Bank of America, N.A. (India Branches)

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

As at September 30, 2016

Contents

Table DF-1: Scope of Application

Name of the entity to which the framework applies: **Bank of America N.A. (India branches)**

The Basel III Pillar 3 disclosures contained herein relate to Bank of America, N.A. – India Branches (hereafter referred to as the "the Bank" or "BANA India") for the year ended March 31, 2016. Bank of America Corporation ("BAC" or "the Company") has a subsidiary, Bank of America, N.A. ("BANA U.S.") into which BANA India is consolidated. The Pillar 3 disclosures are compliant with Reserve Bank of India (the "RBI") Master circular DBOD. No. BP.BC. 1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 on BASEL III Capital Regulations along with Master circular DBOD. No. BP.BC. 5/21.06.001/2014-15 dated July 1, 2014 on Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline – New Capital Adequacy Framework in respect of regulatory adjustments/ deductions during the BASEL III transition period up to March 31, 2017.

RBI has implemented Basel III capital regulations effective April 1, 2013 with full implementation targeted in a phased manner by March 31, 2019.

Transitional Arrangements - BASEL III Capital Regulations

				(% of RWAs)
Minimum capital ratios	**March 31, 2016**	**March 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2018**	**March 31, 2019**
Minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500
Capital conservation buffer (CCB)	0.625	1.250	1.875	2.500
Global Systemically Important Banks buffer (GSIB)	0.750	1.500	2.250	3.000
Minimum CET1 + CCB + G SIB	6.875	8.250	9.625	11.000
Minimum Tier 1 capital	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000
Minimum Total Capital *	9.000	9.000	9.000	9.000
Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirement	10.38	11.75	13.13	14.50
Internal Capital Guideline	12.38	13.75	15.13	16.50
Phase-in of all deductions from CET1(in%) #	80.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
**The difference between the minimum total capital requirement of 9% and the Tier 1 requirement can be met with Tier 2 and higher forms of capital.*				
# The same transition approach will apply to deductions from Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital.				

Under BASEL III norms - transitional arrangements, the bank is required to maintain a minimum total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio ("CRAR") of 10.375% (including CCB and G SIB requirement) and a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 CRAR of 5.5% and minimum Tier 1 CRAR of 7.0% as at September 30, 2016.

I. Qualitative disclosures:

The provisions of Accounting Standard ("AS") 21 - Consolidated Financial statements, AS 23 Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial statements & AS 27 - Financial Reporting of Interest in Joint Ventures, issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") and notified by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2006 do not apply to the Bank. BANA India has not invested its capital in any of the entities operating in India and owned by BAC. Further, the Bank does not have any interest in insurance entities. Hence the qualitative disclosures are only made for BANA India as a standalone entity.

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Not Applicable						

b. List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) INR mm*	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) INR mm*
DSP Merrill Lynch Limited / India	Securities Broker/Dealer and Merchant Banker	26,419	NIL	Not Applicable	38,452
DSP Merrill Lynch Capital Limited / India	Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC)	12,890	NIL	Not Applicable	12,973

** Amounts as per audited financial statements as on March 31, 2016*

II. Quantitative disclosures

c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / country of incorporation (as indicated in (i)a. above)	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity
Not Applicable			

d. The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e. that are deducted:

Name of the subsidiaries / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
Not Applicable				

e. The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted:

Name of the insurance entities / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
Not Applicable				

f. Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group: Disclosures for BANA India are given as a standalone entity and therefore this disclosure requirement is not applicable.

Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

I. Qualitative disclosures

The Bank is required to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in India including guidelines issued by RBI and other relevant regulatory bodies.

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (“ICAAP”) document assesses the capital adequacy for the Bank and details the process by which this assessment is made based on a reference date and looking forward, over a three-year planning horizon (“ICAAP Planning Horizon”).

ICAAP establishes a framework for banks to perform a comprehensive assessment of the risks they face and relate capital to those risks. The capital analysis performed by the Bank is expected to encompass all risks, not just the risks captured by the Basel III Pillar 1 minimum regulatory capital calculation. Successful risk identification and measurement requires having a comprehensive process to quantify measure and aggregate these various risks in order to ensure that the Bank’s capital resources are sufficient to cushion volatility in earnings due to unexpected losses.

The authority to develop the ICAAP document is delegated to the Finance department. The Bank’s Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) is responsible for the production of ICAAP with inputs from Front Line Units ("Businesses "or "Business"), Independent Risk Management, Corporate Audit and Control Functions. Enterprise-wide functions, including Enterprise Stress Testing (“EST”), International Capital Management and Advisory (ICMA) and CFO Risk also reviews the ICAAP to ensure adequate challenge and consistency with Enterprise practices.

The Bank has established an Internal Capital Guideline (“IGL”) and maintains capital levels in excess of this guideline. IGL is set above minimum regulatory requirements to serve as an early warning signal to prompt action and avoid a capital breach.

The ICAAP document is presented to the Asset Liability Committee (“ALCO”) and the LMT for final review and approval on an annual basis. The ICAAP is also validated by Corporate Audit periodically, as required under RBI guidelines.

ICAAP is an integral management tool for determining the adequacy of the Bank’s capital resources throughout the ICAAP planning horizon. It is also utilized to assess the risks being faced by the Bank and assess the adequacy of BANA India’s capital under Baseline as well as Stress Scenarios over the ICAAP Planning Horizon. The ALCO and the LMT are responsible for acting at an early stage to prevent capital from falling below the minimum levels required to support risk characteristics.

Capital Requirements for Pillar 1 risks (i.e. Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk)

The Bank has adopted Standardized Approach (“SA”) for credit risk, Standardized Duration Approach (“SDA”) for market risk and Basic Indicator Approach (“BIA”) for operational risk for computing its capital requirement.

Under the SA for credit risk, the Bank relies upon the ratings issued by the external credit rating agencies specified by the RBI for assigning risk weights for capital adequacy purposes under the Basel III guidelines. The risk weights applicable for claims against banks, sovereign, corporate and other Assets are as per the Basel III guidelines. In compiling the credit exposures, the Bank does not reduce cash collateral received if any, against credit exposures as eligible credit mitigants, as permitted by the RBI.

Under the SDA for computing the capital requirement for market risk, the Bank has adopted the “duration” method.

The minimum capital requirement for market risk is computed in terms of:

a. "Specific risk" charge for each security, to protect against an adverse movement in the price of an individual security owing to factors related to the individual issuer.
b. "General market risk charge towards interest rate risk in the portfolio, where long and short positions in different securities or instruments can be offset.

Under the BIA, the Bank holds capital for operational risk equal to 15% of average positive gross annual income for the previous three financial years.

II. Quantitative disclosures

Capital Structure as on Sept 30, 2016

	INR mm
Common Equity Tier 1	52,873
Additional Tier 1	-
Tier 2	1,446
Total Capital Funds	**54,319**

Capital Structure as on March 31, 2016

	INR mm
Common Equity Tier 1	42,862
Additional Tier 1	-
Tier 2	1,136
Total Capital Funds	**43,998**

Capital requirement and CRAR

INR mm	30-Sep-16	31-Mar-16
Capital requirements for credit risk:		
- Portfolios subject to Standardised approach	22,105	19,758
- Securitisation exposures	-	-
Capital requirements for market risk:		
Interest rate risk		
- General market risk	5,214	6,139
- Specific risk	2	132
Equity risk		
- General market risk	-	-
- Specific risk (INR 81k)	0	0
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	1,083	1,083
Capital requirements for operational risk: (Basic indicator approach)	3,390	3,390
Total Capital Requirements	**31,794**	**30,502**
Common Equity Tier I capital ratio	17.25%	14.58%
Tier I capital ratio	17.25%	14.58%
Tier II capital ratio	0.48%	0.39%
Total capital ratio	**17.73%**	**14.97%**

Risk Exposure and Assessment

Risk management is a disciplined approach to identify, analyze, assess and control unacceptable risk to minimize the volatility of financial results, drive sustainable earnings and protect the Bank's brand and reputation. The Bank takes a comprehensive approach to risk management, integrating it with strategic, capital and financial operating plans. Risk management and capital utilization are integral parts of the strategic planning process and are considered throughout the process to align the Business strategies with capital considerations. This holistic approach promotes the risk versus reward analysis needed to make informed strategic and business decisions.

Risk Framework integrates risk management activities in key strategic, capital and financial planning processes, day-to-day business processes and model risk management processes across Businesses.

The Bank employs a simple but effective risk management process, referred to as IMMR: Identify and measure, Mitigate and control, Monitor and test, Report and review. This process builds on employees' regular tasks and ensures a solid knowledge base for mitigating risk.

Some of the risks that the Bank is exposed to are described below:

- Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the inability or failure of a borrower or counterparty to meet its obligations. BAC defines credit exposure to a borrower or counterparty as the loss potential arising from all product classifications, including loans and leases, derivatives and other extensions of credit. BAC's strong credit risk management system is a function of selective client base and regular monitoring. Exposure is predominantly short term.
- Market risk is the risk of loss due to changes in the market values of the Bank's assets and liabilities caused by changing interest rates, currency exchange rates, and security prices. Market risk is inherent in the Bank's operations and arises from both trading and non-trading positions. BAC uses Value at Risk ("VAR") modelling to evaluate the risks in its trading activities. The calculated VaR represents the worst loss the portfolio is expected to experience with a given level of confidence. It reflects the volatility of the positions in the portfolio and how strongly the risks are correlated. VaR is subject to trading limits both for the overall trading portfolio and within individual businesses. All limit excesses are communicated to senior management for review.
- Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational Risk Events: inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and external events may result in unexpected or undesired consequences including a financial loss, an unexpected gain, a near miss and/or an opportunity cost (lost future revenue). The events associated with these unintended and/or undesired consequences are termed as operational risk events. Operational losses have remained low.
- Strategic risk including business risk is the risk that results from adverse business decisions, inappropriate business plans, ineffective business strategy execution, or failure to respond in a timely manner to changes in the macroeconomic environment, such as business cycles, competitor actions, changing customer preferences, product obsolescence, technology developments and the regulatory environment. BANA India manages strategic risk through the following approaches:
  - Assessment of strategic risk in connection with its strategic and operating plans through the ICAAP process.
  - Assessing earnings and risk profile throughout the year. These are periodically discussed in various governance committees.
- Liquidity risk is the potential inability to meet contractual and contingent financial obligations on- or off-balance sheet as they become due. Sources of liquidity risk include large unforeseen increase in

utilizations of loans or funding commitments, unavailability of traditional funding (e.g., deposits) at the price or amount anticipated or credit rating downgrades. This may impact the Bank's ability to manage its asset and liability position. Virtually every financial transaction and commitment has liquidity implications. BANA India maintains a Liquidity Risk Policy (Branch Supplement) and Contingency Funding Plan for managing its asset and liability position in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

- Reputational risk is the potential that negative publicity regarding an organization's business practices will adversely affect its profitability, operations or customer base or require costly litigation or other measures. It is the potential risk that negative publicity regarding an organization's conduct, or business practices, will adversely affect its profitability, operations or customer base, or require costly litigation or other defensive measures, is by its nature extremely difficult to quantify and lends itself to being mitigated by good governance controls.
- Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions arising from the failure to comply with requirements of banking and financial services laws, rules and regulations. Compliance is at the core of the Company's culture and is a key component of the risk management discipline

Risk Reporting

Effective risk reporting is critical to provide a clear understanding of current and emerging risks, as well as how these risks align with overall risk appetite and ability to quickly and effectively act upon them. The Bank achieves transparency in risk reporting by understanding the current risk profile; leveraging data, information and analytics; and by reporting actionable insights and recommendations to appropriate levels of the Bank.

Risk Governance

BANA India has the following senior management level local committees or groups for risk governance.

Local Management Team ("LMT")

The LMT is chaired by the Country Executive Officer of the Bank. It is the primary body which provides strategic direction to the Bank and ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and the internal policies of the Bank. It is responsible for branch governance and oversight of branch operations. It is also responsible for reviewing and approving new business and products. It reviews the country performance with respect to strategic objectives. The LMT holds meetings six times in a financial year or more frequently if required. The LMT reviews and approves the ICAAP on an annual basis or upon any revision in the interim.

Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO")

The ALCO is chaired by the Country Executive Officer of the Bank. The ALCO is responsible for establishing policies and providing directives to manage the structural balance sheet risks arising over time, resulting from the Bank's business activities originating from the changing asset-liability mix. It provides management oversight of balance sheet, capital and liquidity management activities of the Bank. The ALCO holds meetings four times in a financial year or more frequently if required. The ALCO reviews and approves the ICAAP on an annual basis or upon any revision in the interim.

Risk Management Committee ("RMC")

RMC is chaired by the Chief Risk Officer. RMC serves as an oversight body to provide strategic direction for a progressive risk management system and policies & strategy to be followed to mitigate the risks associated with the business. RMC comprises senior management of the Bank and representatives from front line units and relevant control & support functions. RMC meets at least on a quarterly basis.

Customer Service Committee (“CSC”)

Customer Service Committee (‘CSC’) is responsible for activities relating to customer service and client services issues. CSC meets four times in a year. The committee is headed by Head - Banking Operations.

Audit Council

The Audit Council assists LMT in exercising oversight of the effectiveness of the Bank’s system of internal controls and policies and procedures for managing and accessing risk, integrity of the financial statements of the Bank, and compliance by the Bank with legal and regulatory requirements. The Council also provides direct oversight over the audit function. The Audit Council meets at least four times in a year.

Technology Steering Committee (“TSC”)

The TSC is chaired by the Chief Information Officer ("CIO"). The Technology Steering Committee (TSC) oversees projects in partnership with the Regional / Global Technology and other Functional teams across the Bank including common infrastructure or other projects cutting across businesses or support groups. The TSC meets at least six times in a year or more frequent, if required.

The TSC is mainly responsible for:
- To assist the Executive Management in implementing Information technology (“IT”) Strategy that has been approved by the by global/regional and local management forums,
- Setting project priorities, reviewing critical project status and milestones,
- Monitoring IT governance, risk and controls, and
- Providing regular updates to the India LMT on significant Technology matters.

Regulatory Governance Group (“RGG”)

RGG has been formed to ensure governance to the returns submitted to the Reserve Bank of India. The group is formed to strengthen the return submission process in an automated manner.

Table DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

I. Qualitative disclosures

Robust risk management policies and procedures are laid out in the Global Banking and Markets Core policy. It is supplemented by the Credit Compliance Manual. Written policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines are updated on a regular basis to provide a clear direction to officers for meeting the requirements for which they are accountable. Approval authority is vested via an Approval Grid which takes into account the quantum, internal risk rating and nature of exposure and the position/experience of the approver.

The Bank manages credit risk based on the risk profile of the borrower or counterparty, repayment sources, the nature of underlying collateral, and other support given current events, conditions and expectations. Credit risk management begins with an assessment of the credit risk profile of the borrower or counterparty based on an analysis of their financial position. As part of the overall credit risk assessment of a borrower or counterparty, credit exposures are assigned a risk rating and are subject to approval based on defined credit approval standards. Subsequent to loan origination, risk ratings are monitored on an ongoing basis. If necessary, risk ratings are adjusted to reflect changes in the financial condition and cash flow of a borrower or counterparty.

The Bank has a policy of internal rating on a scale of Risk Rating ("RR") 1-11, and the RR is continuously monitored with a change in RR as and when it is warranted. Exposures with RR of 8 or more (criticized assets) are subject to intensive scrutiny by the senior management.

The Bank has an advanced Information Technology ("IT") infrastructure. All credit filing and credit approvals are done electronically and all policies are stored electronically on the intranet. Ongoing tracking/ monitoring is done electronically through internal systems like Enterprise Credit Risk Information System ("ECRIS") and Credit Studio.

Definitions

- **Impaired assets:** Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired because of external/ internal factors. If any such indication exists, Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Profit and Loss account.

- **Overdue:** Any amount due to Bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid by the due date.

Norms for determining when to classify various types of assets as non-performing

- Term loans are treated as non-performing if the interest and/or installments of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days.

- Cash credits & overdrafts are treated as non-performing if the accounts remain out of order for a period of more than 90 days.

- An account will be treated "out of order" if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. In case where the outstanding balance is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on balance-sheet date or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts will be treated as out of order.

- Bills purchased/discounted are treated as non-performing if the bill remains overdue and unpaid for a period of more than 90 days.

- Any overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a foreign exchange and interest rate derivative contracts will be treated as non- performing asset if these remain unpaid for 90 days or more, upon becoming due

- Any other facility will be treated as non-performing if any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days during the financial year

- The amount receivable on credit card account will be treated as NPA if the minimum amount due, as mentioned in the statement, is not paid fully within 90 days from the next statement date with the gap between two statements should not being more than a month

II. Quantitative disclosures

a. Total Gross credit exposures

INR mm	30-Sep -16	31-Mar-16
Fund Based	**229,621**	**200,217**
Non-Fund Based [2]	**63,459**	**65,256**

b. Geographic distribution

	30-Sep -16		31-Mar-16	
INR mm	Domestic	Overseas [3]	Domestic	Overseas [3]
Fund Based	**229,621**	-	**200,217**	-
Non-Fund Based [2]	**63,459**	-	**65,256**	-

[2]Includes market as well as non-market related exposures

[3] As per the clarification given in the guidelines for Pillar 3 disclosures, definition of Overseas and Domestic should be as adopted for segment reporting in compliance with Accounting Standard- 17 issued by ICAI. As the Bank does not have any overseas operations, all exposures are reported under domestic exposures.

b. Distribution of Exposures by sector / industry

In INR mm

Sr.no	Particulars	30-Sep-16 Funded Exposure	30-Sep-16 Non Funded Exposure *	31-Mar-16 Funded Exposure	31-Mar-16 Non Funded Exposure *
1.	**Agriculture & Allied Activities**	**-**	**0**	**-**	**-**
2.	**Industry (Micro & Small, Medium and Large)**				
a	Mining and Quarrying	-	180	1,246	73
b	Food Processing	5,082	251	3,156	518
c	Beverage & Tobacco	7,259	16	5,009	2
d	Textiles	11	507	19	502
e	Leather & leather products	615	0	465	0
f	Wood and Wood products	-	-	-	-
g	Paper & paper products	2,755	9	2,779	25
h	Petroleum, coal products and nuclear fuels	7,445	1,089	2,319	1,388
i	Chemicals and chemical products	15,019	994	9,186	964
j	Rubber, plastic & their products	-	0	-	-
k	Glass and glassware	-	-	-	-
l	Cement & Cement products	-	-	-	-
m	Basic metal and metal products	4,426	1,375	10,442	800
n	All Engineering	13,075	8,004	13,693	9,061
o	Vehicles, vehicle parts and transport equipments	5,730	1,503	3,953	1,705
p	Gems & Jewellery	-	365	-	-
q	Construction	-	-	118	12
r	Infrastructure	6,514	601	832	1,978
s	Other Industries	2,323	123	3,734	268
	2. Total	**70,254**	**15,017**	**56,950**	**17,295**
3.	**Services**				
a.	Non Banking Financial Companies	4,409	8,976	5,371	10,705
a.	Banking and Finance other than NBFCs and MFs	35,859	25,695	26,180	25,636
b	Transport Operators	1,113	295	-	298
c.	Tourism Hotels and Restaurants	760	2	760	1
d.	Trade	16,131	488	15,945	343
e.	Computer Software	1,018	3,387	1,124	2,480
f	Professional and Other services	3,608	1,213	3,384	418
g	Other Services	95,449	6,857	87,291	6,552
	3. Total	**158,346**	**46,912**	**140,054**	**46,434**
4.	**Sovereign**	**1,016**	**1,530**	**3,208**	**1,527**
5.	**Employee Loans**	**6**	**-**	**5**	**-**
	Grand Total	**229,621**	**63,459**	**200,217**	**65,256**

* *Includes market as well as non-market related exposures*
Note: Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's presentation

d. Residual contractual maturity pattern for assets.

As of Sept 30, 2016

INR mm

Particulars	Cash	Advances	Balance with RBI	Balances with other Banks	Fixed Assets	Investments	Other Assets
Next Day	44	2,042	2,030	13,054	-	53,409	1,042
1	-	12,235	-	7,655	-	50	-
8-14 days	-	7,536	-	-	-	-	1
15-30 days	-	13,740	1,913	-	-	9,089	-
31 days to 2 month	-	16,869	1,210	-	-	5,752	-
More than 2 month upto 3 month	-	12,866	1,344	-	-	6,384	44,160
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	-	22,455	33	-	-	158	1,756
6-12 months	-	17,546	25	-	-	117	-
1-3 years	-	20,745	2,322	-	-	12,357	-
3-5 years	-	4,086	8	-	-	37	0
Over 5 years	-	1	0	-	956	1	2,796
TOTAL	**44**	**130,121**	**8,885**	**20,709**	**956**	**87,354**	**49,755**

As of March 31, 2016

INR mm

Particulars	Cash	Advances	Balance with RBI	Balances with other Banks	Fixed Assets	Investments	Other Assets
Next Day	46	2,923	2,636	1,038	-	29,254	1,332
2 - 7 days	-	15,469	-	14,131	-	74,060	-
8-14 days	-	7,536	-	-	-	24,146	3
15-28 days	-	10,923	1,621	-	-	7,902	-
29 days to 3 month	-	28,272	757	-	-	4,342	39,587
3-6 months	-	24,611	113	-	-	647	2,475
6-12 months	-	14,459	1,311	-	-	6,390	-
1-3 years	-	16,689	2,126	-	-	11,776	-
3-5 years	-	2,580	10	-	-	802	-
Over 5 years	-	2	0	-	725	204	2,638
TOTAL	**46**	**123,464**	**8,574**	**15,169**	**725**	**159,523**	**46,035**

e. Amount of NPAs (Gross) – INR 1,100 mm (March 31, 2016 – NIL)

f. Net NPAs – INR 817 mm (March 31, 2016 – NIL)

g. NPA Ratios

- Gross NPA to Gross Advances – 0.84% (March 31, 2016 –NIL)
- Net NPA to Net Advances – 0.63% (March 31, 2016 –NIL)

h. Movement of NPAs (Gross)

INR mm	30- Sep-16	31-Mar-16
Opening balance	**-**	**145**
Additions during the year	**1,100**	**-**
Reductions during the period	**-**	**145**
Closing balance	**1,100**	**-**

i. Movement of provision for NPAs

INR mm	30-Sep -16	31-Mar -16
Opening balance	**-**	**47**
Provisions made during the year	**283**	**-**
Write-off	**-**	**-**
Write-back of excess provisions	**-**	**47**
Closing balance	**283**	**-**

k. Non-Performing Investments: **NIL** (March 31, 2016 – NIL)

l. Provisions for Non-Performing Investments – **NIL** (March 31, 2016 – NIL)

m. Movement of provision for Depreciation on Investments

INR mm	30- Sep-16	31- Mar-16
Opening balance	**-**	**-**
Provisions made during the year	**-**	**-**
Write-off	**-**	**-**
Write-back of excess provisions	**-**	**-**
Closing balance	**-**	**-**

Table DF-4 - Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach

I. Qualitative disclosures

The Bank adopts the following basis for assignment of risk weights for different categories of counterparties:

a. Scheduled Banks including foreign bank branches in India:
All exposures to scheduled banks for the purpose of Pillar 1 calculation, have been applied a 20% risk weight, since these exposures are made to counterparty banks having overall capital adequacy ratio of 9% and above.

b. Foreign Banks:
Ratings for foreign banks have been sourced from websites of Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's. The bank has applied risk weights relevant to the ratings assigned by international credit rating agencies as prescribed by RBI.

c. Corporates:
Where the obligors have obtained rating of the facility from any of the accredited credit rating agencies viz. Brickwork Ratings India Pvt. Limited, Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE), CRISIL Limited, ICRA Limited (ICRA), India Ratings and Research Private Limited (Fitch), SME Rating Agency of India Ltd. (SMERA) as specified by the RBI, the Bank has applied the risk weights relevant to the ratings assigned by the credit rating agencies. Where the obligors have not obtained a rating, the exposures are taken as unrated and 100% risk weights applied.

BANA India does not transfer public issue ratings into comparable assets in the banking book.

II. Quantitative disclosures

a. Total Gross credit exposures

INR mm	30-Sep-16	31-Mar -16
Fund Based		
Below 100% risk weight	**45,942**	**95,404**
100% risk weight	**183,679**	**104,813**
More than 100% risk weight	**-**	**-**
Deducted	**-**	**-**
Total	**229,621**	**200,217**

INR mm	30-Sep-16	31-Mar -16
Non-Fund Based [5]		
Below 100% risk weight	**27,973**	**28,109**
100% risk weight	**35,486**	**37,147**
More than 100% risk weight	**-**	**-**
Deducted	**-**	**-**
Total	**63,459**	**65,256**

[5]Includes market as well as non-market related exposures.

Table DF-5: Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardized Approaches

I. Qualitative disclosures

In determining credit risk capital, the Bank has not reduced the facility amounts by any corresponding eligible collateral amount in the form of cash margins.

The risk weighted assets are computed based on the gross outstanding facility amount.

II. Quantitative disclosures

The Bank has not availed Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques ("CMT") as at September 30, 2016

Table DF-6: Securitization Exposures: Disclosure for Standardized Approach

I. Qualitative disclosures

There are no securitization transactions originated by the Bank. The Bank as of Sept 30, 2016 did not have any position outstanding in third party originated securitization transaction.

Rating of securitization exposures

The Bank as of Sept 30, 2016 did not have any position outstanding in third party originated securitization transaction.

II. Quantitative disclosures

A. Banking Book

Total amount of exposures securitized by the Bank: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)
Amount of assets intended to be securitized within a year: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)
Total amount of assets securitized and unrecognized gain or losses on sale: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)

Aggregate amount of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet securitization exposures purchased and break-up by exposure type

	30-Sep -16		31-Mar -16	
INR mm	Exposure Type	Exposure Amount	Exposure Type	Exposure Amount
On Balance Sheet	-	-	-	-
Off Balance Sheet	-	-	-	-
Total		-		-

Securitization exposures purchased and the associated capital charge by different risk weight bands

	As at 30-Sep -2016			As at 31-Mar -2016		
INR mm	Exposure	Risk Weighted Assets	Capital Requirement	Exposure	Risk Weighted Assets	Capital Requirement
Below 100% risk weight	-	-	-	-	-	-
100% risk weight	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 100% risk weight	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Securitization Exposures deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing Interest Only Strips (I/Os) deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)

B. Trading book

- Aggregate amount of exposures securitised by Bank for which bank has retained some exposures and which is subject to market risk approach: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of on-balance sheet securitisation exposures retained or purchased: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of off-balance sheet securitisation exposures: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure for specific risk : Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased subject to securitization framework for specific risk broken into different risk weight bands: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of capital requirements for the securitisation exposures subject to securitisation framework: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)
- Securitisation Exposures deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing Interest Only Strips (I/Os) deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital: Nil (March 31, 2016: Nil)

Table DF-7: Market Risk in Trading Book

I. Qualitative disclosures

Market risk is the risk of loss due to changes in the market values of the Bank's assets and liabilities caused by changing interest rates, currency exchange rates, and security prices. Market risk is inherent in the Bank's operations and arises from both trading and non-trading positions. Trading exposures represent positions taken in a wide range of financial instruments and markets which expose the Bank to various risks, such as interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, etc. The Bank manages these risks by using trading strategies and other hedging actions which encompass a variety of financial instruments in both the cash and derivatives markets.

Key market risk exposures are assessed at both specific and aggregate levels. At the specific level, market risk sensitivities are assessed by evaluating the impact of individual risk factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange. At the aggregate level, market risk is assessed using two key measures, which are Value-at-Risk ("VaR") and Bi-Weekly Maximum Observed Loss ("MoL").

VaR is a statistical measure of potential portfolio market value loss resulting from changes in market variables, during a given holding period, measured at a specified confidence level. The Branch uses historical simulation approach for VaR and it is calculated over a one-day holding period at a 99% confidence level, using three years of historical data. The performance of VaR model is monitored through daily back-testing and is performed at both Entity and Line of Business (LoB) level. MOL is the potential market value loss on a portfolio over a 10-day holding period using historical data with start date anchored to January 1st, 2007.

VaR and MOL are supplemented with stress tests, which are performed to assess extreme tail events or shocks. The stress tests are designed to highlight exposures to unlikely but plausible events or extremely volatile conditions, both hypothetically and historically.

Market Risk Management Architecture

The market risk function is independent of the front office and monitors all prudential limits governing trading activities and reports exceptions to senior management..

Market Risk Management Control

Market risk of the Branch is primarily managed through establishing and monitoring limits. Investment policy and FX/derivatives policy of the Branch (or BANA Mumbai) lists the applicable limits and approval processes.

Market Risk Management utilizes a suite of reports which assess risk on a daily basis. These reports are distributed to Senior Management on daily basis. Limit excesses, limit changes (temporary, or permanent) are communicated to Senior Management, as well as to relevant forum such as the LMT, Risk management Committee and the ALCO where applicable.

Market Risk Management Policies and Procedures

The Market Risk Management is guided by market risk policies and guidelines. Global market risk management policy is in place and is followed. The policy describes how market risk is managed by establishing the key market risk measures, defining roles and responsibilities and describing key monitoring processes in place. In addition, the Investment policy and FX/derivatives policy of the Branch lists the applicable limits and approval processes.

The market risk capital requirement is expressed in terms of two separately calculated charges:

- General market risk charge from the interest rate risk in the portfolio in different securities or instruments.
- Specific risk charge for each security, which is designed to protect against an adverse movement in the price of an individual security owing to factors related to the individual issuer.

For regulatory capital, the requirements for general market risk are designed to capture the risk of loss arising from changes in market prices and interest rates. The capital charge is the sum of four components:

- the net short or long position in the whole trading book.
- a small proportion of the matched positions in each time-band - vertical disallowance.
- a larger proportion of the matched positions across different time bands - horizontal disallowance.
- a net charge for positions in options.

The general market risk charge is measured by using the modified duration method. Foreign exchange open positions (higher of limit or actual) are risk-weighted at 100%.

II. Quantitative disclosures

INR mm	**30- Sep-16**	**31-Mar -16**
Capital requirements for:		
Interest rate risk		
- general market risk	**5,214**	**6,139**
- specific risk	**2**	**132**
Equity position risk		
- general market risk	**-**	**-**
- specific risk (*INR 81k*)	**0**	**0**
Foreign exchange risk	**1,083**	**1,083**
Total	**6,299**	**7,354**

Table DF-8: Operational Risk

Operational Risk

It is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk.

Operational Risk Events

Inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and external events may result in unexpected or undesired consequences including a financial loss, an unexpected gain, a near miss and/or an opportunity cost (lost future revenue). The events associated with these unintended and/or undesired consequences are termed as operational risk events.

Operational Loss

An operational loss is the recorded financial consequence (excluding insurance reimbursements or tax effects) resulting from an operational loss event, including all expenses associated with an operational loss event except for opportunity costs, foregone revenue, and costs related to risk management and control enhancements implemented to prevent future operational losses. Operational loss events can also result in unintended financial gains. BAC classifies operational losses using the Basel II categories and definitions: Internal Fraud; External Fraud; Employment Practices and Workplace Safety; Clients, Products, and Business Practices; Damage to Physical Assets; Business Disruption and System Failures; and Execution, Delivery, and Process Management.

BAC manages the operational risks of its business activities using the enterprise-wide Operational Risk Framework. Enterprise-wide Operational Risk policies, processes, tools, and standards are established by Corporate Operational Risk (“COR”) (Global Function) and implemented by Businesses / Enterprise Control Functions (“ECFs”) with oversight from the Independent Business/ECF Risk Teams (Regional Function). Each have a quality assurance role and through direct action or oversight, these stakeholders are collectively responsible for execution of the Operational Risk Program requirements, achievement of risk management objectives, and ensuring timely action is taken in response to concerns and issues.

Governance of Operational Risk

Governance of BAC operational risk is accomplished through formal oversight by the Board of Directors (“the Board”), and the Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”) and the Bank is aligned to the BAC’s overall risk governance framework and practices through the LMT and the local risk oversight groups.

Risk Management Process

The BAC Enterprise-wide Operational Risk Management Program includes processes for identification, measurement, mitigating, controlling, monitoring, testing, reviewing and reporting operational risk information to management and the Board. This is implemented through 1) Risk and Control Self Assessment (“RCSA”), 2) Operational Risk Appetite, Key Risk Indicators (“KRIs”), 3) Scenario Analysis, 4) Operational Loss Event Data, 5) External Operational Loss Events, 6) Issues Management Process, 7) Quality Assurance (“QA”) & Validation Framework. Certain elements of bank’s operational risk program may only be performed at global level and / or at regional level by local operational risk officer. The results, relevant to Bank are shared with LMT.

Table DF-9: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

I. Qualitative disclosures

IRRBB represents the banking book's exposure to adverse movements in interest rates. Client facing activities, primarily lending and deposit taking, create interest rate sensitive positions on the balance sheet. This exposes the Bank to risk from changes in interest rates. These assets and liabilities essentially reside in the banking book.

IRRBB is measured using both earnings perspective (traditional gap analysis) and economic value perspective (duration gap analysis) and reviewed by the ALCO on a regular basis.

Earnings perspective (traditional gap analysis): measures the sensitivity of net interest income to changes in interest rate over the next 12 months. It involves bucketing of rate sensitive assets and liabilities in the banking book as per residual maturity/re-pricing dates in various time bands and computing the change in net interest income over a one year time horizon for 100 basis points upward and downward rate shocks.

Economic value perspective (duration gap analysis): measures the changes in the Market Value of Equity of the Bank for a 200 basis points upward and downward rate shock. It involves bucketing the interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities as per residual maturity in various time bands and computing the Modified Duration Gap ("MDG"). The MDG is used to evaluate the impact of the upward and downward rate movement on the Market Value of Equity of the Bank.

II. Quantitative disclosures

The increase / (decline) in earnings and economic value (on a pre-tax basis) for an upward/downward rate shock broken down by currency is as below

a. Impact on net interest income over the next 12 months (earnings perspective)

	30-Sept 2016		31-March 2016	
INR mm	If interest rate were to go up by 100 basis points	If interest rate were to go down by 100 basis points	If interest rate were to go up by 100 basis points	If interest rate were to go down by 100 basis points
Currency				
INR	(326)	326	89	(89)
USD	107	(107)	45	(45)
Others	(2)	2	7	(7)
Total	**(221)**	**221**	**141**	**(141)**

b. Impact on market value of equity (economic value perspective):

	30-Sep 2016		31-March 2016	
INR mm	If interest rate were to go up by 200 basis points	If interest rate were to go down by 200 basis points	If interest rate were to go up by 200 basis points	If interest rate were to go down by 200 basis points
Currency				
INR	889	(889)	1280	(1280)
USD	541	(541)	257	(257)
Others	86	(86)	18	(18)
Total	**1,516**	**(1,516)**	**1555**	**(1555)**

Note: Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to confirm to current year's presentation

Table DF-10: General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

I. Qualitative disclosures

Discussion of methodology used to assign economic capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures;

A credit approval document is used to analyze the counterparty's creditworthiness, document transaction structure and risk mitigation, and approve the Traded Products limit(s). Specific requests, including limit structure and attributes is also included in the credit approval document. BANA India adopts standardized model and does not assign economic capital for counterparty credit exposures.

Discussion of policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserve

Collateralization is one of the key credit risk mitigation techniques available in the market. The term "Collateral" means assets pledged as security to ensure payment or performance of an obligation. When facing derivative counterparties, BAC enters into master netting arrangements and, in appropriate circumstances, collateral arrangements which provide in the event of a customer default, the right to liquidate collateral and the right to offset counterparty's rights and obligations. BAC also monitors the fair market value of the underlying securities used as collateral, including accrued interest, and, as necessary, requests additional collateral to ensure that the relevant transactions are adequately collateralized. BANA India makes appropriate provisions for credit risk as per regulatory guidelines.

Discussion of policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures

Transactions that include significant positive correlation between the performance of the counterparty and the exposure profile of the underlying product are called Wrong Way Risk ("WWR") trades. The BAC Wrong Way Risk Policy outlines the characteristics of WWR trades, and describes the approval escalation requirements and associated monitoring and reporting of WWR exposure.

Discussion of the impact of the collateral the bank would have to provide given a credit rating downgrade

As per local contractual agreements, BANA India is not required to post any collateral given a credit rating downgrade.

II. Quantitative disclosures

As at Sept 30, 2016

INR mm	Forward Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Derivative Contracts	Cross Currency Swaps	Options
Gross positive fair value of contracts	29,231	5,744	6,245	156
Netting benefits	-	-	-	-
Netted current credit exposure (positive mark-to-market)	29,231	5,744	6,245	156
Collateral held	-	-	-	-
Net derivatives credit exposure	29,231	5,744	6,245	156
Exposure at default under Current Exposure Method	77,693	16,332	12,393	326

INR mm	
Notional value of credit derivative hedges	Not Applicable
Institution's own credit portfolio	
• Protection bought	
• Protection sold	
Institution's Intermediation activity credit portfolio	
• Protection bought	
• Protection sold	

As at March 31, 2016

INR mm	Forward Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Derivative Contracts	Cross Currency Swaps	Options
Gross positive fair value of contracts	20,550	6,629	6,607	126
Netting benefits	-	-	-	-
Netted current credit exposure (positive mark-to-market)	20,550	6,629	6,607	126
Collateral held	-	-	-	-
Net derivatives credit exposure	20,550	6,629	6,607	15
Exposure at default under Current Exposure Method	59,130	17,283	13,284	214

INR mm	
Notional value of credit derivative hedges	*Not Applicable*
Institution's own credit portfolio	
Protection bought	
Protection sold	
Institution's Intermediation activity credit portfolio	
Protection bought	
Protection sold	

Table DF-11: Composition of Capital

Sr. no	Particulars	Amt in INR mm	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Reference No.
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1.	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	9,853		A1
2.	Retained earnings	43,044		A2+A3
3.	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-		
4.	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	-		
	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**	**52,897**		
	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)	5	19	C1
10.	Deferred tax assets	-	-	A4
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-in 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+26d)	-		
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-		
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-		

26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
26d	of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-BASEL III Treatment	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
	For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
27.	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	19		
28.	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	**24**		
29.	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**52,873**		
30.	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (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**	**-**		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
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	19		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
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**	**19**		
44.	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**(19)**		
44a	**Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	**-**		
45.	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)**	**52,873**		

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	1,446		B1+B2+B3+B4
51.	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**1,446**		
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 investments13 in 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 subsidiaries	-		
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT	-		
57.	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**-**		
58.	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**1,446**		
58a	**Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	**1,446**		
58b	**Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital**	**-**		
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	**1,446**		
59.	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)**	**54,319**		
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre- Basel III Treatment			
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]			
	of which: …			
60.	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	**306,446**		
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	213,062		
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	60,711		
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	32,673		
Capital ratios				
61.	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**17.25%**		
62.	**Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**17.25%**		
63.	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**17.73%**		
64.	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**6.875%**		

65.	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	**0.625%**		
66.	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-		
67.	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	**0.750%**		
68.	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) – (Point 61 – Point 71)	**7.250%**		
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)	9.00%		
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)	NA		
75.	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	NA		
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)	1,446		
77.	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	2,663		
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)	-		

Table DF-12: Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements

Step 1

INR mm		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 30- Sep-2016	As on 30- Sep-2016
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	Paid-up Capital	9,853	9,853
	Reserves & Surplus	59,673	59,673
	Minority Interest	-	-
	Total Capital	**69,527**	**69,527**
Ii	Deposits	153,646	153,646
	of which: Deposits from banks	1,846	1,846
	of which: Customer deposits	151,800	151,800
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	Borrowings	28,182	28,182
	of which: From RBI	-	-
	of which: From banks	-	-
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	28,182	28,182
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	-
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	46,470	46,470
	Total	**297,825**	**297,825**
B	**Assets**		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	8,930	8,930
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	20,709	20,709
ii	Investments:	**87,354**	**87,354**
	of which: Government securities	86,868	86,868
	of which: Shares	1	1
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	485	485
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	-
iii	Loans and advances	130,121	130,121
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	22,804	22,804
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	107,317	107,317
iv	Fixed assets	956	956
v	Other assets	49,755	49,755
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	24	24
	of which: Deferred tax assets	630	630
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	**297,825**	**297,825**

Step 2

INR mm		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference no.
		As on 30-Sep -2016	As on 30-Sep -2016	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
	Paid-up Capital	9,853	9,853	**A1**
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	9,853	9,853	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	59,673	59,673	
	Statutory Reserves	14,711	14,711	A2
	Capital Reserves	28,333	28,333	A3
	Investment Reserve Account	30	30	B1
	Balance in Profit & Loss A/c	16,599	16,599	
	of which :			
	Unallocated Surplus	12,309	12,309	
	Current period profits not reckoned for Capital Adequacy	4,291	4,291	
	Minority Interest	-	-	
i	**Total Capital**	69,527	69,527	
ii	**Deposits**	153,646	153,646	
	of which: Deposits from banks	1,846	1,846	
	of which: Customer deposits	151,800	151,800	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
iii	**Borrowings**	28,182	28,182	
	of which: From RBI	-	-	
	of which: From banks	-	-	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	28,182	28,182	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	-	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	46,470	46,470	
	of which: Provision for Standard Assets	1,403	1,403	B2
	of which: Provision for Country risk	6	6	B3
	of which: General Provision	6	6	B4
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-	-	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	-	-	
	Total Capital and Liabilities	**297,825**	**297,825**	
B	**Assets**			
i	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	8,930	8,930	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	20,709	20,709	
	Investments	87,354	87,354	
	of which: Government securities	86,868	86,868	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	1	1	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	485	485	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	-	
	Loans and advances	130,121	130,121	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	22,804	22,804	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	107,317	107,317	
	Fixed assets	956	956	
	Other assets	49,755	49,755	
	of which:	-	-	
	Goodwill	-	-	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	24	24	C1
	Deferred tax assets	630	630	A4
	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	**297,825**	**297,825**	

Table DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

The Bank has not issued any Regulatory Capital instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments		
1	Issuer	Not Applicable
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	
7	Instrument type	
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	
9	Par value of instrument	
10	Accounting classification	
11	Original date of issuance	
12	Perpetual or dated	
13	Original maturity date	
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	
18	Coupon rate and any related index	
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	
23	Convertible or non-convertible	
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	
25	If convertible, fully or partially	
26	If convertible, conversion rate	
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	
30	Write-down feature	
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	
32	If write-down, full or partial	
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	

Table DF-14: Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Instruments	Full Terms and Conditions
The Bank has not issued any Regulatory Capital instruments	

Table DF-15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

The Bank's compensation policies including that of CEO's, is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards. In accordance with the requirements of the RBI Circular No. DBOD No.BC.72/29.67/001/2011-12 dated January 13, 2012; the Regional Office of the Bank has submitted a declaration to RBI confirming the aforesaid matter and hence this disclosure is not applicable.

Table DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Position

NIL

Table DF-17: Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure

	Item	Rs. In Millions
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	297,825
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 recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	70,783
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	37,146
7	Other adjustments (Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(24)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**405,731**

Table DF-18: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

	Item	Rs. In Millions
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	248,379
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(24)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**248,356**
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	41,791
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	70,783
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)**	**112,574**
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	7,655
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	
15	Agent transaction exposures	
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**7,655**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	172,212
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(135,066)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**37,146**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	52,873
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**405,731**
	Leverage ratio	
22	**22. Basel III leverage ratio (per cent)**	**13.03%**