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**

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(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%

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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

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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)

	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	-

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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:

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- 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 31.03.2019**
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.

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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.

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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

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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	-	-	
	of which : Unamortized pension funds expenditures	-	-	
26c	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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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	-	-	
	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
41b	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional			

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	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	-	-	
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	-	-	

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	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**	-	
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	-	-	

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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	Particular	Rs. in '000
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	3,651
	Total as indicated in row 10	3,651
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant 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	-

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44a	(difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	
	of which : Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	70,038
	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)	-

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
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
	i.	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	6,861,976	
		Of which: amount eligible for CET 1	6,843,818	a
		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**	
	ii.	Deposits	**5,047,982**	
		of which : Deposits from banks	1,501,532	
		of which : Customer deposits	3,546,450	
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
	iii.	Borrowings	**5,314,530**	
		of which : From RBI	630,000	
		of which : From banks	-	
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	2,929,688	
		of which : Others (pl. specify) (Borrowings outside India)	1,754,842	
		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**	

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B	Assets				
	i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**244,100**	
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**955,429**	
	ii.	Investments :	**6,585,623**	
		of which : Government securities	2,386,302	
		of which : Other approved securities	-	
		of which : Shares	-	
		of which : Debentures & Bonds	-	
		of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	
		of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	1,542,220	
	iii.	Loans and advances	**8,892,205**	
		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
	v.	Other assets	**366,943**	
		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

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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
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	-	-

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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**

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