Short cash and Long call: The capital charge will be the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying less the amount the option is in the money (if any) bounded at zero 2. For Long call or Long put: The capital charge will be the lesser of: (i) the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying; or (ii) the market value of the option

Section D. Options -Delta-Plus Approach The net delta-based equivalent for options with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying is incorporated in the measurement of the capital charge for specific risk and general market risk. In addition, Banks are required to calculate additional capital charges to cover the Gamma and Vega risks and should refer to Chapter VI, Section E.2.5 - Calculation of the Gamma and Vega buffers of the MCRs. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 52 Section Guidelines Currencies The

number of currencies will be based on the currencies declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Gamma Impact For each currency, report the total capital charge for gamma risk of each option with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying.

Vega Impact For each currency, report the total capital charge for Vega risk of each option with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying.

Section E. Options - Scenario Approach

Section Guidelines Currencies The number of currencies will be based on the currencies declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Options Scenario Approach Under each currency report the corresponding maximum loss figure obtained from the scenario matrix constructed for that currency in each time band. The total capital charge for options with an interest rate related instrument as the underlying will be the sum of the maximum loss for all currencies in all time bands. For the Scenario Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options with a commodity as the underlying refer to Chapter VI, Section E.3 - Scenario Approach of the MCRs.

Section F. Total Market Risk Capital Requirement

Section Guidelines Total Market Risk Requirement Interest rate Risk Sum across all currencies the specific risk calculation, the general market risk capital requirements, and the capital requirements for options calculated under the: a. simplified approach, b. the delta plus (including Gamma and Vega charges), or c. the scenario approach.

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Form 015 Market Risk Equity Risk Results The Equity Result sheet is used to calculate the specific risk and the general market risk for each market declared on the Cover Sheet. Section C should be completed if the simplified approach is selected for options risk declaration. Similarly, Section D should be completed if the delta plus method is used. However, neither section is applicable if the scenario approach for options risk declaration has been selected. Refer to Chapter VI, Section B - Equity Risk of the MCRs for the appropriate treatment of these positions. The form is divided into the following sections: Sections A, B, D, E and F will automatically be populated with each country that has been declared in Form 000 Section D.1 Interest Rate Risk - Selection of Markets.

Section A. Specific Risk

Section Guidelines Long and Short positions Report separately for each national market

Spot Position Report separately the sum of the specific risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in equities.

Forwards and Futures Report separately the sum of the specific risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in forwards and futures on equities.

Swaps Report separately the sum of the specific risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in equity swaps.

Options Report separately the sum of the specific risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in equity options if the Delta-plus approach was chosen.

Other Report separately the sum of the specific risk capital

Section A Specific Risk B General Market C Additional Capital Requirement for Arbitrage Strategies D Options Simplified Approach E Options Delta Plus Method F Options Scenario Approach G Total Market Risk Capital Requirement for Equity Position Risk

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs

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Section Guidelines charge for the net long positions and net short positions in other equity instruments not captured above.

Total Report separately the total specific risk capital charge for sum of the net long positions and net short positions above, i.e. (Spot, Forwards and Futures, Swaps, options and Other)

Section B. General Market Risk

Section Guidelines Long and Short positions Report separately for each national market.

Spot Position Report separately the sum of the

general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in equities. Forwards and Futures Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in forwards and futures on equities. Swaps Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in equity swaps. Options Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in equity options if the Delta-plus approach was chosen. Other Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in other equity instruments not captured above. Total Report separately the total general market risk capital charge for sum of the net long positions and net short positions above, (i.e. Spot, Forwards and Futures, Swaps, options and Other).

Section C. Options - Simplified Approach Under each market report the total capital charge for options on an equity instrument. For the Simplified Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options on equities refer to Chapter VI, Section E.1 - Simplified approach (carve-out) of the MCRs. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 55

Section Guidelines National Markets The number of markets will be based on the markets declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Options - Simplified Method Report separately for each national market, the total capital charge for options using the simplified approach.

1. For Long cash and Long put or Short cash and Long call: The capital charge will be the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying less the amount the option is in the money (if any) bounded at zero.
2. For Long call or Long put: The capital charge will be the lesser of: (i) the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying; or (ii) the market value of the option.

Section D. Options -Delta-Plus Approach The net delta-based equivalent for options on equities is incorporated in the measurement capital charge for specific risk and general market risk. In addition Banks are required to calculate additional capital charges to cover the gamma and vega risks and should refer to Chapter VI, Section E.2.5 - Calculation of the Gamma and Vega buffers of the MCRs.

Section Guidelines National Markets The number of markets will be based on the markets declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Gamma Impact For each national market, report the total capital charge for Gamma risk of each option with an equity instrument as the underlying in that particular market.

Vega Impact For each national market, report total capital charge for Vega risk of each option with an equity instrument as the underlying in that particular market. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 56

Section E. Options - Scenario Approach Section Guidelines National Markets The number of markets will be based on the markets declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Options Scenario Approach Report under each national market the corresponding maximum loss figure obtained from the scenario matrix constructed for that market in each time band. The total capital charge for options with an equity instrument as the underlying will be the sum of the maximum loss for all markets in all time bands. For the Scenario Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options with an equity as the underlying refer to Chapter VI, Section E.3 - Scenario Approach of the MCRs.

Section F. Total Market Risk Capital Requirement for Equity Position Risk Section National Markets For all national markets, sum of the specific risk and general market risk capital

requirements and the capital requirements for options calculated using either: d. simplified approach, e. the delta plus (including Gamma and Vega charges), or a. the scenario approach.

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Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 57 Form 016 Market Risk Commodities Results This sheet is used to calculate the market risk capital charges for positions in commodities. Refer to Chapter VI, Section D - Commodity Risk of the MCRs for the appropriate treatment of these positions. When completing the commodities result sheet, the filer should be aware that Sections B or C are to be completed depending on whether simplified or maturity ladder is chosen as the method used for the calculation of Commodity risk. Similarly, Sections D, E, and F are to be completed based on which method is selected for the treatment of options. This form should summarise the positions reported on form 013 Market Risk Data commodities. The form is divided into the following sections: All of the Sections will automatically be generated for each country that has been declared in Form 000 Section D.3 Commodity Risk Selection of Commodities. A separate maturity ladder will be generated for each currency. Section A. Summary of Positions Report the total long and the total short of the spot positions, forward positions, future positions, delta adjusted option positions and other positions for each commodity. Section Guidelines Long and Short positions Report separately for each commodity. Spot Position Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in commodities. Forwards and Futures Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in forwards and futures on commodities. Swaps Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in commodity swaps. Section A Summary of Positions B Simplified Approach C Maturity Ladder Approach D Options Simplified Approach E Options Delta Plus Method F Options Scenario Approach G Total Market Risk Capital Requirement for Commodity Risk Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 58 Options Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in commodity options if the Delta-plus approach was chosen. Other Report separately the sum of the general market risk capital charge for the net long positions and net short positions in other commodity instruments not captured above. Total Report separately the total general market risk capital charge for sum of the net long positions and net short positions above, (i.e. Spot, Forwards and Futures, Swaps, options and Other). Section B. Simplified Approach Section Guidelines Long position and Short Position Report the total long position and the total short position for the commodities reported in Table A. Absolute Net Open Positions Report the absolute value of the difference between the total long position and the total short position for each commodity. Capital Requirement for Net Positions Calculate 15% of the absolute net open position. Absolute Gross Position Report the absolute value of the sum of the total long position and the total short position for each commodity. Capital Requirement for Gross Positions Calculate 3% of the absolute gross position. Market Risk Capital Requirement Sum the capital requirement for net positions and the capital requirement for gross positions for each commodity. Section C. Maturity Ladder Approach Use a separate maturity ladder for each commodity. See Annex 8 for a worked example. Section Guidelines Positions (Long/Short) For each of the maturity bands, report the total long positions and the total short positions in each

commodity. Physical stocks should be allocated to the first time-band. Matched Positions Report the long and short positions in each time-band that are matched. Carried Forwards Report the residual unmatched long and short positions. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 59

Section Guidelines Carried Forward Matched across later bands -Matrix Residual net positions from the shortest maturity time bands may be carried forward to offset exposures in time-bands that are further out. Report in each row the value of the amount being offset in the column corresponding to the time band(s) associated with the offset.

Surcharge for Carry Forward Calculate the surcharge for carried forward positions. A surcharge equal to 0.6 % of the net positions will be added in respect of each time band that the net position is carried forward.

Total Matched Positions Sum the total matched positions, that is the matched positions and the amounts carried forward to offset positions in other time bands.

Capital Requirement for Matched Positions Multiply the total matched positions (the sum of spread rate 1.5% by both the long and short positions, i.e. (matched positions by the spread rate, $1.5\% \times 2$).

Remaining Unmatched Positions (Cumulative) Report the remaining unmatched long or short positions.

Capital requirement for Unmatched Positions Multiply the remaining unmatched long or short positions by 15%.

Total Capital Requirement Calculate the capital requirement, which is the sum of the surcharge, capital requirement for the matched positions, including the carried forward charge matched across later time bands, and the capital requirement for the unmatched positions.

Section D. Options - Simplified Approach Under each commodity report the total capital charge for options with a commodity as the underlying. For the Simplified Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options with a commodity as the underlying refer to Chapter VI, Section E.1 - Simplified approach (carve-out) of the MCRs.

Section Guidelines Commodities The number of commodities will be based on the commodities declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Options Simplified Method Report separately for each commodity, the total capital charge for options using the simplified approach.

1. For Long cash and Long put or Short cash and Long call: The capital charge will be the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying less the amount the option is in the money (if any) bounded at zero.

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Section Guidelines 2. For Long call or Long put: The capital charge will be the lesser of: (i) the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying; or (ii) the market value of the option.

Section E. Options -Delta-Plus Approach The net delta-based equivalent for options with a commodity instrument as the underlying is incorporated in the measurement of the capital charge in either the simplified or the maturity ladder approach. In addition Banks are required to calculate additional capital charges to cover the Gamma and Vega risks and should refer to Chapter VI, Section E.2.5 - Calculation of the Gamma and Vega buffers of the MCRs.

Section Guidelines Commodities The number of commodities will be based on the commodities declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Gamma Impact Report for each commodity, the total capital charge for gamma risk of each option with that particular commodity as the underlying.

Vega Impact Report for each commodity, the total capital charge for Vega risk of each option with that particular commodity as the underlying.

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Regulatory Authority International Page | 61 Section F. Options - Scenario Approach Section Guidelines Commodity The number of commodities will be based on the commodities declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet. Options Scenario Approach Report under each commodity the corresponding maximum loss figure obtained from the scenario matrix constructed for that commodity. The total capital charge for options with a commodity as the underlying will be the sum of the maximum loss for all commodities. For the Scenario Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options with a commodity as the underlying refer to Chapter VI, Section E.3 - Scenario Approach of the MCRs. Section G. Total Market Risk Capital Requirement for Commodity Risk Section Guidelines National Market For all commodities, sum of the capital requirement under: a. the simplified approach, or b. the maturity ladder approach, and The capital requirement for options calculated using either a. simplified approach, b. the delta plus (including Gamma and Vega charges), or c. the scenario approach. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 62 Form 017 Market Risk Foreign Exchange Results This sheet is used to calculate the capital requirements for assets with foreign exchange risk. Refer to Chapter VI. Section C. Foreign Exchange Risk of the MCRs for the appropriate treatment of these positions. When completing the foreign exchange risk sheet, the filer should be aware that Section C, Section D, and Section E are to be completed based on which options method is selected (i.e. simplified, delta plus, or scenario). The form is divided into the following sections: Sections A, C, D, and E will automatically be populated with each currency and or Gold that has been declared in Form 000 Section D.4 Foreign exchange Risk Selection of Currencies. Section A. Summary of positions Report the USD equivalent of the net open position for each foreign currency and gold. The net open position in each currency and the net open position of gold are to be calculated in accordance with Chapter VI, Section C - Foreign Exchange Risk of the MCRs. Section Guidelines Long and Short positions Report separately for gold and each currency. Spot Position Report separately the net long spot positions and the net short spot positions in all asset items less all liability items, including accrued interest and accrued expenses, denominated in the currency in question. Forwards Report separately the net long forward positions and the net short forward positions i.e. all net amounts under forward foreign exchange transactions, including currency futures and the principal on currency swaps not included in the spot position. Guarantees Report all guarantees (and similar instruments) that are certain to be called and are likely to be irrevocable. Section A Summary of positions B Capital calculation C Options Simplified Approach D Options Delta Plus Method E Options Scenario Approach F Total General Market Risk Capital Requirement for Foreign Exchange Risk Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 63 Future Income and Expenses Report net future income/expenses not yet accrued but already hedged by forward foreign exchange contracts may be included provided that such anticipatory hedging is part of the Bank's formal written policy and the items are included on a consistent basis. Profit or Losses in Foreign Currencies Report all profits i.e. the net value of income and expense accounts held in the currency in question. Delta Based Equivalent Position on Options Report the net delta-based equivalent of the total book of foreign currency options where the Bank is using the delta-plus method to calculate its market risk capital requirement for options. Other Report any other exposure to foreign exchange risk not

captured above. Total Report the total net long positions and net short positions of the above.

Section B. Capital calculation Section Guidelines

Sum of Net Long Positions in Foreign Currencies Sum the long open positions of all of the currencies.

Sum of Net Short Positions in Foreign Currencies Sum the short open positions of all of the currencies.

Higher of aggregate net short/long open positions Report the larger of the sum of net long positions or the sum of net short positions.

Net Open Position in Gold Report the net open position in gold.

Total Sum the higher of aggregate net short/long open positions in foreign currencies and the net open position in gold.

Capital Requirement Calculate 8% of the higher of aggregate net short/long open positions and 8% of the absolute value for the net open position in gold.

Section C. Options - Simplified Approach Under each currency or gold report the total capital charge for options with that particular foreign currency or gold as an underlying. Refer to Chapter VI, Section E.1 - Simplified approach (carve-out) of the MCRs for the appropriate treatment of options under this approach.

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Section Guidelines

Commodities The number of foreign currencies/gold will be based on the currencies/gold declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Options - Simplified Method Report separately for each commodity, the total capital charge for options using the simplified approach.

1. For Long cash and Long put or Short cash and Long call: The capital charge will be the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying less the amount the option is in the money (if any) bounded at zero.
2. For Long call or Long put: The capital charge will be the lesser of: (i) the market value of the underlying security multiplied by the sum of specific and general market risk charges for the underlying; or (ii) the market value of the option.

Section D. Options -Delta-Plus Approach The net delta-based equivalent of the foreign currency and gold options are incorporated in the measurement of the exposure for the respective currency or gold position. Banks should calculate additional capital charges to cover the gamma and Vega risks. Refer to Chapter VI, Section E.2.5 - Calculation of the Gamma and Vega buffers of the MCRs.

Section Guidelines

Gold or Foreign Currency The number of foreign currencies/gold will be based on the currencies/gold declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Gamma Impact Report the total capital charge for Gamma risk of options that has foreign currency or gold as the underlying.

Vega Impact Report the total capital charge for Vega risk of options that has foreign currency or gold as the underlying.

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Section E. Options - Scenario Approach

Section Guidelines

Gold or Foreign Currency The number of foreign currencies/gold will be based on the currencies/gold declared in Form 000 - Cover Sheet.

Options - Scenario Approach Under each currency or gold report the corresponding maximum loss figure obtained from the scenario matrix constructed for each currency pair and gold. For the Scenario Approach to calculating the minimum capital requirements for options whose underlying is a foreign currency or gold refer to Chapter VI, Section E.3 - Scenario Approach of the MCRs.

F. Total General Market Risk Capital Requirement for Foreign Exchange Risk

Section Guidelines

Gold or Foreign Currency

1. Calculate 8% of:
 - a. the sum of the net short positions or the sum of the net long positions, whichever is greater; plus
 - b. the net position (short or long) in gold, regardless of sign.
2. Sum the capital requirements in 1. above and the capital requirements for options using either the simplified, the delta plus or the scenario approach.

Guidance Notes for the

Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 66 Form 018 Market Risk Correlation Trading Portfolio This sheet is used to calculate the capital charges for securitisation exposures and nth- to-default credit derivatives that qualify for a correlation trading portfolio treatment. Refer to Chapter IV, Section A.8 - Correlation Trading Portfolio - Trading Book of the MCRs which sets out the minimum capital standard under the standardised approach to cover the risk of Banks correlation traded portfolios. The form is divided into the following Sections: Section A. Securitisation Rated Exposures Section Guidelines Net Long and Short Positions Report the net long positions and the net short positions by the external credit long term or short term rating of the exposure. Risk Weighted Long and Short Positions Apply the corresponding risk weight to external credit rating of the net long positions and net short positions respectively. Refer to Chapter IV, Section A.8 - Correlation Trading Portfolio - Trading Book of the MCRs for the applicable risk weights. Deductions (from Tier 1 and Tier 2) Report Exposures that according to Chapter IV, Section A.8. - Correlation Trading Portfolio - Trading Book of the MCRs are applicable for deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Section Type of exposure A Securitisation Rated Exposures B Resecuritisation Rated Exposures C Nth to Default Credit Derivatives D Specific Risk for Correlation Trading Portfolio Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 67 Section B. Resecuritisation Rated Exposures Treat resecuritised exposures in a similar manner as securitised exposures, referring to Chapter IV, Section A.8. - Correlation Trading Portfolio - Trading Book of the MCRs for the applicable risk weights. Section Guidelines Net Long and Short Positions Report the net long positions and the net short positions by the external credit long term or short term rating of the exposure. Risk Weighted Long and Short Positions Apply the corresponding risk weight to external credit rating of the net long positions and net short positions respectively. Refer to Chapter IV, Section A.8. - Correlation Trading Portfolio of the MCRs for the applicable risk weights. Deductions (from Tier 1 and Tier 2) Report Exposures that according to Chapter IV, Section - A.8. Correlation Trading Portfolio of the MCRs are applicable for deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital. Section C. Nth to Default Credit Derivatives Report exposures to nth to default credit exposures according to Chapter IV, Section A.8. - Correlation Trading Portfolio of the MCRs. Section Guidelines Contract Net Long Positions Report the net long position of the lesser of the sum of the specific risk charges for individual reference instruments in the basket or the maximum credit event. Net Short Positions Report the net short position of the lesser of the sum of the specific risk charges for individual reference instruments in the basket or the maximum credit event under the contract. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 68 Section D. Specific Risk for Correlation Trading Portfolio Section Guidelines Total Securitisation and Resecuritisation Exposures Report the total risk weighted long positions and the total risk weighted short positions for both securitised and resecuritised exposures. Total Nth to Default Credit Derivatives Report the total net long positions and the total net short positions of nth to default credit derivatives. Total Specific Risk Report the larger of; a) the total specific risk charge for the net long positions in securitisation, resecuritisation and nth the default credit derivatives, or b) the total specific risk charge for the net short positions in securitisation, resecuritisation and nth the default credit derivatives. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory

INTRODUCTION The Quarterly Prudential Reports (QPR) are defined as tabs 050 through 061 of the Basel II and Quarterly Prudential Forms issued by CMRAI. These are: 050. QPR Statement of Financial Position 051. QPR Statement of Financial Performance 052. QPR Ten Largest Depositors 053. QPR Large Exposures 054. QPR Asset Quality 055. QPR Debt Securities 056. QPR Equity Securities 057. QPR Funds 058. Summary of OTC and Exchange Traded Contracts 059. Summary of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures 060. Interest Rates Repricing This document seeks to provide guidance on the completion of the prudential data sheets to all licensees, bearing in mind that not all sections of the QPR will be required to be completed by all licensees. Selecting your bank's licence status, from the Status pick-list in Section A. Filing Information of Form 000 (Cover sheet), will automatically enable or disable sections of the Basel II & QPR Form that are relevant to your institution. QPR are for supervisory purposes and are to be submitted quarterly. These reports are not required to be audited; however audited annual accounts as required by Section 12 of the Banks and Trust Companies Law (2009 Revision) apply. In these notes all item numbers refer to numbers indicated on the left-hand side of each entry on the QPR. Please note that all of the Bank's assets and liabilities included in the Bank's or trust company's (together Bank) trial balance are to be reported on this QPR in the appropriate category such that total assets (item 9) must equal total liabilities and shareholder's equity (item 26). Except where specifically required, all assets and liabilities are to be reported at their gross amount and not netted against any item. Translate all non-US balances to their US dollar equivalent using the rate of exchange prevailing as at the date of this report. This return is to be completed using the accrual accounting method except in limited instances such as accounting for non-performing and non-accrual loans when the cash basis can be used. All figures entered on this return, including memoranda items, are to be reported to the nearest thousand in US dollars, omitting the \$ 000 unless otherwise indicated. For example one million US dollars would be entered as 1,000. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 70 The QPR does not contain formulae. It is the responsibility of the Bank to ensure that all numbers entered in the QPR are calculated correctly. Any formulae used are the sole responsibility of the Bank. Please exercise caution and consistency when applying formulae to absolute values/rounded values to avoid rounding errors. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 71 **WHAT SECTIONS OF THE QPR ARE APPLICABLE TO MY INSTITUTION?** The QPR is comprised of four main columnar sections: a. Resident b. Non-Resident c. % of Legal Entity d. Section Total Each section corresponds to an item number indicated on the left-hand side of each entry on the QPR. The following sections and item numbers are applicable by Licensing Status of the licensee. **TABLE 1: APPLICABLE QPR SECTIONS PER BANK STATUS**

Bank Status	Applicable Sections	Applicable Items
Subsidiary Resident, Non-resident, Section Total	All Item Numbers	
Private Resident, Nonresident, Section Total	All Item Numbers	
Affiliate Resident, Nonresident, Section Total	All Item Numbers	
Branch Resident, Nonresident, % legal entity, Section Total	All Items	

DEFINITIONS AND GUIDANCE The Statement of Financial Performance is designed in the following categories: resident, non-resident, percentage of legal entity, section total and by sectoral breakdown of the economy. Resident and Non-Resident This section refers to the counterparty of the exposure held by the

Cayman bank. Residents and non-residents are determined by their period of residency and economic activity, and not by nationality or currency. Residents comprise of those individuals and businesses that reside, have physical presence, or engage in significant economic activity in the Cayman Islands. Non-residents comprise of those individuals and businesses that do not reside, or reside for less than one year, have no physical presence, and do not engage in economic activity in the Cayman Islands.

TABLE 2: RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT QPR Sections Definition Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 72

Resident (i) Individuals permanently residing in the Cayman Islands for more than a year and individuals who are normally resident of a country outside the Cayman Islands who have stayed, or who intend to stay in the Cayman Islands for one year or more; (ii) Businesses that have a physical presence and engage, or intend to engage, in significant economic activity within the Cayman Islands for one year or more; (iii) Offshore banks are considered residents of the country a. where they are licensed and deemed to be legally domiciled or b. incur any of the following activities: i. engage in trade and financial operations, ii. maintain a separate set of accounts, iii. maintain their offices, iv. employ staff and v. incur expenses. (iv) Corporations or quasi-corporations are residents of a country if they engage in a significant amount of production of goods or services, own land and structures and maintain accounts covering local productive activities and transactions.

Non-Resident (i) Individuals of the Cayman Islands, permanently residing, or who intend to stay, in a country outside the Cayman Islands for a year or more, and individuals normally resident in a country outside the Cayman Islands who are temporarily resident in the Cayman Islands for less than a year, and (ii) Businesses that have no physical presence, nor licensed or registered by a Cayman Islands licensing authority and do not engage in significant economic activity in the Cayman Islands.

Percentage of Legal Entity This section of the QPR is to be completed by entities whose Bank Status is Branch; as indicated in Table 1 of the QPR section. Select your non-branch status in Section A. Filing Information of Form 000. The Cover Sheet will disable this section of the QPR for those institutions whose Bank Status is not a Branch. Legal Entity is defined as the main office of operations, which includes its branches and excludes its subsidiaries, of which the Cayman licensee belongs and holds a banking license. Branches are extensions of a foreign bank not incorporated in the Cayman Islands.

QPR Sections Definitions Percentage of Legal Entity Entry into the % of Legal Entity column should follow the following rules: In relation to the line item the information entered must be equal to the sum of Resident and Non-resident columns for the Cayman licensee divided by the total for the main office or organisation (relative to the exposure item); Rounded to the nearest hundredth, whose number is not less than 0% or greater than 100%

Section Total QPR Section Definition Section Total The sum of Resident and Non-Resident columns. In the example above, Section Total is equal to the sum of Item 1.6 for both Resident and Non-Resident sections. See the Example 1 below:

ITEMS	Resident	Non-Resident	% of Legal Entity	Section Total
1.1 Cash -			0.00%	1.2
Gold and bullion -			0.00%	1.3
Cash items in process of collection -				
1.4 Balances with & CD's purchased under agreements to resell:				
1.4.1 Group Bank - Parent, Branch or Subsidiary	200.00	300.00	50.00%	1.4.2
Group non-bank entities -			0.00%	1.4.3
Other Banks	500.00	100.00	23.00%	

1.5 Due from financial institutions - - 0.00% 1.6 TOTAL 700.00 400.00
1,100.00

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Sectors Definition Sovereign and Central Banks Central government units that exists at each level Federal, State or Local government within the national economy and

Central Banks / Monetary Authorities. Non-Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs) Public Financial Corporations and Public Non-Financial Corporations controlled by the Government (excluding Central Banks and Monetary Authorities).

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) Multilateral Development Banks are institutions that provide financial support and professional advice for economic and social development activities in developing countries. Multilateral development banks (MDBs) are as listed in Annex 9. Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate Banks that are related to the reporting licensee. Group non-bank entities Non-bank entities that are related to the reporting licensee. Other Banks Other non-related deposit taking institutions. Non-Financial Corporations - Industrial & commercial private sector Private commercial non-financial corporations, such as construction companies, hotels, restaurants, retailers and wholesalers. Other Financial Corporations - Financial intermediaries & auxiliaries 1. Insurance Companies and Pension Funds; and 2. Other Financial Intermediaries (finance companies, securities underwriters, investment pools such as mutual funds and trusts. 3. Financial Auxiliaries such as public exchanges and securities markets, brokers and agents and foreign exchange companies. Other Financial Corporations - Securities Firms A stock broker's business; where officers charge a fee to act as intermediary between buyer and seller. Households / Individuals Individuals, families or other group of persons who share the same living of accommodation, pool some or all of their income, and consume certain goods and services collectively.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 75 Form 050 QPR Statement of Financial Position

In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the Bank's financial position in terms of cash items, loans, debts, and investments. If the institution is filing as a branch, the % of Financial Entity column will be enabled. Item Description Guidance 1 CASH ITEMS Cash on hand, demand deposits, cash equivalents or short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent only when it has a maturity of three months or less from its acquisition date. Cash may also include bank overdrafts repayable on demand but not short-term bank borrowings; these are considered to be financing cash flows. 1.1 Cash Notes and coins regarded as legal tender held in tills, vaults and custody for which the institution is the beneficial owner. 1.2 Gold and bullion Gold and silver bullion, including coins, beneficially owned by the reporting institution. 1.3 Cash items in the process of collection Cheques and other items in course of collection which are to be paid into the reporting institution's account with another bank. Include all items sent by post or which are in transit and regarded as being in course of collection. 1.4 Balances with & Certificates of Deposits (CDs) purchased under agreements to resell: Deposit balances with and CDs issued by banking institutions with an original maturity of one year or less. This amount should equal the sum of item 1.4.1 to 1.4.3. 1.4.1 Group Bank Parent, Branch, Subsidiary or Affiliate Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate

resident or non-resident column. 1.4.2 Group non Bank entities 1.4.3 Other Banks 1.5 Due from financial institutions Cash due from other financial institutions, that is a non- trade receivable. 1.6 Total Total for Cash Items as the sum of 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 & 1.5. 2 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT AND LOSS A financial asset that meets one of the following conditions: a. Is classified as held for trading. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if: i. It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 76 Item Description Guidance in the near term; ii. On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or iii. It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument). b. Upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through profit and loss. An entity may use this designation only when permitted by IAS 39 paragraph 11A (embedded derivatives) or when doing so results in more relevant information, because either: i. It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an accounting mismatch) that would arise from measuring assets or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases; or ii. A group of financial assets that is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on the basis to the entity s key management personnel (as defined in IAS 24). 2.1 Sovereign & Central Banks Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column. 2.2 Non-Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs) 2.3 Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) 2.4 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate 2.5 Group non-bank entities 2.6 Other Banks 2.7 Non-Financial Corporations -Industrial & commercial private sector Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 77 Item Description Guidance 2.8 Other Financial Corporations - Financial intermediaries & auxiliaries 2.9 Other Financial Corporations - Securities Firms 2.10 Total Total for Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss as the sum of 2.1 to 2.9 3 INVESTMENTS HELD TO MATURITY Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity (see IAS 39 paragraphs AG16-A25) other than: a. Those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss; b. Those that the entity designates as available for sale; and c. Those that meet the definition of loans and receivables. An entity shall not classify any financial assets as held to maturity if the entity has, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held to maturity investments before maturity (more than insignificant in relation to the total amount of held-to- maturity investments) other than sales or reclassifications that: i. Are so close to maturity or the financial asset s call date (for example less than three months before maturity) that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset s fair value; ii. Occur after the entity has collected substantially all of the financial asset s original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or iii. Are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the entity s control, is non-recurring and

could not have been reasonably anticipated by the entity. 3.1- Sovereign and Central Banks Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column. 3.2 Non-Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs) 3.3 Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 78 Item Description Guidance 3.4 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate 3.5 Group non-bank entities 3.6 Other Banks 3.7 Non-Financial Corporations -Industrial & commercial private sector 3.8 Other Financial Corporations - Financial intermediaries & auxiliaries 3.9 Other Financial Corporations - Securities Firms 3.10 Total Total for Investments Held to Maturity as the sum of 3.1 to 3.9

4 INVESTMENTS AVAILABLE FOR SALE Those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as: a. Loans and receivables b. Held-to-maturity investments; or c. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

4.1 Sovereign and Central Banks Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column. 4.2 Non-Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs) 4.3 Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) 4.4 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate 4.5 Group non-bank entities 4.6 Other Banks 4.7 Non-Financial Corporations -Industrial & commercial private sector 4.8 Other Financial Corporations - Financial intermediaries & auxiliaries 4.9 Other Financial Corporations - Securities Firms 4.10 Total Total for Investments Available for Sale as the sum of 4.1 to 4.9 Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 79 Item Description Guidance

5 OTHER INVESTMENTS Financial assets not defined as: a. Loans and receivables, b. Available-for-Sale Investments, c. Held-to-maturity investments, or d. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

5.1 Central Banks Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column. 5.2 Non-Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs) 5.3 Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) 5.4 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate 5.5 Group non-bank entities 5.6 Other Banks 5.7 Non-Financial Corporations -Industrial & commercial private sector 5.8 Other Financial Corporations - Financial intermediaries & auxiliaries 5.9 Other Financial Corporations -Securities Firms 5.10 Total Total for Other Investments as the sum of 5.1 to 5.9

6 LOANS AND ADVANCES Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than: a. Those the entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit and loss; b. Those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as available for sale; or c. Those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which shall be classified as available for sale. An interest acquired in a pool of assets that are not loans or receivables (for example, an interest in a mutual fund is not a loan or receivable). Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 80 Item Description Guidance Enter all loans and advances (whether secured or not) direct to customers, not included elsewhere on the QPR. Include the value of finance leases in accordance with the accounting standards used by the reporting institution. Also include advances arising from discounted acceptances, factoring and overdrafts (debit balances on deposit

accounts). Do not net overdraft balances against credit balances on deposit. Where funds which have been placed with another bank are hypothecated as security for advances granted to a borrower by that bank, record such funds as a direct loan to the borrower. Do not offset loans and advances against deposits even where a legal right of set-off exists under a hypothecation agreement. Back-to-back loans are to be recorded under memoranda item 11. Also, do not deduct provisions for loan losses but report these balances under item 7.1. Unearned interest not applied to the corresponding asset accounts should be reported under item 7.2.

6.1 Sovereign and Central Banks Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column.

6.2 Non-Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs) 6.3 Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) 6.4 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate 6.5 Group non-bank entities 6.6 Other Banks 6.7 Non-Financial Corporations - Industrial & commercial private sector 6.8 Non-Financial Corporations - Commercial Mortgages

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 81 Item Description Guidance 6.9 Other Financial Corporations - Financial intermediaries & auxiliaries 6.10 Retail Lending /Consumer Loans Households Include all loans and advances such as credit cards debts, travel, consolidated debts, education, and medical expenses. 6.11 Residential Mortgages - Households Include all loans to individuals which are fully secured by a first priority charge on residential property that is (or is to be) occupied by the borrower. 6.12 Other Loans and Advances Any other loans not defined above. 6.13 Total The sum of 6.1 to 6.12

7 LOAN LOSS PROVISIONS A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. 7.1 Specific Loan Loss Provisions Accumulated provisions or charges made against operating earnings in current and prior years, net of loss charge-offs, with respect to known and identified losses on loans and advances. Enter amounts as positive numbers. 7.2 Unearned Interest Deduct all unearned interest income on loans and advances to the extent that it is not deducted from items 6.1 through 6.12 above. If the reporting institution reports each loan item net of unearned interest income, enter a zero or nil balance here. Enter amounts as positive numbers. 7.3 Total Sum of 7.1 and 7.2 7.4 Net Loans and Advances Equals 6.13 less 7.3

8 OTHER ASSETS Any other resource controlled by an entity as a result of past events; and from which the future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. 8.1 Premises Book value (cost less accumulated depreciation) of real estate owned and occupied by the reporting institution adjusted for any asset revaluation. Real estate not currently occupied but acquired with the intention to occupy it for the institution's business shall also be reported here. 8.2 Other real estate owned (net of accumulated depreciation) Book value of other real estate owned, such as those acquired in foreclosure proceedings, and not intended to be occupied for the reporting institution's business. 8.3 Equipment and other fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation) Book value of equipment, furniture, fixtures and other depreciable assets owned and used in connection with the reporting institution's business. Any amounts outstanding under lease financing agreements with customers should be reported as advances under item 6. (A lease is generally an agreement that transfers the

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 82 Item Description Guidance right to use land, buildings, or equipment for a specified period of time and is essentially an extension of credit evidenced by an obligation between a lessee and a lessor.) 8.4 Goodwill and

other intangible assets (net of amortisation) Unamortised amount of goodwill and other intangible assets. 8.5 Accrued interest receivable Accrued and uncollected interest on loans and other interest-bearing assets which have not been specifically added to the corresponding asset balances. 8.6 Other assets Report all other assets not reported elsewhere under items 1 through 6.5 on this return. 8.7 Total Total for Other Assets as the sum of 8.1 to 8.6 9 TOTAL ASSETS Sum of 1.6,2.10,3.10,4.10,5.10,7.4,8.7 which must equal Item 26 (Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity) ASSET MEMORANDA ITEMS 10 DIRECTORS / CONTROLLERS LOANS AND ADVANCES Loans and advances granted to directors, controllers and their associates. 10.1 Due from directors, controllers and their associates Loans and advances due from directors, controllers and their associates. For this purpose, a director (including an alternate) includes any person who holds such a position by whatever name called. A controller includes: 1) Any person who, either alone or with any associate or associates, is entitled to exercise or control the exercise (whether directly or indirectly such as through nominees) of 15% or more of the voting power over the reporting institution or over a company of which it is a subsidiary; 2) a person, whether a shareholder or not, in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors or officers of the reporting institution or of another company of which it is a subsidiary are accustomed to act; 3) the chief executive officer of the reporting institution or of another company of which the reporting institution is a subsidiary (in this context a 10.2 Due from non-group companies with which directors and controllers are associated 10.3 Due from non-group banks with which directors and controllers are associated Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 83 Item Description Guidance chief executive officer means an employee of the company who is responsible under the authority of the Board of Directors for the conduct of the company's business.) An associate of a controller or director includes the immediate family (the husband, wife, parent or remoter forebear, child or remoter issue, brother or sister and trustees of trusts formed for their benefit) and persons with whom the director or controller is associated through non-group companies. 11 LOANS COVERED BY COLLATERAL OR GUARANTEES This item should be used to report the balances of any loans and advances or other assets which are secured by collateral held by the reporting institution or guarantees granted in its favour. 11.1 Loans covered by cash with legal right to set off Only report here loans and advances that are 100% backed by cash deposits, where the deposits and loans are in the same country, the same currency, and where deposits have maturities at least equal to those of the corresponding loans. In addition, the reporting institution should have an independent legal opinion which confirms that the collateral agreement includes a legally binding right of set-off between the deposit and the loan. If a loan is only partially secured by cash, only the portion of the loan which is so covered should be reported here. 11.2 Loans covered by Bank Guarantees Report here claims that have been explicitly, irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by banks. 12 ENCUMBERED ASSETS Total of assets of the reporting institution over which a charge, lien or other encumbrance has been taken by any company, individual or party e.g. property which has been mortgaged, securities which have been pledged as collateral for borrowing (such as those subject to Repurchase Agreements accounted for as secured financing), investments in deposits and bank balances serving as security for advances to others, etc. Also include any restrictions on assets arising from actions such as court

injunctions, confiscation, restraining and charging orders. 13 DEPOSITS Deposits comprise all credit balances on customers accounts including claims by banks and financial institutions, corporations, individuals, trustees and others. Also include in this category all certificates of deposit. Do not offset any overdraft balances which are to be reported under item 6: Loans and Advances. Deposits which are hypothecated to the reporting institution as security for loans, advances and other arrangements, or which are otherwise on a back-to-back basis must be reported gross without any offset or netting. Accounts which are on a back-to-back basis are also to be reported under Memo item 11.1.

13.1 Sovereigns and Central Banks Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column.

13.2 Non-Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs)

13.3 Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

13.4 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate

13.5 Group non-bank entities

13.6 Other Banks

13.7 Non-Financial Corporations - Industrial & commercial private sector

13.8 Other Financial Corporations - Financial intermediaries & auxiliaries

13.9 Individuals

13.10 Other deposits Any other deposits held, but not defined above.

13.11 Total Sum of 13.1 to 13.10

14 REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS Repurchase agreement where a seller of a security agrees to buy it back from a buyer (investor) at a higher price on a specified date. These agreements are in effect loans (or short term swaps) between investors to sellers (the difference between the buying and selling prices being the investors earnings), and are used usually for raising short term finance by banks and corporations.

14.1 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column.

14.2 Other Banks

14.3 Group non-bank entities

14.4 Other

14.5 Total Sum of 14.1 to 14.4

15 TERM DEBT AND OTHER BORROWINGS

Grouping of items 15.1, 15.2, and 15.3

15.1 HYBRID DEBT AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

15.1.1 Unsecured subordinated debt(over 5 years original term maturity) Report here all unsecured debt instruments with a minimum original fixed term to maturity of at least 5 years which are subordinated in respect of both capital and interest to all other liabilities/debt of the reporting institution, except those to equity shareholders. During the last five years to maturity of any debt issue, a discount factor of 20% per year is applied. The amount reported under this item is to be reduced by the cumulative discount, i.e., only the discounted amount is to be reported here. The ineligible portion of the debt issue should be reported under item 15.2.

15.1.2 Hybrid debt/equity instruments (over 5 years original term to maturity) Report here capital instruments which meet the following requirements/criteria: they are unsecured, subordinated and fully paid-up; they are not redeemable at the option of the holder or without the prior consent of the Monetary Authority; they are available to participate in losses without the Bank being obliged to cease trading; and they should allow for the deferment of debt service/payment obligations (as with cumulative preference shares) where the profitability of the Bank would not support payment, even though the debt/capital

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instrument may carry an obligation to pay interest that cannot be permanently reduced or waived (unlike dividends on shareholders equity). 15.1.3 Subtotal Sum of 15.1.1 to 15.1.2

15.2 OTHER NOTES, BONDS AND COMMERCIAL PAPER Notes Payable: Written promises to pay stated sums of money at future dates, classified as current (if due within 12 months) or non-current (if due after 12 months) of the balance sheet date. Bonds Payable: Amounts payable to others relating to the issue of a bond Commercial Paper: An unsecured debt issued by corporations with high credit ratings to finance its short-term needs. Commercial paper is available in a variety of denominations and usually ranges in maturity from 2 to 270 days.

15.2.1 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate Enter values against the relevant counterparties as defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column 15.2.2 Group non-bank entities 15.2.3 Other Banks 15.2.4 Other 15.2.5 Subtotal Sum of 15.2.1 to 15.2.4

15.3 OTHER BORROWINGS (loans, overdrafts, credit facilities, etc.) Report here all other borrowings not reported above including loans, overdraft balances and other similar credit facilities.

15.3.1 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary, or Affiliate Enter values against the relevant counterparties as Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 87 Item Description Guidance 15.3.2 Group non-bank entities defined in the Sectors of the Economy and in the appropriate resident or non-resident column. 15.3.3 Other Banks 15.3.4 Other 15.3.5 Subtotal Sum of 15.3.1 to 15.3.4

15.4 TOTAL TERM DEBT AND OTHER BORROWINGS Sum of 15.1.3, 15.2.5, 15.3.5

16 CREDITORS AND OTHER LIABILITIES A present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

16.1 Interest payable Accrued but unpaid interest expense which have not been paid or credited to individual accounts 16.2 Dividends payable Report unpaid dividends which have been declared by the reporting institution. 16.3 Items in suspense Any unallocated deposits such as amounts under investigation. This can be entered as a positive or negative number. 16.4 Other liabilities Any other obligation not reported elsewhere. 16.5 TOTAL Sum of 16.1 to 16.4

17 OTHER LOSS PROVISIONS Provisions other than specific loan loss provisions. 17.1 General loan loss reserves Credit provisions other than specific loans loss provisions. 17.2 Other loss reserves Non credit provisions 17.3 TOTAL Sum of 17.1 and 17.2

18 TOTAL LIABILITIES Sum of 13.11, 14.5,15.4,16.5,17.3

LIABILITY MEMORANDA ITEMS

19 DIRECTORS' DEPOSITS Related party memoranda items 19.1 Due to directors, controllers and their associates Report balances due to directors, controllers and their associates. For this purpose, a director (including an alternate) includes any person who holds such a position by whatever name called. A controller includes: any person who, either alone or with any associate or associates, is entitled to exercise or control the exercise (whether directly or indirectly such as through nominees) of 15% or more of the voting power over the reporting institution or over a company of which it is a subsidiary; 19.2 Due to non-group companies with which directors and controllers are associated 19.3 Due to non-group banks with which directors, controllers are associated

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 88 Item Description Guidance a person, whether a shareholder or not, in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors or officers of the reporting institution or of another company of which it is a subsidiary are accustomed to act; the chief

executive officer of the reporting institution or of another company of which the reporting institution is a subsidiary (in this context a chief executive officer means an employee of the company who is responsible under the authority of the Board of Directors for the conduct of the company's business.) An associate of a controller or director includes the immediate family (the husband, wife, parent or remoter forebear, child or remoter issue, brother or sister and trustees of trusts formed for their benefit) and persons with whom the director or controller is associated through non-group companies.

20 SHARE CAPITAL Equity raised from owners

20.1 Issued and fully paid up common stock (at par or nominal value) Aggregate par or nominal value of common stock which has been issued and is fully paid-up. For companies with shares that have no par or nominal value, report here the aggregate consideration for which such shares were issued.

20.2 Perpetual non-cumulative issued and fully paid up preference shares The aggregate par or nominal value of outstanding perpetual preferred stock plus any amounts received in excess of its par or nominal value. Perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock is preferred stock that does not have a stated maturity date or that cannot be redeemed at the option of the holder, and for which dividends can be deferred and accumulated for payment at a future date. It includes those issues of preferred stock that automatically convert into common stock at a stated date

20.3 Additional paid-up capital in excess of par or nominal value Amount received for common stock in excess of par or nominal value, including any capital contributions made by existing common stock shareholders.

20.4 TOTAL Sum of 20.1 to 20.3

20.5 Treasury stock (a deduction from capital) An entity's own equity instruments, held by the entity or other members of the consolidated group.

20.6 TOTAL Total: Difference of 20.4 less 20.5

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21 RETAINED PROFITS AND CURRENT YEARS EARNINGS The percentage of net earnings not paid out as dividends, but retained by the company to be reinvested in its core business or to pay debt.

21.1 Unappropriated retained earnings Report the amount of accumulated retained earnings representing net income retained in previous years and which are available for distribution. These retained earnings must be free, unimpaired and unencumbered. Do not include the current year's net income or loss which is to be reported under item 21.2.

21.2 Current year's net income/(loss) The balance on the income and expense account as reported from the institution's in-house management accounts. This amount should equal the amount reported under item 29.16 in the Statement of Income and Expense, which can be negative or positive.

21.3 TOTAL Total being sum of Items 21.1 and 21.2

22 RESERVES Items of income and expense (including reclassification adjustments) that are not recognised in profit or loss.

22.1 Foreign currency translation reserve Enter values against the relevant categories as either positive or negative numbers.

22.2 Unrealised net gains/(losses) on assets available for sale Enter values against the relevant categories as either positive or negative numbers

22.3 Unrealised net gains (losses) on cash flow hedges Enter values against the relevant categories as either positive or negative numbers

22.4 Asset revaluation reserves Report the amount by which the value of the reporting institution's have been increased to reflect estimated fair market value. Such revaluation should be based on an independent appraisal of current market value by a professional appraiser and should not be carried out frequently. The amount reported under this item will not be counted as equity for purposes of meeting the institution's capital requirements. This is

the sum of 22.4.1 to 22.4.7. 22.4.1 Owner occupied property Enter values against the relevant categories. 22.4.2 Plant and equipment 22.4.3 Intangibles revaluation surplus 22.4.4 Investments in subsidiaries 22.4.5 Investments in associates/shares of associates 22.4.6 Relating to non-current Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 90 Item Description Guidance assets or disposal groups held for sale 22.4.7 Other 22.5 Share based payments reserve 22.6 Other reserves 22.7 TOTAL Sum of 22.1, 22.2,22.3,22.4,22.5 & 22.6 23 TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY Sum of 20.6, 21.3, 22.7 24 MINORITY INTEREST If the QPR is completed consolidating the balance sheets of any companies in which the reporting institution has a shareholders equity investment, report here the claim by outside parties in the permanent shareholders equity of any partly-owned subsidiary company or minority owned company which is included in the consolidation. 25 TOTAL EQUITY Sum of 23 and 24 26 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY Sum of 18 and 25 (Must equal Item 9 Total Assets) GENERAL MEMORANDA ITEMS Non-balance sheet financial data 27 ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION/CONT ROL Details on trusts, funds and managed companies 27.1 Approximate value of TRUST ASSETS (in US\$ thousands) The approximate value of trust assets for which the reporting institution acts as trustee, rounded to the nearest 000 US dollars. Do not include assets of Unit Trusts which are to be reported under Item 27.3. 27.2 Number of trusts The number of trusts in respect of which the reporting institution acts as trustee. Do not enter trust relationships for Unit Trusts as these are to be reported under Item 27.4. This line item should have no scaling. For example one thousand trusts would be entered as 1,000. 27.3 Approximate NAV (in US\$ thousands) of MUTUAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED The estimated Net Asset Value of mutual funds for which the reporting institution acts as Mutual Funds Administrator, rounded to the nearest thousand US dollars. Include here the NAV of mutual funds administered as Unit Trusts. 27.4 Number of funds administered The number of mutual funds (corporate and unit trusts) administered by the reporting institution. This line item should have no scaling. For example one thousand funds would be entered as 1,000. 27.5 Approximate value of assets (in US\$ thousands) of The approximate value of assets of companies, for which the reporting institution acts as Company Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 91 Item Description Guidance MANAGED COMPANIES Manager, rounded to the nearest thousand US dollars. Do not include assets of mutual fund companies which are to be reported under item 27.3. 27.6 Number of companies managed The number of companies managed but excludes mutual fund companies which are to be reported under item 27.4. This line item should have no scaling. For example one thousand managed companies would be entered as 1,000. 28 Number of staff employed Total number of permanent and temporary staff, resident and non-resident, excluding consultants or outsourced positions, as defined in Table 2 of the QPR section. This line item should have no scaling. For example one thousand employees would be entered as 1,000. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 92 Form 051 QPR-Statement of Financial Performance This sheet is to be used to report the institution s profit and loss results for the current financial year up to the reporting date. In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the institution s overall financial performance. As with the Statement of Financial Position, if the institution is filing as a branch, the % of Financial Entity column will be enabled. Item Description Guidance

29.1 INTEREST INCOME Interest income is a form of income that accrues on debt instruments such as deposits, loans, debt securities, and other accounts receivable; and dividends received on equity securities owned. Do not report any interest income on non-performing loans and advances, that is, those which have been placed on a non-accrual basis and reported on QPR Asset Quality.

29.1.1 Interest on loans and advances Enter amounts against the various categories.

29.1.2 Interest from trading portfolio

29.1.3 Dividend from trading portfolio

29.1.4 Interest from financial instruments available for sale

29.1.5 Dividend from financial instruments available for sale

29.1.6 Interest income of financial assets designated at fair value

29.1.7 Interest received on placement and money market instruments

29.1.8 Other interest income

29.1.9 TOTAL Sum of 29.1.1 to 29.1.8

29.2 INTEREST EXPENSE Interest expense is the cost of the use of another entity's funds. Report all interest paid or payable on all deposit liabilities of the reporting institution, all interest paid or payable on debt securities (e.g. notes, bonds, debentures and other similar securities) issued by the reporting institution as well as interest on loans and other borrowed funds, including repurchase agreements.

29.2.1 Interest paid on deposits due to banks Enter amounts against the various categories.

29.2.2 Interest paid on deposits due to customers

29.2.3 Interest expense from trading portfolio

29.2.4 Dividend expense from trading portfolio

29.2.5 Interest on financial liabilities designated at fair value

29.2.6 Interest paid on debt securities

29.2.7 Interest paid on Certificates of Deposits

29.2.8 Other interest expense

29.2.9 TOTAL Sum of 29.2.1 to 29.2.8

29.3 NET INTEREST INCOME Enter here the difference between items 29.1.9 and 29.2.9 above. Where interest expenses exceed interest income, the net figure should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

29.4 PROVISIONS FOR CREDIT LOSSES /RECOVERIES

29.4.1 Loans and advances Report here charges for possible loan and other losses which are credited to the general and specific loan loss reserve accounts on items 7 and 17 of the balance sheet. Adjust for recoveries of loans previously written off plus reversals of provisions made in earlier years which are no longer required and are now returned to the current year's profit and loss account by reporting a negative figure.

29.4.2 Other assets contingent liabilities and commitments

29.4.3 TOTAL Sum of 29.4.1 and 29.4.2

29.5 FEES AND COMMISSIONS INCOME Report here all income earned from the provision of fiduciary services including trustee, nominee, agency, company management, custody, fund administration, asset management and other similar services.

29.5.1 Investment management fees

29.5.2 Trust and company administration fees

29.5.3 Trustee/Custodian fees

29.5.4 Fund management fees

29.5.5 Investment dealing profits and commissions

29.5.6 Other non-interest income Report here all income not related to the institution's fiduciary services such as charges, commissions and fee

29.5.7 TOTAL Sum of 29.5.1 to 29.5.6

29.6 FEES AND COMMISSIONS EXPENSE All expenses other than interest, including fees and commissions.

29.6.1 Commissions Paid Report commissions expenses paid

29.6.2 Other non-interest expenses Report any other non-interest expenses not reported elsewhere on the QPR.

29.6.3 TOTAL Sum of 29.6.1 to 29.6.2

29.7 NET GAIN/(LOSS) ON

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

29.7.1 Gain/(Loss) on foreign exchange dealing and currency positions Report here net gains or losses arising from trading in foreign exchange and revaluation of foreign currency positions and other foreign exchange transactions. Trading operations include those where the Bank buys and sells currency in the spot, forward, futures and options markets to assist its customers in meeting their business needs, as well as for its own account. Do not include fees and commissions on foreign exchange which should be reported under item 29.6.1 of this report. A net loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure. Enter losses as a negative number.

29.7.2 Gain/(Loss) on investments held for trading Report the net position of changes in the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as defined in item 2 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Enter losses as a negative number.

29.7.3 Realized gains/(Losses) on assets available-for-sale Report recognised net gains or losses for assets categorised as available for sale as defined in item 4 in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A net loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

29.7.4 Net gain/(Loss) on fair value hedges Report the net gain or loss based on generally accepted accounting principles. A net loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

29.7.5 Gains/(Losses) on disposal of held-to-maturity investments Report the net gain or loss based on generally accepted accounting principles. A net loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

29.7.6 Other net gain/(Loss) on financial instruments Report the net gain or loss based on generally accepted accounting principles. A net loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

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29.7.7 TOTAL Sum of 29.7.1 to 29.7.6. A loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

29.8 OTHER INCOME Include dividends declared payable by other corporations or cooperatives in which the reporting entity has an equity state.

29.8.1 Share of profits/(losses) from subsidiaries and associated companies Report the net gain or loss based on generally accepted accounting principles. A net loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

29.8.2 Income/(Loss) attributable to minority interest Report the net gain or loss based on generally accepted accounting principles. A net loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

29.8.3 Other Income Report the net gain or loss based on generally accepted accounting principles. A net loss should be shown in brackets to indicate a negative figure.

29.8.4 TOTAL Sum of 29.8.1 to 29.8.3

29.9 OPERATING INCOME Report here the sum of items 29.3, (29.4.3), 29.5.7 (29.6.3), 29.7.7 and 29.8.4 above.

29.10 OPERATING EXPENSES

29.10.1 Directors Remuneration Report operating expenses against the following sub categories of expenses.

29.10.2 Management Charge

29.10.3 Staff costs

29.10.4 Depreciation

29.10.5 Premises & Equipment

29.10.6 Audit, Legal and other professional fees

29.10.7 Other operating expenses

29.10.8 TOTAL Sum of 29.10.1 to 29.10.7

29.11

EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS Report extraordinary items here as either a negative or positive amount in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

29.12 INCOME BEFORE TAXES Report pre-tax income after extraordinary items. This should be the difference of 29.9 less 29.10.8 less 29.11.

29.13 APPLICABLE TAXES Report here any taxes on income and gains the reporting institution has paid or expects to be liable (e.g. withholding taxes on foreign income).

29.14 NET INCOME Subtract item 29.13 from 29.12 and enter the difference here. A net loss should be reported in

brackets to indicate a negative figure. 29.15 DIVIDEND Report here the amount of dividends that have been declared by the institution and which are intended to be paid out of current year earnings. 29.16 NET INCOME RETAINED Difference of 29.14 and 29.15. This should be equal to item 21.2. MEMORANDA ITEMS Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 96 Item Description Guidance 29.17 Net earnings from related transactions Report here all income, net of expenses, earned in connection with transactions carried out with the Bank's parent, head office, subsidiaries and associated entities or persons as defined under items 10 and 19 above. 29.18 Loan loss charged-off Report here all loan losses charged off during the reporting period against the Specific Loan Loss Reserve account (item 7.1). 29.19 Recoveries on loan charged-off Report here collections of loan balances previously written off. These recoveries are to be credited to the current period's provision for loan losses under item 29.4.1 of this statement. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 97 Form 052. QPR- Ten Largest deposits In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the institution's ten largest depositors and its ten largest exposures. Item Description Guidance 30 TEN LARGEST EXPOSURES TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS List by counterparty name and country, the ten largest exposures including deposit and balances, negotiable paper, investments, loans and advances, and all other forms of lending to counterparties reported under items 1 through 6. Note, where more than one transaction is involved with the same counterparty, in the same currency, these should be aggregated to show the total exposure to that counterparty. Where amounts are aggregated, the longest maturity date should be used For demand deposits, list the current reporting date as Maturity Date. The Amount column should be totalled. Use the drop down list to select the currency. 31 TEN LARGEST DEPOSITORS List, by name and country, the ten largest depositors of the reporting institution, including deposits from other banks. Where the same depositor has made more than one deposit, of the same currency, this amount should be aggregated to show the total deposits made by that depositor. Also, where possible, deposits of the same currency from persons/entities that are affiliated with each other should be aggregated and reported as one group exposure. For aggregated amounts, use the longest maturity period For demand deposits, list the current reporting date as Maturity Date. The Amount column should be totalled. Use the drop down list to select the currency. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 98 Form 053. QPR- Large Exposures In this sheet, the filer is to provide data for every holding that represents 10% or more of the institution's capital base. Branches are not required to complete the Total Non- Exempt Exposures/Capital (%) column. This section of the QPR should be read in conjunction with the following documents: 1. Rules on Large Exposures and Credit Risk Concentration for Banks; and 2. Statement of Guidance on Large Exposures and Credit Risk Concentration for Banks. Please refer to the Rules on Large Exposure and Credit Risk Concentration for Banks, found on our website, for the specific limits relating to the exposures listed in columns b and c. Item Description Guidance 32 Exposures Equal to or Greater than 10% of Capital Base Large exposures are calculated using the sum of nominal amounts before the application of any risk weighting and credit conversion factors for on-balance sheet claims and off-balance sheet instruments (e.g. trade finance). All Columns other than Column (a)

requires a total. The Capital Base is determined by the calculations in Paragraph 7 of the Statement of Guidance on Large Exposure and Credit Risk Concentration. (a) Counterparty List in this category the names of counterparties whose exposures is 10% or greater of the Bank's capital base. (b) On-balance Sheet Exposures actual claims on counterparties exposures including placements made with another banking institution; all loans and advances (including overdrafts), however denominated; the net book value of finance leases, less deferred tax; discounted bills held outright; bonds, acceptances, promissory notes, loan stocks and other paper held outright; margin held with investment exchanges, clearing houses or other counterparties; claims arising in the course of settlement of securities or other transactions; claims arising in the case of forward sales

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 99 Item Description Guidance and purchases of instruments in both the trading and banking books that either settle on a date beyond the market norm for that instrument or where the payment due is deferred until some future date; derivative contracts including, but not limited to the following instruments: o OTC futures (including forwards); o Options; o Swaps; and o Similar contracts on interest rates, foreign currencies, equities, securities and commodities. This column should be totalled. (c) Off-Balance Sheet Exposures 1. Potential claims that would arise from the drawing down in full of undrawn advised facilities, whether revocable or irrevocable, conditional or unconditional, which the Bank has committed itself to provide, and claims that the Bank has committed itself to purchase or underwrite, including: sale and repurchase agreements; forward asset purchase agreements; buy back agreements; forward deposits placed (i.e. where a bank contracts to make a deposit with another party at a future date at a pre-determined rate); and the unpaid part of partly-paid shares; 2. Contingent liabilities arising in the normal course of business, and those contingent liabilities that would arise from the drawing down in full of undrawn advised facilities (whether revocable or irrevocable, conditional or unconditional) that the Bank has committed itself to provide. These include: direct credit substitutes (including guarantees, standby letters of credit serving as financial guarantees, bills accepted but not held by the Bank, per a val and equivalent endorsements); claims sold with recourse, where the credit remains with the Bank; transaction-related contingent items not

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 100 Item Description Guidance having the character of direct credit substitutes (including tender and performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties, standby letters of credit relating to particular transactions, retention money guarantees; undrawn documentary letters of credit issued or confirmed; and those arising from similar transactions entered into by the Bank; 3. Assets, and assets which the Bank has committed itself to purchase or underwrite, the value of which depends wholly or mainly on a counterparty performing its obligations, or the value of which otherwise depends on that counterparty's financial soundness but which does not represent a claim on the counterparty. This column should be totalled. (d) Exempt Exposures 1. Exposures of one year or less to banks, securities firms (approved on a case-by-case basis) and multilateral development banks; 2. Exposures to, or guaranteed by, sovereigns or central banks or monetary authorities, from countries with a minimum investment grade sovereign rating ; 3. Exposures to sovereigns if they are denominated in the respective country's national currency and funded by liabilities in the same currency; 4. Placements

made with another banking institution, with an original maturity of one year or less; 5. Exposures to related counterparties where: the Bank is fulfilling a treasury role on behalf of the banking group; and the banking group (inclusive of the related counterparties) is subject to consolidated supervision by its home country supervisor. This column should be totalled. (e) Approved Guarantees Report in this category exposures that have approved guarantees. (The approved guarantees, subject to Rule 5.15, reduce the value of the non-exempt exposures reported in Column h). This column should be totalled. (f) Secured by Cash or Marketable Securities Report in this category exposures that are 1. Secured by cash up to a maximum of 100% of the Bank's capital base and subject to Rule Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 101 Item Description Guidance 5.16. 2. Secured by securities that has been approved (on a case by case basis) by the Authority. Cash and approved securities reduce the value of the non-exempt exposures reported in Column h. This column should be totalled. (g) Total Non Exempt Exposures This column represents the summation of non-exempt on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures (Columns b & Column c) less exempt exposures, exposures with approved guarantees and secured by cash (Column d, e & Column f). This column should be totalled. (h) Total Non-Exempt Exposures/Capital (%) This column represents the ratio of total non-exempt exposures as a percentage of the capital base. (Branches are not required to complete). (i) Maximum Reported Exposure Report the maximum exposure during the quarter (including on and off-balance sheet exposures). This column should be totalled. (j) Credit Rating of the Counterparty Choose from the pick list the credit rating of the counterparty by using the drop down list. (k) Rating Agency Choose from the pick list the name of the rating agency used in connection to the rating score used in Column j. (l) Related Counterparties Use the drop down list to select Yes or No indicating whether the counterparty listed in column (1) is related to the Bank through any of the following relationships below: a parent, subsidiary, or sister company that together with the Bank constitutes a group; associated entities (in which the Bank owns at least 20% but less than half of the voting shares) a natural person who is a director, controlling shareholder, senior officer, or otherwise has control of the Bank, or any business partner or immediate relative of such individual; and any company of which any of the persons referred to in Rule 10 (c) is a director, controlling shareholder and senior officer or has control. (m) Provisions Report in this category specific provision against large exposures reported in columns (2) and (3), also report in this category any non-performing exposures held where no specific provision has been made. This column should be totalled. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 102 Form 054. QPR - Asset Classification In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the quality of the institution's assets. Assets should be classified as defined in the table below. Asset Classification Categories Definition Satisfactory Loans and other assets that are current and supported by the sound net worth and paying capacity of the borrower or the collateral pledged. These loans are performing in accordance with contractual terms, and are expected to continue doing so. Special Mention Loans and other assets that are current and repayment is not yet jeopardized but however exhibit potential weaknesses which, if not corrected, may weaken the asset or the Bank's position at some future date. Such loans may be current or may be in payment arrears or past maturity but for periods of less than 90 days. Substandard Loans and other assets

that are not adequately protected by the current sound worth and paying capacity of the borrower. The primary source(s) of repayment is not sufficient to service the debt, and the Bank must look to secondary sources such as collateral, sale of fixed assets, refinancing, or additional capital injections for repayment. Any asset which is past due 90 days or more but less than 180 days shall be classified as Substandard, unless (i) all past due interest is paid in cash at the time of renegotiation, and (ii) a sustained record of performance under a realistic repayment program has been maintained for at least six months. A sustained record means that all principal and interest payments are made according to the modified repayment schedule from the renegotiation date. Doubtful Loans and other assets that have all the weaknesses inherent in substandard assets plus the added characteristic that the assets are not well-secured. Any asset which is past due 180 days or more shall be classified as Doubtful, at a minimum, unless (i) the asset is well-secured, (ii) legal action has actually commenced, and (iii) the time needed to realize collateral occurs within a time period that is reasonable for that asset to be normally sold. Loss Loans and other assets that are considered uncollectible after exhausting all collection efforts such as realization of collateral and legal proceedings.

Impaired/ Non-performing Loans The sum of all loans and other assets reported in Substandard, Doubtful and Loss categories. A loan or asset is considered non-performing when: i) any portion of principal or interest is due and unpaid for 90 days or more; or ii) interest payments for 90 days or more have been capitalized, Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 103 re-financed, or rolled-over into a new loan Non-Accrual Impaired loans/non-performing loans and other interest-bearing assets that have been placed on a cash basis for accounting and reporting purposes. Interest is no longer accrued on the books of the licensee as income unless paid by the borrower in cash. Good practice would also require that previously accrued but uncollected interest be reversed from income at the time these accounts are placed on non-performing/non-accrual status.

Details on completing QPR Asset Classification are provided below:

Item Description
<p>Guidance 33 CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS AND OTHER ASSETS</p> <p>33.1 Sovereigns and Central Banks In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.1, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B,C,D,E,F should total the sum of Items 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F.</p> <p>33.2 Non Central Government Public Sector Entities (PSEs) In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.2, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B,C,D,E,F should total the sum of Items 2.2, 3.2, 4.2, 5.2, 6.2 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F.</p> <p>33.3 Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.3, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B,C,D,E,F should total the sum of Items 2.3, 3.3, 4.3, 5.3, 6.3 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F.</p> <p>33.4 Group Bank - Parent, Branch, Subsidiary or Affiliate In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.4, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B,C,D,E,F should total the sum of Items 1.4.1, 2.4, 3.4, 4.4, 5.4, 6.4 (resident and non resident sections on</p>

QPR Statement of Financial Position). Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 104 Item Description Guidance Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.5 Group non-bank entities In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.5, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Items 1.4.2, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.6 Other Banks In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.6, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Items 1.4.3, 2.6, 3.6, 4.6, 5.6, 6.6 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.7 Non-Financial Corporations - Industrial & commercial private sector In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.7, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Items 2.7, 3.7, 4.7, 5.7, 6.7 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.8 Commercial Mortgages In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.8. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Item 6.8 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.9 Other Financial Corporations - Financial intermediaries & auxiliaries In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.9, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Items 2.8, 3.8, 4.8, 5.8, 6.9 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.10 Security Firms In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.10, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Items 2.9, 3.9, 4.9, 5.9, (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.11 Retail Lending/Consumer Loans - Households In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.11. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Item 6.10 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.12 Residential Mortgages In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.12. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Item 6.11 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.13 Other loans and advances In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the row 33.13, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum of Item 6.12 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.14 Total On-balance Sheet Items Sum of 33.1 to 33.13 33.15 Off- Balance Sheet Items In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter

all Off- balance Sheet assets by classification 33.16 Specific Provisions Report here any specific provisions made against loans and other asset. Report balances under the corresponding classification columns provided. MEMORANDA: 33.17

Directors/Controllers Loans and Advances Loans and advances granted to directors, controllers and their associates: associated entities (in which the Bank owns at least 20% but less than half of the voting shares); a natural person who is a director, controlling shareholder, senior officer, or otherwise has control of the Bank, or any business partner or immediate relative of such individual; and Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 106 Item Description Guidance any company of which any of the persons referred to above is a director, controlling shareholder and senior officer or has control. See page 83, Item 10 of the Guidance Notes for further clarification. In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts as appropriate against the credit ratings provided in column A. Amounts entered in Columns B, C, D, E, F should total the sum items 10.1, 10.2 & 10.3 (resident and non resident sections on QPR Statement of Financial Position). Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F. 33.18 Restructured Loans (current reporting period) These are loans and other extensions of credit which have been refinanced, rescheduled, rolled-over, or otherwise modified, usually under more favourable terms and conditions for the borrower, because of weaknesses in the borrower's financial condition and/or ability to repay. Report here loans, which were Restructured (as defined above), during the current reporting period. If restructured loans are current, report the amount under the Special Mention category for loans and others assets. Loans that were restructured during the current reporting period but which have since become past due, (30 days or more) should be reported under items, Sub-standard, Doubtful or Loss accordingly. In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G and H enter amounts of loans restructured in the current reporting period only against the row 33.18, which is subdivided by credit ratings in Column A. Note that Column G is equal to the sum of Columns D, E and F.

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In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the institution's debt securities. Item Description Guidance 34 DEBT SECURITIES Any debt instrument that is negotiable and is also tradable on financial markets; which have basic terms defined, such as notional amount (amount borrowed), interest rate and maturity/renewal date. Debt securities include government bonds, corporate bonds, CDs, municipal bonds, preferred stock, collateralized securities (such as CDOs, CMOs, GNMA's) and zero-coupon securities. 1 ISIN / CUSIP Enter the International Securities Identification Number (defined in ISO 6166) or the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures Number (if the security does not have an ISIN number). 2 Security Details 2.1 Type of Debt Security Enter the type of debt security (bonds), e.g. Corporate, Subordinated, Collateralized Debt Obligations, Equity Linked Notes, etc 2.2 Fixed or Floating Rate Use the drop down list to enter: Fixed if the security has a Fixed interest rate Floating for floating interest rate. 2.3 Payment Intervals Use the drop down list to enter: M - for Monthly; Q - for Quarterly; S - for Semi-annual; A - for Annual; or Z - for Zero Coupon Bond 2.4 Offering Method Use the drop down list to enter Public for a public placement; Private for a private placement. 2.5 Securitisation Tranche Enter the tranche if the security is the result of a Securitization process (e.g. Asset Backed Securities, Collateralized Debt Obligations). 3 Issuer Enter the name of the legal entity that sells

the security for the purpose of financing its operations. 4 Issuer's Country Enter the issuer's country code as detailed in the drop down list. 5 Face Value Enter the nominal value of the security. Remember all amounts are to be reported to the nearest thousand in US dollars, omitting the \$ 000. For Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 108 Item Description Guidance example one million US dollars would be entered as 1,000. This column requires a total. 6 Currency Use drop down list to enter the code of the currency in which the security was issued. 7 Next Repricing Date For securities with a floating interest rate, report the next occasion on which interest rates are to be reset in a dd/mm/yy format. For fixed rate securities, enter zero. 8 Maturity Date Report the date on which the principal amount of the security becomes due and is repaid to the investor and interest payments stop; this date should be no earlier than the reporting date; report in the dd/mm/yyyy format.. 9 Coupon Rate Report the interest rate stated on the security when it was issued, as a percentage. 10 Last Acquisition Date Report the date the security was last bought. Use a dd/mm/yyyy format. 11 Book Value Report the total amount paid for the acquisition of the security. This column requires a total. 12 Market Price Per Unit 12.1 Source Report the name of the recognized provider that the Bank used to obtain the market price per unit. The price must be obtained from a recognized Stock Exchange or from an international recognized price provider (Bloomberg, Reuters, etc). 12.2 Price Enter the clean market price of the security at the reporting date (Middle Price). If the price cannot be obtained by a recognized provider report the price obtained using internal models. 12.3 Yield Enter the yield that was used to obtain the price. 13 Market Value Report the total market value of the security using the market price per unit. This column requires a total. 14 Embedded Options Use the drop down list to report whether an option is included in the structure of the security. Enter Y for yes. If the security does not have embedded options enter N for No. 15 Risk Ratings In the respective columns enter the risk ratings for the security and the respective names of the Risk Rating Agencies (Fitch, Moody's, or Standard & Poor's) that provide the ratings. 15.1 Rating Choose the credit rating of the counterparty by using the drop down list. 15.2 Rating Agency Choose from the drop down list the name of the

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 109 Item Description Guidance rating agency used in connection to the rating score used in item 16.2. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 110 Form 056. QPR - Investments Equity Securities In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the Bank's equity securities. Item Description Guidance 35. EQUITY SECURITIES An instrument that signifies an ownership position (called equity) in a corporation, and represents a claim on its proportional share in the corporation's assets and profits. 1 ISIN / CUSIP Enter the International Securities Identification Number (defined in ISO 6166) or the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures Number (if the security does not have an ISIN number). 2 Security Details 2.1 Equity type Enter the type of security e.g. Common shares, American Depositary Receipts (ADR), Preferred Shares, Warrants, etc. 2.2 Traded on Stock Exchange (Y/N) Use the drop down list to enter Y (for Yes) and N (for No) to report whether the security is traded on a Stock Exchange. 3 Issuer Enter the name of the legal entity that sells the security for the purpose of financing its operations. 4 Issuer's Country Use the drop down list to enter the issuer's country code. 5 Currency Use the drop down list to enter the code of the

currency in which the security was issued. 6 Last Acquisition Date Report the date the security was bought for the last time. 7 Book Value Report the total amount paid for the acquisition of the security. This column requires a total. 8 Price per Share / Unit If the security is traded on a stock exchange, enter the closing price per share (unit) of the equity security at the reporting date. If there is not a price for the reporting date, enter the last available closing price. 9 Number of Shares / Units Enter the number of shares (units) that the Bank maintains at the reporting date. 10 Market Value Report the total market value of the security. This column requires a total. 11 Source Report the name of the recognized provider that the Bank used to obtain the unitary market price. 12 Custodian Enter the name of the Bank, agent or other organization responsible for safeguarding the security. 13 Risk Ratings In the respective columns enter the risk ratings for the security and the respective names of the Risk Rating Agencies (Fitch, Moody's, or Standard & Poor's) that provide the ratings.

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Item Description Guidance 13.1 Rating Choose the credit rating of the counterparty by using the drop down list. 13.2 Rating Agency Choose from the drop down list the name of the rating agency used in connection to the rating score used in item 13.2.

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Form 057. QPR - Investments Mutual Funds and Hedge Funds In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the Bank's mutual funds and hedge funds.

Item Description Guidance 36 MUTUAL FUNDS AND HEDGE FUNDS Mutual Funds: Open-ended funds operated by an investment company which raises money from shareholders and invests in a group of assets, in accordance with a stated set of objectives. Hedge Fund: A fund, usually used by wealthy individuals and institutions, which is allowed to use aggressive strategies that are unavailable to mutual funds, including selling short, leverage, program trading, swaps, arbitrage, and derivatives.

1 ISIN / CUSIP Enter the International Securities Identification Number (defined in ISO 6166) or the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures Number (if the security does not have an ISIN number). 2 Name of the Fund Enter the name of the Mutual or Hedge Fund. 3 Objectives Detail the fund's selection of the type of assets, the markets (e.g. emerging, U.S market, Western Europe, etc.), currencies, strategies and mechanisms used by the fund (Asset Allocation, Technical Analysis, Multi strategy, etc.). Also report if the fund has an aggressive or conservative strategy. 4 Issuer's Country Use the drop down list to enter the Issuer's Country Code as detailed in Annex 11. 5 Currency Use the drop down list to enter the currency code of the security issued as detailed in Annex 10. 6 Last Acquisition Date Report the date the fund was last bought. 7 Book Value Report the total amount paid for the acquisition of the fund. This column requires a total. 8 Net Asset Value per Share Enter the net asset value (NAV) per share (unit) of the mutual fund or hedge fund at the reporting date. 9 Number of Shares Report the number of units held. Do not apply scaling. For example one thousand units should be entered as 1,000. 10 Market Value Report the total market value of the fund. This column requires a total. 11 Source Report the name of the recognized provider that the Bank used to obtain the market price per unit. 12 Custodian Enter the name of the Bank, agent or other organization responsible for safeguarding the security.

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Form 058. QPR Summary of OTC and Exchange Traded Contracts In this sheet, the filer provides a summary

of the Bank's over-the-counter and exchange-traded commodity holdings. Item Description Guidance

37.1 OTC -Forwards In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G enter notional amounts as appropriate against the row 37.1. Column H is the sum of Columns B, C, D, E, F and G. 37.2 OTC -Swaps In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G enter notional amounts as appropriate against the row 37.2. Column H is the sum of Columns B, C, D, E, F and G. 37.3 OTC -Purchased Options In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G enter notional amounts as appropriate against the row 37.3. Column H is the sum of Columns B, C, D, E, F and G. 37.4 OTC -Written Options In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G enter notional amounts as appropriate against the row 37.4. Column H is the sum of Columns B, C, D, E, F and G. 37.5 Total OTC Contracts Enter the sum of rows 37.1 to 37.4 for each of Columns B, C, D, E, F, G & H respectively. 37.6 Exchange Traded Futures Long Position In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G enter notional amounts as appropriate against the row 37.6. Column H is the sum of Columns B, C, D, E, F and G. 37.7 Exchange Traded- Futures-Short Positions In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G enter notional amounts as appropriate against the row 37.7. Column H is the sum of Columns B, C, D, E, F and G. 37.8 Exchange Traded - Purchased Options In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G enter notional amounts as appropriate against the row 37.8. Column H is the sum of Columns B, C, D, E, F and G. 37.9 Exchange Traded - Written Options In Columns B, C, D, E, F, G enter notional amounts as appropriate against the row 37.9. Column H is the sum of Columns B, C, D, E, F and G. 37.10 Total Exchange Traded Contracts Enter the sum of rows 37.6 to 37.9 for each of Columns B, C, D, E, F, G & H respectively. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs

Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 114 Form 059. Off-Balance Sheet Exposures In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the institution's off-balance sheet exposures. Item Description Guidance

RETAIL EXPOSURES Exposures to individuals, residential mortgage loans, loans extended to small businesses and managed as retail exposures. 38.1 Unconditionally cancellable at any time Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.1. 38.2 Original maturity one year and under Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.2. 38.3 Original maturity over one year Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.3. 38.4 Sub-Total - Retail Exposures Sum of 38.1 to 38.3. NON-RETAIL EXPOSURES Exposures held for banking services other than those offered to individuals. E.g. corporate banking, wholesale banking, investment banking etc. 38.5 Unconditionally cancellable at any time Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.5. 38.6 Original maturity one year and under Enter the notional or book value amount as appropriate against the row 38.6. 38.7 Original maturity over one year Enter the amount as appropriate against the row 38.7. 38.8 Sub-Total - Non-Retail Exposures Sum of 38.5 to 38.7 OTHER OFF-BALANCE SHEET 38.9 Short-term self-liquidating trade-related contingencies Credit arising from the trade of goods (e.g. documentary credits collateralised by the underlying shipment). Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.9. 38.10 Transaction-related contingencies E.g. performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties and standby letters of credit related to particular transactions. Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.10. 38.11 Note Issuance Facilities (NIFs) & Revolving Underwriting Facilities (RUFs) NIFs act as an underwriter, leaving the syndicate obliged to purchase all unsold notes from the borrower; providing credit. RUFs differ from NIFs in that the underwriters provide loans instead of purchasing unsold notes. Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.11. 38.12 Direct

credit substitutes - excluding credit E.g. general guarantees of indebtedness (including standby letters of credit serving as financial guarantees Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 115 Item Description Guidance derivatives for loans and securities) and acceptances (including endorsements with the character of acceptances). Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.12. 38.13 Asset sales with recourse Sale and repurchase agreements and asset sales with recourse, where the credit risk remains with the bank. Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.13. 38.14 Forward asset purchases Forward agreements which are contractual obligations to purchase assets with certain drawdown at a specified future date. (E.g. forward purchase of loans, partly paid shares and securities). Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.14. 38.15 Forward-forward deposits Deposit with a fixed maturity agreed to at a fixed price for a future delivery. Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.15. 38.16 Partly paid shares and securities Shares whose full par value has not been paid by their holders. Enter the notional or book value as appropriate against the row 38.16. 38.17 Sub-Total - Other Off-Balance Sheet Sum of 38.9 to 38.16. 38.18 Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures Sum of 38.4, 38.8, 38.17

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 116 Form 060. Interest Rate Repricing and Maturing In this sheet, the filer provides a summary of the Bank's exposure to interest rates based on interest rate repricing and interest rate maturing periods. This report is designed to serve as a basic tool for monitoring liquidity risk and interest rate exposure in banks arising out of repricing and maturity imbalances. The gap report stratifies all of a bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet instruments into time bands based on their next repricing or maturity date as follows: Sight - 8 days 8 days 1 month 1- 3-Months 3 6 Months 6 - 12Months 1 5 Years Over 5 Years Assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items with embedded options that grant the right, but not the obligation to say sell an asset or repay a liability shall be reported under the time band in accordance with its contractual maturity or next repricing date. For instance, an investment in a debt security maturing in 5 years with, a Put Option (option to sell) in 1 year should be reported under the 5 year time band EXCEPT where management has firmly decided that it will exercise its option in 1 year. In such circumstances the investment should be reported under the 1 year time band. Item Description Guidance INTEREST RATE REPRICING Assets, liabilities, and off balance sheet items should be reported under the appropriate time band based on the period of their next Repricing Date. 39.1 ASSETS 39.1.1 Cash and Deposits Cash and deposits should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Item 1.6 39.1.2 Loans Loans should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Item 7.4. 39.1.3 Investments Investments should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Items 2.10, 3.10, 4.10 and 5.10. 39.1.4 Other Assets Other assets should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Item 8.7. Guidance Notes for the Completion of

the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 117

Item Description Guidance 39.1.5 Total This row represents the sum of all time bands and column I as reported in Items 39.1.1 to 39.1.4.

39.2 LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

39.2.1 Deposits from Banks Deposits from Banks should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Items 13.4 and 13.6.

39.2.2 Other Deposits Other deposits should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Items 13.1.,13.2,13.3,13.5,13.7,13.8,13.9 and 13.10.

39.2.3 Repurchase Agreements, Term Debt and Other Borrowings Repurchase Agreements, Term Debt and Other Borrowings should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Items 14.5 and 15.4.

39.2.4 Other liabilities Other liabilities should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Item 16.5 and 17.3

39.2.5 Equity Equity items should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their next repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and the total should equal the sum of Item 25.

39.2.6 Total This row represents the sum of all time bands and column I as reported in Items 39.2.1 to 39.2.5.

39.3 Off-Balance sheet items Report off-balance sheet items under the appropriate time bands according to their repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I.

INTEREST RATE MATURING Assets, liabilities, and off balance sheet items should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to their Residual Maturity, that is, the period remaining between the reporting date and the maturity date.

39.4 ASSETS

39.4.1 Cash and Deposits Cash and deposits should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Item 1.6

39.4.2 Loans Loans should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Item 7.4.

39.4.3 Investments Investments should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Items 2.10, 3.10, 4.10 and 5.10.

39.4.4 Other Assets Other assets should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Item 8.7.

39.4.5 Total This row represents the sum of all time bands and column I as reported in Items 39.4.1 to 39.4.5.

39.5 LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

39.5.1 Deposits from Banks Deposits from Banks should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Items 13.4 and 13.6.

39.5.2 Other Deposits Other deposits should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 118

total the sum of Items 13.1.,13.2,13.3,13.5,13.7,13.8,13.9 and 13.10. 39.5.3 Repurchase Agreements, Term Debt and Other Borrowings Repurchase Agreements, Term Debt and Other Borrowings should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should total the sum of Items 14.5 and 15.4. 39.5.4 Other liabilities Other liabilities should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and should

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 119 Item Description Guidance total the sum of Item 16.5 and 17.3 39.5.5 Equity Equity items should be reported under the appropriate time bands according to the period of their residual maturity. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I, and the total should equal the sum of Item 25. 39.5.6 Total This row represents the sum of all time bands and column I as reported in Items 39.2.1 to 39.2.5. 39.6 Off-Balance Sheet Items Report off-balance sheet items under the appropriate time bands according to their repricing date. The sum of columns A through H should be reported in column I.

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 120 Chapter 5. ANNEXES ANNEX 1 - REFERENCE AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS XBRL Concept Reference The XBRL Concept Reference provides dimensional information for all of the concepts defined in the XBRL taxonomy, (including tags, dimensions, hypercubes etc.), the intersections defined for the XBRL instance, the associated baseline cell references, and the validation rules associated with each concept. In order to cross-reference information from the concept reference (FactListAndValidationRules.xlsm) spreadsheet, please ensure the reference template (CMRAIReferenceTemplate.xlsm) file is in the same directory. [See accompanying file: FactListAndValidationRules.xlsm] Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 121 ANNEX 2 - CREDIT RISK MITIGATION Credit Risk The guidelines below refer to the adjustments for the use of CRM techniques. Section Guidelines CRM Adjustments Calculate in accordance with Chapter III, Section B. Credit Risk Mitigation of the MCRs which provides guidance on the four techniques used to mitigate the credit risks under the standardised approach. These techniques are Guarantees, Credit Derivative, Collateralisation and Netting. The credit risk mitigation reporting process is similar across the forms and Banks should use the guidelines below to assist in the appropriate calculations. Redistribution of Net Exposure for Guarantees and Credit Derivatives The redistribution of net exposures resulting from the use of guarantees and credit derivatives by shifting the amount of the exposure guaranteed from the risk weight of the obligor to the risk weight applicable to the guarantor. This is referred to as the redistribution of net exposures. The net sum of the total reported under Redistribution of Net exposures for guarantees and credit derivatives must equal zero. Redistribution of Net Exposure for Collateral (Simple Approach) The redistribution of net exposure resulting from the use of collateral under the simple approach by shifting the amount of the exposure guaranteed from the risk weight of the obligor to the risk weight applicable to the collateral. The net sum of the total reported under Redistribution of Net exposures for collateral simple method must equal zero. Adjustment to Net Exposure for Collateral (Comprehensive Approach) The adjustments to net exposure for collateral after appropriate haircuts, therefore the reported

value should be the difference between the exposure value after credit risk mitigation (E*) and the current value of the exposure (E). Banks should refer to Chapter III, Section B.3.3 the comprehensive approach of the MCRs. and apply the appropriate haircuts to both the exposure and the collateral. Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 122

ANNEX 3 - DEFINITIONS FOR DATA ON BASEL II FORMS

Term Definition Amount the Option is in the Money For a call option, the Amount the Option is in the Money is when the option's strike price is below the market price of the underlying asset; For a put option, the Amount the Option is in the Money is when the strike price is above the market price of the underlying asset; Available Capital Base Sum net Tier 1 capital, net Tier 2 capital and Tier 3 capital; Buy Back Date Buyback date refers to where the Bank buys back the contract instead of making delivery; Capital Requirement The amount of capital to be held for a certain level of assets or positions; CAR Capital adequacy ratio = (total eligible capital/ Credit Risk Weighted AssetsMarket Risk Weighted Assets Operational Risk Weighted Assets); Cash Position The spot position held in market risk instruments; Category Category of debt instruments according to the issuer: Government, Qualifying or Other; Refer to Chapter IV, Section A.1 Specific Risk Calculation; CCF Credit Conversion Factor; the percentage value used to convert an off-balance sheet exposure into an on-balance sheet equivalent (i.e. the credit equivalent amount); The CCF is a pre-determined value according to the Basel II Framework; CEA Credit Equivalent Amount; the on-balance sheet equivalent of an off-balance sheet exposure; The CEA is calculated by multiplying the principal amount of a particular transaction by the relevant CCF; CMRAI Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International; Commodity Goods traded on a commodity exchange; Contract Price Specified price of the contract; report in the currency of the contract; Contract Rate Percentage interest that is shown on the bond document; report as a percentage and not a decimal; Counterparty The name of the other party that participates in the financial transaction with the Bank; Coupon Rate/Discount Interest rate on the face amount of a debt security; report as a percentage not a decimal; Coupon Type Fixed or floating; Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 123

Credit risk Capital Requirement Total risk weights of credit risk multiplied by the minimum capital adequacy ratio; CRM Credit risk mitigation; Any technique used to reduced the credit risk associated with a particular exposure; Currency The currency of the contract; report the currency code; Currency on Underlying The currency of the underlying; report the currency code; Custodian The name of the Bank, agent or other organization responsible for safeguarding the security; Deductions from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital (50/50 pro rata basis) Sum of the items set out in Chapter II. Section B.4 of the MCRs; Deductions from Tier 1 Capital Sum of the items set out in Chapter II. Section B.4 of the MCRs; Deductions from Tier 2 Capital Sum of the items set out in Chapter II. Section B.4 of the MCRs; Delta Measures the interaction between the price of an option premium and the price of the underlying security or futures contract; The delta should be between the values of -1 and 1; Delta Adjusted Market Value (USD) The market value in USD multiplied by the delta; Description Describe properties of an exceptional product that is unable to fit into any other Section; DvP Delivery versus payment; Eligible Tier 1 capital Sum of the items set out in Chapter II. Section B.1 of the MCRs; Eligible Tier 3 capital Sum of the items set out in Chapter II. Section B.3 of the MCRs; Embedded Options Either callable or puttable option that is

part of a bond structure. If an option is included in the structure, indicate yes; If the security does not have embedded options enter not applicable; Expiry Date The date at which a security contract will expire in a dd/mm/yy format; FRA Forward Rate Agreement; over-the-counter contract between parties that determines the rate of interest, or the currency exchange rate, to be paid or received on an obligation beginning at a future start date; FRA Contract Rate The rate of interest or the currency rate to be paid or received on a FRA; Future/Forward Maturity Date Date on which the principal amount of a future/forward becomes due and is repaid to the investor and interest payments stop; report in dd/mm/yyyy format; Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 124 Gains or Losses Any increases or decreases in the value of a financial contract; This should be reported as a US dollar amount to the nearest thousand; Gamma Rate of change for delta with respect to the underlying asset's price; report as a percentage and not a decimal; Gamma Impact Calculate the gamma impact in accordance with the formula in Chapter VI, Section E.2.5 of the MCRs; General Market Risk Charge The total general market risk capital charge is generally 8% of the market value in US dollars. Gross Exposure Gross amount of an exposure before recognising specific provisions; Initial Date The date at which a contract is made; report in dd/mm/yyyy format; Interest Rate The rate of interest to be paid or received; report as a percentage and not a decimal; ISIN / CUSIP Code The International Securities Identification Number (defined in ISO 6166) or the Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures Number (if the security does not have an ISIN number) of the instrument if it is traded on an exchange; Issuer The name of the legal entity that issues the debt security; Issuer's Country The country of the legal entity that sells the security for the purpose of financing its operations; Last Acquisition Date The date the security was bought for the last time; report in dd/mm/yyyy format; Last Trade Date The date a security was last traded; This date should be no earlier than 3 months previous to the reporting date and no later than the reporting date; report in the dd/mm/yyyy format; Last Transaction Date The date which the last transaction of the security took place; this date should be no earlier than 3 months previous to the reporting date and no later than the reporting date; report in the dd/mm/yyyy format; Leg The individual position of a financial transaction ; Lower Tier 2 Instruments Sum of the items set out in Chapter II, Section B.2 of the MCRs; Market (Equity Risk Forms) The country in which the index is domiciled; report the code for the country Market Value The current quoted price at which investors buy or sell a share of common stock or a bond at a given time; report the Spot price x number of positions Market Value in USD The Market value converted into US dollars; Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 125 Maturity Date The date on which the principal amount of the debt instrument becomes due and is repaid to the investor and interest payments stop; this date should be no earlier than the reporting date; report in the dd/mm/yyyy format; Maturity Ladder Time- band Refer to Chapter VI, Section A.4.1 of the MCRs for the maturity ladder time bands; report the time band that the debt instrument falls into; Maturity Time-Band coupon <3% (or >=3%) Report the whether the coupon rate is <3% or >=3%; MCRS Rules and Guidelines on Minimum Capital Requirements (Pillar 1); Minimum CAR The minimum capital adequacy ratio which has been set at 10% by the Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International; Minimum Tier 1 to support trading book A minimum of 28.5% market risk capital requirement to support the trading book; Modified Duration A formula

that expresses the measurable change in the value of a security in response to a change in interest rates. It is calculated as follows: $n = \text{number of coupon periods per year}$ YTM = Yield to maturity Banks should report modified duration in terms of number of years, for example 3 months should be reported as 0.25; National Market See market; Net Exposure The exposure of after deducting specific provisions; Net Tier 1 Capital Tier 1 capital minus deductions from Tier 1 capital; Net Tier 2 Capital Tier 2 capital minus deductions from Tier 2 capital; Next coupon date The date of the next coupon payment; report in the dd/mm/yyyy format; Next Reset Date Date at which a security will reset in a dd/mm/yyyy format; Notes Provide further details on exceptional products that is felt necessary; Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 126 Notional Amount The nominal or face amount that is used to calculate payments made on a financial instrument; report in the currency of the contract; Notional in USD convert the notional amount into USD; Number of Positions long /Short The number positions in the debt securities, for which the Bank is either long or short Number of Shares / Units The number of shares per unit of the instrument; Number of Units The number of units bought or sold; Operational Risk Capital Requirement Total risk weights of operational risk multiplied by the minimum capital adequacy ratio OTC Over the counter; there is no central exchange; Payment interval number of payments per year Enter the number of payments per year as a number therefore if the coupon pays quarterly Banks should enter 4; Pillar 1 Minimum Capital Requirements Equal to the total risk weights of credit risk, operational risk and market risk multiplied by the minimum capital adequacy ratio; Pillar 2 Capital Requirement Additional capital not accounted in Pillar 1. Banks will not be required to report this section of the template until the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority releases Pillar 2 policy; Position The amount of a security either owned (which constitutes a long position) or borrowed (which constitutes a short position; Position in Option See position; Position of Underlying See position; Premium Either the total cost of an option; or the difference between the higher price paid for a fixed-income security and the security's face amount at issue; Price per Share / Unit The price per unit of the instrument in the currency of which the instrument has been purchased; Price per unit in USD The price per unit of the instrument in USD. Purchase Price The price per unit of the instrument in the currency of which the instrument has been purchased QPR Quarterly Prudential Return Rating Agency External credit assessment agency (ECAI); refer to Annex I of the MCRs for the approved ECAIs. Reference Rate An interest rate benchmark for which a floating-rate security or interest rate swap is based; the reference rate will be a moving index such as LIBOR, report the name of the moving index +/- interest rate; Repricing For securities with a floating interest rate, report the next occasion on which interest rates are to be reset in a Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 127 dd/mm/yy format; Residual Term to Final Maturity The remaining life of a bond up to its final due date; report in number of years. Risk Ratings Risk rating given to each instrument; Where an instrument has a short term rating, report this over the long term rating; RWA Risk weighted assets; Settlement Date The date by which an executed security trade must be settled SFTs Securities financing transactions; Short Sale Price The price at which borrowed securities are sold; report the currency of the transaction; Source The name of the recognized provider used to obtain the unitary market price; the price must be obtained from a recognized Stock Exchange or from an

Non- gov M 5 EUR Non- gov M 1 EUR Non- gov M 5 JPY Non- gov M 5 FX risk hedging sets (EUR/USD) FX risk hedging sets (JPY/USD) Equity Risk 1USDInterest rate SwapReceiver 2,000 7 -300 14,000 1USDInterest rate SwapPayer2,000 -0 -500 2USDInterest rate SwapReceiver 1,000 0 250 2USDInterest rate SwapPayer1,000-8 500-8,000 3EURFX SwapReceiver 600106,000600 3USDFX SwapPayer600-0 0-75 4EURCross ccy swapReceiver 50071003,500500 4JPYCross ccy swapPayer500-7 -3,500 -500 5DAXTotal return SwapReceiver 7000150887,000 5DAXTotal return SwapPayer700N/A-7,000 Sum of risk positions RPTij by hedging set j450-325 6,000889,500-3,500 8,100-500 -7,000 ABS amount of risk positions by hedging setj3256,000889,5003,5008,1005007,000 Credit Conversion factors CCFj by hedging setj0.20%0.20%0.20%0.20%0.20%2.50%2.50%7% CCFjx sum of RPTij)112019720313490 Total contracts subject to current market value of the hedging sets450 Total contracts subject to CCF-weight Absolute Amounts of Risk Positions744 Max{Total contracts subject to current market value of the hedging sets, Total contracts subject to CCF-weight Absolute Amounts of Risk Positions}744 Beta ()1.4 Exposure (E)1,041

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 131 ANNEX 5- CALCULATION SAMPLE BIA

B.1. Basic Indicator Approach Example 1 SUM (15% of weighted gross income) 25 = 40 Number of Positive years (n) 3 K BIA 13 B.2. Basic Indicator Approach Example 2 SUM (15% of weighted gross income) 25 = 33 Number of Positive years (n) 2 K BIA 16 ANNEX 6- SAMPLE CALCULATION OF THE STANDARDISED APPROACH

	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
December-06	December-07	December-08	December-06	December-07	December-08	
168504515%	258713					
Gross Income	Factors	Weighted Income	Capital Requirement	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
December-06	December-07	December-08	December-06	December-07	December-08	
168 50 -31 15%	25 8 0 16					
Gross Income	Factors	Weighted Income	Capital Requirement	Guidance		
Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 132 SA Example1 Business Lines	Gross Income	Factors	Weighted Income	Capital Requirement	December-06	December-07
December-06	December-07	December-08	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	First Year
Second Year	Third Year	Corporate Finance	100 50 -25 18%	18 9 0	Trading and Sales	-40
25 30 18%	0 5 5	Retail Banking	15 -7 15 12%	2 0 2	Commercial Banking	15% 0 0
0	Payment and Settlement	25 15 -9 18%	5 3 0	Agency Services	20 15 -42 15%	3 2 0
Asset Management	33 -7 12%	4 0 0	Retail Brokerage	15 -48 7 12%	2 0 1	Total 168 50
-31 33 18 8 20	SUM (x gross income)	33.06.45.04 60	Number of years (3)	3	K SA	20
Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 133 ANNEX 7 - SAMPLE CALCULATION OF THE ALTERNATIVE STANDARDISED APPROACH ASA Example 1	Business Lines	Gross Income	Factors	Weighted Income	Capital Requirement	First Year
Second Year	Third Year	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Corporate Finance	100
50 -25 18%	18 9 0	Trading and Sales	-40 25 30 18%	0 5 5	Payment and Settlement	25 15 -9 18%
5 3 0	Agency Services	20 15 -42 15%	3 2 0	Asset Management	33 -7 12%	4 0 0
Retail Brokerage	15 -48 7 12%	2 0 1	Total	31 18 6	Business Lines	Loans and Advances
Factors m Factor	Weighted Income	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	First Year	Second Year
Third Year	Retail Banking	2,000 3,500 4,500	12%	0.035	8 15 19	Commercial Banking
1,500 2,400						

2,500 15% 0.035 8 13 13 Total 48 46 38 44 SUM (x gross income) 31SUM (x loans and advances) 16Total {(x gross income) x loans and advances)} 131 Number of Positive years (n) 3 K ASA 44 Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 134 ASA Example 2. SUM (x gross income) 28SUM (x loans and advances) 18Total (x gross income x loans and advances) 124 Number of Positive years (n) 3 K ASA 41 First Year Second Year Third Year First Year Second Year Third Year Aggregate Business Lines (vi) 153 57 -46 18% 28 10 0 Total 28 10 0 First Year Second Year Third Year First Year Second Year Third Year Aggregate Business Lines (v) 3,500 5,900 7,000 15% 0.035 18 31 37 Total 46 41 37 41 Business Lines Loans and Advances Factors m Factor Weighted Income Business Lines Gross Income Factors Weighted Income Capital Requirement Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 135

ANNEX 8 WORKED EXAMPLE OF COMMODITIES - MATURITY LADDER Long ShortLong Short > 1 3 months > 3 6 months > 6 12 months > 1 2 years > 2 3 years over 3 years Long Short 0 1 month1001,400100 - 1,300300114001.50%12 - 1,000150173 > 1 3 months - - - - - - - - 1.50% - - - > 3 6 months - - - - - - - - 1.50% - - - > 6 12 months200 - - 200 - 20012001.50%6 - - - 7 > 1 2 years4001,000400 - 60040058001.50%24 - - - 29 > 2 3 years - - - - - - - 1.50% - - - - over 3 years1,000300300700 - 3001.50%9 - - - 9 Total1,7002,7001,700 - 1,000218 Remaining Capital Requirem ent for Unmatch Total Capital Requirem ent Time-bands Positions Matched Positions Carry-ForwardsCarry-Forwards Matched Against Later Time-bandsSurcharge for Carrying Forward Total Matched Positions Spread Rate Capital Requirem ent for Matched Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 136

ANNEX 9 - MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS List of MDBs that are eligible for the 0% risk weight are: European Investment Bank (EIB) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), including International Finance Corporation (IFC) Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) African Development Bank (AFDB) Asian Development Bank (ASDB) Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Nordic Investment Bank (NIB) Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 137

ANNEX 10 - CURRENCY CODES Country and Currency Code Country and Currency Code United Arab Emirates, Dirhams AED Lithuania, Litai LTL Afghanistan, Afghanis AFN Latvia, Lati LVL Albania, Leke ALL Libya, Dinars LYD Armenia, Drams AMD Morocco, Dirhams MAD Netherlands Antilles, Guilders (also called Florins) ANG Moldova, Lei MDL Angola, Kwanza AOA Madagascar, Ariary MGA Argentina, Pesos ARS Macedonia, Denars MKD Australia, Dollars AUD Myanmar (Burma), Kyats MMK Aruba, Guilders (also called Florins) AWG Mongolia, Tugriks MNT Azerbaijan, New Manats AZN Macau, Patacas MOP Bosnia and Herzegovina, Convertible Marka BAM Mauritania, Ouguiyas MRO Barbados, Dollars BBD Malta, Liri (expires 2008-Jan-31) MTL Bangladesh, Taka BDT Mauritius, Rupees MUR Bulgaria, Leva BGN Maldives (Maldiv Islands), Rufiyaa MVR Bahrain, Dinars BHD Malawi, Kwachas MWK Burundi, Francs BIF Mexico, Pesos MXN Bermuda, Dollars BMD Malaysia, Ringgits MYR Brunei Darussalam, Dollars BND Mozambique, Meticais MZN Bolivia, Bolivianos BOB Namibia, Dollars NAD Brazil, Brazil

Real BRL Nigeria, Nairas NGN Bahamas, Dollars BSD Nicaragua, Cordobas NIO Bhutan, Ngultrum BTN Norway, Krone NOK Botswana, Pulas BWP Nepal, Nepal Rupees NPR Belarus, Rubles BYR New Zealand, Dollars NZD Belize, Dollars BZD Oman, Rials OMR Canada, Dollars CAD Panama, Balboa PAB Congo/Kinshasa, Congolese Francs CDF Peru, Nuevos Soles PEN Switzerland, Francs CHF Papua New Guinea, Kina PGK Chile, Pesos CLP Philippines, Pesos PHP China, Yuan Renminbi CNY Pakistan, Rupees PKR Colombia, Pesos COP Poland, Zlotych PLN Costa Rica, Colones CRC Paraguay, Guarani PYG Cuba, Pesos CUP Qatar, Rials QAR Cape Verde, Escudos CVE Romania, New Lei RON

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 138 Cyprus, Pounds CYP Serbia, Dinars RSD Czech Republic, Koruny CZK Russia, Rubles RUB Djibouti, Francs DJF Rwanda, Rwanda Francs RWF Denmark, Kroner DKK Saudi Arabia, Riyals SAR Dominican Republic, Pesos DOP Solomon Islands, Dollars SBD Algeria, Algeria Dinars DZD Seychelles, Rupees SCR Estonia, Krooni EEK Sudan, Pounds SDG Egypt, Pounds EGP Sweden, Kronor SEK Eritrea, Nakfa ERN Singapore, Dollars SGD Ethiopia, Birr ETB Saint Helena, Pounds SHP Euro Member Countries, Euro EUR Slovakia, Koruny SKK Fiji, Dollars FJD Sierra Leone, Leones SLL Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Pounds FKP Somalia, Shillings SOS United Kingdom, Pounds GBP Seborga, Luigini SPL Georgia, Lari GEL Suriname, Dollars SRD Guernsey, Pounds GGP S o Tome and Principe, Dobras STD Ghana, Cedis GHS El Salvador, Colones SVC Gibraltar, Pounds GIP Syria, Pounds SYP Gambia, Dalasi GMD Swaziland, Emalangeni SZL Guinea, Francs GNF Thailand, Baht THB Guatemala, Quetzales GTQ Tajikistan, Somoni TJS Guyana, Dollars GYD Turkmenistan, Manats TMM Hong Kong, Dollars HKD Tunisia, Dinars TND Honduras, Lempiras HNL Tonga, Pa'anga TOP Croatia, Kuna HRK Turkey, New Lira TRY Haiti, Gourdes HTG Trinidad and Tobago, Dollars TTD Hungary, Forint HUF Tuvalu, Tuvalu Dollars TVD Indonesia, Rupiahs IDR Taiwan, New Dollars TWD Israel, New Shekels ILS Tanzania, Shillings TZS Isle of Man, Pounds IMP Ukraine, Hryvnia UAH India, Rupees INR Uganda, Shillings UGX Iraq, Dinars IQD United States of America, Dollars USD Iran, Rials IRR Uruguay, Pesos UYU Iceland, Kronur ISK Uzbekistan, Sums UZS Jersey, Pounds JEP Venezuela, Bolivares (expires 2008- Jun-30) VEB Jamaica, Dollars JMD Venezuela, Bolivares Fuertes VEF Jordan, Dinars JOD Viet Nam, Dong VND Japan, Yen JPY Vanuatu, Vatu VUV

Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 139 Kenya, Shillings KES Samoa, Tala WST Kyrgyzstan, Soms KGS Communaut Financi re Africaine BEAC, Francs XAF Cambodia, Riels KHR Silver, Ounces XAG Comoros, Francs KMF Gold, Ounces XAU Korea (North), Won KPW East Caribbean Dollars XCD Korea (South), Won KRW International Monetary Fund (IMF) Special Drawing Rights XDR Kuwait, Dinars KWD Communaut Financi re Africaine BCEAO, Francs XOF Cayman Islands, Dollars KYD Palladium Ounces XPD Kazakhstan, Tenge KZT Comptoirs Fran ais du Pacifique Francs XPF Laos, Kips LAK Platinum, Ounces XPT Lebanon, Pounds LBP Yemen, Rials YER Sri Lanka, Rupees LKR South Africa, Rand ZAR Liberia, Dollars LRD Zambia, Kwacha ZMK Lesotho, Maloti LSL Zimbabwe, Dollars ZWD

ANNEX 11- COUNTRY CODES Country Code AFGHANISTAN AF LAND ISLANDS AX ALBANIA AL ALGERIA (EI Djaza r) DZ Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 140 Country Code AMERICAN SAMOA AS ANDORRA AD ANGOLA AO ANGUILLA AI ANTARCTICA AQ ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA AG ARGENTINA AR ARMENIA AM ARUBA AW AUSTRALIA AU AUSTRIA AT AZERBAIJAN AZ BAHAMAS BS BAHRAIN BH

BANGLADESH BD BARBADOS BB BELARUS BY BELGIUM BE BELIZE BZ BENIN BJ
BERMUDA BM BHUTAN BT BOLIVIA BO BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BA BOTSWANA
BW BOUVET ISLAND BV BRAZIL BR BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY IO BRUNEI
DARUSSALAM BN BULGARIA BG BURKINA FASO BF BURUNDI BI CAMBODIA KH
CAMEROON CM CANADA CA CAPE VERDE CV CAYMAN ISLANDS KY CENTRAL
AFRICAN REPUBLIC CF CHAD (Tchad) TD CHILE CL CHINA CN CHRISTMAS ISLAND
CX COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS CC COLOMBIA CO Guidance Notes for the
Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority
International Page | 141 Country Code COMOROS KM CONGO, REPUBLIC OF CG
CONGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE (formerly Zaire) CD COOK ISLANDS CK
COSTA RICA CR COTE D'IVOIRE (Ivory Coast) CI CROATIA (Hrvatska) HR CUBA CU
CYPRUS CY CZECH REPUBLIC CZ DENMARK DK DJIBOUTI DJ DOMINICA DM
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC DO ECUADOR EC EGYPT EG EL SALVADOR SV EQUATORIAL
GUINEA GQ ERITREA ER ESTONIA EE ETHIOPIA ET FAEROE ISLANDS FO
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) FK FIJI FJ FINLAND FI FRANCE FR FRENCH
GUIANA GF FRENCH POLYNESIA PF FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES TF GABON
GA GAMBIA, THE GM GEORGIA GE GERMANY (Deutschland) DE GHANA GH
GIBRALTAR GI GREAT BRITAIN GB GREECE GR GREENLAND GL GRENADA GD
GUADELOUPE GP GUAM GU GUATEMALA GT GUERNSEY GG GUINEA GN
Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary
Regulatory Authority International Page | 142 Country Code GUINEA-BISSAU GW
GUYANA GY HAITI HT HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS HM HONDURAS HN
HONG KONG (Special Administrative Region of China) HK HUNGARY HU ICELAND IS
INDIA IN INDONESIA ID INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IRAN (Islamic Republic of
Iran) IR IRAQ IQ IRELAND IE ISLE OF MAN IM ISRAEL IL ITALY IT JAMAICA JM
JAPAN JP JERSEY JE JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan) JO KAZAKHSTAN KZ
KENYA KE KIRIBATI KI KOREA (Democratic Peoples Republic of [North] Korea) KP
KOREA (Republic of [South] Korea) KR KUWAIT KW KYRGYZSTAN KG LAO PEOPLE'S
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC LA LATVIA LV LEBANON LB LESOTHO LS LIBERIA LR
LIBYA (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) LY LIECHTENSTEIN (Fürstentum Liechtenstein) LI
LITHUANIA LT LUXEMBOURG LU MACAO (Special Administrative Region of China) MO
MACEDONIA (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) MK MADAGASCAR MG MALAWI
MW MALAYSIA MY MALDIVES MV MALI ML Guidance Notes for the Completion of the
Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 143
Country Code MALTA MT MARSHALL ISLANDS MH MARTINIQUE MQ MAURITANIA MR
MAURITIUS MU MAYOTTE YT MEXICO MX MICRONESIA (Federated States of
Micronesia) FM MOLDOVA MD MONACO MC MONGOLIA MN MONTENEGRO ME
MONTSERRAT MS MOROCCO MA MOZAMBIQUE (Mozambique) MZ MYANMAR
(formerly Burma) MM NAMIBIA NA NAURU NR NEPAL NP NETHERLANDS NL
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AN NEW CALEDONIA NC NEW ZEALAND NZ NICARAGUA
NI NIGER NE NIGERIA NG NIUE NU NORFOLK ISLAND NF NORTHERN MARIANA
ISLANDS MP NORWAY NO OMAN OM PAKISTAN PK PALAU PW PALESTINIAN
TERRITORIES PS PANAMA PA PAPUA NEW GUINEA PG PARAGUAY PY PERU PE
PHILIPPINES PH PITCAIRN PN POLAND PL PORTUGAL PT PUERTO RICO PR QATAR
QA Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs Cayman
Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 144 Country Code R UNION RE
ROMANIA RO RUSSIAN FEDERATION RU RWANDA RW SAINT BARTHELEMY BL

SAINT HELENA SH SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS KN SAINT LUCIA LC SAINT MARTIN
(French portion) MF SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON PM SAINT VINCENT AND THE
GRENADINES VC SAMOA (formerly Western Samoa) WS SAN MARINO (Republic of) SM
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE ST SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) SA SENEGAL
SN SERBIA (Republic of Serbia) RS SEYCHELLES SC SIERRA LEONE SL SINGAPORE
SG SLOVAKIA (Slovak Republic) SK SLOVENIA SI SOLOMON ISLANDS SB SOMALIA
SO SOUTH AFRICA (Zuid Afrika) ZA SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH
ISLANDS GS SPAIN (Espa a) ES SRI LANKA (formerly Ceylon) LK SUDAN SD
SURINAME SR SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN SJ SWAZILAND SZ SWEDEN SE
SWITZERLAND (Confederation of Helvetia) CH SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC SY TAIWAN
("Chinese Taipei" for IOC) TW TAJIKISTAN TJ TANZANIA TZ THAILAND TH
TIMOR-LESTE (formerly East Timor) TL TOGO TG TOKELAU TK TONGA TO TRINIDAD
AND TOBAGO TT Guidance Notes for the Completion of the Basel II Forms and QPRs
Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page | 145 Country Code TUNISIA
TN TURKEY TR TURKMENISTAN TM TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS TC TUVALU TV
UGANDA UG UKRAINE UA UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AE UNITED KINGDOM (Great
Britain) GB UNITED STATES US UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS UM
URUGUAY UY UZBEKISTAN UZ VANUATU VU VATICAN CITY (Holy See) VA
VENEZUELA VE VIET NAM VN VIRGIN ISLANDS, BRITISH VG VIRGIN ISLANDS, U.S. VI
WALLIS AND FUTUNA WF WESTERN SAHARA (formerly Spanish Sahara) EH YEMEN
(Yemen Arab Republic) YE ZAMBIA (formerly Northern Rhodesia) ZM ZIMBABWE ZW