

Explanations/Glossary

Ratio	Definition
Capital Adequacy ratios	Indicates the ability of the financial institution to absorb losses without affecting depositors and creditors. This ratio is computed by dividing capital by risk weighted assets as specified by the Direction, and high ratio indicates better loss absorption capacity.
Non-Performing Loans ratio	Indicates level of non-paying loans and advances included in the total loan portfolio of the financial institution. High ratio indicates poor assets quality and high credit risk.
Provision Coverage ratio	Indicates the adequacy level of provision to cover problem loans and advances. A higher ratio with a higher capital adequacy ratio means that the financial institution can withstand future credit losses better, including unexpected losses beyond the loan loss provision.
Net Interest Margin	Indicates profitability of the core business operation of the financial institution. i.e. granting loans and advances and accepting deposits.
Cost to income ratio	Indicates the percentage of total expenses (excluding income tax) compared to total income of the financial institution. Lower ratio will result in higher profitability.
Liquid Assets	A liquid asset is an asset that can easily be converted into cash.
Cap	Maximum limit imposed by the CBSL.
Downsizing	Gradual reduction of the business operation imposed by the CBSL.
Freezing	An order of CBSL that is in place preventing further transactions of the Company.
Tier 1 Capital	Represents permanent shareholder equity and reserves.

Ratio	Definition
Total Capital	Represents Tier 1 and supplementary capital including instruments with characteristics of equity and debt, revaluation gains, impairment allowances.
Risk Weighted Assets	Sum of on-balance sheet risk weighted assets and the total credit equivalent of risk weighted off-balance sheet assets.
Tier 1 Capital ratio	Tier 1 capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.
Total Capital ratio	Total capital as a percentage of risk weighted assets.
Capital Funds	Paid up capital, permanent free reserves and any other securities approved by the CBSL.
Non-Performing Loan	A loan in which the borrower has defaulted and has not made scheduled payments of principal or and / interest as per the stipulated guidelines issued by CBSL.
Net Interest Margin	Annualized net interest income (interest income less interest expenses) as a percentage of total net assets (as at end of period).
Return on Assets	Annualized profit before tax as a percentage of total net assets (as at end of period).
Return on Equity	Annualized profit after tax as a percentage of total capital (as at end of period)
External Funds	Includes only deposit and borrowings