

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 September 30, 2019. 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. While, CFIL has adopted Ind AS for preparation of its financial statements for the current financial year, the Reserve Bank of India has deferred implementation of Ind AS for scheduled commercial banks. As a result, the consolidated Pillar III Basel disclosures are prepared using Ind AS for CFIL and generally accepted accounting principles in India ('GAAP')/guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India for the Bank. Accordingly, the CFIL figures have been grouped and classified, as necessary, for consolidated Pillar III Basel disclosures. Further, 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. Provision on Standard Assets (including provision on account of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure-UFCE)
2. Floating Provision
3. Country Risk Provision
4. Investment Reserve
5. Investment Fluctuation Reserve

Note: Other comprehensive income and provisions for expected credit losses (ECL) under Ind AS accounting standards for CFIL have not been considered under Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital

Quantitative disclosures:

Particulars	<i>Amount in Rs. lakhs</i>	
	Standalone	Consolidated
	30-Sep-19	30-Sep-19
Tier 1 Capital		
Common Shares (Paid-up equity Capital)	-	289,330
Statutory Reserves	-	63,746
Other disclosed free reserves	-	3,674
Balance in Profit & Loss account	-	58,558
Current financial profit, to the extent admissible	-	8,859
Interest free funds from H.O (for foreign bank)	374,384	374,384
Statutory Reserves kept in Indian Books	911,071	911,071
Remittable Surplus retained in Indian books	734,020	734,020
Capital Reserves	16,013	16,013
Interest free funds remitted from abroad for acquisition of property and held in separate account	6,194	6,194
Revaluation Reserves at a discount of 55 per cent (CET -1)	3,718	3,718
Other Eligible Reserves	20,120	20,120
Common Equity Tier I (CET1) (A)	2,065,519	2,489,687
Regulatory Adjustments	-	-
Intangibles	24,248	24,248
Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) associated with Accumulated Losses	-	-
Defined Benefit Pension Fund Asset	-	-
Deferred Tax Asset associated with Timing Differences (other than those related to accumulated losses)	25,859	39,206
Other eligible deduction from CET1 (Prudential valuation adjustment)	2,529	18,343
Total Regulatory Adjustments (B)	52,636	81,797
CET 1 Capital after above adjustments (A-B)	2,012,883	2,407,891
Recognition of DTA associated with Timing Differences in	25,859	39,206

CET 1		
Final Common Equity Tier I Capital (C)	2,038,742	2,447,097
Additional Tier I Capital (D)	-	-

Tier II Capital		
Provision on Standard Asset (including UFCE)	60,624	60,624
Floating Rate Provision	9,100	9,100
Country Risk Provision	1,125	1,125
Investment Reserve	27,278	27,278
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	64,372	64,372
Revaluation Reserves at discount of 55% not recognised in CET1	-	-
Regulatory Adjustments	-	-
Regulatory adjustment applied in respect of amount related to pre-Basel III treatment	-	-
Total Regulatory Adjustments	-	-
Total Tier II Capital available	162,499	162,499
Total Tier II Capital admissible for Regulatory Capital Purposes	129,719	140,885
Total Tier II Capital (E)	129,719	140,885
Total of Tier I + Tier II (C) + (D) + (E) = (F)	2,168,461	2,587,982

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 13.88% 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:
Amount in Rs. lakhs

Category	Nature	Standalone		Consolidated	
		As at Sep 30, 2019		As at Sep 30, 2019	
		Risk weighted assets	Capital required	Risk weighted assets	Capital required
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	7,132,934	990,051	7,786,082	1,080,708
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	3,237,176	449,320	3,477,286	482,647
Securitization exposures	Includes credit enhancement which is reduced from Capital funds (refer capital funds details at 1.2 above)	7,421	1,030	7,421	1,030
Total		10,377,531	1,440,401	11,270,789	1,564,385

Capital requirements for market risk:
Amount in Rs. lakhs

Category	Nature	Standalone		Consolidated	
		As at Sep 30, 2019		As at Sep 30, 2019	
		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	1,483,518	205,912	1,486,813	206,370
Foreign exchange risk	Includes specific and general risk on currencies (including gold)	213,600	29,648	213,600	29,648
Equity risk	Includes specific and general risk on equity instruments	26,159	3,632	116,996	16,239
Total		1,723,277	239,192	1,817,409	252,257

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. 285,847 Lakhs for standalone and Rs. 297,141 lakhs for consolidated.

Capital Adequacy Ratio

Entity	As at Sep 30, 2019		
	Total capital ratio	Tier I Capital ratio	Tier II Capital ratio
Citibank N.A. (Standalone)	15.31%	14.40%	0.92%
Citibank N.A. (Consolidated)	16.99%	16.07%	0.93%

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 asset 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 Asset Backed Finance business, the bank follows stricter of RBI guidelines and Global policies.

Retail loans 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. 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). 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

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
	As at Sep 30, 2019		As at Sep 30, 2019	
	Funded	Non Funded	Funded	Non Funded
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	530,721	583	538,221	583
B. Mining and Quarrying	30,343	8,208	30,343	8,208
C. Food Processing	185,884	25,244	185,884	25,244
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	36,784	37,363	36,784	37,363
E. Textiles	120,184	17,583	120,234	17,583
F. Leather and Leather products	25,249	451	25,249	451
G. Wood and Wood Products	9,197	5,860	9,197	5,860
H. Paper and Paper Products	56,380	7,781	56,380	7,781
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	7,116	186,935	7,116	186,935
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	616,237	451,335	678,082	451,335
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	114,954	66,641	121,620	66,641
L. Glass & Glassware	15,288	12,016	28,788	12,016
M. Cement and Cement Products	16,315	1,738	16,315	1,738
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	170,294	137,843	177,618	137,843
O. All Engineering	428,024	379,401	428,024	379,401
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	366,257	137,498	384,172	137,498
Q. Gems and Jewellery	8,970	72	9,747	72
R. Construction	2,949	408	27,419	689
S. Infrastructure	234,073	27,985	254,073	27,985
T. Other Industries	32,097	107,916	104,702	112,404
U. Transport Operators	84,372	4,253	98,172	4,253
V. Computer Software	66,924	512,113	66,924	512,113
W. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	8,747	2,869	8,747	2,869
X. Shipping	41,279	20,367	41,279	20,367
Y. Professional Services	2,463,506	1,421,312	2,551,455	1,419,279

Z. Trade	567,160	286,547	580,994	286,547
AA. Aviation	182	27,927	182	27,927
AB. Retail Advances	2,126,285	236,888	2,339,802	236,889
AC. Other Retail Exposure	-	-	149,534	-
AD. Services	284,399	8,159	339,751	8,159
AE. Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-
Total	8,650,170.00	4,133,296.00	9,416,808.00	4,136,033.00

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

Maturity Bucket	Standalone		Consolidated	
	As at Sep 30, 2019		As at Sep 30, 2019	
	Loans and Advances	Investments	Loans and Advances	Investments
Day 1	50,337	5,445,469	52,422	5,445,469
2 to 7 days	229,861	-	273,609	-
8 to 14 days	290,722	969	297,668	969
15 to 30 days	312,646	1,341,761	354,664	1,341,761
31 days to 2 months	507,945	472,612	552,645	472,612
Over 2 months to 3 months	383,218	51,295	420,033	70,295
Over 3 months to 6 months	664,145	348,720	723,295	348,720
Over 6 months to 12 months	469,902	182,915	531,823	182,915
Over 1 year to 3 years	2,526,372	1,198,131	2,725,083	1,198,131
Over 3 years to 5 years	539,685	12,106	630,974	12,106
Over 5 years	457,557	279,629	618,949	293,712
Total	6,432,390	9,333,607	7,181,165	9,366,690

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 Sep 30, 2019	
	Standalone	Consolidated
Substandard	39,019	39,683
Doubtful 1	6,750	6,750
Doubtful 2	12,988	12,988
Doubtful 3	9,574	9,574
Loss	19,976	19,976
Total	88,307	88,971

iv) Net NPAs: Standalone Rs. 34,527 lakhs and Consolidated Rs. 34,689 lakhs

v) NPA ratios:

	Standalone	Consolidated
Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	1.36%	1.23%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.54%	0.48%

vi) Movement of Gross NPAs
Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	As at Sep 30, 2019	
	Standalone	Consolidated
Opening Balance	84,911	85,693
Additions during the year	53,671	55,813
Recoveries/write offs during the year	50,275	52,535
Closing Balance	88,307	88,971

vii) Movement of Specific Provision
Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	As at Sep 30, 2019	
	Standalone	Consolidated
Opening Balance	53,650	54,242
Provisions made during the year	18,715	20,306
Write-Off	10,240	11,921
Write back off excess Provisions	8,344	8,344
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-	-
Closing Balance	53,781	54,283

viii) Movement of Provision on Standard Assets*
Amount in Rs. lakhs

Particulars	As at Sep 30, 2019	
	Standalone	Consolidated
Opening Balance	60,801	64,288
Provisions made during the year	19	410
Write-Off	-	-
Write back off excess Provisions	196	196
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-	-
Closing Balance	60,624	64,502

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

ix) Movement of provision held towards depreciation on investments
Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	As at Sep 30, 2019	
	Standalone	Consolidated
Opening Balance	28,856	28,856
Additions during the year	-	-
Recoveries/write offs/write backs during the year	(28,856)	(28,856)
Closing Balance	-	-

Note: The above does not include provision on Non-Performing Investments

x) Provision for NPIs: Standalone – NIL and Consolidated - NIL

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

Industry	As at Sep 30, 2019			For the quarter ended	
	Gross NPA	Provisions for NPA	Provision for Standard Assets	Write off	Provision for NPA
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	11,628	6,301	3,801	136	1,202
B. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	109	-	-
C. Food Processing	-	-	737	-	-
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	-	-	118	-	-
E. Textiles	-	-	925	927	(1,002)
F. Leather and Leather products	-	-	180	-	-

G. Wood and Wood Products	-	-	35	-	-
H. Paper and Paper Products	-	-	329	-	-
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	9	-	-
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	3,779	3,781	3,477	-	-
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	-	-	668	843	(860)
L. Glass & Glassware	-	-	72	-	-
M. Cement and Cement Products	-	-	116	-	-
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	-	-	1,287	-	-
O. All Engineering	3,918	3,925	2,405	-	-
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	5,987	5,987	2,164	-	-
Q. Gems and Jewellery	-	-	42	-	-
R. Construction	-	-	27	-	-
S. Infrastructure	-	-	1,033	-	764
T. Other Industries	6,134	2,760	948	-	-
U. Transport Operators	4,737	4,583	118	94	(161)
V. Computer Software	-	-	423	-	-
W. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	51	51	74	-	-
X. Shipping	-	-	220	-	-
Y. Professional Services	74	74	3,294	-	(3)
Z. Trade	3,064	3,063	4,253	-	(34)
AA. Aviation	-	-	1	-	-
AB. Retail Advances	47,024	21,392	33,735	30,315	-
AC. Other Retail Exposure	-	-	-	-	294
AD. Services	1,911	1,864	25	-	(71)
AE. Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	88,307	53,781	60,625	32,315	129

Industry wise classification of NPA, specific and General Provision
Consolidated

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Industry	As at Sep 30, 2019			For the quarter ended	
	Gross NPA	Provisions for NPA	Provision for Standard Assets	Write off	Provision for NPA
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	11,628	6,301	3,801	136	1,202
B. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	109	-	-

C. Food Processing	-	-	737	-	-
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	-	-	118	-	-
E. Textiles	-	-	925	927	(1,002)
F. Leather and Leather products	-	-	180	-	-
G. Wood and Wood Products	-	-	35	-	-
H. Paper and Paper Products	-	-	329	-	-
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	9	-	-
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	3,779	3,781	3,477	-	-
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	-	-	668	843	(860)
L. Glass & Glassware	-	-	72	-	-
M. Cement and Cement Products	-	-	116	-	-
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	-	-	1,287	-	-
O. All Engineering	3,918	3,925	2,405	-	-
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	5,989	5,997	2,164	(57)	43
Q. Gems and Jewellery	-	-	42	-	-
R. Construction	70	49	27	(22)	14
S. Infrastructure	-	-	1,033	-	764
T. Other Industries	6,134	2,760	4,478	-	-
U. Transport Operators	4,737	4,583	118	94	(161)
V. Computer Software	-	-	423	-	-
W. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	51	51	74	-	-
X. Shipping	-	-	220	-	-
Y. Professional Services	74	74	3,294	-	(3)
Z. Trade	3,064	3,063	4,253	-	(34)
AA. Aviation	-	-	1	-	-
AB. Retail Advances	47,616	21,835	33,735	30,315	-
AD. Services	1,911	1,864	25	-	(71)
AE. Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	88,971	54,283	64,155	32,988	143

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):

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Particulars	As at Sep 30, 2019	
	Standalone	Consolidated
Below 100% risk weight	7,075,966	7,089,040
100% risk weight	2,458,197	2,730,321
More than 100% risk weight	3,249,298	3,733,474

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 Sep 30, 2019	
		Standalone	Consolidated
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	1,786	1,786
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	10	10
Securitisation exposures	Includes credit enhancement which is reduced from Capital funds	-	-

Exposure covered by guarantees:

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Category	Nature	As at Sep 30, 2019	
		Standalone	Consolidated
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	-	-
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	Standalone	Consolidated
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)	-	-
Cash Collaterals	594	594
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 Sep 30, 2019			
		Standalone		Consolidated	
		RWA	Capital Charge	RWA	Capital Charge
IOSR (subordinated)	Forms part of RWA	-	-	-	-
IOSR (non-subordinated)	Forms part of RWA	-	-	-	-
Cash Collaterals	Forms part of RWA	7,421	1,030	7,421	1,030

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 8 % 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:-

- 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.
- 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.
- 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	Standalone		Consolidated	
		As at Sep 30, 2019		As at Sep 30, 2019	
		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	1,483,518	205,912	1,486,813	206,370
Foreign exchange risk	Includes specific and general risk on currencies (including gold)	213,600	29,648	213,600	29,648
Equity risk	Includes specific and general risk on equity instruments	26,158	3,631	116,996	16,239
Total		1,723,276	239,191	1,817,409	252,257

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 Sep 30, 2019			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Earnings	Capital	Earnings	Capital
INR	12,676	109,771	12,676	109,771
FCY	1,685	2,113	1,685	2,113

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 Sep 30, 2019			
	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Notional	Current Credit Exposure	Notional	Current Credit Exposure
Cross Currency Interest rate Swap	1,306,444	29,616	1,306,444	29,616
Forward Forex Contract	10,637,495	100,071	10,637,495	100,071
Currency Options	3,311,636	47,700	3,311,636	47,700
Single Currency Interest rate Swap	45,504,701	466,861	45,504,701	466,861
Forward Rate Agreement	102,530	415	102,530	415
Interest Rate Options	238,943	1,772	238,943	1,772

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 Sep 30, 2019 is as follows:

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure			
Sl. No	Item	Standalone	Consolidated
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	18,777,198	19,731,861
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	1,715,932	1,715,932
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	386,960	386,960
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	3,528,731	3,533,501
7	Other adjustments	(24,248)	(24,248)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	24,384,572	25,344,005

Amount in Rs. Lakhs

Leverage ratio common disclosure template			
	Item	Standalone	Consol
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	17,979,343	18,933,794
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(24,248)	(24,248)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	17,955,095	18,909,546
Derivative exposures			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	797,855	798,067
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	1,715,932	1,715,932
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)	2,513,787	2,513,999
Securities financing transaction exposures			

12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	386,960	386,960
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)	386,960	386,960
Other off-balance sheet exposures			
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	8,730,089	8,735,140
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(5,201,358)	(5,201,639)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	3,528,731	3,533,501
Capital and total exposures			
20	Tier 1 capital	2,038,744	2,447,096
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	24,384,572	25,344,005
Leverage ratio			
22	Basel III leverage ratio	8.36%	9.66%

Quantitative Disclosures

As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at a standalone basis for the last 4 quarters:

	30-Sep-19	30-Jun-19	31-Mar-19	31-Dec-18
Tier 1 Capital	2,038,744	2,047,815	2,048,019	1,917,845
Exposure Measure	24,384,572	24,122,074	24,043,768	21,315,223
Leverage Ratio (%)	8.36%	8.49%	8.52%	9.00%

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	As on 30th Sep, 2019	REF
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share	374,384	a

	premium)		
2	Retained earnings	-	b9
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,691,137	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 ¹)		
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	2,065,521	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	2,529	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	24,248	c
10	Deferred tax assets	25,859	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) ³	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights ⁴ (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences ⁵ (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold ⁶		

		-	
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 ⁷ (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 ⁸	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank ⁹	-	
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	-	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	52,636	
Add:	Deferred Tax Asset which relate to timing difference, up to 10% of CET1 Capital	25,859	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	2,038,744	
	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	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1		

	instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) ¹⁰	-	
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	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy ¹¹	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)	2,038,744	
	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 and Revaluation Reserve(Refer Note)	162,499	
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	162,499	
	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 ¹³ 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	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	162,499	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	129,719	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	129,719	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	2,168,463	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	14,160,967	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	10,377,532	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	1,723,275	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	2,060,161	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.40%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.40%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.31%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.38%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.88%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	3.00%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.90%	

	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)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	162,499	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	129,719	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)		
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

Note – Provision and Revaluation Reserve includes the below items:

Particulars	Amount
Revaluation Reserves @ 45%	-
Investment Reserve(incl Investment Fluctuation Reserve)	91,650
Provision on Standard Assets	60,624

Floating Rate Provision	9,100
Country Risk Provision	1,125
Total	162,499

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	As on 30th Sep, 2019	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)	1,810,160	b1+b2+b3+b4+b5+b6+b7+b8
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	-	
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	2,473,873	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	2,529	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	24,248	c
10	Deferred tax assets	39,206	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) ³		
20	Mortgage servicing rights ⁴ (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences ⁵ (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold ⁶	-	
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 ⁷ (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 ⁸	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank ⁹	-	
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	-	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	65,983	
Add:	Deferred Tax Asset which relate to timing difference, up to 10% of CET1 Capital	39,206	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	2,447,096	
	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	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory	-	

	adjustments		
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) ¹⁰	-	
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	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy ¹¹	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)	2,447,096	
	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 and Revaluation Reserve(Refer Note)	162,499	
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	162,499	
	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 ¹³ 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	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	162,499	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	140,885	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	140,885	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	2,587,982	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	15,229,758	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	11,270,789	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	1,817,409	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	2,141,560	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.07%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.07%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.99%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.38%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.88%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	3.00%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.57%	

	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	0.00%	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	0.00%	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	0.00%	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	0.00%	
	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)	162,499	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	140,885	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)		
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

Note – Provision and Revaluation Reserve includes the below items:

Particulars	Amount
Revaluation Reserves @ 45%	-
Investment Reserve(incl Investment Fluctuation Reserve)	91,650
Provision on Standard Assets	60,624

Floating Rate Provision	9,100
Country Risk Provision	1,125
Total	162,499

Step 1 to Reconciliation Requirements
Amount in Rs.lakhs

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet as in financial statements Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 30th Sep, 2019	As on 30th Sep, 2019
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i	Paid-up Capital	374,384	663,713
	Reserves & Surplus	2,275,991	2,395,600
	Minority Interest	-	-
	Total Capital	2,650,374	3,059,313
ii	Deposits	13,212,961	13,212,961
	of which: Deposits from banks	93,178	93,178
	of which: Customer deposits	13,119,783	13,119,783
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	Borrowings	1,380,795	1,892,514
	of which: From RBI	260,000	260,000
	of which: From banks	1,086,077	1,137,240
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	34,709	34,709
	of which: Others (Debentures & Finance Lease obligation)	9	460,565
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	1,951,322	1,989,941
	Total	19,195,454	20,154,730
	Assets		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	1,226,135	1,226,135
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	658,240	743,980
	Total	1,884,375	1,970,115
ii	Investments:	9,333,606	9,367,021
	of which: Government securities	8,431,263	8,431,263
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-
	of which: Shares	2,042	7,425
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	406,373	425,705
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	8,700
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	493,927	493,927
iii	Loans and advances	6,432,391	7,198,514
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-

	of which: Loans and advances to customers	6,432,391	7,198,514
iv	Fixed assets	107,358	107,660
v	Other assets	1,437,723	1,511,420
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	24,248	24,248
	of which: Deferred tax assets	25,859	39,206
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	19,195,454	20,154,730

Step 2 to Reconciliation Requirement
Amount in Rs.Lakhs

	Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial statements (Solo)	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref
		As on 30th Sep, 2019	As on 30th Sep, 2019	
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	2,275,991	2,395,600	
	- Statutory Reserves	911,071	974,817	b1
	- Remittable Surplus retained in Indian books which is not repatriable	734,020	789,297	b2
	- Capital Reserves on Sale of Immovable Property	16,013	16,013	b3
	- Furniture & Equipment Reserve	-	-	b4
	- Properties Investment Reserve	6,194	6,194	b5
	- FX Capital Reserve	-	-	b6
	- Special Reserve	20,120	20,120	b7
	-Revaluation Reserve (Part of CET 1 Capital)	3,718	3,718	b8
	-General reserves	-	-	b9
	-Other reserves*	584,854	585,440	b10
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	2,650,374	3,059,313	
ii	Deposits	13,212,961	13,212,961	
	of which: Deposits from banks	93,178	93,178	
	of which: Customer deposits	13,119,783	13,119,783	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
iii	Borrowings	1,380,795	1,892,514	
	of which: From RBI	260,000	260,000	
	of which: From banks	1,086,077	1,137,240	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	34,709	34,709	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	9	460,565	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-	

iv	Other liabilities & provisions	1,951,322	1,989,941	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-	-	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	-	-	
	Total	19,195,454	20,154,730	
	Assets			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	1,226,135	1,226,135	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	658,240	743,980	
	Total	1,884,375	1,970,115	
ii	Investments:	9,333,606	9,367,021	
	of which: Government securities	8,431,263	8,431,263	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	2,042	7,425	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	406,373	425,705	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	8,700	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	493,927	493,927	
iii	Loans and advances	6,432,391	7,198,514	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	6,432,391	7,198,514	
iv	Fixed assets	107,358	107,660	
v	Other assets	1,437,723	1,511,420	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	24,248	24,248	c
	Out of Which: Goodwill	-	-	
	of which: Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	24,248	24,248	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	25,859	39,206	d
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	19,195,454	20,154,730	

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 30th September,2019

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	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

Amount in Rs lakhs

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, merchant banking and distribution of financial products	75	0%	NA	601,916
Orbitech Limited	Strategic investment	286	0%	NA	6,956
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	263,486

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	408,927	959,264

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