

## Pillar III Basel Disclosures

### 1.1 General

The BASEL III disclosures contained herein relate to Citibank N.A., India Branches (herein also referred to as the 'Bank') as of March 31, 2018. These are compiled in accordance with Reserve Bank of India (the 'RBI') regulations on Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations vide RBI Circular DBR. No. BP. BC. 1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 as amended from time to time.

The Bank being a branch does not have any direct subsidiaries nor does it hold any significant stake in any company. The RBI guidelines on Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFCs and Banks' Relationship vide circular ref. DBOD. No. FSD. BC.46 / 24.01.028/ 2006-07 December 12, 2006 read with 'Guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods to facilitate consolidated supervision' vide circular ref. DBOD.No.BP.BC.72/ 21.04.018/2001-02 dated February 25, 2003 mandate coverage of the 'Consolidated Bank' (herein also referred to as 'Citi'). This includes, in addition to the Bank as a branch of Citibank N.A., the following wholly/majority owned non-banking finance company, which is a subsidiary of Citigroup Inc. held through intermediary holding companies:

**Citicorp Finance (India) Limited** incorporated in India on 1 May 1997, is registered with the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') as a Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC') vide Certificate No. N-13.02079 dated 10 October 2014. It is a non-deposit taking systemically important Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC-ND-SI').

As prescribed in the above guidelines, the Bank is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. However, certain prudential guidelines apply on a Consolidated Bank basis, including that of capital adequacy computation under BASEL III guidelines. Accordingly, Citicorp Finance (India) Limited has been considered under regulatory scope of consolidation for the quantitative disclosures. The Bank does not have any interests in insurance entities.

In accordance with BASEL requirements, the Bank also has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) for Citibank India. The ICAAP depicts the various categories of risks to which the Bank is exposed, details the ongoing assessment of such risks, how risks are to be mitigated, and quantifies the amount of capital required currently and in the future to cope with these risks. The ICAAP process also includes an assessment of capital adequacy in an extreme stress scenario. The ICAAP is subjected to an independent review as required by RBI guidelines.

### 1.2 Capital Structure

The capital funds of Citi include the following:

#### Tier 1 Capital:

1. Paid up Equity Capital/Initial Capital.
2. Interest-free funds from Head Office.
3. Statutory Reserves.
4. Capital Reserves.
5. Other Eligible Reserves.
6. Remittable surplus retained in Indian Books.
7. Revaluation reserves arising from revaluation of the premises owned, after a discount of 55% subject to meeting certain conditions as laid down in RBI circular ref. DBR.No.BP.BC.83/21.06.201/2015-16 dated March 1, 2016

8. Properties Investment Reserve
9. Deductions: Deferred Tax Assets (however, DTA which relate to timing difference, up to 10% of CET1 Capital has been recognized as CET 1 Capital as per RBI notification DBR.No.BP.BC.83/21.06.201/2015-16 dated March 1, 2016), Defined pension benefit asset, Intangibles and Prudential valuation adjustment for illiquid positions.

**Tier 2 Capital:**

1. Revaluation reserves arising from revaluation of the premises owned after a discount of 55% to the extent not recognized in CET 1 Capital.
2. Provision on Standard Assets (including provision on account of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure-UFCE)
3. Floating Provision
4. Country Risk Provision
5. Investment Reserve

**Quantitative disclosures:**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

<b>Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>Mar 31, 2018</b>	Mar 31, 2017
Common Shares (Paid-up equity Capital)	<b>289,330</b>	289,330
Statutory Reserves	<b>59,741</b>	56,951
Other disclosed free reserves	<b>3,674</b>	3,674
Balance in Profit & Loss account	<b>27,514</b>	15,668
Current financial profit, to the extent admissible	<b>11,158</b>	11,846
Interest-free funds from Head Office.	<b>374,384</b>	374,384
Statutory Reserves kept in Indian Books	<b>806,440</b>	721,363
Remittable Surplus retained in Indian books	<b>713,370</b>	702,354
Capital Reserves	<b>13,822</b>	12,221
Interest free funds remitted from abroad for acquisition of property and held in separate account	<b>6,194</b>	6,194
Revaluation Reserves at a discount of 55 per cent (CET -1)	<b>12,175</b>	14,844
Other Eligible Reserves	<b>18,732</b>	16,393
<b>Common Equity Tier I (CET1) (A)</b>	<b>2,336,534</b>	2,225,222
<b>Regulatory Adjustments</b>		
Intangibles	<b>29,044</b>	28,535
Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) associated with Accumulated Losses	-	-
Defined Benefit Pension Fund Asset	-	285
Deferred Tax Asset associated with Timing Differences (other than those related to accumulated losses)	<b>40,049</b>	41,910
Other eligible deduction from CET1 (Prudential valuation adjustment)	<b>2,663</b>	2,448
<b>Total Regulatory Adjustments (B)</b>	<b>71,756</b>	73,178
<b>CET 1 Capital after above adjustments (A-B)</b>	<b>2,264,778</b>	2,152,044
<b>Recognition of DTA associated with Timing Differences in CET 1</b>	<b>40,049</b>	41,910
<b>Final Common Equity Tier I Capital (C)</b>	<b>2,304,827</b>	2,193,954
<b>Additional Tier I Capital (D)</b>	-	-
<b>Tier II Capital</b>		
Provision on Standard Asset (including UFCE)	<b>61,947</b>	60,884
Floating Rate Provision	<b>9,100</b>	9,100

Particulars	Mar 31, 2018	Mar 31, 2017
<b>Tier II Capital</b>		
Country Risk Provision	883	345
Investment Reserve	12,238	32,888
Revaluation Reserves at discount of 55% not recognised in CET1	112	112
<b>Regulatory Adjustments</b>		
Regulatory adjustment applied in respect of amount related to pre-Basel III treatment	-	-
Total Regulatory Adjustments	-	-
<b>Total Tier II Capital (E)</b>	<b>84,280</b>	103,329
<b>Total of Tier I + Tier II (C) + (D) + (E) = (F)</b>	<b>2,389,107</b>	2,297,283

### 1.3 Capital Adequacy

As per Basel III guidelines issued by RBI, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 13.13% on an on-going basis which includes capital required to be maintained on account of Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 1.875% and Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) buffer as prescribed by the Home Regulator of Citibank N.A. Currently, there is no requirement to maintain Counter-cyclical Capital Buffer (CCCB) as per RBI guidelines.

The Bank is engaged in providing wholesale, retail and private banking services. The Bank has processes in place to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of internal capital that they consider adequate to cover the nature and level of the risks to which they are or might be exposed. The Bank's Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) monitors capital levels to ensure adherence to capital standards and manages the capital planning and repatriation exercise.

The Bank has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which establishes a framework for the Bank to perform a comprehensive assessment of the risks they face and to relate capital adequacy to these risks. Further, the capital analysis performed by the Bank is expected to encompass all significant risks, not only those risks captured by the Pillar 1 minimum regulatory capital calculation. The ICAAP exercise also includes a 3-year forecast of capital levels vis-à-vis requirements which is reviewed by the management team.

As allowed under the BASEL III guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach (SA) for credit risk, Standardized Duration approach (SDA) for computing capital requirement for market risks and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk.

#### Capital requirements for credit risk:

Category	Nature	<i>Amount in Rs. lakhs</i>			
		As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
		Risk weighted assets	Capital required	Risk weighted assets	Capital required
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	5,992,412	786,804	5,766,576	677,573
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	3,373,272	442,911	3,399,034	399,387
Securitization exposures	Includes credit enhancement	10,735	1,409	10,829	1,272
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,376,419</b>	<b>1,231,124</b>	9,176,439	1,078,232

### Capital requirements for market risk:

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Category	Nature	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
		Risk weighted assets	Capital required	Risk weighted assets	Capital required
Interest rate risk	Includes specific and general risk on interest rate instruments in the trading book	1,187,743	155,951	806,029	94,708
Foreign exchange risk	Includes specific and general risk on currencies (including gold)	286,390	37,603	291,641	34,268
Equity risk	Includes specific and general risk on equity instruments	68,591	9,006	58,869	6,917
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,542,724</b>	<b>202,560</b>	1,156,539	135,893

### Capital requirements for operational risk:

Per the Basic Indicator approach for Operational Risk, the Bank is required to maintain capital at the rate of 15% of average gross income of previous three financial years. The notional risk weighted assets for operational risk is calculated by multiplying the operational risk capital charge by 12.5. The Capital required for operational risk is Rs. 250,166 lakhs (Previous year: Rs. 207,878 lakhs).

### Capital Adequacy Ratio

Entity	As at March 31, 2018			As at March 31, 2017		
	Total Capital ratio	Tier I Capital ratio	Tier II Capital ratio	Total Capital ratio	Tier I Capital ratio	Tier II Capital ratio
Citibank N.A. India Branch	17.00%	16.32%	0.68%	17.63%	16.71%	0.92%
Consolidated Bank	18.49%	17.84%	0.65%	18.98%	18.13%	0.85%

### 1.4 Credit Risk: General Disclosures

The three principal businesses of the Bank organized by client segmentation viz. Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking and Consumer Banking approve and implement policies and procedures appropriate to their respective risk, business and portfolio. These policies address risk measurement, reporting, monitoring, mitigation and remediation.

For Corporate Bank, the ICG Risk Management Manual along with the Local Corporate Credit Policy lays down the parameters/norms for credit exposure. Based on the industry studies and detailed company analysis and after considering the Target Market Norms & Risk Acceptance Criteria, credit is approved. For proposals above a certain material threshold, bank follows Credit committee approach where Senior Credit officers from Independent Risk & Business sanctions credit in a committee which convenes every week or such other frequency as required to discuss the proposals. Wherever required, Industry specialist and product specialists review and approve sizeable credits in addition to committee approval. The Bank has a policy of internal rating on a global scale and assigns Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs) and Facility Risk Ratings (FRR). ORRs define one-year probability of default and are continuously monitored. The Bank also assigns an Obligor Limit Rating (OLR), which provides a medium to long-term view of credit quality. Approval authority is defined as per Credit Facilities Approval Grid, which requires higher level of authority to approve higher exposures and depending on the OLR scale ranging from high to low.

The Commercial Banking Business Credit Policies define the guidelines and policies under which portfolio is managed supplemented by Credit Programs. The Business team prospects customers within approved industry segments. The due diligence is performed by Business Unit (Coverage Bankers and Credit Lending Management unit) which assesses the borrowing requirements and recommends facilities within the parameters set out by the credit programs / framework. The due diligence process includes, but is not restricted to, management evaluation, business and financial statements analysis. All proposals are approved by at least two credit approvers (one at least from Credit Lending Unit or Independent Risk) at least one of whom has credit initials to cover the facilities proposed. In addition, proposals over a specific threshold are reviewed and approved by a Credit Committee. Independent Risk provides oversight to implementation of the Credit Policies and Programs and Procedures.

Consumer banking has an independent Policy Unit, which recommends lending policy, reviews portfolio and takes credit actions. This is supported by a credit operations unit, which reviews proposals for adherence to laid down policies as well as does all verifications prior to disbursement of credit. Underwriting authority is delegated to Credit Officers only who are independent from business and report into the Credit Initiation Unit. Credit appraisal is independent of the business stream to ensure unbiased credit judgment.

The Global Consumer Credit and Fraud Risk Policy (GCCFRP) establishes the credit policies and procedures that govern all types of consumer lending in Global Consumer. These represent defined criteria for all forms of credit extension with which consumer business must comply. Any exception or deviation from these policies or established criteria requires prior approval from Global Consumer Risk Management. Any changes must be approved by the Global Consumer Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

### **Norms for Determining When to Classify Various Types of Assets as Non-Performing**

The Bank follows the RBI guidelines for asset classification, which are briefly described herein below.

Term Loans and Consumer loans are treated as a 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 it remains '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 three months 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 during the financial year.

Any other facility (including dues on forward exchange and derivative contracts) will be treated as non-performing if any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days.

For retail loans, including credit cards, the system buckets the overdue installments. There are delinquency managed portfolios and bucketing logic is pre-defined in the banks product processors. All accounts greater than 90 dpd (Bucket 4+) are identified as NPA and classified into Substandard/doubtful/loss assets in line with RBI guidelines. The classification requirements are performed borrower wise and not facility wise. There is a system for identification and classification of all facilities of a borrower as NPA if any one of such facilities is non performing. Further, the NPA system also identifies cross linkages and flags such facilities and reports them as Cross NPA. The provision held is in line with the RBI provisioning norms as defined in the RBI circular. Additionally, all restructured accounts are identified / classified and provided for in line with RBI

guidelines. Consumer Bank is guided by GCCFRP on Loss Mitigation and Loss Recognition / Non-Accrual. This policy on technical write-off norms is more conservative than the Local RBI policy of Prudential Norms. Following is the write-off policy grid across all consumer/retail asset portfolios.

Product	Charge Offs
Personal/Unsecured Installment Loans	120 days past due
Unsecured revolving loans	180 days past due
Credit Cards	180 days past due
Mortgage	Foreclosure in progress charge-off at the end of 5 years

Provision held is compared with the Provision required as per RBI norms and financials entries are taken for incremental provision only if the provision required is higher as per Local GAAP than the provision held. The NPA classification activities are performed by the system at the end of each month. All borrowers with balances in Bucket 4 and above are considered as non-performing assets. For Cards, an account has to be classified as NPA if no payments are received from customer within 90 days from last payment due date (PDD) and for ready Credit – (Retail loans) accounts in Bucket 7 are written off and other unsecured retail loans are written off in Bucket 5.

#### 1.4.1. Credit Risk Quantitative disclosure

Particulars	<i>Amount in Rs. lakhs</i>			
	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
	Funded	Non Funded	Funded	Non Funded
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	448,734	243	525,463	224
B. Mining and Quarrying	20,291	4,063	37,164	2,074
C. Food Processing	148,692	31,689	154,028	39,369
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	115,696	18,990	133,445	69,957
E. Textiles	126,168	24,040	106,869	22,013
F. Leather and Leather products	17,232	595	15,181	356
G. Wood and Wood Products	4,216	2,977	14,258	4,558
H. Paper and Paper Products	52,339	7,637	73,422	4,618
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	73,456	46,710	155,452	92,767
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc. )	563,256	386,203	502,292	328,395
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	85,012	23,086	60,816	18,099
L. Glass & Glassware	21,044	1,237	8,443	92
M. Cement and Cement Products	24,931	7,169	16,544	1,899
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	170,604	126,355	160,300	114,862
O. All Engineering	335,390	328,200	373,320	324,531
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	256,116	145,250	318,567	151,621
Q. Gems and Jewellery	9,090	-	5,291	805



R. Construction	52,476	1,554	83,096	1,002
S. Infrastructure	195,444	66,047	222,751	37,797
T. Other Industries	266,425	145,001	231,939	222,945
U. Transport Operators	68,117	1,939	38,153	1,824
V. Computer Software	57,881	500,883	189,575	208,184
W. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	10,701	1,930	15,700	2,067
X. Shipping	39,258	5,961	52,945	7,213
Y. Professional Services	2,829,333	1,379,947	2,811,193	1,243,819
Z. Trade	351,090	125,953	275,200	96,482
AA. Aviation	21,149	10,015	5,147	12,703
AB. Retail Exposure	2,244,679	217,495	2,116,774	-
AC. Services	19,170	1,969	-	239,468
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,627,990</b>	<b>3,613,138</b>	<b>8,703,328</b>	<b>3,249,744</b>

**Note:**

1. As a branch of a foreign bank, the operations of the Bank do not extend outside of India. Hence the Bank is considered to operate only in the domestic segment.
2. Exposure is comprised of Loans & Advances, Balance with Banks, Money at call and short notice, On-balance sheet securitisation exposures, Revaluation gains on foreign exchange and derivative contracts, Deposits with NABARD, SIDBI & NHB under the priority/weaker section lending schemes, credit equivalent of guarantees, acceptances, letters of credit, other Non-Market Related off balance sheet obligations and credit equivalent of foreign exchange and derivative exposures.

**ii) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
	Loans and Advances	Investments	Loans and Advances	Investments
Day 1	(182,624)	4,239,286	258,003	2,897,212
2 to 7 days	223,186	195,490	(311,036)	-
8 to 14 days	326,117	195,427	118,422	-
15 to 30 days	439,340	644,780	643,147	1,241,920
31 days to 2 months	443,391	757,963	407,471	212,451
2 months to 3 months	376,333	52,886	356,758	48,469
Over 3 months to 6 months	367,478	38,159	678,411	15,825
Over 6 months to 12 months	703,339	214,267	923,029	36,733
Over 1 year to 3 years	2,524,886	1,281,269	2,161,294	1,184,596
Over 3 years to 5 years	734,851	1,715	634,830	632
Over 5 years	472,221	223,010	517,902	177,175
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,428,518</b>	<b>7,844,252</b>	<b>6,388,231</b>	<b>5,815,013</b>

Loans and Advances include cash outflows on account of settlement of Inter-Bank Participation Certificate (IBPC) issued and Bills Rediscounted under Bills Rediscounting scheme by the Bank.

**iii) Amount of NPAs (Gross)**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Substandard	34,808	28,036
Doubtful 1	6,536	16,044
Doubtful 2	13,687	7,485
Doubtful 3	6,917	7,235
Loss	25,041	26,246
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,989</b>	<b>85,046</b>

iv) **Net NPAs:** Current Year Rs. 30,763 lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 25,351 lakhs)

v) **NPA ratios:**

	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	1.34%	1.32%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.48%	0.40%

vi) **Movement of Gross NPAs**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Opening Balance	85,046	86,522
Additions during the year	92,448	80,314
Recoveries/write offs during the year	(90,506)	(81,790)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>86,988</b>	<b>85,046</b>

vii) **Movement of Specific Provision**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Opening Balance	59,695	56,027
Provisions made during the year	34,825	34,808
Write-Off	(16,865)	(11,899)
Write back off excess Provisions	(21,429)	(19,149)
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-	(92)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>56,226</b>	<b>59,695</b>

viii) **Movement of Provision on Standard Assets\***

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Opening Balance	60,885	59,786
Provisions made during the year	1,223	2,522
Write-Off	-	-
Write back off excess Provisions	(160)	(1,419)
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-	(4)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>61,948</b>	<b>60,885</b>

\* The above includes provision on account of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE)

ix) **Non-performing Investments (NPIs):** Rs. 3,000 lakhs (Previous Year - Rs. 3,000 lakhs)

x) **Provision for NPIs:** Rs. 3,000 lakhs (Previous Year - Rs. 3,000 lakhs)

xi) **Movement of provision held towards depreciation on investments**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Opening Balance	18,049	3,849
Additions during the year	48,525	14,200
Recoveries/write offs during the year	(689)	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>65,885</b>	<b>18,049</b>

**Note:** The above does not include provision on Non-Performing Investments, which has been reported under point x.



x) Industry wise classification of NPA, specific and General Provision

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Industry	As of Mar 31, 2018			FY 2017-18	
	Gross NPA	Provisions for NPA	Provision for Standard Assets	Write off	Provision for NPA
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	7,553	4,186	2,559	158	1,424
B. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	164	-	-
C. Food Processing	-	-	633	-	-
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	-	-	377	-	-
E. Textiles	1,027	1,027	1,004	-	(30)
F. Leather and Leather products	-	-	171	-	-
G. Wood and Wood Products	-	-	13	-	-
H. Paper and Paper Products	-	-	273	-	-
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	440	-	-
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	3,779	3,781	3,581	-	(238)
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	1,060	1,060	553	-	(308)
L. Glass & Glassware	-	-	92	-	-
M. Cement and Cement Products	-	-	76	-	-
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	1,109	1,209	1,295	-	1,209
O. All Engineering	5,457	5,519	2,094	2,033	(2,879)
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	6,044	6,044	1,700	-	(101)
Q. Gems and Jewellery	-	-	32	-	-
R. Construction	58	43	209	(30)	(626)
S. Infrastructure	694	694	813	-	(228)
T. Other Industries	32	32	1,348	8	(670)
U. Transport Operators	5,768	5,499	296	47	(809)
V. Computer Software	-	-	455	-	-
W. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	51	51	75	-	-
X. Shipping	-	-	101	-	-
Y. Professional Services	81	81	5,213	-	-
Z. Trade	817	817	1,994	432	(1,139)
AA. Aviation	-	-	86	-	-
AB. Retail Exposure	51,231	23,963	35,865	52,416	880
AC. Services	2,227	2,221	436	-	126
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,988</b>	<b>56,227</b>	<b>61,948</b>	<b>55,064</b>	<b>(3,389)</b>

**Industry wise classification of NPA, specific and General Provision**
*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Industry	As at Mar 31, 2017			FY 2016-17	
	Gross NPA	Provisions for NPA	Provision for Standard Assets	Write off	Provision for NPA
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	4,978	2,762	1,348	72	1,756
B. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	183	-	-
C. Food Processing	-	-	784	-	-
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	-	-	523	-	-
E. Textiles	1,057	1,057	785	-	-
F. Leather and Leather products	-	-	148	-	-
G. Wood and Wood Products	-	-	108	-	-
H. Paper and Paper Products	-	-	426	-	-
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	594	-	-
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	4,019	4,019	3,081	8	(98)
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	1,368	1,368	399	-	-
L. Glass & Glassware	-	-	31	-	-
M. Cement and Cement Products	-	-	49	-	-
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	-	-	1,025	-	-
O. All Engineering	8,406	8,406	2,469	-	2,236
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	6,145	6,145	1,870	-	298
Q. Gems and Jewellery	-	-	15	-	-
R. Construction	89	59	292	(105)	(58)
S. Infrastructure	1,263	1,263	1,577	-	(155)
T. Other Industries	89	87	1,273	114	(97)
U. Transport Operators	6,437	5,978	252	(77)	(489)
V. Computer Software	-	-	920	-	-
W. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	51	51	63	-	-
X. Shipping	-	-	140	-	-
Y. Professional Services	74	74	2,096	-	(195)
Z. Trade	1,968	1,968	1,533	34	41
AA. Aviation	-	-	18	-	-
AB. Retail Exposure	46,247	23,728	38,821	42,384	1,119
AC. Services	2,855	2,730	62	25	(698)
Total	85,046	59,695	60,885	42,455	3,660

**1.4.2 Credit Risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach**

The Bank has approved use of ratings issued by renowned external rating agencies- CRISIL Limited, Fitch India, ICRA Limited, Brickwork, SMERA and CARE for local exposures as permitted by Reserve Bank of India. For the foreign exposures the ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's are used by the Bank, these being the parents of the local entities in question.

Where the obligors have obtained rating of the facility from any of the above credit rating agencies, the Bank has applied the risk weights relevant to the ratings so assigned. Where the obligors have not yet obtained such a rating, the exposure has been considered as unrated and appropriate risk weights applied.

The breakdown of the exposure (after mitigation):

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Amount in Rs. Lakhs</b>	
	<b>As at Mar 31, 2018</b>	<b>As at Mar 31, 2017</b>
Below 100% risk weight	<b>6,525,454</b>	5,299,790
100% risk weight	<b>1,667,578</b>	2,322,067
More than 100% risk weight	<b>4,109,543</b>	3,501,257

**Note:** Exposure is comprised of Loans & Advances, Balance with Banks, Money at call and short notice, On-balance sheet securitisation exposures, Revaluation gains on foreign exchange and derivative contracts, Deposits with NABARD, SIDBI & NHB under the priority/weaker section lending schemes, credit equivalent of guarantees, acceptances, letters of credit, other Non-Market Related off balance sheet obligations and credit equivalent of foreign exchange and derivative exposures. Previous year's numbers have been regrouped accordingly.

### 1.4.3 Credit risk mitigation

The Bank has a three-stage approach to credit risk mitigation i.e. pre-disbursement due diligence, credit approval and post disbursement monitoring. The policies are individually varied for the corporate, retail and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) segments. Risk mitigation and defeasance techniques are utilized as appropriate in the various lines of business. While security and support are used by the corporate bank as risk mitigants, various risk mitigation tools such as rewrite and settlement programs are used in the consumer bank based on well-defined policies and processes. Ongoing calculation and monitoring ensures that the management is comfortable with the residual risk, which is adequately supported by the capital employed.

Credit review in Retail segment is based on an analysis of portfolio behaviour as opposed to any judgmental review at an obligor level. Pre-disbursement due diligence involves appraisal and legal verification of collateral documents. The legal documentation is vetted and pre-approved. The Retail risk unit on a monthly basis tracks and monitors Portfolio performance and behavior against the approved benchmarks. There is a formal review process involving senior country risk and business managers with any early warning signs actioned upon on priority. In line with the RBI policy, the retail bank credit risk also formulates targeted Risk Mitigation Programs (RMP) where programs are developed to manage event-related contingencies (i.e. unemployment, reductions in income, sickness, death, unforeseen mishap such as landslide, flood and etc.). These programs are generally developed to cater for long term (more than 12 months and up to 5 years) and short term predicaments (3 months and up to 12 months).

Separately also, the performance and losses of these programs are tracked to ensure the programs offered are for the purpose of rehabilitating borrowers who are in financial distress whether temporary or for a longer frame of time. There are documented policies on use of treatments offered to delinquent and pre-delinquent customer resulting in temporary or permanent changes in the T&C of repayment. All accounts which are restructured are categorized as sub-standard assets. Post restructuring the account treatment continues as per defined RBI policy guidelines and incase the accounts slips back into delinquency relevant collection treatment is applied.

For SME segment, as per RBI guidelines, the Bank has adopted the comprehensive approach that allows fuller offset of collateral against exposures, by effectively reducing the exposure amount by the value ascribed to the collateral. Under this approach, eligible financial collateral is reduced from the credit exposure to counterparty when calculating their capital requirements subject to haircuts as prescribed under the guidelines. Credit

collateral information is maintained by the Credit Administration. This data is available at facility level and is being used for reporting purposes.

The eligible collaterals used by the Bank as risk mitigants are in the form of cash collaterals pledged with the Bank and eligible guarantees for arriving at the benefit for capital adequacy purposes. Corporate/parent guarantee etc.do act as a risk mitigants but not taken benefit of when computing the prudential ratios. Given the nature of collateral, the Bank does not have any concentration risk within the mitigants accepted by the Bank.

**Exposure covered by eligible financial collateral after application of hair cut: Amount in Rs. Lakhs**

Category	Nature	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	-	4,474
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	-	16
Securitisation exposures	Includes credit enhancement which is reduced from Capital funds	-	-

**Exposure covered by guarantees:**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Category	Nature	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	-	9,002
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	-	-
Securitisation exposures	Includes credit enhancement which is reduced from Capital funds	-	-

#### 1.4.4 Securitisation

Securitisation risk includes the risk that the capital resources held by the firm in respect of assets which it has securitised or participated in any third party securitisation transactions are inadequate having regard to the economic substance of the transaction, including the degree of risk transfer achieved. Typically, in securitisation transactions bank acts as an originator, servicing agent, investor in pass through certificates and provider of credit enhancement or as guarantor.

As an Originator, assets in the form of loan receivables held on the books of the bank are assigned to an independent Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which is created as a specific trust by an independent third party acting as the Trustee. The Bank does not have any role in the management of SPVs. The Bank has not sponsored any off-balance sheet vehicles for the purpose of securitisation. The Bank does not provide any direct or indirect support to the SPV. The Bank is not responsible for the solvency or otherwise of the SPV, nor is it concerned with any gains or losses that the SPV may make. The Bank obtains True sale opinion and loans so securitised are recorded as sales once the management is satisfied that control over the underlying assets has been transferred. Pursuant to RBI guidelines, the gain arising on securitisation of portfolio, which is the difference between sale consideration and book value of loans, is deferred and recognised in profit and loss account over the life of securities issued by the SPV. Loss, if any, is recognised on upfront basis in the profit and loss account. Expenses relating to securitisation namely rating fees, trusteeship fees and legal expenses are charged to the profit and loss account. Where the Bank is acting as a servicing agent it earns servicing income from the transaction. In certain securitisation structures, the Bank would have retained interest in the form of excess interest strips (also called Interest only strips receivable - IOSR). Credit enhancement, where required,

is provided by the Bank to support the transaction in the form of guarantee, cash collateral and subordination of IOSR. The Bank has not held any Pass through Certificates (PTCs) for securitisation transactions where it has acted as originator. The credit enhancements provided as part of securitisation transaction are assigned risk weight as per RBI guidelines. Apart from the credit enhancements the Bank does not have any continuing obligation/ exposure from the securitisation except IOSR (not offered as credit enhancement). The Bank does not hold any securitisation exposures in its trading books as an investor or otherwise. Bank is not running any pipeline and warehousing risks with regard to its asset book.

Following the decline in transactions in securitisation market over last several years, the Bank has not been carrying out any loan securitisations through a SPV structure. In the recent past, the loan securitisations have been direct loan assignments not involving any ‘packaging’ or ‘repackaging’ of receivables. The Bank has not provided any credit enhancement for such transactions executed in the recent past.

**Quantitative Disclosures (Banking Book):**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Lakhs	
	As at Mar 31, 2018	As at Mar 31, 2017
Total amount of exposures securitised during the year		
For exposures securitised losses recognised by Citi during the current period broken by the exposure type	-	-
Amount of assets intended to be securitised within a year	-	-
Of above, amount of assets originated within a year before securitisation	-	-
Unrecognised gain on securitisation of deals	-	-
Unrecognised loss on securitisation of deals	-	-
Aggregate amount of On-Balance Sheet securitisation exposures/whole loan sale retained or purchased	-	-
IOSR (subordinated)	-	-
IOSR (non-subordinated)	3	3
Cash Collaterals	859	866
Investment in Pass Through Certificates (PTCs)	-	-
Aggregate amount of off-balance sheet securitisation exposures	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital	-	-
IOSR (subordinated)	-	-
IOSR (non-subordinated)	-	-
Cash Collaterals	-	-
Guarantees	-	-

Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained and the associated capital charges, broken down between exposures:

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Exposure Type	Capital Approach	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
		RWA	Capital required	RWA	Capital required
IOSR (subordinated)	Forms part of RWA	-	-	-	-
IOSR (non-subordinated)	Forms part of RWA	3	0.4	3	0.4
Cash Collaterals	Forms part of RWA	10,735	1,409	10,829	1,272

There are no quantitative disclosures required to be made for trading book as Citi is not holding any position.

## 1.5 Market Risk

### 1.5.1 Market risk in trading book

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.

The Bank is integrated into the overall Citigroup risk and control framework, balancing senior management oversight with well-defined independent risk management functions. It is the responsibility of the senior management of the Bank to implement Citigroup policies and practices, to oversee risk management, and to respond to the needs and issues in the Bank. The Bank's policy is to control material market risks through a framework of limits & triggers which are approved by LOMC and to manage any residual exposure through a series of sensitivity analyses, scenario tests and robust controls over calculating, monitoring and reporting results

All market risk taking activity in Citibank N.A. India is centralised with Treasury and undertaken by authorised dealers. The Treasury is subject to limits and triggers across all products and risk factor. The Bank's Risk Management Policy approved by LOMC defines the process and procedures of limit approvals, changes, delegation, reporting and escalation in case of limit excesses and trigger breaches. The independent Market Risk Management reports and monitors the trading risk exposures against approved limits and triggers on a daily basis. An excess or a breach is reported and dealt with appropriately for corrective action with reporting to ALCO, Senior Market Risk Management and Corporate Treasury.

The capital charge for interest rate related instruments and equities would apply to current market value of these items in Banks trading book. Since the Bank is required to maintain capital for market risks on an ongoing basis, the trading positions are marked to market on a daily basis. The current market value is determined as per extant RBI guidelines on valuation of investments.

The minimum capital requirement is expressed in terms of two Separately calculated charges: 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. General market risk charge, which is towards interest, exchange and price risk in the portfolio in different securities or instruments.

Specific charge is computed in line with the rates for capital charge provided under the RBI guidelines on Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy. The capital requirements for general market risk are designed to capture the risk of loss arising from changes in market interest rates. The Bank follows the modified duration method for measurement of the general market risk charge on investments portfolio. Measurement of market risk charge for interest rates include all interest rate derivatives and off-balance sheet instruments in the trading book, which react to changes in interest rates. The Bank has adopted intermediate approach for measuring the price risk for options. Options are reported as a position equal to the market value of the underlying multiplied by the delta. In addition, capital charge is also provided for the gamma and vega risk.

Capital charge for market risks in foreign exchange is 9 % on the open position limit of the Bank. This capital charge is in addition to the capital charge for credit risk on the on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items pertaining to foreign exchange.

On the equity position in the investment portfolio capital charge has been maintained at 11.25% for specific risk and 9% for general risk.

The risk appetite is largely determined and controlled due to regulatory limits on foreign exchange and interest rate exposure. The spot foreign exchange exposure is limited through Net Open Position which is approved by



RBI and the interest rate exposure on rupee derivatives is controlled through the gross PV01 limit which is restricted to 0.25% of the networth of the Bank as required by RBI. Further, the aggregate interest rate exposures on trading account is limited by limits on PV01 which is much below the stipulated Gross PV01 limits established by RBI.

Risk is measured in terms of:-

- (a) Factor sensitivities (DV01 – impact of change of rates by one basis point) for interest rate products, FX Delta for Spot position, Vega and Gamma limits for FX Options. These measures & limits are further sub-divided for each yield curves and currencies.
- (b) Value-at-risk Trigger, which measures maximum potential loss at 99% confidence level over 1-day holding period based on the day's outstanding risk positions across the entire mark-to-market exposures.
- (c) Loss Triggers: The Trading book and available for sale book profit and loss monitored against month-to-date and inception-to-date (for available for sale) Loss Triggers.

**Capital requirements for market risk:**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Category	Nature	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
		Risk weighted assets	Capital required	Risk weighted assets	Capital required
Interest rate risk	Includes specific and general risk on interest rate instruments in the trading book	1,187,743	155,951	806,029	94,708
Foreign exchange risk	Includes specific and general risk on currencies (including gold)	286,390	37,603	291,641	34,268
Equity risk	Includes specific and general risk on equity instruments	68,591	9,006	58,869	6,917
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,542,724</b>	<b>202,560</b>	1,156,539	135,893

**1.5.2 Interest rate risk in banking book (IRRBB)**

Interest rate risk represents the Bank's exposure to adverse movements in interest rates with regard to its non-trading exposures. Interest rate risk is measured by doing a gap analysis as well as factor sensitivity analysis. Business-specific assumptions underlying these measurements, e.g., tenor bucket used for demand deposits, are documented and models used to measure interest rate risk are independently reviewed. Interest rate gap analysis utilizes the maturity or repricing schedules of balance sheet items to determine the differences between maturing or repricing items within given tenor buckets. Interest rate exposure (IRE) measures the potential pre-tax earnings impact, over a specified reporting period, for the accrual positions, from a defined change in the yield curve. Residual market risk is also monitored using a series of measures, including factor sensitivities (PV01) and stress testing. Factor sensitivities (PV01) are expressed as the change in the value of a position for a defined change in a market risk factor, such as a change in the value of a position for a one basis point change in interest rates. Independent Market Risk Management monitors factors for all relevant market risk.

The Bank undertakes Stress Testing for its banking book to assess the likely absolute loss and its impact on the net worth of the bank. Interest Rate stress parameters are based on sophisticated statistical analysis which provides tenor based stress parameter for different interest rate scenarios. The stress impact is estimated by multiplying factor sensitivity (dv01) for each tenor by the relevant tenor stress parameter which is further aggregated for each interest rate scenario. The stress impact as provided below is based on the worst loss interest scenario thereby capturing the direction of the interest rate risk positioning across the yield curve. The

size of the stress parameter differs for each tenor and for each interest scenario reflecting the underlying economic condition.

**Impact on earnings/ economic value/ capital for interest rate shocks by currency:**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Currency	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Earnings	Capital	Earnings	Capital
INR	22,413	56,115	22,512	88,540
FCY	1,287	1,395	205	602

**1.6 General Disclosure for exposure related to counterparty credit risk**

The Bank offers derivative products to customers by applying prudential criteria of suitability and appropriateness vis-à-vis customers based on applicable regulations as prescribed by RBI and existence of underlying exposures. The product offering is managed by the Treasury Front Office which comprises of sales and trading teams. Settlement and reporting of credit risks of all deals is undertaken by the Back office. An independent Middle office is responsible for monitoring and reporting risk numbers daily to management. Further, Market Risk Management unit, assigned with the responsibility for setting up market risk limits and monitoring utilizations operates independent of business. These separate units with different reporting lines ensure that market and credit risks are independently measured, monitored, and reported to ensure objectivity and transparency in risk-taking activities.

The Bank makes market in all permitted Over the Counter (OTC) derivative transactions for its customers and in the Interbank Market. The Bank also uses some of these derivatives for hedging its assets and liabilities. The Bank is also a trading member on the exchange for exchange traded foreign currency and interest rate futures.

The Bank is integrated into the overall group-wide risk and control framework, balancing senior management oversight with well-defined independent risk management functions. It is the responsibility of the senior management of the Bank to implement group's policies and practices, to oversee risk management, and to respond to the needs and issues in the Bank. The Bank's current policy is to control material market risks through a framework of limits and triggers which are approved by Local Operations Management Committee and to manage any residual exposure through a series of sensitivity analyses, scenario tests and robust controls over calculating, monitoring and reporting results.

The Risk management unit plays a key role in sanctioning of the limits, and laying down the risk assessment and monitoring methods. The policies of the Bank include setting limits upon the currency position, products specific gaps, maximum tenor, overall outstanding and also setting-up of counterparty wise pre-settlement risk limits.

Limits are monitored on a daily basis by the Treasury and Risk management unit. Exposure reports are submitted to the Treasurer as well as the Head-Risk management unit, and any limit excesses are brought to the notice of management immediately for further action.

In any derivative transaction undertaken with the counterparty, the Bank is exposed to the risk of replacing the contract at a loss if the counterparty were to default. Such credit exposure on derivatives is measured and monitored using the Current Exposure Method by adding the positive mark-to-market and an estimate of the potential future exposure due to change in the market value of the contract. The Bank has processes to monitor such exposure on each of the counterparties. Appropriate credit mitigants are used, where required as trigger events, to call for collaterals or terminate a transaction and contain the risk.

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association ('ISDA') Master Agreement is our preferred agreement for documenting derivatives activity. It provides the contractual framework within which dealing activity

across a full range of over-the-counter (“OTC”) products is conducted, and contractually binds both parties covered by an agreement if either party defaults or another pre-agreed termination event occurs.

The Bank seeks to negotiate Credit Support Annexes (CSA) to International Swaps and Derivatives Association master agreements with counterparties on a case-by-case basis, where collateral is deemed a necessary or desirable mitigant to the exposure. The credit terms of the CSA are specific to each legal document and approved by the credit risk approval unit responsible for the counterparty. The nature of the collateral will be specified in the legal document and will typically be cash or highly liquid securities. However, despite the CSA being a standard credit mitigant for OTC derivatives globally, market practice in this respect is still evolving in India.

A daily operational process takes place to calculate the MTM on all trades captured under the CSA. Additional collateral is called from the counterparty if total uncollateralized MTM exposure exceeds the threshold and minimum transfer amount and other terms specified in the CSA. The Bank further reduces its credit exposures to counterparties by entering into contractual netting agreements which result in a single amount owed by or to the counterparty through netting the sum of the positive (amounts owed by the counterparty) and negative (amounts owed by the Bank) MTM values of these transactions.

The Bank follows its global policy on identification, approvals, reporting and mitigation of Wrong way trades. It includes all products including derivatives, structured transactions or collateral intensive products. Specific wrong way risk trades are identified and approved prior to inception and may require escalated approvals. The wrong way trades are also reviewed on monthly/quarterly basis depending upon whether they are specific / general. Risk mitigation of such trades is discussed on a minimum quarterly basis.

#### Quantitative Disclosure

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2018		As at Mar 31, 2017	
	Notional	Current Credit Exposure	Notional	Current Credit Exposure
Cross Currency Interest rate Swap	890,161	79,048	983,385	72,752
Forward Forex Contract	9,055,353	259,268	8,468,794	234,761
Currency Options	1,855,753	93,327	1,559,572	54,041
Single Currency Interest rate Swap	44,822,407	380,212	33,035,061	274,323
Interest Rate Options	117,576	3,319	-	-
Forward Rate Agreement	95,500	1,337	-	-

**Note:** The above does not include Exposure to QCCP.

#### 1.7 Operational risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems, or human factors, or from external events. It includes reputation and franchise risks associated with Citi’s business practices or market conduct. It also includes the risk of failing to comply with applicable laws, regulations, ethical standards, regulatory administrative actions or Citi policies and legal risk. Legal risk includes, but is not limited to, exposure to fines, penalties, or punitive damages resulting from supervisory actions, as well as private settlements.

Citi maintains an Operational Risk Management Framework with a Governance Structure to support its core operational risk management activities of anticipation, mitigation and recovery. To ensure effective management of operational risk across Citi, the Governance Structure presents three lines of defense:

- First Line of Defense: The business owns its risks, including its operational risk, and is responsible for its management. They are responsible for identifying and reporting operational risks to Independent Risk Management and Control Functions.

- Second Line of Defense: Management including Operational Risk Management works proactively with business and all control functions to embed a strong operational risk management culture and framework across Citi.
- Third Line of Defense: Internal Audit recommends enhancements on an ongoing basis and provides independent assessment and evaluation.

The ORM Framework establishes a foundation on which the activities of Businesses, Regions, and Functions, the resulting operational risks, and the associated controls are identified, periodically assessed, subject to corrective action, appropriately documented, and communicated. Specifically, the ORM Framework establishes minimum standards for consistent identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting, and management of operational risk across Citi

The process established by the ORM Framework is expected to lead to effective anticipation and mitigation of operational risk and improved operational risk loss experience and includes the following steps:

- Identify and assess Key Operational Risks (KOR);
- Design controls to mitigate identified risks;
- Establish Key Risk Indicators (KRI);
- Implement a process for early problem recognition and timely escalation;
- Produce comprehensive operational risk reporting; and
- Ensure that sufficient resources are available to actively improve the operational risk environment and mitigate emerging risks.

Citi has detailed out the Operational Risk Management requirement and objectives through its Operational Risk Policy which requires deployment of various operational risk tools for proactive identification and management of key risks. Manager's Control Assessment(MCA) is a diagnostic tool used in the management of operational risks. MCA also supports the evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting and compliance with regulations by ensuring appropriate review and assessment of the design and execution of internal controls and risk and control assessment processes

Significant control issues, emerging risks and MCA results are consolidated and aggregated for review by Citi's Business Risk Compliance and Control Committees (BRCCs) Quarterly Managers assign a MCA Entity Rating along with significant residual operational risks (SRORs – These risks reflect the residual risk impacting the control environment considering management's assessment of the effectiveness of key controls designed to mitigate the entity's significant inherent operational risks)

Citi India has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach to operational risk for capital adequacy computation. Given the low experience of actual operational loss events, this approach is assessed to be conservative and builds in buffer for unanticipated losses.

## **1.8 Other Risks**

The bank also assesses other qualitative risks such as Reputational/Franchise Risk, Business, Strategic risks and additional capital requirements, if any, to cover for such risks. The assessment is covered in the ICAAP process. As part of the assessment process of all products and lines of business, the bank makes a specific assessment of franchise risk impacting the reputational position of the company. While Business and strategic risk is considered a material risk for Citibank India, strong controls exist to mitigate such risks such as the approval of new products and new activities and complex transactions. A robust process of mitigation of the individual risks also results in a collective mitigation of reputational / franchise risk.

## 1.9 Leverage Ratio

As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at the consolidated level at Mar 31, 2018 is as follows:

<b>Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure</b>		
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Rs. in Lakhs</b>
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	<b>17,284,229</b>
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	<b>1,381,704</b>
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	<b>72,813</b>
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	<b>3,130,423</b>
7	Other adjustments	<b>(29,044)</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Leverage ratio exposure</b>	<b>21,840,125</b>

<b>Leverage ratio common disclosure template</b>		
	<b>Item</b>	<b>Rs. in Lakhs</b>
<b>On-balance sheet exposures</b>		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	<b>16,898,168</b>
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	<b>(29,044)</b>
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	<b>16,869,124</b>
<b>Derivative exposures</b>		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	<b>386,061</b>
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	<b>1,381,704</b>
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)	<b>1,767,765</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction exposures</b>		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	<b>72,813</b>
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)	<b>72,813</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	<b>7,741,917</b>
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	<b>(4,611,494)</b>
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	<b>3,130,423</b>
<b>Capital and total exposures</b>		
20	Tier 1 capital	<b>2,304,827</b>
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	<b>21,840,124</b>
<b>Leverage ratio</b>		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	<b>10.55%</b>



**Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition period**  
**Composition of Capital (Standalone Basis)**

Sl. No.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018	REF
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	374,384	a
2	Retained earnings		b9
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,570,734	b1+b2+b3+ b4+b5+b6+ b7+b8
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies <sup>1</sup> )	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>1,945,118</b>	
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	2,663	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	23,963	c
10	Deferred tax assets	24,980	d
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) <sup>3</sup>	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights <sup>4</sup> (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences <sup>5</sup> (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold <sup>6</sup>	-	
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 <sup>7</sup> (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 <sup>8</sup>	-	

Sl. No.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018	REF
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank <sup>9</sup>	-	
26d	of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
<b>28</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1</b>	<b>51,606</b>	
<b>Add:</b>	<b>Deferred Tax Asset which relate to timing difference, up to 10% of CET1 Capital</b>	<b>24,980</b>	
<b>29</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>1,918,492</b>	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
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	-	
<b>36</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	
	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
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) <sup>10</sup>	-	
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	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
<b>43</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy <sup>11</sup>	-	
<b>45</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)</b>	<b>1,918,492</b>	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions	-	
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	

Sl. No.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018	REF
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 and Revaluation Reserve ( <b>Refer Note</b> )	80,852	
<b>51</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>80,852</b>	
	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%)	-	
55	Significant investments <sup>13</sup> 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	-	
<b>57</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital</b>	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	80,852	
<b>58a</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy</b>	<b>80,852</b>	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	<b>Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)</b>	<b>80,852</b>	
<b>59</b>	<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)</b>	<b>1,999,344</b>	
<b>60</b>	<b>Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)</b>	<b>11,758,686</b>	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	8,439,129	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	1,490,065	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	1,829,492	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.32%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.32%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.00%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	9.63%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.88%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	2.25%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.82%	
	<b>National minima (if different from Basel III)</b>		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	

Sl. No.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018	REF
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%	
	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>	-	
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
	<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	80,740	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	105,489	
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	-	
	<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)</b>		
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 – Provision and Revaluation Reserve includes the below items:**

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs
Revaluation Reserves @ 45% not recognized in CET 1 Capital	112
Investment Reserve	12,238
Provision on Standard Assets	58,519
Floating Rate Provision	9,100
Country Risk Provision	883
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,852</b>

**Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition period**  
**Composition of Capital - Consolidated Basis**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Sl. No	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018	REF
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	663,713	a
2	Retained earnings	-	b9
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,672,821	b1+b2+b3+b4+b5+b6+b7+b8
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies <sup>1</sup> )	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>2,336,534</b>	
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	2,663	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	29,044	c
10	Deferred tax assets	40,049	d
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) <sup>3</sup>	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights <sup>4</sup> (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences <sup>5</sup> (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 <sup>7</sup> (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	

Sl. No	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2017	REF
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries <sup>8</sup>	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank <sup>9</sup>	-	
26d	of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
<b>28</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1</b>	<b>71,756</b>	
<b>Add:</b>	<b>Deferred Tax Asset which relate to timing difference, up to 10% of CET1 Capital</b>	<b>40,049</b>	
<b>29</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>2,304,827</b>	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments	-	
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	-	
<b>36</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	
	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	
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) <sup>10</sup>	-	
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	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
<b>43</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy <sup>11</sup>	-	
<b>45</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)</b>	<b>2,304,827</b>	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions	-	



Sl. No	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2017	REF
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 and Revaluation Reserve ( <b>Refer Note</b> )	84,280	
<b>51</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>84,280</b>	
	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 investments <sup>13</sup> 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	-	
<b>57</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	84,280	
<b>58a</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy</b>	<b>84,280</b>	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	<b>Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)</b>	<b>84,280</b>	
<b>59</b>	<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)</b>	<b>2,389,107</b>	
<b>60</b>	<b>Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)</b>	<b>12,920,145</b>	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	9,471,394	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	1,542,724	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	1,906,027	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.84%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.84%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.49%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	9.63%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.88%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	2.25%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.34%	

Sl. No	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2017	REF
	<b>National minima (if different from Basel III)</b>		
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%	
	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
	<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	84,168	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	118,392	
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	-	
	<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)</b>		
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 – Provision and Revaluation Reserve includes the below items:**

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs
Revaluation Reserves @ 45% not recognized in CET 1 Capital	112
Investment Reserve	12,238
Provision on Standard Assets	61,947
Floating Rate Provision	9,100
Country Risk Provision	883
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,280</b>

**Step 1 to Reconciliation Requirements**
*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Balance sheet as in financial statements Solo</b>	<b>Balance sheet as in financial statements Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation</b>
		<b>As on 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018</b>	<b>As on 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018</b>
A	<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>		
i	<b>Paid-up Capital</b>	374,384	663,713
	Reserves & Surplus	1,878,025	1,980,112
	Minority Interest		
	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>2,252,409</b>	<b>2,643,825</b>
ii	<b>Deposits</b>	<b>11,369,169</b>	<b>11,369,169</b>
	of which: Deposits from banks	33,279	33,279
	of which: Customer deposits	11,335,890	11,335,890
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	<b>Borrowings</b>	<b>1,676,234</b>	<b>2,260,323</b>
	of which: From RBI	950,000	950,000
	of which: From banks	575,894	596,570
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	150,340	214,230
	of which: Others (Debentures & Finance Lease obligation)	-	499,523
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-
iv	<b>Other liabilities &amp; provisions</b>	<b>1,094,979</b>	<b>1,136,440</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,392,791</b>	<b>17,409,757</b>
	<b>Assets</b>		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	1,463,352	1,463,352
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	501,926	523,424
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,965,278</b>	<b>1,986,776</b>
ii	<b>Investments:</b>	<b>7,844,251</b>	<b>7,872,529</b>
	of which: Government securities ( <b>Note</b> )	7,242,464	7,242,464
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-
	of which: Shares	2,042	4,483
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	228,830	228,830
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	8,700
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	370,915	388,052
iii	<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>5,571,293</b>	<b>6,465,660</b>
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	2,682	39,830
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	5,568,610	6,425,830
iv	<b>Fixed assets</b>	<b>141,977</b>	<b>142,631</b>
v	<b>Other assets</b>	<b>869,992</b>	<b>942,161</b>
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	23,963	29,044
	of which: Deferred tax assets	24,980	40,049
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>16,392,791</b>	<b>17,409,757</b>

**Note:** This includes Investment in US Treasury Bills of Rs. 781,263 lakhs.

## Step 2 to Reconciliation Requirement

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

	Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial statements Solo	Balance sheet as in financial statements Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref
		As on 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018	
A	Capital & Liabilities			
i	Paid-up Capital	374,384	663,713	
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	374,384	663,713	a
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1			
	Reserves & Surplus	1,878,025	1,980,112	
	- Statutory Reserves	806,440	866,181	b1
	- Remittable Surplus retained in Indian books	713,370	752,042	b2
	- Capital Reserves on Sale of Immovable Property	13,822	13,822	b3
	- Furniture & Equipment Reserve	-	-	b4
	- Properties Investment Reserve	6,194	6,194	b5
	- FX Capital Reserve	-	-	b6
	- Special Reserve	18,732	18,732	b7
	- Revaluation Reserve (Part of CET 1 Capital)	12,175	12,175	b8
	-General Reserves	-	-	b9
	-Other reserves	307,292	310,966	b10
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	2,252,409	2,643,825	
ii	Deposits	11,369,169	11,369,169	
	of which: Deposits from banks	33,279	33,279	
	of which: Customer deposits	11,335,890	11,335,890	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
iii	Borrowings	1,676,234	2,260,323	
	of which: From RBI	950,000	950,000	
	of which: From banks	575,894	596,570	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	150,340	214,230	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	499,523	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	1,094,979	1,136,440	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-	-	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	-	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,392,791</b>	<b>17,409,757</b>	
	<b>Assets</b>			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	1,463,352	1,463,352	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	501,926	523,424	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,965,278</b>	<b>1,986,776</b>	
ii	Investments:	7,844,251	7,872,529	
	of which: Government securities (Note)	7,242,464	7,242,464	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	2,042	4,483	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	228,830	228,830	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	8,700	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	370,915	388,052	

	Particulars			Ref
iii	<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>5,571,293</b>	<b>6,465,660</b>	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	2,683	39,830	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	5,568,610	6,425,830	
iv	<b>Fixed assets</b>	<b>141,977</b>	<b>142,631</b>	
v	<b>Other assets</b>	<b>869,992</b>	<b>942,161</b>	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	23,963	29,044	c
	Of which: Goodwill	-	-	
	Of which: Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	23,963	23,963	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	24,980	40,049	d
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>16,392,791</b>	<b>17,409,757</b>	

**Note:** This includes Investment in US Treasury Bills of Rs 781,263 lakhs.

**Note:** Citi does not have any regulatory Capital Instrument; the disclosure template for the same is not applicable.

#### Scope of Application:

#### Qualitative Disclosures:

#### A List of group entities considered for consolidation as on 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2018

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Citicorp Finance (India) Limited	No	NA	Yes	The RBI guidelines on Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFCs and Banks' Relationship vide circular ref. DBOD. No. FSD. BC.46 / 24.01.028/ 2006-07 December 12, 2006 read with 'Guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods to facilitate consolidated supervision' vide circular ref. DBOD.No.BP.BC.72/ 21.04.018/2001-02 dated February 25, 2003 mandate coverage of the 'Consolidated Bank' (herein also referred to as 'Citi').	NA	NA

**B List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation**

<i>Amount in Rs. lakhs</i>					
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)	% 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)
Citigroup Global Markets India private Limited*	Stock Broking & Investment Banking	23,000	0%	NA	450,078
Orbitech Private Limited*	Strategic investment	286	0%	NA	6,934
Citicorp Services India Private Limited*	Captive Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO), Information Technology Outsourcing (ITO), ITES, vendors' oversight, decision support, shared services, SFS operations and software development / applications related services.	10,653	0%	NA	224,380

\*Note: The numbers updated for Citigroup Global Markets India Private Limited, Citicorp Services India Private Limited and Orbitech Private Limited are basis unaudited figures.

**(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:**

**C List of group entities considered for consolidation**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

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)
Citicorp Finance (India) Limited	NBFC, Insurance distribution	289,330	1,016,966

**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
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA