



# **CAPITAL ADEQUACY MODULE**

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<b>MODULE</b>	<b>CA: Capital Adequacy</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-A: Introduction</b>

## CA-A.1 Purpose

- CA-A.1.1 This Module lays down requirements that apply to all investment firm licensees, with respect to the minimum level of capital they must maintain. Category 1 investment firm licensees are also required to make their own assessment of the appropriate level of capital that they need to hold.
- CA-A.1.2 Principle 9 of the Principles of Business requires that investment firm licensees maintain adequate human, financial and other resources, sufficient to run their business in an orderly manner (see Section PB-1.9). In addition, Condition 5 of BMA's Licensing Conditions (Section AU-2.5) requires investment firm licensees to maintain financial resources in excess of the minimum requirements specified in Module CA (Capital Adequacy).
- CA-A.1.3 The requirements specified in this Module vary according to the category of investment firm licensee concerned, their inherent risk profile, and the volume and type of business undertaken. The purpose of such requirements is to ensure that investment firm licensees hold sufficient capital to provide some protection against unexpected losses, and otherwise allow investment firms to effect an orderly wind-down of their operations, without loss to their customers or those of other firms. The minimum capital requirements specified here are not sufficient to absorb all unexpected losses.

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## CA-A.2 Module History

### *Evolution of Module*

CA-A.2.1 This Module was first issued in April 2006, as part of the first phase of Volume 4 (Investment Business) to be released. It is dated April 2006. All subsequent changes to this Module are annotated with the end-calendar quarter date in which the change was made: Chapter UG-3 provides further details on Rulebook maintenance and version control.

CA-A.2.2 A list of recent changes made to this Module is provided below:

Module Ref.	Change Date	Description of Changes

### *Superseded Requirements*

CA-A.2.3 This Module supersedes the following provisions contained in circulars or other regulatory instruments:

Circular / other reference	Provision	Subject
Standard Conditions and Licensing Criteria: investment advisers/ brokers.	Article 1	Capital Funds
Standard Conditions and Licensing Criteria: broking company	Article 1	Minimum Capital
Standard Conditions and Licensing Criteria: stockbrokerage	Article 1	Minimum Capital

CA-A.2.4 Guidance on the implementation and transition to Volume 4 (Investment Business) is given in Module ES (Executive Summary).

MODULE	CA: Capital Adequacy
CHAPTER	CA-B: Scope of Application

## CA-B.1 Bahraini / Overseas Investment Firm Licensees

**CA-B.1.1** This Module applies to both Bahraini investment firm licensees and overseas investment firm licensees.

**CA-B.1.2** Bahraini investment firm licensees must calculate their regulatory capital based on their shareholders' equity (and other eligible components of regulatory capital, as defined in Chapter CA-2). Overseas investment firm licensees must calculate their regulatory capital based on the audited net assets booked in the Bahrain branch, determined in accordance with accounting standards that would be applicable if they were a joint stock company incorporated in Bahrain.

CA-B.1.3 While the capital adequacy requirements for Bahrain investment firm licensees and for overseas investment firm licensees are identical (and are defined in CA-1 and CA-3), the calculation of the licensee's regulatory capital varies, according to whether the investment firm licensee is locally incorporated or a branch operation.

<b>MODULE</b>	<b>CA: Capital Adequacy</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-1: Capital Adequacy Requirements</b>

## CA-1.1 General Requirements

### *Obligation to Maintain Adequate Capital*

**CA-1.1.1** In accordance with Principle of Business 9 (cf. Section PB-1.9), investment firm licensees must maintain adequate human, financial and other resources sufficient to run their business in an orderly manner. This includes meeting the minimum capital requirements specified in Section CA-1.2 onwards.

**CA-1.1.2** In addition to the minimum capital requirements specified in Section CA-1.2 onwards, the BMA may, at its discretion, require investment firm licensees to hold additional capital, should this be necessary (in the BMA's view) to meet additional risks that are not sufficiently addressed in either the Risk Based Capital Requirement or the Initial Capital Requirement.

CA-1.1.3 The BMA would typically invoke Rule CA-1.1.2 in rare circumstances – for instance, where in its assessment a licensee was running high levels of operational risk because of a particularly weak controls environment.

**CA-1.1.4** In the event that an investment firm licensee fails to meet any of the requirements specified in this Module, it must, on becoming aware that it has breached these requirements, immediately notify the BMA in writing. Unless otherwise directed, the licensee must in addition submit to BMA, within 25 business days of its notification, a plan demonstrating how it will achieve compliance with these requirements

CA-1.1.5 Should an investment firm licensee fail to comply with the requirements of this Module, the BMA may impose enforcement measures, as described in Module EN.

CA-1.1.6 Investment firms licensed after the initial publication of Volume 4 (Investment Business), in April 2006, must comply with the requirements of this Module at the point of being issued a license. Investment firms already licensed prior to the initial publication of Volume 4 are required to comply with the requirements of this Module from 1 January 2007 onwards. Further details on transition arrangements are given in Module ES (Executive Summary).

CA-1.1.7 In addition to the requirements contained in this Module, investment firm licensees will also be subject to qualitative high-level controls and risk management requirements, in Modules HC (High Level Controls) and RM (Risk Management) (to be issued later in 2006, as part of the second phase release of Volume 4). Some of these requirements are relevant to the capital requirements in this Module.

<b>MODULE</b>	<b>CA: Capital Adequacy</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-1: Capital Adequacy Requirements</b>

## CA-1.1 General Requirements (continued)

### *Firm Assessment*

#### CA-1.1.8

Category 1 investment firms must regularly carry out their own assessment of their capital needs, appropriate to their risk profile, and maintain a process for monitoring and maintaining their actual capital in line with their assessment.

#### CA-1.1.9

Rule CA-1.1.8 is in addition to the other requirements in Module CA. If a firm's own assessment suggests its required capital is less than the regulatory minima specified in this Module, the latter must still be complied with. Where a firm's assessment suggests that a higher level of capital should be held, BMA would expect firms to hold capital in line with their assessment. The BMA is not prescribing the detailed form such assessments should take, in order to give firms flexibility to develop their own approaches. Nonetheless, BMA would expect the sophistication of such assessments to match the risk profile of the firm concerned.

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## CA-1.2 Initial and Risk-Based Capital Requirements

### *Key Requirements*

**CA-1.2.1** Investment firm licensees must ensure that, at all times, their Regulatory Capital is in excess of their Regulatory Capital Requirement. They must monitor compliance with this requirement on an on-going basis.

**CA-1.2.2** For Category 1 and Category 2 investment firms, their Regulatory Capital Requirement is defined as the higher of their Risk-based Capital Requirement and their Initial Capital Requirement.

**CA-1.2.3** For Category 3 investment firms, their Regulatory Capital Requirement is their Initial Capital Requirement.

**CA-1.2.4** The above requirements reflect the different risk profiles of the 3 investment firm categories. Risk-based Capital Requirements vary according to the level of position and other risks undertaken, and the size of the firm (measured in terms of adjusted annual expenditure). For larger firms, or those exposed to relatively higher levels of risk, Risk-based Capital Requirements are therefore likely to exceed the relevant Initial Capital Requirement. Because of the limited nature of their activities, which pose limited risks to counterparties or customers, Category 3 investment firms are not required to apply Risk-based Capital Requirements. They are only required to comply with their Initial Capital Requirement.

### *Definitions*

**CA-1.2.5** For Bahraini investment firms, Regulatory Capital is capital held by the firm that satisfies the criteria set out in Chapter CA-2. For overseas investment firms, Regulatory Capital is defined as audited net assets booked in the Bahrain branch, determined in accordance with accounting standards that would be applicable if they were a joint stock company incorporated in Bahrain.

**CA-1.2.6** See Section CA-B.1 above, regarding scope of application. Overseas investment firms are also required to provide information – and meet certain requirements – with respect to the capital adequacy of their parent entity and – where relevant – their wider group. See Module GS (Group Supervision).

**CA-1.2.7** Initial capital requirements are:

- (a) Category 1 investment firms: BD 1,000,000;
- (b) Category 2 investment firms: BD 1,000,000 if undertaking the activity of safeguarding financial instruments (i.e. custodian), BD 250,000 in all other cases;
- (c) Category 3 investment firms: BD 125,000.

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<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-1: Capital Adequacy Requirements</b>

## CA-1.2 Initial and Risk-Based Capital Requirements (continued)

**CA-1.2.8** The Risk-based Capital Requirement is the sum of a firm's Expenditure Requirement, Position Risk Requirement (PRR), Counterparty Risk requirement (CRR), and Foreign Exchange Risk Requirement (FER), as defined in Chapter CA-3.

### *Notification Requirements*

**CA-1.2.9** Category 1 and Category 2 investment firms must notify the Agency if:

- (a) the ratio of Regulatory Capital to their Regulatory Capital Requirement falls below 110%;
- (b) any single probable contingency, financial commitment or large exposure exceeds 25% of their Regulatory Capital; and
- (c) any instrument, transaction or situation does not appear to be catered for under Module CA.

### *Group risks*

CA-1.2.10 Investment firm licensees that are members of a wider group are also subject to additional requirements, aimed at addressing group risks: see Module GS (Group Supervision).

<b>MODULE</b>	<b>CA: Capital Adequacy</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-2: Definition of Regulatory Capital</b>

## CA-2.1 Eligible Components

**CA-2.1.1** Regulatory Capital is the sum of the following three components (as defined in Rules CA-2.1.5 to CA-2.1.13), subject to the restrictions set out in Section CA-2.2:

- (a) Tier 1: Core capital;
- (b) Tier 2: Supplementary capital; and
- (c) Tier 3: Ancillary capital.

CA-2.1.2 Limits apply to the proportion of Tier 2 and 3 capital allowed, relative to Tier 1. Any excess held is not taken into account in calculating total Regulatory Capital held. See Section CA-2.2.

**CA-2.1.3** Tiers 1 and 2 can be used to satisfy all elements of the Regulatory Capital Requirement. Tier 3 capital can only be used to meet the Position Risk Requirement (as defined in Section CA-3.2).

CA-2.1.4 Any Tier 3 capital held in excess of the Position Risk Requirement, therefore, is not taken into account when calculating total Regulatory Capital held. See Section CA-2.2.

### *Tier 1 Capital*

**CA-2.1.5** Tier 1 capital comprises:

- (a) paid-up ordinary shares;
- (b) share premium reserve;
- (c) perpetual non-cumulative preference shares, but excluding cumulative preference shares;
- (d) general reserves, including statutory reserves, but excluding revaluation reserves;
- (e) unappropriated retained earnings brought forward;
- (f) audited current year's earnings net of declared dividends and tax expenses;
- (g) current year appropriations including statutory reserves, general reserves and other appropriations; and
- (h) minority interests, arising on consolidation, in the equity of subsidiaries which are less than wholly owned.

### LESS:

- (i) Goodwill; and
- (j) Current year's cumulative net losses which have been reviewed or audited as per the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) by external auditors.

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<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-2: Definition of Regulatory Capital</b>

## CA-2.1 Eligible Components (continued)

- CA-2.1.6** Tier 1 capital elements included under Paragraph CA-2.1.5 (a) to (c) can only be so included if:
- (a) they are issued by the investment firm licensee;
  - (b) they are fully paid (only that portion of the shares for which payment has been received may be included);
  - (c) they:
    - (i) cannot be redeemed or can only be redeemed on a winding up of the investment firm licensee; or
    - (ii) they are only redeemable at the option of the investment firm licensee and comply with any conditions applicable to joint stock companies in Bahrain;
  - (d) any coupon is non-cumulative, and can only be paid out of accumulated realised profits;
  - (e) they are able to absorb losses;
  - (f) they rank for repayment, upon winding up, no higher than a share of a company incorporated under the Joint Stock companies law of Bahrain; and
  - (g) the proceeds of the issue are immediately and fully available to the investment firm licensee.

**CA-2.1.7** An investment firm licensee must not redeem any Tier 1 instrument that it has included in its Regulatory Capital for the purpose of satisfying its Regulatory Capital Requirement without the prior written approval of the BMA.

### *Tier 2: Supplementary capital*

- CA-2.1.8** Tier 2 capital comprises:
- (a) Interim retained profits reviewed by external auditors in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA);
  - (b) Limited life redeemable preference shares with an original term of at least five years;
  - (c) Asset revaluation reserves, comprising: (i) the revaluation of fixed assets to reflect changes in market values, that are reflected in the balance sheet as a revaluation reserve; and (ii) hidden or 'latent' revaluation reserves represented by long-term holdings of equity securities valued in the balance sheet at the historical cost of acquisition. Both types of revaluation reserve may be included, with the concurrence of the external auditors, provided that the assets are prudently valued, fully reflecting the possibility of price fluctuation and forced sale.

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## CA-2.1 Eligible Components (continued)

### CA-2.1.8 continued

In the case of 'latent' revaluation reserves, a discount of 55% must be applied to the difference between the historical cost book value and the market value to reflect the potential volatility of this form of unrealized capital;

- (d) General provisions held against future, presently unidentified losses, providing these are freely available to meet losses that subsequently materialise, subject to a maximum of 1.25% of Regulatory Capital. Provisions ascribed to impairment of particular assets or known liabilities are excluded;
- (e) Cumulative preference shares;
- (f) Hybrid instruments, that combine characteristics of equity capital and of debt, and which meet the requirements in CA-2.1.9 and CA-2.1.10;
- (g) Subordinated term debt, comprising conventional unsecured borrowing subordinated (in respect of both interest and principal) to all other liabilities of the investment firm licensee except the share capital and limited life redeemable preference shares. To be eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital, subordinated debt capital instruments must have a minimum original fixed term to maturity of over five years. During the last five years to maturity, a cumulative discount (or amortisation) factor of 20% per year will be applied to reflect the diminishing value of these instruments as a continuing source of strength. Unlike instruments included in item (f) above, these instruments are not normally available to participate in the losses of an investment firm licensee which continues trading. For this reason, these instruments will be limited to a maximum of 50% of tier 1 capital; and
- (h) 45% of unrealised gains on equity securities held as available-for-sale (on an aggregate net-basis).

### CA-2.1.9

A hybrid capital instrument may only be included in Regulatory Capital, as a Tier 2 component, if it meets the following conditions:

- (a) it is unsecured, subordinated and fully paid-up;
- (b) it is not redeemable at the initiative of the holder, nor without the prior consent of the BMA;
- (c) it is available to participate in losses without the investment firm licensee being obliged to cease trading (unlike conventional subordinated debt); and

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## CA-2.1 Eligible Components (continued)

### CA-2.1.9 (continued)

- (d) although the capital instrument may carry an obligation to pay interest that cannot permanently be reduced or waived (unlike dividends on ordinary shareholders' equity), it allows such obligations to be deferred (as with cumulative preference shares) where the profitability of the investment firm licensee would not support payment.

### CA-2.1.10

In addition to those contained in Rule CA-2.1.9, the following conditions also apply:

- (a) the only events of default must be non-payment of any amount falling due under the terms of the instrument or the winding-up of the investment firm licensee;
- (b) the remedies available to the subordinated creditor in the event of non-payment or other breach of the written agreement or instrument must be limited to petitioning for the winding up of the investment firm licensee or proving the debt in a liquidation of the investment firm licensee;
- (c) any events of default and any remedy described in (b) must not prejudice the matters in (a);
- (d) the debt must not become due and payable before its stated final maturity date (if any) except on an event of default complying with (a);
- (e) the debt agreement or terms of the instrument are governed by the laws of Bahrain;
- (f) to the fullest extent permitted under the laws of the relevant jurisdictions, creditors must waive their right to set off amounts they owe the investment firm licensee against subordinated amounts included in the investment firm licensee's capital resources owed to them by the investment firm licensee;
- (g) the terms of the instrument must be set out in a written agreement that contains terms that provide for the conditions set out in (a) to (f); and
- (h) the investment firm licensee has obtained an external legal opinion stating that the requirements in (a) to (g) have been met.

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CHAPTER	CA-2: Definition of Regulatory Capital

## CA-2.1 Eligible Components (continued)

### *Tier 3: Ancillary capital*

- CA-2.1.11** Tier 3 capital consists of short-term subordinated debt that meets the following conditions:
- (a) it is unsecured, subordinated and fully paid up;
  - (b) it has an original maturity of at least two years;
  - (c) it is not repayable before the agreed repayment date; and
  - (d) it is subject to a lock-in clause which stipulates that neither interest nor principal may be paid (even at maturity) if such payment means that the investment firm licensee's Regulatory Capital would fall below its Regulatory Capital Requirement.

### *Deductions etc*

- CA-2.1.12** No value, for Regulatory Capital purposes, may be attributed to any other instrument or resource, without the BMA's written consent. Without limiting the generality of this rule, no value is attributed to any of the following:
- (a) any implicit items (which relate to future profits and hidden reserves); and
  - (b) the unpaid element of any issued shares some or all of which are not 'fully paid' shares.

- CA-2.1.13** Significant investments in and lending of a capital nature to subsidiaries and associated companies engaged in financial activities must be deducted from the sum of Tiers 1 and 2.

- CA-2.1.14 For the purposes of CA-2.1.4, 'significant investments' are investments where the investment firm licensee holds more than 20% of the share capital of the investee company. The underlying assets associated with those investments are not included in the investment firm's assets for the purpose of computing its Regulatory Capital Requirement. See also Module GR (Group Supervision).

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## CA-2.2 Limits on Components

### *Tier 1: Core capital*

**CA-2.2.1** Tier 1 capital must constitute at least half of total Regulatory Capital, i.e. the sum of Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital must not exceed total Tier 1 capital.

### *Tier 2: Supplementary capital*

**CA-2.2.2** Long-term subordinated term debt may not comprise more than 50% of Tier 2.

CA-2.2.3 Rule CA-2.1.8 (g) sets out the requirements regarding long-term subordinated debt.

### *Tier 3: Ancillary capital*

**CA-2.2.4** Tier 3 capital may only be used to satisfy an investment firm's Position Risk Requirement (PRR). It is limited to 250% of the portion of Tier 1 capital also used to meet the Position Risk Requirement (PRR).

**CA-2.2.5** Tier 2 elements may be substituted for Tier 3 up to the Tier 3 limit of 250% (cf. Rule CA-2.2.4), in so far as eligible Tier 2 capital does not exceed total Tier 1 capital, and long-term subordinated debt does not exceed 50% of Tier 1 capital.

CA-2.2.6 Investment firm licensees may hold capital elements in excess of the above limits, but any excess is ignored for the purposes of calculating Regulatory Capital.

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CHAPTER	CA-3: Calculation of Risk-Based Capital Requirement

## CA-3.1 Expenditure Requirement

**CA-3.1.1** The Expenditure Requirement is equal to one quarter of the relevant annual expenditure.

**CA-3.1.2** Relevant annual expenditure equals the total annual expenditure (based on audited financial statements) less those items of expenditure that could be reduced or eliminated within a short period of time if required. Subject to prior BMA written approval, exceptional items of expenditure may also be excluded.

**CA-3.1.3** Items that could be reduced or eliminated within a short period for the purposes of Rule CA-3.1.2 are:

- (a) bonuses paid out of the relevant year's profits which have not been guaranteed;
- (b) profit shares and other appropriations of profit, except for fixed or guaranteed remuneration which is payable even if the investment firm licensee makes a loss for the year;
- (c) paid commissions shared, other than to employees, directors, or appointed representatives of the investment firm licensee;
- (d) fees, brokerage and other charges paid to clearing houses, clearing firms, exchanges, and intermediate brokers for the purposes of executing, registering or clearing transactions;
- (e) interest payable to counterparties; and
- (f) interest payable on borrowings to finance the investment firm licensee's investment firm and associated firm.

<b>MODULE</b>	<b>CA: Capital Adequacy</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-3: Calculation of Risk-Based Capital Requirement</b>

## CA-3.2 Position Risk Requirement (PRR)

### CA-3.2.1

An investment firm licensee's Position Risk Requirement is the sum of its individual Position Risk Requirements, calculated as a percentage of the market or realisable value of each financial instrument held, as specified in Schedule 1 below:

Schedule 1 - Position Risk Requirement				
(a) Debt	<90 days	90 days–1 yr	1–5 yrs	>5 yrs
OECD	2% x MV	2% x MV	5% x MV	10% x MV
Issued or accepted by banks	2% x MV	2% x MV	5% x MV	10% x MV
Other marketable financial instruments	10% x MV	10% x MV	20% x MV	30% x MV

Floating rate notes	<20 yrs	5% x MV		
	>20 yrs	10% x MV		

(b) Equities	
Listed on a regulated financial instrument exchange	25% x MV
Listed on Bahrain Stock Exchange	25% x MV
Traded on a regulated financial instrument exchange	35% x MV
Traded on Bahrain Stock Exchange	35% x MV
Other	100% x MV

(c) Commodities	
Stock positions in physical commodities associated with an <u>investment firm licensee's</u> investment firm	30% of realisable value

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### CA-3.2 Position Risk Requirement (PRR) (continued)

<b>(d) Futures, options and contracts for differences</b>	
Exchange traded futures and written options	4 x initial margin requirement
Off exchange futures and written options	The appropriate percentage shown in a, b and c above should be applied to the value of the underlying position.
Purchased options	As for off exchange written options but limited to the current value of the option.
Contracts for differences	20% of the market value of the contract.

<b>(e) Other investments</b>	
Single premium unit linked bonds and units in regulated collective investment scheme unless covered below	25% of realisable value
Units in a regulated scheme which is a geared futures and options fund, or a property fund, or a warrant fund	50% of realisable value
With profit life policies	20% of surrender value
Any other investments	100% of amount of asset



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### CA-3.3 Counterparty Risk Requirement (CRR)

#### CA-3.3.1

An investment firm licensee's Counterparty Risk Requirement is the sum of its individual Counterparty Risk Requirements, calculated in accordance with Schedule 2 below:

Schedule 2 - Counterparty Risk Requirement	
<i>(a) Cash against document transactions</i>	
Where an <u>investment firm licensee</u> has unsettled deals in any securities it must calculate the price difference to which it is exposed and then multiply this by the appropriate percentage below to calculate the CRR for each separate unsettled deal.	
Calendar days after settlement	Percentage
0 – 15	Nil
16 – 30	25%
31 – 45	50%
46 - 60	75%
Over 60	100%

<i>(b) Free deliveries</i>			
Where an <u>investment firm licensee</u> makes payment or delivers securities to a counterparty without receiving the certificate/good title or payment respectively, it must calculate a CRR for each free delivery by applying the appropriate percentage below:			
Business days since delivery			
Where free delivery has been made to:			
	0-3	4-15	>15
A manager, underwriter or member of a selling syndicate to whom payment for securities has been made	0%	0%	100%
An <u>investment firm licensee</u> to whom securities have been delivered or payment has been made with the expectation that market practice will result in a settlement date longer than three days from delivery date.	15%	15%	100%
Any other counterparty	0%	100%	100%

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### CA-3.3 Counterparty Risk Requirement (CRR) (continued)

<i>(c) Options purchased for a counterparty</i>		
<p>Where an <u>investment firm licensee</u> has purchased an option on behalf of a counterparty on terms which do not impose on the purchaser any actual or contingent margin requirement or liability to make any payment other than the initial purchase price of the option, and the counterparty has not paid the price by three days after trade date, the CRR is the amount by which the purchase price exceeds the current realisable value of the option.</p> <p>Where an <u>investment firm licensee</u> has purchased a traditional option for its own account or on behalf of a counterparty that has not paid the <u>investment firm licensee</u>, then, if the <u>investment firm licensee</u> has paid the option premium to the writer, it must calculate a CRR equal to the option premium.</p>		
<i>(d) Amounts owed in respect of exchange traded margined transactions</i>		
<p>(i) Where, as a result of a traded margined transaction, a counterparty of the <u>investment firm licensee</u> has an initial margin and/or variation margin requirement and has not met it fully with cash, acceptable collateral or a positive equity balance not used to meet variation margin, an <u>investment firm licensee</u> must calculate a CRR by multiplying the shortfall (or the relevant part of the shortfall) by the appropriate percentage contained in the schedule below:</p>		
Initial and variation margin percentage schedule		
Business days since shortfall occurred	0-3 days	4 days and over
Where the shortfall is for the account of:		
A. A market counterparty who has been granted a credit line under an adequate credit management policy available to cover the relevant category of margin and to the extent that it is sufficient to cover the shortfall.	5%	5%
B. A client who has been granted a credit line under an adequate credit management policy available to cover the relevant category of margin and to the extent that it is sufficient to cover the shortfall.	10%	10%

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<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-3: Calculation of Risk-Based Capital Requirement</b>

### CA-3.3 Counterparty Risk Requirement (CRR) (continued)

<p>C. A market counterparty or client not within A or B above, or to the extent that he is not within A or B (the shortfall then being limited to the excess).</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>100%</p>
<p>(ii) Local or traded option market makers. An <u>investment firm licensee</u> must calculate a 100% CRR for amounts of initial and variation margin not met with acceptable collateral or a positive equity balance and owed to it by a local (or by a traded option market maker) in respect of an traded margined transaction from the date of any shortfall, unless the <u>investment firm licensee</u> treats the local's (or market maker's) position as if it were its own (in which case the PRR rules under Section CA-3.2 will apply instead).</p>		
<p>(iii) Sums owed on closed out exchange traded margined transactions. When, as a result of a traded margined transaction which has been closed out, a counterparty of the <u>investment firm licensee</u> owes any amounts to it arising out of losses on those transactions, and has not fully met that amount through the deposit of cash, acceptable collateral or a positive equity balance not otherwise used, the <u>investment firm licensee</u> must after three days from the date of crystallisation of the loss calculate a CRR equal to the unpaid amount.</p>		
<p>(iv) Margin percentages. An <u>investment firm licensee</u> may, with the prior approval of the Agency, opt to calculate the CRR using a higher or the highest initial margin or variation margin percentage, in order to avoid undue complication.</p>		
<p>(e) Concentrated risk to one counterparty</p> <p>If the total amount due to a licensee for free deliveries or other debts attracting a CRR from a single counterparty (or a group of closely related counterparties) exceeds 25% of the licensee's <u>capital available</u>, it must calculate CRR by applying the appropriate percentage below:</p>		
<p>Amount of <u>capital available</u></p>	<p>Additional CRR</p>	
<p>0 - 25%</p>	<p>Nil</p>	
<p>25.01 - 50%</p>	<p>15% (or the entire excess if less)</p>	
<p>Over 50%</p>	<p>40% (or the entire excess if less)</p>	

<b>MODULE</b>	<b>CA: Capital Adequacy</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-3: Calculation of Risk-Based Capital Requirement</b>

### CA-3.3 Counterparty Risk Requirement (CRR) (continued)

<p><i>(f) Repurchase and reverse repo transactions, including sale and buy back and securities lending</i></p>
<p>An <u>investment firm licensee</u> shall notify the BMA if it has counterparty exposures in these investments.</p>
<p><i>(g) Swaps, forward contracts, over the counter options, contracts for differences and off-exchange futures</i></p>
<p>An <u>investment firm licensee</u> shall notify the BMA if it has counterparty exposures in these investments.</p>
<p><i>(h) Loans to counterparties (including free delivery payments)</i></p>
<p>An <u>investment firm licensee</u> must calculate a 100% CRR on the amount by which a loan to a counterparty is not properly secured, or offset against an amount owed by the <u>investment firm licensee</u> to the counterparty (provided there is an agreement in writing that the <u>investment firm licensee</u> deems to be legally enforceable and effective to secure such set-off).</p>
<p><i>(i) Other receivables and accrued income</i></p>
<p>Other receivables and accrued income not covered elsewhere attract 100% CRR from the time that they become due.</p>

<b>MODULE</b>	<b>CA: Capital Adequacy</b>
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>CA-3: Calculation of Risk-Based Capital Requirement</b>

## CA-3.4 Foreign Exchange Risk Requirement (FER)

**CA-3.4.1** The Foreign Currency Risk requirement is 10% of the net open foreign currency position run by an investment firm, calculated as below.

**CA-3.4.2** For each foreign currency (that is, any currency other than that in which the investment firm licensee's financial statements are presented) in which the investment firm licensee has monetary assets or liabilities or any off balance sheet contracts which would give rise to a position in that currency, the investment firm licensee should calculate the net open position (netting assets and liabilities). This should be converted into the presentation currency. Where the price of an investment is quoted in more than one currency, a position in the investment shall be treated as an asset or a liability in the currency of the country in which the main or principal market in the investment is based. Options included in the position risk requirement are to be excluded from these calculations.

CA-3.4.3 Monetary assets or liabilities or any off balance sheet contracts which would give rise to a position in currencies of Gulf Cooperation Council countries or United States dollar are exempted for the purposes of calculating regulatory capital requirement.

**CA-3.4.4** The investment firm licensee must sum the net open positions for each foreign currency (translated to the presentation currency) to give a balancing item for the presentation currency. The balancing item must be calculated such that the sum of net long positions in other currencies less the sum of the net short positions in other currencies plus the balancing item in the presentation currency (which could be positive or negative) equals zero. (Note that all positions will have been converted into the presentation currency).

**CA-3.4.5** The net open foreign currency position is the sum of all the net long positions in all the foreign currencies and the balancing item in the presentation currency if it is positive.