Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch

(Scheduled Commercial Bank)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Chief Executive Officer
Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch ('the Bank'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019 and the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements together with notes thereon give full information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), in the manner so required for banking companies and give true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

   a. In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2019;

   b. In case of the Profit and Loss Account, of the profit of the Bank for the year ended on that date;

   c. In the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

2. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder; and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

3. The Bank's management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Bank's annual report and Basel III- Pillar 3 disclosures, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   When we read the other Information and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charges with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to other Information'

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

4. The Bank's management is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under prescribed Section 133 of the Act, provision of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the circulars and guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

   The Bank's management is also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

5. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements, as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. Our audit process in accordance with the SAs is narrated in details in Annexure 1 to this report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

6. The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

7. As required by Section 30(3) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that:

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;.

   b. the transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank; and

   c. Since the bank is having only one branch, the question on reporting the number of branches audited by us and the manner of audit thereon does not arise.

8. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

   a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books; except that the backup of the books of accounts and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India, Refer note 1 of Schedule 17 of the financial statements wherein it has been stated that the backup of the books of accounts and other paper maintained in electronic mode has been maintained on servers physically located outside India;

   c. the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d. in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in so far as they apply to the Bank;

e. reporting requirement pursuant to provision of Section 164 (2) of the Act is not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of Emirates NBD bank (PJSC), Dubai which is incorporated in United Arab Emirates with limited liability;

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure 2 to this report;

g. Reporting requirement pursuant to section 197 of the Act related to managerial remuneration is not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of Emirates NBD bank (PJSC), Dubai which is incorporated in United Arab Emirates with limited liability;

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report as under:

   i the Bank has disclosed the impact, if any, of pending litigations on its financial positions in its financial statements as at March 31, 2019; Refer Schedule 12 and Note 1(XX) of Schedule 18 to the financial statements;

   ii the Bank has made adequate provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts- Refer Note 2(XVIII) of Schedule 18 to the financial statements;

   iii the Bank is currently not liable to transfer any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund;

   iv the disclosure requirements on holdings as well as dealing in specified bank notes during the period from November 08, 2016 to December 30, 2016 as envisaged in Notification G.S.R 308(E) dated March 30, 2017 is not applicable to the Bank.

For **Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP**
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co- FRN 105146W)
Chartered Accountants

Vinit K Jain
Partner (F-145911)

Mumbai
June 24, 2019

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(referred to in para 5 titled "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements")

As part of our audit in accordance with SAs we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[referred to in paragraph 8(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Emirates NBD bank (PJSC), India Branch** ("the Bank") as at March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Bank's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A Bank's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank;

(b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Bank; and

(c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI except that the backup of the books of accounts and other books and papers maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India, Refer note 1 of Schedule 17 of the financial statements wherein it has been stated that the backup of the books of accounts and other paper maintained in electronic mode has been maintained on servers physically located outside India.

For **Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP**
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co- FRN 105146W)
Chartered Accountants

Vinit K Jain
Partner (F-145911)

Mumbai
June 24, 2019

Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch

(Scheduled Commercial Bank)

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 MARCH 2019

Particulars	Schedule	As at 31 March 2019 (INR '000s)	As at 31 March 2018 (INR '000s)
CAPITAL & LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	6,861,976	6,540,758
Reserves and surplus	2	(105,490)	(171,707)
Deposits	3	5,047,982	913,461
Borrowings	4	5,314,530	2,967,303
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	284,529	320,440
Total		**17,403,527**	**10,570,255**
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	244,100	174,013
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and short notice	7	955,429	1,006,573
Investments	8	6,585,623	2,966,988
Advances	9	8,892,205	5,782,725
Fixed assets	10	359,227	329,597
Other assets	11	366,943	310,359
Debit Balance in Profit & Loss Account			
Total		**17,403,527**	**10,570,255**
Contingent Liabilities	12	8,712,508	7,880,755
Bills for Collection		703,058	-
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts	17 & 18		

Schedules referred to herein form an integral part of the Financial Statements

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Particulars	Schedule	For the Year ended 31 March 2019 (INR '000s)	For the Year ended 31 March 2018 (INR '000s)
I. INCOME			
Interest Earned	13	933,423	322,141
Other Income	14	78,128	5,572
Total		**1,011,551**	**327,713**
II. EXPENDITURE			
Interest Expended	15	358,174	15,033
Operating Expenses	16	584,155	451,450
Provisions and Contingencies	18.1.XX	3,005	32,937
Total		**945,334**	**499,420**
III. PROFIT / (LOSS)			
Net profit/(Loss) for the year		66,217	(171,707)
Profit / (Loss) brought forward		(171,707)	-
Total		**(105,490)**	**(171,707)**
IV. APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserves		16,555	-
Transfer to Capital Reserves		-	-
Transfer to Investment Reserve Account		5,445	-
Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Reserve		25,000	
Remittance to H.O. during the year		-	-
Transfer to surplus retained for Capital Adequacy (CRAR)		-	-
Balance carried over to Balance Sheet		(152,490)	(171,707)
Total		**(105,490)**	**(171,707)**

Schedules referred to herein form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our attached Report of even date.

For **Khimji Kunverji & Co. LLP**
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co
FRN : 105146W)
Chartered Accountants

Vinit K Jain
Partner (F-145911)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 24 June 2019

For **Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC),** India Branch

Sharad Agarwal
Chief Executive Officer, India

Place : Mumbai
Date : 24 June 2019

Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch

(Scheduled Commercial Bank)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2019 INR (000's)	For the year ended 31 March 2018 INR (000's)
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Net Profit / (Loss) as per Profit & Loss Statement		66,217	(171,707)
Add: Income Tax Provision			-
Add: Deferred Tax (Asset) / Liability		(6,197)	2,546
Net Profit before taxation and extraordinary items		60,020	(169,161)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on Fixed Assets		114,832	70,609
(Profit)/ Loss on sale of Fixed Assets		-	4,063
Additions / (Write-back) of provision for Standard Assets		15,345	23,131
Provision for Country Risk		1,117	-
Provision for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure		-	-
Other Losses/write-offs/ Head Office Project Opex		15,015	
Provision on Investments		(7,260)	7,260
Operating profit before working capital changes		199,069	(64,098)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Investments		(3,611,375)	(2,966,988)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Advances		(3,109,480)	(5,782,725)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other Assets (Note 1)		(49,632)	(310,359)
Increase/ (Decrease) in Deposits		4,134,521	913,461
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other Liabilities & Provisions		137,687	287,502
Income taxes (paid)/ received		(3,300)	-
Net Cash Flow generated from / (used in) Operating Activities	A	(2,302,509)	(7,923,206)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets (Note 1)		(27,767)	(396,055)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		-	495
(Increase)/ Decrease in Capital work in progress		1,991	(8,710)
Net Cash Flow generated from / (used in) Investing Activities	B	(25,776)	(404,269)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital Introduced (Note 1)		-	6,540,758
Increase/ (Decrease) in Borrowings other than Sub-ordinated debt		2,347,228	2,967,303
Net Cash Flow generated from / (used in) Financing Activities	C	2,347,228	9,508,061
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B +C)		18,943	1,180,586
Cash & Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,180,586	-
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 1)		1,199,529	1,180,586
Notes: Cash and Cash Equivalents represent			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India (As per Schedule 6)		244,100	174,013
Balances with Banks & Money at Call and Short Notice (As per Schedule 7)		955,429	1,006,573
		1,199,529	1,180,586

Note 1

Details of Balances transferred from India Representative Office	INR in '000s - 31-03-2018
Capital	103,658
Fixed Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)	10,032
Other Assets	76,265
Cash & Bank Balances	17,361

As per our attached Report of even date.

For **Khimji Kunverji & Co. LLP**
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co-
FRN : 105146W)
Chartered Accountants

Vinit K Jain
Partner (F-145911)

Place : Mumbai
Date : 24 Jun 2019

For **Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC),** India Branch

Sharad Agarwal
Chief Executive Officer, India

Place : Mumbai
Date : 24 Jun 2019

Emirates NBD

Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch

(Scheduled Commercial Bank)

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		As at 31 March 2019 (INR '000s)	As at 31 March 2018 (INR '000s)
SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL			
(i)	Amount brought in by Bank by way of Capital		
	As per Last Balance Sheet	**6,540,758**	-
	Add: Capital infusion during the year	321,218	6,540,758
	Refer Schedule 18. 1. I		
	Total	**6,861,976**	6,540,758
(ii)	Amount of deposit kept with the Reserve Bank of India under section 11 (2) (b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949	3,000	2,000
SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES & SURPLUS			
I	**Statutory Reserve**		
	As per Last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Add: Transfer from Profit & Loss Account	16,555	-
	Total	16,555	-
II	**Investment Reserve Account**		
	As per Last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Add: Transfer from Profit & Loss Account	5,445	-
	Total	5,445	-
III	**Surplus Retained For Capital Adequacy (CRAR)**		
	As per Last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Add: Transfer from Profit & Loss Account	-	-
	Total	-	-
IV	**Investment Fluctuation Reserve**		
	As per Last Balance Sheet	-	-
	Add: Transfer from Profit & Loss Account	25,000	-
	Total	25,000	-
V	**Balance In Profit And Loss Account**		
	As per Last Balance Sheet	(171,707)	-
	Add: Transfer from Profit & Loss Account	19,217	(171,707)
	Total	**(152,490)**	**(171,707)**
Grand Total		**(105,490)**	**(171,707)**
SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS			
I	**Demand Deposits**		
	(i) From Banks	1,532	556
	(ii) From Others	880,199	558,563
		881,731	**559,119**
II	**Saving Bank Deposits**	**27,135**	**42,299**
III	**Term Deposits**		
	(i) From Banks	1,500,000	-
	(ii) From Others	2,639,116	312,043
		4,139,116	**312,043**
	Total (I + II + III)	**5,047,982**	**913,461**
	(i) Deposits of Branches in India	5,047,982	913,461
	(ii) Deposits of Branches outside India	-	-
	Total	**5,047,982**	**913,461**
SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS			
I	**Borrowings in India**		
	(i) Reserve Bank of India	630,000	1,160,000
	(ii) Other Banks	-	-
	(ii) Other institution and agencies	2,929,688	-
		3,559,688	1,160,000
II	**Borrowings outside India**		
	(i) Subordinated Debt from Head Office	-	-
	(ii) Other Banks*	1,754,842	1,807,303
	*includes BAF borrowing from Head Office	1,754,842	1,807,303
	Total (I + II)	**5,314,530**	**2,967,303**
	Secured borrowings included in I & II above	**3,5,59,688**	**1,160,000**

		As at 31 March 2019 (INR '000s)	As at 31 March 2018 (INR '000s)
SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
I	Bills Payable	-	-
II	Inter-Office Adjustment (Net)	-	-
III	Interest Accrued	27,399	6,249
IV	Provision for Standard Assets	-	-
IV	Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	-	2,546
V	Others (including provisions)	257,130	311,645
Total		**284,529**	**320,440**
SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
I	**Cash in hand**	1,552	1,893
	(including foreign currency notes)		
II	**Balances with Reserve Bank of India**		
	(i) In Current Account	152,548	172,120
	(i) In Other Account	90,000	-
	Total (I + II)	**244,100**	**174,013**
SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS & MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE			
I	**In India**		
	(i) Balances with Banks		
	(a) In Current Account	2,514	16,167
	(b) In Other Deposit Account	-	980,000
	(ii) Money at Call and Short Notice		
	(a) With Banks	-	-
	(b) With Other Institutions	-	-
		2,514	996,167
II	**Outside India**		
	(i) In Current Account	53,900	10,406
	(ii) In Other Deposit Accounts	-	-
	(iii) Money at Call and Short Notice	899,015	-
		952,915	10,406
	Total (I + II)	**955,429**	**1,006,573**
SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS			
I	**Investments in India in**		
(i)	Government securities (*)	5,043,403	2,386,302
(ii)	Other approved securities	-	-
(iii)	Shares	-	-
(iv)	Debentures and bonds	-	-
(v)	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-
(vi)	Others	1,542,220	580,686
		6,585,623	2,966,988
II Investments outside India		**-**	**-**
Total (I + II)		**6,585,623**	**2,966,988**
III Investments in India			
	Gross Value	6,585,623	2,974,248
	Less:- Provision for depreciation on Investments	-	(7,260)
	Net Value	6,585,623	2,966,988

* includes Securities kept with CCIL as margin for securities segment of book value of INR 102,684 (P.Y.INR 84,124) (in '000s); for CBLO segment book value of INR NIL (P.Y. NIL) ; for Forex segment book value of INR 26,055 (P.Y. INR 19,096) (in '000s) & with RBI under section 11(2)(b)(ii) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 of Face Value of INR 3,000 (in '000s) (P.Y. NIL)

		As at 31 March 2019 (INR '000s)	As at 31 March 2018 (INR '000s)
SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES			
A	(i) Bills Purchased and discounted	4,659,763	5,713,725
	(ii) Cash credits, Overdrafts & Loans	3,396,892	-
	(iii) Term Loans	835,550	69,000
	Total	**8,892,205**	**5,782,725**

Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch

(Scheduled Commercial Bank)

			As at 31 March 2019 (INR '000s)	As at 31 March 2018 (INR '000s)
B	(i)	Secured by tangible assets*	1,008,050	69,000
	(ii)	Covered by Bank / Government Guarantees	-	-
	(iii)	Unsecured	7,884,155	5,713,725
	* includes advances against book debts			
	Total		**8,892,205**	**5,782,725**
C	I	**Advances in India**		
	(i)	Priority Sector	2,471,920	1,881,102
	(ii)	Public Sector	-	-
	(iii)	Banks	-	-
	(iv)	Others	6,420,285	3,901,623
	Sub-total		**8,892,205**	**5,782,725**
	II	Advances outside India	-	-
	Sub-total		-	-
	Total (I + II)		**8,892,205**	**5,782,725**
SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS				
I	**Premises (includes Leasehold improvements)**			
	At book value			
	Beginning of the year*		72,618	5,347
	Additions during the year		-	72,618
	Deductions during the year		-	(5,347)
			72,618	72,618
	Depreciation to date			
	Beginning of the year*		10,893	1,534
	Additions during the year		14,524	11,014
	Deductions during the year		-	(1,655)
			25,417	10,893
	Total (I)		**47,201**	**61,725**
II	**Other Fixed Assets**			
	(including Furniture & Fixtures)			
	At book value			
	Beginning of the year*		319,453	6,978
	Additions during the year		152,271	313,403
	Deductions during the year		-	(928)
			471,724	319,453
	Depreciation to date			
	Beginning of the year*		60,292	759
	Additions during the year		100,309	59,595
	Deductions during the year		-	(62)
			160,601	60,292
	Total (II)		**311,123**	259,162
III	**Capital work in progress**		903	8,710
	Total (III)		903	8,710
Total (I + II + III)			**359,227**	**329,597**

* represents assets transferred from India Representative office for FY 2017-18. Current Year INR NIL.

		As at 31 March 2019 (INR '000s)	As at 31 March 2018 (INR '000s)
SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS			
I	Inter-Office Adjustment (Net)	-	-
II	Interest accrued	140,232	118,147
III	Tax paid in advance / tax deducted at source (net of provisions)	3,300	-
IV	Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	3,651	-
V	Stationery and stamps	-	-
VI	Others	219,760	192,212
Total		**366,943**	**310,359**
SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES			
I	Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts	-	-
II	Liability for partly paid investments	-	-
III	Liabilities on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts	3,081,616	6,051,301
IV	Liabilities on account of outstanding derivative contracts	-	-
V	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents:		
	a) In India	899,544	1,740,220
	b) Outside India	2,682,628	655
VI	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	2,048,720	88,579
VII	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	-	-
Total		**8,712,508**	**7,880,755**

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

		As at 31 March 2019 (INR '000s)	As at 31 March 2018 (INR '000s)
SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED			
I	Interest/Discount on Advances/Bills	550,338	77,829
II	Income on Investment	372,793	83,871
III	Interest on balance with Reserve Bank of India and Other inter-bank funds	10,292	160,441
IV	Others	-	-
Total		**933,423**	**322,141**
SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME			
I	Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	39,641	3,700
II	Profit/(Loss) on sale of Investments (net)	1,720	-
III	Profit/(Loss) on sale of assets (net)	-	(4,063)
IV	Profit/(Loss) on Foreign Exchange Transaction (Net) and derivatives	32,583	4,682
V	Income earned by way of dividends, etc. from subsidiaries, companies, joint venture abroad/in India	-	-
VI	Miscellaneous Income*	4,184	1,253
	(* includes processing fees)		
	Total	**78,128**	**5,572**
SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED			
I	Interest on Deposits	69,581	6,831
II	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/Inter-Bank borrowings	288,593	8,202
III	Others	-	-
Total		**358,174**	**15,033**
SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES			
I	Payment to and provisions for employees	238,195	174,397
II	Rent, Taxes and Lighting	70,404	66,834
III	Printing and stationery	692	1,074
IV	Advertisement and Publicity	2,467	8,974
V	Depreciation on Bank's Property	114,832	70,609
VI	Directors' Fees, Allowances and Expenses	-	-
VII	Auditors' Fees and Expenses	1,668	800
VIII	Law Charges	1,558	3,370
IX	Postage, Telegrams, Telephone etc.	4,917	4,264
X	Repair and Maintenance	10,618	7,227
XI	Insurance	3,738	2,751
XII	Head Office Charges	70,768	30,096
XIII	Other Expenditure	64,298	81,054
Total		**584,155**	**451,450**

SCHEDULE 17: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. BACKGROUND

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 comprise the accounts of the Indian Branch of Emirates NBD Bank PJSC (referred to as 'the Bank') which is a banking company incorporated in UAE with limited liability. On 17 October 2016, the Bank's parent company, Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), received the approval of the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') for opening the maiden Bank Branch within one year therefrom. The assets & liabilities of India Representative Office were transferred to the Bank with effect from 1 April 2017. The Bank has maintained the books of accounts and other books and papers in the electronic mode, periodic backup of which have been maintained on servers physically located outside of India. RBI approval is in place for hosting the servers from UAE.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with requirements prescribed under the Third Schedule (Form A and Form B) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The accounting and reporting policies of the Bank used in the preparation of these financial statements conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP), the circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time, Accounting Standards (AS) specified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rule, 2016 to the extent applicable and practices generally prevalent in the banking industry in India.

The Bank follows accrual method of accounting (except where otherwise stated) and historical cost convention.

3. USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, (including contingent liabilities) as at the date of the financial statements, revenue and expense during the period. Although these estimates are based upon management best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates and these differences are recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1. Investments

Classification

In accordance with RBI guidelines, all investments are classified into the following categories, based on the intent at the time of acquisition

- Held to Maturity (HTM),
- Available for Sale (AFS) and
- Held for Trading (HFT)

Under each of these categories the investment portfolio is further classified in accordance with RBI disclosure guidelines into sub-categories of:

- Government securities,
- Other approved securities,
- Shares,
- Debentures and Bonds,
- Subsidiaries/Joint ventures and
- Others.

Shifting, if any between the categories is done in accordance with RBI guidelines.

The Bank follows settlement date method for accounting of its investments.

Acquisition Cost

In determining the cost of investment,

- Brokerage, commission, etc. paid at the time of purchase/sale is charged to the Profit & Loss Account.
- Broken period interest paid at the time of acquisition of the security is charged to the Profit & Loss Account.
- Cost of investments is based on First in First out method.

Valuation

- Investments held under the AFS and HFT categories are marked to market periodically at the price as declared by Primary Dealers Association of India jointly with Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association ("FIMMDA"). Securities are valued scrip-wise and depreciation/ appreciation is aggregated for each sub-category. Net depreciation, if any, is provided for and net appreciation, if any, is ignored. Net depreciation required to be provided for in any one sub-category is not reduced on account of net appreciation in any other sub-category. Consequent to revaluation, the book value of the individual security is not changed.
- Treasury Bills, Certificate of Deposits and Commercial Papers being discounted instruments are valued at carrying cost.
- Investment held under the HTM category are carried at their acquisition cost and any premium over the face value, paid on acquisition, is amortized on a straight line basis over the remaining period to maturity. Where in the opinion of the management, a diminution other than temporary in the value of investments held under HTM has taken place, suitable provisions are made.
- The Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities in accordance with RBI guidelines. The short position is marked to market and loss, if any, is charged to the Profit and Loss account while gain, if any, is ignored. Profit / Loss on settlement of the short position is recognized in the Profit and Loss account.
- Non-performing investments are identified and depreciation / provision are made thereon based on the RBI guidelines. Based on management assessment of impairment, the Bank may additionally create provision over and above the RBI guidelines. The depreciation / provision on such non-performing investments are not set off against the appreciation in respect of other performing securities. Interest on non-performing investments is not recognized in the Profit and Loss account until received.

Disposal of Investments

Profit / Loss on sale of investments under the aforesaid three categories are taken to the Profit & Loss account. The profit from sale of investments under HTM category if any, net of taxes and transfers to statutory reserve is subsequently appropriated to "Capital Reserve".

Repurchase (Repo) and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

Repo and Reverse Repo transactions, including Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) term repo with RBI and Collateralised Lending and Borrowing Obligations (CBLO) entered with Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) are considered as collateralised lending and borrowing transactions.

Costs thereon are accounted for as interest expense and Revenues thereon are accounted as interest income.

4.2. Advances

Advances are classified as performing and non-performing based on extant prudential norms for income recognition, asset classification and provisioning issued by RBI.

Specific loan loss provisions in respect of Non-Performing Advances (NPAs) is made on the basis of the provisioning requirements under the prudential norms as laid down by the RBI, and is deducted from advances. Further any additional provisions are based on management's assessment of the degree of impairment of advances.

The Bank maintains general provision for standard assets including credit exposures computed using the Current Exposure Method on interest rate and foreign exchange derivative contracts as stipulated by RBI. The provision for standard assets is included in Schedule 5 under Other Liabilities.

In addition to the provisions required according to the asset classification status, provisioning is done for individual country exposures (other than for home country exposure). Countries are classified into risk categories as per Export Credit Guarantee Corporation guidelines and provisioning is done as per RBI guidelines in respect of countries' where the net funded exposure is one percent or more of the Bank's total assets and included under 'Other Liabilities and Provisions'.

For entities with Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE), provision is made in accordance with the guidelines issued by RBI, which requires to ascertain the amount of UFCE, estimate the extent of likely loss and estimate the riskiness of un-hedged position. This provision is classified under Schedule-5 Other Liabilities in the balance sheet.

4.3. Property, Plant and Equipment (Fixed Assets) and Depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Gains or losses arising from derecognizing of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the profit and loss account when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided as per the straight-line method from the month of addition over the estimated useful lives of the asset as prescribed under part "C" of schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 or as estimated by the management.

The useful life marked with *below are different than those specified under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that useful life of Fixed Asset currently considered for the purpose of depreciation fairly reflects its estimate of useful lives and residual value of fixed assets.

The management has estimated, assessed and has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its fixed assets:

Asset Category	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Equipment	5 years
Computers Hardware(excluding PC)	4 years
PC And Laptop	3 years
Computer Software	4 years
Computer Software – Strategic Assets*	7 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Bank Vehicles	3 years
Leasehold Improvements	Over the life of the lease

Depreciation on assets sold during the year is charged to the profit and loss account up to the month immediately preceding the date of sale.

Assets other than Furniture and Leasehold Improvements costing less than INR 175,000 (AED 10,000) are fully charged to the Profit & Loss Account in the year of purchase. If an asset (value < INR 175,000) is an integral part of a larger system it will be capitalised as a component of that system. Computer Software other than Strategic Assets costing between INR 175,000 (AED 10,000) and INR 6,500,000 (AED 350,000) have been depreciated at 100% in the year of purchase.

4.4. Impairment of Assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of asset's net selling price and value in use. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life

4.5. Foreign Exchange Transactions

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities outstanding at the Balance Sheet date are translated to Indian Rupees at spot rates notified by the Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India ('FEDAI'). All profits/losses resulting from the year end revaluations are recognised in the Profit & Loss Account.

Income and expenses are translated to Indian Rupees at the rates prevailing on the date of the transactions.

Outstanding forward exchange contracts and spot exchange contracts are revalued at year end exchange rates notified by FEDAI for specified maturities and at interpolated rates for contract of interim maturities. The resulting gains or losses on revaluation are included in the Profit & Loss Account in accordance with RBI/FEDAI guidelines. The net unrealised profits or losses are reflected in the Balance Sheet under Other Assets or Other Liabilities respectively.

Contingent liabilities on account of foreign exchange contracts, guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed in Indian Rupees at spot rates of exchange notified by FEDAI as at the reporting date.

4.6. Employee benefits

Gratuity

The Bank has a defined benefit plan for post-employment benefit in the form of gratuity for all its employees. In terms of the revised Accounting Standard-15 on Retirement Benefits, the Bank has made a provision towards Gratuity based on an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary as at the year end, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The Gratuity plan is not funded by the Bank. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the statement of Profit and Loss.

Provident Fund

The Bank contributes to a recognised provident fund (EPFO). These contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognised in Profit & Loss Account.

Leave Salary

The Bank does not have a policy of encashing unavailed leaves, except at the time of separation of an eligible employee. The Bank makes a provision for accrued compensated absences based on actuarial valuation as carried out by an independent actuary, using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/ losses are immediately taken to the profit and loss account and are not deferred.

4.7. Lease Accounting

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership over the lease term are classified as operating leases. Lease payments for assets taken on operating lease are recognized as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.8. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. Interest income is recognized in the Profit & Loss Account on an accrual basis, except in the case of non-performing assets where it is recognized upon realization as per RBI norms.

Commission on Guarantees and Letter of Credits issued and Loan Processing Fees are recognised upfront. Fees for services are recognized at the time the services are rendered and a binding obligation to receive the fees has arisen.

Income on discounted instruments is recognized over the tenure of the instrument on a straight line basis.

4.9. Derivatives

The Bank currently enters into derivative contracts such as foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange options.

These derivatives are part of the Trading book and recognised at fair value. The resultant gain / loss is recorded in the Profit & Loss Account, while the corresponding unrealised gain / loss are reflected in the Balance Sheet under the head Other Assets / Other Liabilities. The notional values of these contracts are recorded as Contingent Liabilities.

The Bank maintains a provision on standard derivative exposure at rates prescribed by RBI.

All outstanding derivatives transactions are booked as Off Balance Sheet Items and Marked to Market at the year end.

4.10. Taxation

Income tax comprises current tax provision and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability in the year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising on account of timing differences are recognised in the Profit & Loss Account and the cumulative effect thereof is reflected in the Balance Sheet. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantially enacted tax rates at the balance sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the Profit & Loss Account in the period of change.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future, except in case of unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws which are recognized only to the extent that there is virtual certainty of realization of such assets.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed and reassessed at each balance sheet date and appropriately adjusted to reflect the amount that is reasonably / virtually certain to be realized.

4.11. Cash & Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with RBI, balances with other banks/ institutions and money at call and short notice(including the effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and Cash equivalents in foreign currency.

4.12. Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

In Accordance with AS - 29 relating to Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, the Bank recognizes provisions only when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event that requires that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

No provision is recognized and a disclosure of contingent liability is made when:

- there is a possible obligation that may arise from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events which are not wholly within the control of the Bank; or
- any present obligation that arises from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Such obligations are assessed continually and only that part of the obligation for which an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable is provided for except in the extremely rare circumstances where no reliable estimate can be made.

Provisions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

SCHEDULE 18: NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

1. Statutory Disclosures in terms of RBI guidelines are as under:

I. CAPITAL:

Capital includes start-up (assigned) capital brought in as per Reserve Bank of India Master Circular RBI/2013-14/77 DBOD.No.BAPD.BC.7/22.01.001/2014-15 dated July 1, 2014 and amount taken over from erstwhile Representative Office of Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC) in India on 1st April 2017 INR 103,658 (in '000s).

During the year 2018-19, an amount of INR 321,218 (in '000s) was transferred to Capital which was towards project related capital expenses payable to Head Office.

As per the RBI guidelines issued on Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR), Banks are required to compute their capital requirement under Basel III effective June 30, 2013. The CRAR as per BASEL III is 63.07%

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (%)	62.39%	125.42%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (Tier I Capital)	62.39%	125.42%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (Tier II Capital)	0.68%	0.47%
CRAR %	63.07%	125.89%
Percentage of the shareholding of the Government of India in nationalized banks	Nil	Nil
Amount of Equity capital raised (Capital Funds from H.O)*	321,218	6,540,758
Amount of additional Tier 1 capital raised; of which PNCPS: PDI:	Nil	Nil
Amount of Tier 2 capital raised of which Debt capital instrument: Preference Share capital instrument: [Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares (PCPS) / Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS) / Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares (RCPS)]	Nil	Nil

* During the year 2018-19, an amount of INR 321,218 ('000s) was transferred to Capital which was towards project related capital expenses payable to Head Office. Out of the above, an amount of INR 303,060 ('000s) was considered for Tier – 1 in the current year in compliance with RBI mailbox clarification.

II. INVESTMENTS:

a. Value of Investments:

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Gross value of Investments*	6,585,623	2,974,248
Provision for depreciation*	-	(7,260)
Net Value of Investments*	6,585,623	2,966,988

* The Bank has not made any investment outside India

b. Movement of Provisions held towards depreciation on investments:

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Opening Balance	7,260	-
Add: Provisions made during the year	-	7,260
Less: Write-off/ write-back of excess provisions during the year	7,260	-
Closing Balance	-	7,260

III. REPO/REVERSE REPO TRANSACTIONS (Including Liquidity Adjustment Facility):

(INR in '000s)

Particulars		Minimum outstanding during the Year	Maximum outstanding during the Year	Daily Average outstanding during the Year	As on 31 March 2019
Securities sold under repo		497,400	3,432,160	1,972,293	3,432,160
i.	Government Securities	497,400	3,432,160	1,972,293	3,432,160
ii.	Corporate Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under reverse repo		-	734,570	33,084	79,850
i.	Government Securities	-	734,570	33,084	79,850
ii.	Corporate Debt Securities	-	-	-	-

(INR in '000s)

Particulars		Minimum outstanding during the Year	Maximum outstanding during the Year	Daily Average outstanding during the Year	As on 31 March 2018
Securities sold under repo		-	1,159,600	269,219	1,159,600
i.	Government Securities	-	1,159,600	269,219	1,159,600
ii.	Corporate Debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under reverse repo		-	2,036,350	555,014	-
i.	Government Securities	-	2,036,350	555,014	-
ii.	Corporate Debt Securities	-	-	-	-

The above workings are based on the face value of repo/reverse repo deals

IV. NON SLR INVESTMENTS PORTFOLIO:

a. Issuer Composition of Non SLR Investments: -

For 31st March 2019 (INR in '000s)

Sr. No	Issuer	Amount	Extent of private placement	Extent of below investment grade securities	Extent of unrated securities	Extent of unlisted securities
1	Public sector undertakings (PSUs)	-	-	-	-	-
2	Financial Institutions (FIs)	1,542,220	-	-	-	-
3	Banks	-	-	-	-	-
4	Private Corporate	-	-	-	-	-
5	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-
6	Others	-	-	-	-	-
7	Provision held towards deprecation	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,542,220	-	-	-	-

For 31st March 2018 (INR in '000s)

Sr. No	Issuer	Amount	Extent of private placement	Extent of below investment grade securities	Extent of unrated securities	Extent of unlisted securities
1	Public sector undertakings (PSUs)	-	-	-	-	-
2	Financial Institutions(FIs)	580,686	-	-	-	-
3	Banks	-	-	-	-	-
4	Private Corporate	-	-	-	-	-
5	Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-
6	Others	-	-	-	-	-
7	Provision held towards deprecation	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	580,686	-	-	-	-

b. Non Performing Non SLR Investments: -

There are no Non Performing Non-SLR investments during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil).

V. SALE AND TRANSFERS TO/FROM HTM CATEGORY

There were no sale and transfer to/from HTM category during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil).

VI. DERIVATIVES

a. Forward Rate Agreement/Interest rate Swaps outstanding:

The Bank had not entered into Forward Rate Agreement/Interest rate Swap during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil).

Nature and terms of forward rate agreements:

Outstanding as at 31 March 2019: Nil (31 March 2018 – Nil)

b. Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives

The Bank had not entered into Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil).

c. Currency Futures

The bank had not dealt in exchange traded currency forwards (futures) during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil).

d. Disclosure on Risk Exposure in Derivatives:

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank deals in derivatives for balance sheet management purposes and to enable customers to hedge their currency exposures. The Bank does not carry out any proprietary trading activity in derivatives nor has it entered into transactions for hedging purposes.

Derivatives are transacted by the Global Markets and Treasury (GM&T) front office team under FX documentation or International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreements entered into with counter-parties. Documentation, confirmation and settlement of transactions, risk reporting and monitoring, and accounting are carried out by separate, independent functions.

The Group's extensive governance processes are applied to the market risk taking activities. This governance framework includes, inter alia:

- A comprehensive set of policies, procedures and limits;
- Approval of a set of risk limits with appropriate monitoring, reporting and limits excesses' escalation procedures;
- Independent valuation of financial instruments in the Trading Book and measurement of market risk; and
- Monitoring risk metrics such as risk sensitivities, net open positions and Value-at-Risk (VaR) limits.
- VaR is calculated using the following parameters:
  - Statistical level of confidence: 99%
  - Holding period: 1 business day
  - Methodology: Full Revaluation, Historical Simulation using over 2 years of historical market data

Credit risk in respect of derivative financial instruments arises from the potential for a counterparty to default on its contractual obligations and is measured using the current exposure methodology under local regulation. All credit exposure is managed under approved facilities.

Quantitative Disclosures

(INR in '000s)

Sr. No	Particulars	2018-19		2017-18	
		Currency Derivatives / Forward Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Derivatives	Currency Derivatives / Forward Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Derivatives
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)	206,338	-	-	-
	a) For hedging	-	-	-	-
	b) For trading	206,338	-	-	-
(ii)	Marked to Market Positions	(2,732)	-	-	-
	a) Asset (+)	-	-	-	-
	b) Liability (-)	(2,732)	-	-	-
(iii)	Credit Exposure	4,127	-	-	-
(iv)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)	6	-	-	-
	a) on hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-
	b) on trading derivatives	6	-	-	-
(v)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year				
	a) on hedging : Max	-	-	-	-
	Min	-	-	-	-
	b) on trading : Max	35	-	-	-
	Min	-	-	-	-

e. **Credit default Swaps:**

The Bank has not entered into any Credit Default Swap transactions during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil).

VII. ASSETS QUALITY:

a. **Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)**

Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)

Percentage of Net NPAs to Net Advances for FY 2018-19 is 0.00% (FY 2017-18 0.00%)

Movement of Gross NPAs

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Reductions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

Movement of Net NPAs: (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Reductions during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

Movement of provisions of NPAs (Excluding Provisions on Standard Assets)

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Opening Balance	-	-
Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
Less: Write back of excess provisions	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

b. **Particulars of Accounts Restructured**

During the year, the Bank has not restructured advances given to any customer. Disclosures pertaining to Strategic Debt Restructuring Scheme, Scheme of Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A) and Resolution of Stressed Assets are not applicable (FY 2017-18 – Nil).

c. **Details of financial assets were sold to Securitisation / Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction**

During the year, the Bank has not transferred/ sold any assets to any Asset Reconstruction Company (FY 2017-18 – Nil).

d. **Details of Non-Performing financial assets purchased/sold**

During the year, the Bank has not purchased or sold Non-Performing Financial Assets (FY 2017-18 – Nil).

e. **Provision towards Standard Assets -**

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Provisions towards Standard Assets	38,476	23,131

f. **Provision Coverage Ratio**

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Provision Coverage Ratio	-	-

VIII. BUSINESS RATIOS:

SN	Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
1	Interest income to working funds [1]	6.12%	4.14%
2	Non-interest income to working funds[1]	0.51%	0.07%
3	Operating profit[2] to working funds[1]	0.45%	(1.73%)
4	Return on assets [3]	0.43%	(2.21%)
5	Business per employee (INR in '000s) [4]	270,439	159,433
6	Profit per employee (INR in '000s) [5]	1,439	(4,088)

Note:

1. Working funds represent average of total assets as reported to RBI in Form X under Section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 during the year.
2. Operating Profit means Net Interest Income plus other income excluding gain / loss on fixed assets.
3. Net Profit as a percentage to average working funds.
4. Business means total of net advances and deposits, excluding interbank deposits but including Vostro Balances with HO.
5. Productivity ratio is based on year end employee numbers.

IX. MATURITY PATTERN OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Year ended 31 March 2019

(INR in '000s)

Maturity Buckets	Loans & Advances	Investment	Deposit	Borrowing	Foreign Currency Asset	Foreign Currency Liabilities
Day – 1	143,274	185,170	9,641	145,225	197,548	148,455
2-7 Days	555,118	3,756,287	594,846	3,583,892	954,447	33,722
8-14 Days	115,183	11,757	257,486	103,631	111,208	114,868
15-30 Days	1,952,889	14,522	900,000	302,751	322,476	303,623
31 Days - 2 Months	2,716,719	336,846	2,022,487	93,359	421,241	136,352
Above 2 Months & upto 3 Months	628,014	1,186,999	42,391	686,784	527,347	688,491
Over 3 Months & upto 6 Months	1,145,371	680,167	99,234	398,888	594,208	399,083
Over 6 Months & upto 1 Year	1,064,530	73,803	348,004	-	-	24,503
Over 1 Year & upto 3 Years	565,790	261,374	773,893	-	-	122,942
Over 3 Year & upto 5 Years	5,317	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 Years	-	78,698	-	-	69,155	-
Total	**8,892,205**	**6,585,623**	**5,047,982**	**5,314,530**	**3,197,630**	**1,972,039**

Year ended 31 March 2018 (INR in '000s)

Maturity Buckets	Loans & Advances	Investment	Deposit	Borrowing	Foreign Currency Asset	Foreign Currency Liabilities
Day – 1	-	976,299	29,366	-	11,117	-
2-7 Days	241,836	86,260	29,366	30,000	-	-
8-14 Days	355,607	555,028	29,366	550,000	-	-
15-30 Days	1,092,862	582,017	-	580,000	3,911	-
31 Days - 2 Months	1,248,926	10,042	-	327,179	285,329	328,562
Above 2 Months & upto 3 Months	1,325,553	661	-	258,745	307,626	260,048
Over 3 Months & upto 6 Months	1,393,520	581,489	-	1,221,379	1,222,030	1,223,987
Over 6 Months & upto 1 Year	62,841	49,915	259,016	-	-	-
Over 1 Year & upto 3 Years	39,830	97,080	566,347	-	-	-
Over 3 Year & upto 5 Years	21,750	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 Years	-	35,457	-	-	65,175	-
Total	**5,782,725**	**2,974,248**	**913,461**	**2,967,303**	**1,895,188**	**1,812,597**

Classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets are compiled by management (on gross basis) based on the guidelines issued by the RBI and are based on the same assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the returns submitted to RBI and which have been relied upon by the auditors.

X. EXPOSURE

a. Lending to Sensitive Sectors: (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Exposure to Real Estate sector		
a) Direct exposure		
(i) Residential Mortgages –		
Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented; (Individual housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances may be shown separately).	-	-
(ii) Commercial Real Estate ** –		
Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estate (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;	850,000	-
(iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures –		
a. Residential b. Commercial Real Estate	-	-
b) Indirect Exposure		
Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs).	-	-
Exposure to Capital Market	-	-

** Unsecured and 100% backed by SBLC.

b. Risk Category Wise Country Exposure:

Provision for country risk exposure in line with RBI guidelines is as follows:

(INR in '000s)

Risk Category	Exposure (net) as at 31 March 2019	Provision held as at 31 March 2019	Exposure (net) as at 31 March 2018	Provision held as at 31 March 2018
Insignificant	51,761	-	10,028	-
Low	3,301,346	1,117	81,284	-
Moderate	293,113	-	114,811	-
High	128,515	-	-	-
Very High	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Off-credit	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**3,774,735**	**1,117**	**206,123**	**-**

c. Disclosure on Single Borrower Limit (SBL)/ Group Borrower Limit (GBL):

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the bank has complied with Reserve Bank of India guidelines on single borrower and group borrower limit. SBL Limit was determined at a maximum limit of Bank's available eligible capital base.

d. Unsecured Advances against Intangible Securities:

There were no advances granted against Intangible Securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority (excluding Guarantees/ SBLC), etc. during the year. (FY 2017-2018 – Nil).

XI. DISCLOSURE OF PENALTIES BY RBI

During the year, no penalties were imposed by RBI.

An SGL bouncing incident occurred in the Financial Year 2018-19. The Bank had enough balance of free securities in its Intra-Day Liquidity (IDL) account with RBI. However, the same security got used out of the securities held by the bank with RBI for IDL purposes and also a Repo transaction with The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIL). The Bank was unable to replace the security blocked for IDL with other available free security. Due to this unforeseen operational error, the SGL bouncing incident occurred.

In terms of the Reserve Bank of India circular dated 14 July 2010 bearing ref. IDMD. DOD.17/11.01.01 (B) 2010-11, monetary penalty was waived off by RBI for this incident vide letter dated 26th July 2018.

XII. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (ACCOUNTING STANDARD -15)

a. Provident Fund

The contribution to Employees Provident Fund amounted to INR 7,205 (P.Y. INR 4,580) (in '000s) for the year ended 31 March 2019.

b. Gratuity

The following tables give the disclosure regarding the Gratuity Scheme in accordance with the Accounting Standard 15 (Revised):

Changes in the Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations during the year:

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation as at the Beginning of the Period	6,250	-
Interest cost	481	-
Current Service Cost	3,947	6,250
(Liability Transferred Out)	-	-
(Benefits Paid)	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/Losses on Obligations	(168)	-
Present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation at the End of the Period	**10,510**	**6,250**

Changes in the Fair Value of Planned Assets (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Fair Value of Plan Assets at Beginning of the Period	-	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Contributions by the Employer	-	-
(Benefit Paid from the Fund)	-	-
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) on Plan Assets - Due to Experience	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Period	**-**	**-**

Table of recognition of actuarial gains/losses: (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on obligation for the period	(168)	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses on asset for the period	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/losses recognized in income & expenses Statement	**(168)**	**-**

Amount Recognized in the Balance Sheet: (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the period	-	-
(Present value of benefit obligation as at the end of the Period)	(10,510)	(6,250)
Net (Liability)/asset recognized in the balance sheet	**(10,510)**	**(6,250)**

Expenses Recognized in the Profit & Loss Account: (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Current service cost	3,947	6,250
Interest cost	481	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses	(168)	-
Expense recognized in the income statement	**4,260**	**6,250**

Experience Adjustment is as follows: (INR in '000s)

Experience Adjustment	2018-19	2017-18
Gratuity		
Defined Benefit Obligation (A)	10,510	6,250
Plan assets (B)	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit) (B-A)	(10,510)	(6,250)
Experience Gains/(Losses) on Obligation	376	-
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) due to changes on assumption	(208)	-
Experience Gains/(Losses) on Plan Assets	-	-

c. Leave Encashment

The actuarially determined liability for Compensated Absences (Privilege Leave) of the employees of the Group is given below: (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Provision as at date	5,451	5,245

d. Principal Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Discount Rate	7.50%	7.70%
Salary Escalation Rate – Junior Level Mid-Level & above	 10% 7%	 10% 7%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Attrition Rate	5%	5%
Return on Plan Asset	-	-

The above assumptions are considered for determining actuarial liability under Gratuity & Leave Encashment. Liability towards Leave Encashment and Gratuity are non-funded.

e. National Pension Scheme

The Bank has contributed INR 3,183 (in '000s) for the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – INR 2,091 (in '000s)) to NPS for employees who had opted for the scheme. The bank has no liability for future fund benefits other than its annual contribution for the employees who agree to contribute to the scheme.

XIII. SEGMENT REPORTING (ACCOUNTING STANDARD -17)

a) The Bank in India operates as a single unit and there are no identifiable geographical segments.

b) The Bank has classified its business into the following segments, namely:

- Treasury – primarily comprising of forex, bonds, government securities and derivatives activities.
- Wholesale / Corporate Banking - comprising of Corporate Banking and Trade Finance and Corporate Deposits.
- Other Banking operations – comprising of Other Deposits and all other Banking operations, which are not included under above segments
- Unallocated segments, income, expense, assets and liabilities includes items which are not allocable to other segments.

Business Segment Reporting as of 31 March 2019

(INR in '000s)

Business Segments	Treasury	Corporate / Wholesale Banking	Other Banking Operations	Total
Revenue	417,441	593,322	788	1,011,551
Expense	(347,132)	(140,403)	(194,534)	(682,069)
Results	70,309	452,919	(193,746)	329,482
Unallocated expense				(260,260)
Operating profit / (loss)				69,222
Provisions				(9,202)
Income taxes				6,197
Extraordinary profit/(loss)				-
Net profit / (loss)				**66,217**
Segment assets	8,014,187	9,027,575	148,077	17,189,839
Unallocated assets				213,688
Total assets				**17,403,527**
Segment liabilities	6,860,197	2,517,194	1,258,782	10,636,173
Unallocated liabilities				10,868
Capital and Reserves & Surplus				6,756,486
Total liabilities				**17,403,527**

Business Segment Reporting as of 31 March 2018 (INR in '000s)

Business Segments	Treasury	Corporate / Wholesale Banking	Other Banking Operations	Total
Revenue	248,994	82,799	(16)	331,777
Expense	(53,275)	(52,947)	(139,835)	(246,057)
Results	195,719	29,852	(139,851)	85,720
Unallocated expense				(224,490)
Operating profit / (loss)				(138,770)
Provisions				(30,391)
Income taxes				(2,546)
Extraordinary profit/(loss)				-
Net profit / (loss)				**(171,707)**
Segment assets	4,296,048	5,908,395	166,094	10,370,537
Unallocated assets				199,718
Total assets				**10,570,255**
Segment liabilities	2,993,957	98,994	1,092,653	4,185,604
Unallocated liabilities				15,600
Capital and Reserves & Surplus				6,369,051
Total liabilities				**10,570,255**

Note: In allocation of some items of expenses/income and asset/liabilities, certain estimates and assumptions have been made by the management, which has been relied upon by the auditors.

The Bank does not have any overseas operations and hence there is no geographical segment reporting.

XIV. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (ACCOUNTING STANDARD -18)

The information required in this regard in accordance with Accounting Standard 18 on "Related Party disclosures", issued by ICAI and RBI guidelines, is provided below:

a. Name and nature of relationship of related parties

Relationship Name	Name
Head Office	Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC) - UAE
Branches of Head Office	Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC) – KSA Branches
Overseas Subsidiary of Head Office	Emirates NBD S.A.E. (Egypt)
Key Management Personnel	Sharad Agarwal Chief Executive Officer – India

In line with the Reserve Bank of India Circular No. DBR.BP.BC No.23/21.04.018/2015-16 dated 1 July 2015; the Bank has not disclosed details pertaining to related parties where under a category there is only one entity. Similarly, there has been only one entity under Key Management personnel at any given point of time, and therefore, those details are also not disclosed.

*Related parties are identified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.

a. **Disclosure in respect of transactions with subsidiaries of Head Office**

(INR in 000's)

Particulars	Outstanding as on 31 Mar 2019	Maximum balance during the FY	Outstanding as on 31 Mar 2018	Maximum balance during the FY
Advances	-	35,557	26,232	26,232
Borrowing	-	-	-	-
Amount Receivable	-	-	-	-
Amount Payable	-	-	-	-

(INR in 000's)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Interest Income*	282	78
Commission Income*	217	-

* Interest & Commission Income pertaining to Emirates NBD Bank S.A.E (Egypt)

XV. LEASE ACCOUNTING (ACCOUNTING STANDARD 19)

a) The Bank's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for commercial premises and motor car for employees.

b) Minimum Lease Payments over the non-cancellable period of the lease INR 193,885 (in '000s).

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Not later than 1 year	67,269	64,449
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	126,616	45,652
Later than 5 years	-	-
TOTAL	**193,885**	**110,101**

c) Lease payments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account during the year: INR 66,628 (P.Y. INR 63,963) (in '000s)

XVI. ACCOUNTING FOR TAXES ON INCOME (ACCOUNTING STANDARD - 22)

The primary components that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 Mar 2019	Outstanding as on 31 Mar 2019	For the year ended 31 Mar2018	Outstanding as on 31 Mar 2018
Deferred Tax Liability				
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	6,698	29,888	23,190	23,190
Total (A)	**6,698**	**29,888**	**23,190**	**23,190**
Deferred Tax Asset*				
Provision for employee benefits	2,190	6,972	4,782	4,782
Provision for Bonus	3,033	9,273	6,240	6,240
Provision for Standard Asset	7,672	17,294	9,622	9,622
Total (B)	**12,895**	**33,539**	**20,644**	**20,644**
Deferred Tax Liability/ (Asset) (Net) (A) – (B)	**(6,197)**	**(3,651)**	**2,546**	**2,546**

* Deferred Tax Asset on Tax Loss for the previous year has not been recognised based on absence of virtual certainty of future profits.

XVII. OTHER EXPENDITURE

Expense in excess of 1% of Total Income forming part of Other Expenditure in Schedule 16

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	FY2018-19	FY 2017-18
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	34,193	42,866
Other Consulting	7,760	12,697
Business Promotions/Events	973	7,124

XVIII. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Estimate amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	-

XIX. IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS (ACCOUNTING STANDARD - 28)

Fixed assets acquired by the bank, are treated as 'Corporate Assets' and are not Cash Generating Unit' as defined by AS-28. In the opinion of the management of the Bank, there is no impairment of any of the fixed assets of the Bank.

XX. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND ASSETS (ACCOUNTING STANDARD - 29)

Description of Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debt

This represents legal claims filed against the Bank in its normal course of business and tax claims / demands raised by the Income Tax authorities, which are disputed by the Bank.

Liability on account of forward exchange and derivative contracts

The Bank currently enters into derivative contracts such as foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange options on its own account and for customers. The notional amounts that are recorded as contingent liabilities form the basis for the calculation of the interest component on the contracts where applicable.

Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, Acceptances, Endorsements and other obligations

As a part of its normal banking activities, the Bank issues documentary credit and guarantees on behalf of its customers.

BREAK UP OF 'PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES' SHOWN UNDER THE HEAD EXPENDITURE IN PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Provision for Depreciation on Investment	(7,260)	7,260
Provision towards Standards Assets	15,345	23,131
Provision towards Country Risk Exposures	1,117	-
Provision for Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets)	(6,197)	2,546
Total	**3,005**	**32,937**

XXI. DISCLOSURE UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED, Act 2006)

There are no delays in payments to micro and small enterprises as required to be disclosed under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The determination has been made to the extent such parties were identified based on the information available. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

2. Additional Disclosures:

I. DETAILS OF PROVISIONING PERTAINING TO FRAUD ACCOUNTS

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the details of provisioning pertaining to fraud accounts.

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Number of Frauds reported	-	-
INR involved in frauds	-	-
Provision made	-	-
Unamortized provision debited from other reserve	-	-

II. FLOATING PROVISION

The Bank does not have outstanding floating provisions as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 – Nil).

III. DRAWDOWN FROM RESERVES

During the financial year ended 31 March 2019, there has been no drawdown from Reserves (FY 2017-18 – Nil).

IV. DISCLOSURE OF COMPLAINTS/UNIMPLEMENTED AWARDS OF BANKING OMBUDSMAN -

In accordance with RBI circular DBOD. No. Leg. BC.60/09.07.005/2006-07 dated 22 February 2007 details of customer complaints and awards passed by Banking Ombudsman are as under:

a. Customer complaints

Sn	Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
i.	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
ii.	No. of complaints received during the year	-	-
iii.	No. of complaints redressed during the year	-	-
iv.	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

b. Awards passed by the Banking Ombudsman

SN	Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
i.	No. of unimplemented awards at the beginning of the year	-	-
ii.	No. of awards passed by the Banking Ombudsman during the year.	-	-
iii.	No. of awards implemented during the year	-	-
iv.	No. of unimplemented awards at the end of the year	-	-

V. DISCLOSURE OF LETTERS OF COMFORT (LOCs) ISSUED BY BANKS

The Bank has not issued any Letter of Comfort (LOC) during the year (FY 2017-18 – Nil).

VI. BANCASSURANCE BUSINESS

No fees/remuneration had been received in respect of the bank assurance business during the year ended 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil).

VII. CONCENTRATION OF DEPOSITS, ADVANCES, EXPOSURES AND NPAs –

a. Concentration of Deposits - (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Total deposits of twenty largest depositors	5,039,080	912,874
Percentage of deposits of twenty largest depositors to total deposits of the bank (includes inter-bank deposits)	99.82%	99.94%

b. Concentration of Advances**

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Total advances of twenty largest borrowers*	4,364,645	75,518
Percentage of advances of twenty largest borrowers to total advances of the bank	49.08%	1.31%

* excluding interbank exposures and based on actual funded utilisation

** Advances are computed as per definition of Credit Exposure including derivatives furnished in Master Circular of Exposure norms.

c. Concentration of Exposures@ (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Total exposure to twenty largest borrowers/ customers*	9,947,177	1,039,000
Percentage of exposure to twenty largest borrowers/ customers to total exposure of the bank on borrowers/customers	52.65%	15.40%

* excluding interbank exposures

@Exposures are computed based on Credit and Investment Exposure furnished in Master Circular of Exposure Norms.

d. Concentration of NPAs (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Total exposure to top four NPA account	-	-

VIII. SECTOR WISE ADVANCES & NPAs (INR in '000s)

Sr. No.	Sector	2018-19		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that Sector
A	**Priority Sector**			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-
2	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	1,418,341	-	-
	Of which:			
	Gems & Jewelry	*645,499*	-	-
	Other Chemical & Chemical Products	*772,841*	-	-
3	*Services*	1,053,579	-	-
	Of which:			
	Banking & Finance other than NBFCs	*997,029*	-	-
4	Personal loans	-	-	-
	Sub-total (A)	2,471,920	-	-
B	**Non Priority Sector**			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-
2	*Industry*	910,584	-	-
	Of which:			
	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	*500,000*	-	-
	Other Industries (Miscellaneous Petroleum Products)	*410,584*	-	-
3	Services	5,509,701	-	-
	Of which:			
	Banking & Finance other than NBFCs	3,530,531	-	-
	Commercial Real Estate	*850,000*	-	-
	NBFCs	*779,000*	-	-
4	Personal loans	-	-	-
	Sub-total (B)	6,420,285	-	-
	Total (A+B)	**8,892,205**	**-**	**-**

(INR in '000s)

Sr. No.	Sector	2017-18		
		Outstanding Total Advances	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that Sector
A	**Priority Sector**			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-
2	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	6,517	-	-
	Of which:			
	Gems & Jewelry	*6,517*	-	-
3	*Services*	1,874,585	-	-
	Of which:			
	Banking & Finance other than NBFCs	*1,805,585*	-	-
4	Personal loans	-	-	-
	Sub-total (A)	1,881,102	-	-
B	**Non Priority Sector**			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-
2	Industry	-	-	-
3	Services	3,901,623	-	-
	Of which:			
	Banking & Finance other than NBFCs	*3,901,623*	-	-
4	Personal loans	-	-	-
	Sub-total (B)	3,901,623	-	-
	Total (A+B)	**5,782,725**	**-**	**-**

IX. Priority Sector Lending Certificate (PSLC)

Year ended 31 March 2019 (INR in '000s)

Particulars	PSLC Purchased	PSLC Sold
PSLC – Agriculture	60,000	-
PSLC – Small and Marginal Farmers	100,000	-
PSLC – Micro Enterprises	-	-
PSLC – General	-	-

Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch

(Scheduled Commercial Bank)

Year ended 31 March 2018 (INR in '000s)

Particulars	PSLC Purchased	PSLC Sold
PSLC – Agriculture	-	-
PSLC – Small and Marginal Farmers	-	-
PSLC – Micro Enterprises	-	-
PSLC – General	-	-

X. MOVEMENT OF NPAs (INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Opening balance	-	-
Additions (Fresh NPAs) during the year	-	-
Sub-total (A)	-	-
Less:		
(i) Up gradations	-	-
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)	-	-
(iii) Write-offs	-	-
Sub-total (B)	-	-
Closing balance (A-B)	-	-

XI. DIVERGENCE IN ASSET CLASSIFICATION AND PROVISIONING FOR NPAs

The disclosure in respect of divergence in Asset classification is not applicable.

XII. OVERSEAS ASSETS, NPA AND REVENUE

The Bank does not have any Overseas Assets and NPA's as at 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil) and hence related revenues for the year ended 31 March 2019 is Nil (31 March 2018 – Nil).

XIII. OFF-BALANCE SHEET SPVs SPONSORED (WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO BE CONSOLIDATED AS PER ACCOUNTING NORMS)

Name of the SPV sponsored	
Domestic	**Overseas**
Nil (31 March 2018 – Nil)	Nil (31 March 2018 – Nil)

XIV. FACTORING EXPOSURES

The bank has factoring exposure of INR 50,171 (in '000s) as at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018 – Nil) included in Schedule 9(A)(i) – Bills Purchased and Discounted

XV. UNAMORTISED PENSION AND GRATUITY LIABILITIES

The Bank does not have any unamortised Pension /Gratuity Liabilities as at 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018 – Nil).

XVI. DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION

In terms of guidelines issued by RBI vide circular no. DBOD.NO.BC.72/29.67.001/2011-12 dated 13 January 2012 on "Compensation of Whole Time Directors/Chief Executive Officers/Risk takers and Control function staff, etc.", the bank has submitted a declaration to RBI to the effect that the compensation structure in India, including that of CEO's, primarily covers the objectives and the basic principles and standards of Financial Stability Board (FSB).

XVII. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO SECURITIZATION

There were no securitized assets outstanding as on 31 March 2019 (2018 – Nil).

XVIII. PROVISION FOR LONG TERM CONTRACTS

The Bank has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Bank has reviewed and recorded adequate provision as required under any law / accounting standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) in the books of account and disclosed the same under the relevant notes in the financial statements.

XIX. INTRA GROUP EXPOSURE -

Intra-Group Exposures as on 31 March 2019 is Nil (31 March 2018 – INR 26,232 in '000s).

XX. TRANSFER TO DEPOSITOR EDUCATION AND AWARENESS FUND (DEAF)

(INR in '000s)

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	-	-
Add : Amounts transferred to DEAF during the year	-	-
Less : Amounts reimbursed by DEAF towards Claim	-	-
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	-	-

XXI. UNHEDGED FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE

The Bank monitors Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UHFCE) to factor the risk arising from currency volatility into pricing as per the guidelines stipulated by RBI on 15 January 2014. At the time of assessing the proposal the Bank takes the position of UHFCE for new borrowers and calculates the incremental provisioning and capital requirement to adjust the pricing of new loans. Thereafter based on the certificate provided by the customer, the Bank calculates the incremental provisioning and capital requirement for customer every quarter as per the methodology suggested as per RBI circular. Provision towards UHFCE as at 31 March 2019 is Nil (31 March 2018 – Nil).

XXII. LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO

The Bank due to small size of operations has been computing its LCR on a monthly basis since August 2017. The monthly average liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) maintained for the quarter ended 31 March 2019 was 388.05%. With effect from 1 March 2019 the bank has commenced calculating the LCR on daily basis.

The following table sets forth monthly average unweighted and weighted value of the LCR of the Bank for quarters ended 30 June 2018, 30 September 2018, 31 December 2018 and 31 March 2019.

(INR in '000s)

Sr. No.	Particulars	30 Jun 18		30 Sep 18		31 Dec 18		31 Mar 19	
		Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)
	High Quality Liquid Assets								
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		2,609,303		2,026,975		2,530,848		2,467,535
	Cash Outflows								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which :	940,222	93,912	1,053,521	105,234	1,131,038	112,974	1,122,247	112,098
	(i) Stable deposits	2,217	111	2,356	118	2,599	130	2,515	125
	(ii) Less stable deposits	938,005	93,801	1,051,165	1,05,116	1,128,439	112,844	1,119,732	111,973
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	1,317,512	1,238,370	3,457,242	2,761,017	3,059,196	2,643,028	3,227,638	2,319,355
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,317,512	1,238,370	3,457,242	2,761,017	3,059,196	2,643,028	32,27,638	2,319,355
	(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding		-		-		-		-
5	Additional requirements, of which	7,197	7,197	2,084	2,084	1,680	1,680	3,784	3,784
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	7,197	7,197	2,084	2,084	1,680	1,680	3,784	3,784
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Emirates NBD

Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC), India Branch

(Scheduled Commercial Bank)

Sr. No.	Particulars	30 Jun 18		30 Sep 18		31 Dec 18		31 Mar 19	
		Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	-	- km	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	14,477	14,477	10,830	10,830	21,737	21,737	21,560	21,560
7	Other contractual funding obligations	1,989,808	59,694	1,104,830	33,145	3,652,149	109,565	5,387,652	161,630
8	**Total Cash Outflows**		1,413,650		2,912,310		2,888,984		2,618,427
	Cash Inflows								
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	1,141,643	1,131,268	1,990,130	1,914,177	1,830,982	1,522,643	2,259,616	1,963,594
11	Other cash inflows	5,982	5,982	7,478	7,478	7,167	7,167	32,198	18,958
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**1,147,625**	**1,137,250**	**1,997,607**	**1,921,655**	**1,838,149**	**1,529,810**	**2,291,814**	**1,982,552**
21	**Total HQLA**		**2,609,303**		**2,026,975**		**2,530,848**		**2,467,535**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**276,401**		**990,655**		**1,359,174**		**635,875**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**944.03%**		**204.61%**		**186.20%**		**388.05%**

(INR in ‘000s)

Sr. No.	Particulars	30-Sep-17		31-Dec-17		31-Mar-18	
		Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)	Total Unweighted Value (Average)	Total Weighted Value (Average)
	High Quality Liquid Assets						
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		4,253		**2,885,533**		**2,567,781**
	Cash Outflows						
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which :	1,802	158	5,50,529	55,013	**835,427**	83,444
	(i) Stable deposits	448	22	801	40	1,983	99
	(ii) Less stable deposits	1,354	136	5,49,728	54,973	**833,444**	83,345
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	-	-	21,034	20,742	35,562	22,795
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	21,034	20,742	35,562	22,795
	(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding		-		-		-
5	Additional requirements, of which	-	-	19,333	1,933	42,528	7,728
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-	3,862	3,862
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	19,333	1,933	38,666	3,866
6	Other contractual funding obligations	6,302	6,302	17,242	17,242	27,703	27,703
	Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	4,669	140	1,191,968	35,759
8	**Total Cash Outflows**		6,459		95,070		177,429
	Cash Inflows						
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	**2,968,300**	**2,968,300**	22,48,333	**2,248,333**	673,121	673,121
11	Other cash inflows	-	-	-	-	3,441	3,441
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**2,968,300**	**2,968,300**	**2,248,333**	**2,248,333**	**676,562**	**676,562**
21	**Total HQLA**		**4,253**		**2,885,533**		**2,567,781**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**1,615**		**23,768**		**44,357**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**263.37%**		**12,140.61%**		**5,788.87%**

Qualitative disclosure around LCR:

Refer LCR Circular for Disclosure Requirements hereunder

(a) Drivers of LCR results and Composition of HQLA: The LCR standard aims to ensure that a bank maintains adequate level of unencumbered HQLA that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day time horizon under significantly severe liquidity stress scenario as specified by supervisors. The Bank's High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) primarily consist of excess SLR securities in the form of Government securities, 13% of NDTL under FALLCR (as permissible by RBI), 2% MSF (as permissible by RBI), balance maintained with RBI in excess of CRR requirement which are considered as Level 1 High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA). Bank also has investments in Commercial paper issued by Financial Institutions (FI). Commercial Papers issued by FI are considered as HQLA Level 2 Asset for LCR computation.

(b) Intra-period changes: As per RBI guidelines, the LCR maintenance limit is 90% for 2018 and 100% from 1st January 2019 onwards. The LCR maintained has always been above the RBI limit. The intra period changes are mainly on account of change in un-encumbered excess SLR positions.

(c) Derivative Exposure and potential collateral calls: MTM arising out of outstanding FX has been appropriately considered LCR computation.

(d) Currency mismatches: LCR computation is aggregated across currencies, INR being the predominant currency. Other than INR, the Bank has major exposure in US dollars as there are pre and post shipment loans booked in dollars. These loans are funded through US dollar borrowing from the head office for matching tenors and portfolio.

(e) Degree of centralisation of liquidity management: Bank's liquidity management and monitoring is centralised. Bank's EXCO has adopted liquidity management policy in line with RBI regulation and Group requirement.

(f) Other inflows and outflows in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR common template but which the institution considers to be relevant for its liquidity profile: All the inflows and outflows considered necessary from the balance sheet are captured in computation of LCR. Further, the Bank believes that the inflows and outflows which might have a material impact under the liquidity stress scenario have been considered for the purpose of LCR.

XXIII. DISCLOSURE ON NOSTRO ACCOUNTS

There are no outstanding entry for more than three months in nostro accounts which is pending for reconciliation. Further, the Bank has not written off/back any outstanding entry to the debit/credit of the profit and loss account during the year ended 31 March 2019.

XXIV. PROVIDENT FUND

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India ("SC") by their order dated 28 February 2019, in the case of Surya Roshani Limited & others v/s EPFO, set out the principles based on which allowances paid to the employees should be identified for inclusion in basic wages for the purposes of computation of Provident Fund contribution. Subsequently, a review petition against this decision has been filed and is pending before the SC for disposal.

Pending decision on the subject review petition and directions from the EPFO, the impact, if any, is not ascertainable and consequently no effect have been given in the accounts.

XXV. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Bank is not required to spend towards CSR in the current year.

XXVI. PREVIOUS YEAR'S COMPARATIVE

Previous year's figures have been regrouped where required.

As per our attached Report of even date.

For **Khimji Kunverji & Co. LLP (formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co FRN : 105146W)** Chartered Accountants	For **Emirates NBD Bank (PJSC),** India Branch
Vinit K Jain Partner (F-145911)	**Sharad Agarwal** Chief Executive Officer, India
Place : Mumbai Date : 24 Jun 2019	Place : Mumbai Date : 24 Jun 2019

BASEL III DISCLOSURES OF THE INDIA BRANCH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

All amts. in INR. '000s, unless otherwise stated

DF 1. Scope of application

1. Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures:

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which are based on the framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. As per Basel III guidelines, the Bank is required to achieve a minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9% {11.5% including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)}, with minimum Common Equity Tier I (CET1) of 5.5% (8% including CCB) by 31st March 2020. These guidelines on Basel III were to be implemented by banks from 1st April 2013 in a phased manner. The minimum capital required to be maintained by the Bank for the year ended 31st March 2019 is 9% (10.875% including CCB) with minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) of 5.5% (7.375% including CCB). The risk management framework of Indian operations is integrated with the Bank's strategy and business planning processes at global level. The Bank has comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage the principal risks assumed in conducting its activities. The risk management function in India is as per directives and framework set out at Head Office level. As at 31 March 2019, the Bank does not have any investment in subsidiaries/Joint Ventures and Associates, significant minority equity investment in insurance, financial and commercial entities.

2. Capital structure

Qualitative Disclosures

Bank regulatory capital consists of two components – Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Both components of capital provide support for banking operations and protect depositors. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, the composition of capital instruments for foreign banks in India would include the following elements:

Tier 1 Capital:

- Interest-free funds received from Head Office
- Statutory reserves kept in Indian books
- Remittable surplus retained in Indian books which is not repatriable so long as the bank functions in India
- Capital Reserves
- Interest-free funds remitted from Head Office for acquisition of property

Tier 2 Capital:

- General provisions and loss reserves:

  General provisions and loss reserves can be reckoned up to a maximum of 1.25 per cent of the total Credit risk-weighted assets. Such provisions and reserves include provisions on Standard Assets, Country Risk Exposures, Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures, Investment Reserve Account and Investment Fluctuation Reserve.
- Head Office borrowings in foreign currency raised by foreign banks operating in India classified as Subordinated Debt subject to a maximum ceiling of 50% of the Tier 1 capital maintained in India.

Quantitative Disclosures

(a) Tier 1 Capital (Rs. '000s)

Amount Received from Head Office	6,437,100
Transfer of Head Office funds on account of Representative Office closure	103,658
Statutory Reserves	16,555
Remittable Surplus Retained in India for CRAR	-
Capital Reserves	-
Amount payable to H.O towards India branch setup related project expenses	303,060
Less : Accumulated Losses	171,707
Less : Intangible Assets and Deferred Tax Assets	264,091
Total Tier 1 Capital	**6,424,575**

(b) Tier 2 Capital (Rs. '000s)

General Provisions and Loss Reserves reckoned up to a maximum of 1.25 per cent of the total Credit risk-weighted assets	70,038
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	70,038

(c) Debt Capital Instruments Eligible for inclusion in Upper Tier 2 Capital (Rs. '000s)

Total Amount Outstanding	-
of which amount raised during the current year	-
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-

(d) Subordinated Debt Eligible for inclusion in Lower Tier 2 Capital (Rs. '000s)

Total amount outstanding	-
of which amount raised during the current year	-
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-

Total Tier 2 Capital (b) + (c) + (d)	**70,038**

(e) Other deduction from capital.

There are no other deductions from capital.

(f) Total Eligible Capital

The total eligible capital is Rs. 6,494,613 ('000s).

DF 2. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank has assessed its capital requirement taking into account the 3 main risks as defined by Pillar 1 of the Basel III norms viz: Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk. Credit Risk is computed using the Standardised Approach, Market Risk is calculated using the Standardised Duration Approach and Operational Risk is calculated using the Basic Indicator Approach. The risk computation under each of these 3 categories is adequately covered by the Capital of the Bank.

The Bank has assessed its future capital requirement and the same will be documented in the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) based on the position as of March 31, 2019. The capital requirement will be re-assessed periodically.

The existing level of Capital is adequate to meet the Bank's current and future business requirements and the capital and CRAR ratio of the Bank is significantly higher than the minimum regulatory capital and ratio prescribed by the RBI. A summary of the Bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and the capital adequacy ratio as on 31st March 2019 is presented below:

Quantitative Disclosures

(Rs. '000s)

(a) Capital Requirements for Credit Risk:	
Portfolios subject to Standardised Approach	856,472
Securitisation Exposures	-
(b) Capital Requirements for Market Risk: Standardised Duration Approach:	
Interest Rate Risk	96,537
Foreign Exchange risk (including Gold)	102,233
Equity Risk	-
(c) Capital Requirement for Operational Risk:	
Basic Indicator Approach	64,586
Total Capital Required	1,119,828
Total Eligible Capital	6,494,613
Total Risk Weighted Assets	10,297,264
Total Capital Ratio	63.07%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	62.39%

DF 3. Credit risk: general disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit risk is defined as risk of financial loss arising from the failure of the customer or counterparty, to meet its contractual obligations to the Bank. It can arise from both funded and non-funded transactions that are contingent in nature.

Credit risk management approach is based on the foundation of independence and integrity of the credit risk assessment, management and reporting processes combined with clear policies, limits and approval structures. Standard procedures specific to businesses are set up to manage various risks across different business segments, products and portfolios.

The credit policy focuses on the core credit principles and details, specific policy guidelines, lending parameters, control and monitoring requirements, problem loan identification, management of high risk customers and provisioning.

Credit facilities are granted based on the detailed credit risk assessment of the counterparty. The assessment considers amongst other things the purpose of the facility, sources of re-payment, prevailing and potential macro-economic factors, industry trends, customers' credit worthiness and standing within the industry. The credit facility administration process is undertaken by an independent function to ensure proper execution of all credit approvals, maintenance, lodgment of documentation and proactive controls over maturities, expiry of limits and collaterals.

Operations are managed by independent units responsible for processing transactions in line with credit approvals and standard operating guidelines.

The internal rating models measure counterparty risk (expressed as a probability of default within one year). The risk on counterparty exposure on market transactions is measured by the guidance provided by the RBI.

The Bank has a well-defined process for identification of weaker credit risk exposures [classified as Early Alert (EA), Watch List (WL) & Non-Performing (NPA) Accounts] and dealing with them effectively. There are policies which govern credit grading of EA, WL & NPAs as well as interest suspension and provisioning, in line with RBI guidelines. Exposures are classified as NPAs (sub-standard, doubtful or loss) in line with RBI guidelines at the earlier of assessment of inability to repay or when interest or loan instalments, overdrafts and bills are overdue, out of order or remain unpaid respectively for 90 days.

There are internal caps on investment exposures, exposure to sensitive sectors, exposure to single obligors and groups. There are also specific controls on exposures to banks and financial institutions, designed to ensure against excessive risk concentration. There is a specialized and centralized department at the Group Head Office for managing financial institutions.

Quantitative Disclosures

a) Total gross credit risk exposure

(Rs.' 000s)

Particulars	Fund Based (Note 1)	Non Fund Based (Note 2)	Total
As at 31 March 2019	8,892,205	5,630,892	14,523,097

1. The above amounts represent Gross Advances before credit risk mitigants.
2. Non fund based exposures excludes exposures pertaining to FX and Derivatives.

b) Geographic distribution of exposures

(Rs.' 000s)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019		
	Fund Based	Non Fund Based	Total
Overseas	-	-	-
Domestic	8,892,205	5,630,892	14,523,097
Total	**8,892,205**	**5,630,892**	**14,523,097**

c) Industry type distribution of exposures

(Rs.' 000s)

Industry	As at 31 March 2019		
	Fund Based	Non Fund Based	Total
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	500,000	454,942	954,942
Other Chemical & Chemical Products	772,841	-	772,841
Gems and Jewelry	645,499	-	645,499
Other Industries	410,584	813,260	1,223,844
Residuary Others *	6,563,281	4,362,690	10,925,971
Total	**8,892,205**	**5,630,892**	**14,523,097**

* Exposure to Residuary Others comprises of exposures to Services sector.

d) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets

(Rs.' 000s)

	As at 31 March 2019
1 day	395,675
2-7 days	5,303,112
8-14 days	141,516
15-30 days	1,978,110
31 days and upto 2months	3,155,054
over 2months and upto 3months	1,836,209
Over 3 Months and upto 6 months	1,897,861
Over 6 Months and upto 1 year	1,154,597
Over 1 Year and upto 3 years	925,503
Over 3 Years and upto 5 years	5,317
Over 5 years	610,573
Total	**17,403,527**

e) Amount of NPAs (Gross) – Nil

f) Net NPAs - Nil

g) NPA Ratios

Gross NPAs to gross advances - 0.00%

Net NPAs to net advances - 0.00%

h) Movement of NPAs

(Rs.' 000s)

Particulars	Gross NPAs	Provision	Net NPA
Opening balance	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-
Reduction (including write backs / write offs)	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-

i) Non performing investments – Nil

j) Provisions held for non-performing investments – Nil

k) Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments

(Rs.' 000s)

Particulars	2018-19
Opening Balance at beginning of the year	7,260
Add: Provisions made during the year	-
Less: Write-off/write-back of excess provisions during the year	7,260
Closing Balance at end of the year	-

DF 4. Credit risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardised approach

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank follows the RBI guidelines on the use of external credit ratings for assigning risk weights under the standardised approach. Ratings of the following Indian credit rating agencies are used for domestic non-bank entities – Brickworks Ratings India Pvt Ltd, Credit Analysis and Research Ltd, CRISIL Ltd, ICRA Ltd, India Ratings and Research Ltd, SME Rating Agency of India Ltd, while ratings from international rating agencies - Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's – are considered for assigning risk weights for exposures to international banks and non-resident entities.

Amount outstanding under various risk buckets: Rs.' 000s

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019
Below 100 % risk weight	11,360,766
100 % risk weight	5,302,432
More than 100 % risk weight	165,566
Deducted	-
Total **	**16,828,764**

** The amount outstanding under various risk buckets excludes exposures to QCCP and are prior to credit risk mitigants. Derivative exposures are computed using Current Exposure Method (CEM).

DF 5. Credit risk mitigation: disclosures for standardised approaches:

Qualitative Disclosures

Collaterals and guarantees are effectively used as mitigating tools by the Bank. The quality of collateral is continuously monitored and assessed and the Bank seeks to ensure enforceability of the collateral. Major categories of collaterals include lien over cash / fixed deposits, pledge over securities, guarantees (corporate, bank and personal guarantees), mortgage over immovable properties, hypothecation of current assets, including receivables and inventory, and vehicles. Collaterals are revalued regularly as per the Group's credit policy. In addition, ad hoc valuations are also carried out depending on the nature of collateral and general economic condition. This enables the Bank to assess the fair market value of the collateral and ensure that risks are appropriately covered. Security structures and legal covenants are also subject to regular review.

Eligible collateral for mitigation is as per RBI guidelines – cash, government securities, Kisan Vikas Patra and National Savings Certificates, life insurance policies, liquid / rated debt securities, and mutual fund units.

Quantitative Disclosures:

As on March 31, 2019, the total exposure covered by eligible financial collateral was Nil.

DF 6. Securitisation: disclosure for standardised approach

The Bank has not undertaken any securitization transactions and does not have any securitization exposures.

DF 7. Market risk in trading book

Qualitative Disclosures

Market risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments in the Bank's books – with the inclusion of some other financial assets and liabilities - will produce a loss because of changes in future market conditions. The Bank takes on risks in the pursuit of its strategic and business objectives. The Bank monitors and manages the following categories of market risk:

- Interest Rate Risk: losses in value due to changes in the level, slope and curvature of yield curves, the volatility of interest rates and changes in credit spreads;
- FX Risk: losses in value due to exposures to changes in spot prices, forward prices and volatilities of currency rates.

The Bank's risk exposures to market risk are segregated into Trading and Banking Books. The Trading Book include those financial instruments held with trading intent arising from market-making, position-taking and other so designated financial instruments accounted for at fair value daily. Capital charge for market risk exposures in the Trading Book are considered under the Standardised Duration Approach.

Market Risk Oversight and Management Process

As part of the enterprise-wide risk management framework, a governance process is applied to the market risk taking activities which includes, inter alia:

- risk limits with appropriate monitoring, reporting and limits excesses' escalation procedures;
- independent valuation of financial instruments in the Trading Book and measurement of market risk;
- a comprehensive set of policies, procedures and limits; and
- monitoring a wide range of risk metrics appropriate for the respective trading activities - such as risk sensitivities, Net Open Positions and Value-at-Risk (VaR).

Experienced portfolio managers are accountable for managing market risk within the approved limits. The Bank uses appropriate and independently validated market standard models for the revaluation and risk measurement of its linear financial products and receives regular market information from independent market data providers in order to measure and monitor market risk.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) is calculated daily, currently for FX and in due course for rates, using the following parameters

- Statistical level of confidence: 99%;
- Holding period: 1 business day;
- Methodology: Full Revaluation, Historical Simulation using over 2 years of historical market data.

Quantitative Disclosures

Capital requirements for market risk: Rs.' 000s

Standardised duration approach	As at 31 March 2019
Interest rate risk	96,537
Foreign exchange risk	102,233
Equity risk	-
Capital requirements for market risk	198,770

DF 8. Operational risk:

Qualitative disclosures

Operational risk is defined as the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The Bank's objective is to prevent major operational risk losses and to protect the Bank against any material damage.

The Bank uses the Basic Indicator Approach to estimate operational risk RWAs and capital requirements. A framework for pro-actively managing operational risk has been established. The Bank has a holistic approach to systematically identify, assess and manage operational risks across different products, processes and client segments. Key tools / methodologies for the management of operational risk include:

- operational risk and control assessments;
- setting and monitoring of key risk indicators;
- reporting and remediation of operational risk incidents;
- issues and action tracking; and
- new product and process approvals.

A comprehensive information security framework has been implemented to safeguard data and systems. Requisite policies and processes are in place to report and monitor fraud. The Bank obtains comprehensive and tailored insurance cover to protect the Bank against unexpected and substantial unforeseeable losses.

Business Continuity Management is defined as a holistic management process that identifies potential threats to an organisation and the impacts to business operations that those threats, if realised, might cause and which provides a framework for building organisational resilience with the capability for an effective response that safeguards the interests of its key stakeholders, reputation, brand and value-creating activities. The business continuity process across the Group is based on the international standard ISO22301: 2012(E). The Bank has developed a business continuity plan and the alternate site is now operational and has been recently tested.

DF 9. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book ('IRRBB') is defined as the exposure of the non-trading products of the Bank to interest rates. Non-trading portfolios include all banking book positions that arise from the interest rate on the Bank's consumer and commercial banking assets and liabilities, and financial investments designated as held to maturity. IRRBB arises principally from mismatches between the future yields on assets and their funding costs, as a result of interest rate changes.

In order to manage this risk optimally, IRRBB is transferred to Group Markets & Treasury (GM&T) under the supervision of the ALCO. ALCO is required to regularly monitor all such interest rate risk positions to ensure they comply with interest rate risk limits.

For measuring overall interest sensitivity in the banking book, the Bank considers gaps in interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities in various buckets as well as the impact on Market Value of Equity on a monthly basis.

Quantitative Disclosures

As required under Pillar III norms, the increase / decline in earnings and economic value for an upward / downward rate shock of 200 basis points as on 31 March 2019, broken down by currency is as follows:

Earnings Perspective (Rs. '000s)

Currency	Interest Rate Shock	
	2% Increase	2% Decrease
Rupees and other major currencies	25,275	(25,275)
US Dollar	2,830	(2,830)

Economic Value Perspective (Rs. '000s)

Currency	Interest rate shock	
	2% increase	2% decrease
Rupees and other major currencies	2,597	(2,597)
US Dollar	3,246	(3,246)

DF 10. General Disclosure for exposures related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative disclosures

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) is the risk that the person or institution with whom the Bank has entered into a financial market contract – who is a counterparty to the contract – could either default or deteriorate in creditworthiness leading to a failure to perform on its contractual obligations, causing losses to the Bank.

The future market value of the exposure and the counterparty's credit quality are uncertain and may vary over time as underlying market variables change. CCR is a multidimensional form of risk, affected by both the exposure to counterparty and the credit quality of the counterparty, both of which are sensitive to market-induced changes.

For local regulatory and capital purposes, the credit equivalent amount of a market related off-balance sheet transaction is calculated using the current exposure method which is the sum of current credit exposure (positive mark-to-market) and potential future credit exposure (determined by multiplying the notional principal amount by the relevant add-on factor).

Settlement Risk arises when the Group, acting as a principal, exchanges securities or cash payments to a counterparty on a value date and is unable to verify that payment or securities have been received in exchange until after it has paid or delivered its side of transaction.

Counter-party credit risk exposures are required to be assessed and limits are to be approved as part of the usual credit submission and approval process.

Wrong Way Risk (WWR) arises when there is adverse (positive) correlation between a client's credit worthiness (probability of default) and the Bank's credit exposure to that client. WWR is generally discouraged and is required to be identified and specific approval obtained.

Quantitative disclosures

The outstanding balance as on 31 March 2019 and the derivative exposure calculated using Current Exposure Method (CEM) is provided below (Rs.' 000s)

Particulars	Notional Amounts	Current Exposure
Foreign Exchange contracts	206,338	4,127
Interest Rate Swaps	-	-
Cross Currency Swaps	-	-
Total	206,338	4,127

DF 11. Composition of capital

(Rs. in '000s)

	Particulars	Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium) (Funds from Head Office)	6,843,818	-	a
2	Retained earnings	16,555	-	b
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-	-	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	-	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	**-**	**-**	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	-	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**6,860,373**	**-**	**a + b**
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	432,147	-	e + g
10	Deferred tax assets	3,651	-	h
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary Differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-	
23	of which : significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights	-	-	
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c)	-	-	
26a	of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	-	
26b	of which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
26c	of which : Unamortized pension funds expenditures	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment			
	of which : HO Debit Balance			

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	Particulars	Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	435,798	-	e + g + h
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**6,424,575**	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-	-	
31	of which : classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	-	
32	of which : classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-	-	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	-	
35	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	-	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	-	
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank			
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment			
	of which : …	-	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	

	Particulars	Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-	-	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-	-	
44a	**Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	-	-	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)**	**6,424,575**	**-**	
Tier 2 capital : instruments and provisions				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	-	
49	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
50	Provisions (Please refer to Note to Template Point 50)	70,038	-	c + d + f
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**70,038**	**-**	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	-	
55	Significant investments13in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	-	
56a	of which : Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
	of which : Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
56b	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment			
	of which : Investment in Subsidiaries	-	-	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	-	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**70,038**	-	
58a	**Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	**70,038**	-	
58b	**Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital**	**-**	-	
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	**70,038**	-	

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	Particulars	Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)**	**6,494,613**	-	
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment		-	
	of which : …	-	-	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	**10,297,264**	**-**	
60a	of which : total credit risk weighted assets	7,875,605	-	
60b	of which : total market risk weighted assets	1,827,766	-	
60c	of which : total operational risk weighted assets	593,893	-	
Capital ratios				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	62.39%	-	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	62.39%	-	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	63.07%	-	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	1.875%	-	
65	of which capital conservation buffer requirement	1.875%	-	
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-	
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	56.89%	-	
National minima (if different from Basel III)				
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	-	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	-	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	10.875%	-	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	70,038	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	98,445	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings- based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	

Note to the template

Row No. of the template Rs. in '000

	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
10	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	3,651
	Total as indicated in row 10	3,651
	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant	-
19	increase in the capital of bank	-
	of which : Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	
	of which : Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Tier 2 capital	-
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:	-
(i)	Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
(ii)	Increase in risk weighted assets	-
	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy	-
	(difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	
44a	of which : Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-
	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	70,038
50	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	**70,038**
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

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Table DF-12 : Composition of Capital- Reconciliation requirements :

Rs. in '000

		Particulars	Balance sheet as in published financial statements As at 31.03.2019	Reference
Capital & Liabilities				
		Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	6,861,976	
		Of which: amount eligible for CET 1	6,843,818	a
	i.	Reserves & Surplus	(105,490)	
		Minority Interest		
		Of which: Statutory Reserve	16,555	b
		Of which: Investment Fluctuation Reserve	25,000	c
		Of which: Investment Reserve	5,445	d
		Of which: Accumulated Losses of Previous Year	(171,707)	e
		Of which: balance in P/L for Current Year	19,217	
		Total Capital	**6,756,486**	
		Deposits	**5,047,982**	
	ii.	of which : Deposits from banks	1,501,532	
		of which : Customer deposits	3,546,450	
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
A		Borrowings	**5,314,530**	
		of which : From RBI	630,000	
	iii.	of which : From banks	-	
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	2,929,688	
		of which : Others (pl. specify) (Borrowings	1,754,842	
		outside India) of which : Capital instruments		
	iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	**284,529**	
		of which : Provision for Standard Advances & Country Risk	39,593	f
		Total	**17,403,527**	
		Assets		
		Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**244,100**	
	i.	Balance with banks and money at call and	**955,429**	
		short notice		
		Investments :	**6,585,623**	
		of which : Government securities	2,386,302	
	ii.	of which : Other approved securities	-	
		of which : Shares		
B		of which : Debentures & Bonds	-	
		of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	
		of which : Others (Commercial Papers,	1,542,220	

Rs. in '000

		Particulars	Balance sheet as in published financial statements As at 31.03.2019	Reference
		Mutual Funds etc.)		
		Loans and advances	**8,892,205**	
	iii.	of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	
		of which : Loans and advances to customers	8,892,205	
	iv.	Fixed assets	**359,227**	
		of which : Computer Software	260,440	g
		Other assets	**366,943**	
	v.	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	
		of which : Deferred tax assets	3,651	h
	vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	
	vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	
		Total Assets	**17,403,527**	

DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments:

Item #	Particulars	Head Office Capital
1	Issuer	Emirates NBD Bank (P.J.S.C) Head Office
2	Unique Identifier	Not Applicable
3	Governing laws of the instrument	Applicable regulatory requirements
	Regulatory Treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I
6	Eligible at solo / group / group & solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Others – Interest free funds from H.O
8	Amount recognized in the regulatory capital (Rs thousand as of March 31, 2019)	6,843,818
9	Par value of instrument	Not Applicable
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	At various times since inception
12	Perpetual or Dated	Perpetual
13	Original Maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Not Applicable
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not Applicable
	Coupons / Dividends	
17	Fixed or Floating dividend / coupon	Not Applicable
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Not Applicable
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Not Applicable
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Not Applicable

Item #	Particulars	Head Office Capital
21	Existence of step-up or other incentive to redeem	Not Applicable
22	Non-cumulative or Cumulative	Not Applicable
23	Convertible or Non-convertible	Not Applicable
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	Not Applicable
25	If convertible, fully or partially	Not Applicable
26	If convertible, conversion rate	Not Applicable
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Not Applicable
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Not Applicable
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Not Applicable
30	Write-down feature	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Not Applicable
32	If write-down, full or partial	Not Applicable
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Not Applicable
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Not Applicable
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	All other creditors and depositors of the bank
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not Applicable

DF -14: Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments:
The regulatory capital consists of capital funds received from head office without any terms and conditions.

DF-15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration:

The Bank's compensation policies primarily covers the objectives and the basic principles and standards of Financial Stability Board. In accordance with the requirements of the RBI Circular No. DBOD No.BC.72/29.67.001/2011-12 dated 13 January 2012, the Bank has submitted a declaration to RBI confirming the aforesaid matter. Accordingly no disclosure is required to be made in this regard.

DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions:

Qualitative Disclosures

The bank has no investment in Equities

Quantitative Disclosures

The Book value and Market value of quoted and unquoted securities are as follows:

(Rs. in 000s)

Securities	Book Value	Market Value
Investment in Equities : Quoted	-	-
Investment in Equities : Unquoted	-	-

DF 17- Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure:

	Item	(Rs. '000)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	17,403,527
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	61,744
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	3,657,639
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	3,215,263
7	Other adjustments	(354,202)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**23,983,971**

DF 18. Leverage ratio common disclosure template:

	Item	(Rs. '000)
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	17,313,416
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(264,091)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**17,049,325**
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	111
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	61,633
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**61,744**
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	3,649,688
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	7,951
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures** (sum of lines 12 to 15)	**3,657,639**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	5,630,892
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(2,415,629)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**3,215,263**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**6,424,575**
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**23,983,971**
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**26.79**