BANK OF AMERICA

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

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

As at June 30, 2022

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

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

Contents

DF-2: Capital Adequacy pg.3

DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures..........pg.9

DF-4 - Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach pg.16

Leverage Ratio..........pg.17

NSFR Disclosure..........pg.17

Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

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

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

The authority to develop the ICAAP document is delegated to the Finance department. The Bank's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") is responsible for the production of ICAAP with inputs from Front Line Units ("Businesses" or "Business"), Independent Risk Management and Control Functions. Enterprise-wide functions, including Global Markets and Financial Risk ("GMFR") and Enterprise Capital Management ("ECM") also review the ICAAP to ensure adequate challenge and consistency with Enterprise practices.

The Bank has established an Internal Capital Guideline ("IGL") and maintains capital levels in excess of this guideline. Bank has set up a "Tripwire" above the IGL to serve as an early warning signal to prompt action and avoid a capital breach.

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

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

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

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

Under the SA for credit risk, the Bank relies upon the ratings issued by the external credit rating agencies specified by the RBI for assigning risk weights for capital adequacy purposes under the Basel III guidelines. The risk weights applicable for claims against banks, sovereign, corporate and other Assets are as per the Basel III guidelines. In compiling the credit exposures, the Bank has availed Credit Risk Mitigation techniques (CRM) to the extent of securities placed under section 11(2) (b) of Banking Regulation Act 1949 for offsetting gross exposure of BANA Head office and overseas branches as per RBI Circular on Large Exposures Framework – CRM for offsetting – non-centrally cleared derivative transactions of foreign bank branches in India with their Head office dated Sept 9, 2021

Under the SDA for computing the capital requirement for market risk, the Bank has adopted the "duration" method. The minimum capital requirement for market risk is computed in terms of:

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

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

II. Quantitative disclosures

Capital Structure as on

INR Million	30-Jun-22	31-Mar-22
Common Equity Tier 1	116,774	116,767
Additional Tier 1	-	-
Tier 2	6,765	6,294
Total Capital Funds	**123,539**	**123,061**

Capital requirement and CRAR

INR Million	30-Jun-22	31-Mar-22
Capital requirements for credit risk:		
- Portfolios subject to standardized approach	70,762	65,563
- Securitization exposures	-	-
Capital requirements for market risk:		
Interest rate risk		
- General market risk	13,310	12,877
- Specific risk	-	-
Equity risk		
- General market risk	-	-
- Specific risk	-	-
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	1,754	1,754
Capital requirements for operational risk: (Basic indicator approach)	7,612	7,612
Total Capital Requirements	**93,438**	**87,806**
Common Equity Tier I capital ratio	17.50%	18.62%
Tier I capital ratio	17.50%	18.62%
Tier II capital ratio	1.01%	1.00%
Total capital ratio	**18.51%**	**19.62%**

Note: The minimum capital requirement stands at 14.0% as of June 30, 2022 (14.0% effective from Oct 1, 2021).

Risk Exposure and Assessment

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

Bank of America's Risk Framework requires that strong risk management practices are integrated in key strategic, capital and financial planning processes and in day-to-day business processes, thereby ensuring risks are appropriately considered, evaluated and responded to in a timely manner. The front line units have primary responsibility for managing risks inherent in their businesses. BAC employs an effective risk management process, referred to as Identify, Measure, Monitor and Control (IMMC), as part of its daily activities.

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

- Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the inability or failure of a borrower or counterparty to meet its obligations. BANA India manages credit risk to a borrower or counterparty based on its risk profile, which includes assessing repayment sources, underlying collateral, if any, and the expected effects of the current and forward-looking economic environment on the borrowers or counterparties. Underwriting, credit management and credit risk limits are proactively reassessed as a borrower's or counterparty's risk profile changes

- Market risk is the risk of loss due to changes in the market values of the Bank's assets and liabilities caused by changing interest rates, currency exchange rates, and security prices. Market risk is inherent in the Bank's operations and arises from both trading and non-trading positions. Trading exposures represent positions taken in a wide range of financial instruments and markets which expose the Bank to various risks, such as interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, etc. The Bank manages these risks by using trading strategies and other hedging actions which encompass a variety of financial instruments in both the cash and derivatives markets. Key market risk exposures are assessed at both specific and aggregate levels. At the specific level, market risk sensitivities are assessed by evaluating the impact of individual risk factors such as interest rates and foreign exchange. At the aggregate level, market risk is assessed using two key measures, which are Value-at-Risk ("VaR") and 10 Day Stressed Value at Risk ("SVaR")

- Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. BANA India manages the operational risks of its business activities using the enterprise-wide Operational Risk Framework. Enterprise Operational Risk policies, processes, tools, and standards are implemented by the Businesses/ECFs with Oversight from the Independent Business/ECF Risk Teams (Regional Function). Each have a quality assurance role and through direct action or Oversight, these stakeholders are collectively responsible for execution of the Operational Risk

Program requirements, achievement of risk management objectives, and ensuring timely action is taken in response to concerns and issues.

- Strategic risk is the risk resulting from incorrect assumptions about external or internal factors, inappropriate business plans (e.g., too aggressive, wrong focus, ambiguous); ineffective business strategy execution; or failure to respond in a timely manner to changes in the regulatory, macroeconomic or competitive environments in the geographic locations in which we operate (such as competitor actions, changing customer preferences, product obsolescence and technology developments).

- Liquidity risk is the inability to meet expected or unexpected cash flow and collateral needs while continuing to support our businesses and customers under a range of economic conditions. The primary objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that BANA India can meet expected or unexpected cash flow and collateral needs while continuing to support our businesses and customers with the appropriate funding sources, under a range of economic conditions.

- Reputational risk is the risk that negative perceptions regarding BANA India's conduct or business practices may adversely impact its profitability or operations. Reputational risk may result from many of the bank's activities, including those related to the management of strategic, operational, compliance and credit risks. As a result, the potential impact to the bank's reputation of all our activities and all risks we face is evaluated. Reputational risk may arise from negative perception on the part of key stakeholders (e.g., customers, counterparties, investors, regulators, rating agencies), scrutiny from external parties (e.g., politicians, consumer groups, media organizations) and the ongoing threat of litigation. These reputational risk events could adversely impact the bank's financial standing through an inability to maintain or establish business relationships.

- Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or damage to the reputation of the Bank arising from the failure of the Bank to comply with the requirements of applicable laws, rules, regulations, related self-regulatory organizations' standards and codes of conduct. Bank of America is committed to complying with applicable laws, rules and regulations governing the processes and activities of our front line units and control functions in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Bank of America has no appetite for accepting compliance risk.

- Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the potential adverse financial impact on the Bank's net interest income from changes in interest rates. Due to the fundamental nature of its business, the Bank carries various interest sensitive assets and liabilities in its balance sheet. This exposes the Bank to risk on from changes in interest rates. These assets and liabilities essentially reside in the banking book. In other words, IRRBB refers to the risk associated with interest rate sensitive instruments that are not held in the trading book of the Bank. Interest rate risk in the trading book is covered in the market risk section.

- Credit concentration risk arises due to imperfect diversification of credit exposures in two ways. One, by having very large exposures to a small set of obligors due to which, default by a big customer could result in a huge loss. This is known as name (single/group) concentration risk. Second type of concentration is due to excessive exposure to a particular industry sector. It is observed that defaults in a particular industry sector are generally correlated. Hence, if an industry is under a severe recession, it could result in multiple defaults leading to huge losses.

- Other Risks

  Securitization Risk
  - The Bank, as of Jun 30, 2022, does not have any such investments. The bank has also not securitized any of its assets.

  - **Settlement Risk** arises out of exposures on counterparties during the settlement of a deal when the Bank has performed its obligation in the contract and the counterparty is yet to perform its part (either delivery or payment). It is of transient nature; and may arise from counterparty default, operational problems, market liquidity constraints and other factors.

  - **Pension obligation risk** is the risk of a shortfall of pension funds available in the future to meet pension obligations for its eligible employees. The Bank provides for its pension liability which is a defined contribution scheme, for all its eligible employees.

  - **Model Risk** is the potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on incorrect or misused model output and reports. The Enterprise Model Risk Policy ("EMRP") provides comprehensive guidance for understanding monitoring, and managing model risk at Bank of America. The EMRP is consistent with applicable rules and regulations, and establishes a framework of corporate responsibilities and standards for effectively managing model risk across the enterprise.

  - **Risk of Under-estimation of Credit Risk under the Standardized Approach**
    The use of standardized approach for calculating the Pillar 1 capital requirement in respect of credit risk is a conservative approach given the portfolio primarily consists of corporate customers with strong credit profiles and the credit risk in the portfolio is well managed by the credit risk management processes in place.

Risk Governance

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

Local Management Team ("LMT")

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

Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO")

The ALCO is chaired by the Country Executive Officer of the Bank. It provides management oversight of the branch's balance sheet, capital, liquidity management and stress testing activities, consistent with the Bank's overall risk appetite for balance sheet, capital, liquidity management and stress testing. It also provides review and, as appropriate, approval of the branch-specific policies, processes and contingency funding plans, as requested by the Committee or required by regulation. The ALCO holds meetings four times in a financial year or more frequently if required. The ALCO reviews and approves the ICAAP on an annual basis or upon any revision in the interim.

Risk Management Committee ("RMC")

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

Customer Service Committee ("CSC")

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

Audit Council

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

The Audit council is mainly responsible for:

- Providing direction and overseeing the operation of the audit function in the Bank,
- to determine scope of concurrent audit
- Following up on issues raised in LFAR and discussing the financial statements
- Follow up on all the issues/concerns raised in the inspection reports of RBI

Technology Steering Committee ("TSC")

The TSC is chaired by the Chief Information Officer ("CIO"). The Technology Steering Committee (TSC) oversees projects in partnership with the Regional / Global Technology and other Functional teams across the Bank including common infrastructure or other projects cutting across businesses or support groups. The TSC conducts meetings at least once every quarter or more frequently if required.

The TSC is mainly responsible for:

- To assist the Executive Management in implementing Information technology ("IT") Strategy that has been approved by the by global/regional and local management forums,
- Setting project priorities, assessing strategic fit for Information Technology ('IT') proposals and reviewing critical project status and milestones,

- Monitoring IT Governance, project risk, technology operational risks and control processes
- Providing regular updates to the India LMT on significant Technology matter

Returns Governance Group ("RGG")

Returns Governance Group (RGG) was formed based on guidance by RBI in 'Approach Paper on Automated Data Flow from Banks' and guidance on Supervisory Program for Assessment of Risk and Capital (SPARC). RGG is the governance body responsible for providing oversight to all regulatory submissions, including Risk Based Supervision. RGG, as required by RBI comprise of representatives from Compliance, Business, Technology, etc. and perform the following roles.

- Act as Vigilante and Custodian and review the final submissions under RBS prior to submission to RBI
- Ensure timely and consistent submission of returns to RBI.
- Ensuring that the metadata is as per the Reserve Bank definitions and be an escalation point for any issues or errors relating to the regulatory reports / returns submitted to RBI.
- Prioritizing various returns and change request for any new/changed requirement/s by Reserve Bank and handling ad-hoc queries relating to RBS and CIMS

Table DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

BANA India manages credit risk to a borrower or counterparty based on its risk profile, which includes assessing repayment sources, underlying collateral, if any, and the expected effects of the current and forward-looking economic environment on the borrowers or counterparties. Underwriting, credit management and credit risk limits are proactively reassessed as a borrower's or counterparty's risk profile changes. . As part of the overall credit risk assessment of a borrower or counterparty, credit exposures are assigned a risk rating and are subject to approval based on defined credit approval standards. High Value Proposals are subject to approvals by Credit Approval Council ("CAC"). Subsequent to loan origination, risk ratings are monitored on an ongoing basis. If necessary, risk ratings are adjusted to reflect changes in the financial condition and cash flow of a borrower or counterparty.

BANA India follows the policy of internal rating on a scale of Risk Rating ("RR") 1-11, and the RR is regularly monitored. Exposures with RR of 8 or worse (criticized assets) are subject to additional scrutiny and monitoring.

Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure ("UFCE") of the borrower is an area of risk for the individual entity as well as for the entire financial system; as entities who do not hedge their exposure may incur significant losses due to exchange rate movements, which in turn can reduce their capability to service the loans taken from the banks. In line with the RBI circular dated January 15, 2014, BANA India has put in place a process to ascertain the amount of UFCE, estimate the extent of likely loss and riskiness due to UFCE, and provide for incremental capital & make incremental provision, as warranted.

In order to address concentration risk in banking industry the RBI has issued 'Guidelines of Enhancing Credit Supply' requiring banks to create additional provision and also apply additional risk weights on specified borrowers effective April 01, 2018. BANA India has put in place a process to ensure compliance with requirements of the said guidelines/directions.

Impact of RBI Regulations on Bilateral Netting

RBI has issued a circular on March 30, 2021 allowing usage of bilateral netting of Qualified Financial Contracts (QFC) to mitigate risk subject to there being an effective bilateral netting agreement in place as specified in Annex 20 (Part B) of the Basel III Capital Regulations. This was issued on the back of the 'The Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Act, 2020 which provides a legal framework for enforceability of bilateral netting of such contracts. The bilateral netting has been applied for clients in line with extant Basel III Capital Regulations

Impact of RBI guidelines with respect to Large Exposures Framework – Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) for offsetting – non-centrally cleared derivative transactions of foreign bank branches in India with their Head Office

Large Exposures Framework (LEF) – limits on non-centrally cleared derivatives exposures have become applicable since Oct 1, 2021 whereby foreign exchange/derivative exposures would be included in the LEF exposures for all counterparties.

Further RBI vide its circular dated Sept 9,2021 has permitted Indian branches of foreign banks to offset cash/unencumbered approved securities placed under section 11(2)(b)(i) against such derivative exposures of BANA HO /overseas branches subject to conditions as prescribed in the circular being met .

The source of such cash/securities has to be either interest free funds from Head office or remittable surplus in the books. The benefit can be claimed only against FX/Derivative exposures and amount so held cannot be counted for other statutory / regulatory requirements. The same has been factored in calculation of LEF exposures against the limit as well as in the capital calculation.

Definitions

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

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

- Term loans are treated as non-performing if the interest and/or installments of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days.
- Cash credits & overdrafts are treated as non-performing if the accounts remain out of order for a period of more than 90 days.
- An account will be treated "out of order" if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days. In case where the outstanding balance is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for previous 90 days period or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts will be treated as out of order.
- Bills purchased/discounted are treated as non-performing if the bill remains overdue and unpaid for a period of more than 90 days.
- Any overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a foreign exchange and interest rate derivative contracts will be treated as non- performing asset if these remain unpaid for 90 days or more, upon becoming due
- Any other facility will be treated as non-performing if any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days during the financial year

II. Quantitative disclosures

a. Total Gross credit exposures

INR Million	30-Jun-22	31-Mar-22
Fund Based	**387,907**	**463,851**
Non-Fund Based [1]	**194,315**	**177,708**

b. Geographic distribution

	30-Jun-22 *		31-Mar-22	
INR Million	Domestic	Overseas [2]	Domestic	Overseas [2]
Fund Based	**387,907**	-	**463,851**	-
Non-Fund Based [1]	**194,315**	-	**177,708**	-

[1] Includes market as well as non-market related exposures. The numbers are reflected

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

** The numbers are reflected on net basis after considering the impact of bilateral netting*

c. Distribution of Exposures by sector / industry

INR million

Sr.no	Particulars	30-Jun-22		31-Mar-22	
		Funded Exposure	Non Funded Exposure*	Funded Exposure	Non Funded Exposure*
I	**Agriculture & Allied Activities**				
	Agri - Direct	-	-	-	-
	Agri - Indirect	-	30	-	20
	I. Total	**-**	**30**	**-**	**20**
II	**Industry (Micro & Small, Medium and Large)**				
1	Construction	6,114	1,639	5,360	1,609
2	Gems & Jewellery	-	-	-	-
3	Cement & Cement products	-	-	-	-
4	Infrastructure	24,787	2,195	21,476	2,414
5	Textiles	-	493	-	493
6	Basic metal and metal products	3,968	1,241	1,922	1,245
7	Mining and Quarrying	40	0	65	0
8	All Engineering	18,073	13,103	18,083	12,050
9	Chemicals and chemical products	37,076	2,520	41,779	2,474
10	Petroleum, coal products and nuclear fuels	16,439	9,674	12,191	8,675
11	Vehicles, vehicle parts and transport equipments	19,244	3,010	21,753	3,353
12	Beverage & Tobacco	5,892	591	6,237	658
13	Food Processing	6,322	211	6,331	301
14	Other Industries	4,776	212	5,376	203
15	Paper & paper products	243	115	693	88
16	Rubber, plastic & their products	1,220	137	1,819	17
17	Leather & leather products	-	-	-	-
18	Wood and Wood products	-	-	-	-
19	Glass and glassware	-	-	-	-
	II. Total	**144,196**	**35,142**	**143,084**	**33,579**
III	**Services**				
1	Aviation	-	557	-	544
2	Shipping	-	-	-	-
3	Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-	-
4	Banks	13,801	112,509	8,905	104,248
5	Non-banking financial companies (NBFCs)	32,333	6,307	32,758	6,774
6	Computer Software	17,105	15,014	21,276	14,097
7	Trade	17,091	5,960	27,971	1,959
8	Other Services	157,605	16,034	225,884	14,025
9	Professional & Other Services	2,279	2,077	2,393	2,051
10	Transport Operators	3,496	624	1,578	371
11	Tourism & Hotels & Restaurants	2	61	3	40
	III. Total	**243,712**	**159,143**	**320,767**	**144,108**
	Grand Total	**387,907**	**194,315**	**463,851**	**177,708**

* *Includes market as well as non-market related exposures*
Note: The numbers for June quarter are reflected on net basis after considering the impact of bilateral netting

d. Residual contractual maturity pattern for assets.

As of June 30 2022

INR Million

Particulars	Cash	Advances	Balance with RBI	Balances with other Banks / FI	Fixed Assets	Investments	Other Assets
Next Day	41	4,101	-	188,609	-	62,308	10,627
2 - 7 days	-	4,892	-	-	-	-	27
8-14 days	-	14,677	-	-	-	-	10
15-30 days	-	20,996	6,298	-	-	34,828	-
31 days to 2 month	-	21,563	776	-	-	10,791	-
2-3 months	-	37,344	975	-	-	12,482	116,114
3-6 months	-	35,551	425	-	-	1,551	2,217
6 months to 1 year	-	31,274	675	-	-	3,771	-
1-3 years	-	31,875	11,009	-	-	40,189	-
3-5 years	-	2,012	1	-	-	8,904	-
5-7 years	-	50	0	-	-	0	-
7-10 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-15 years	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Over 15 years	-	-	-	-	786	-	5,135
TOTAL	**41**	**204,335**	**20,160**	**188,609**	**786**	**174,824**	**134,130**

As of March 31, 2022

INR Million

Particulars	Cash	Advances	Balance with RBI	Balances with other Banks / FI	Fixed Assets	Investments	Other Assets
Next Day	40	6,348	82,776	45,614	-	43,098	6,256
2 - 7 days	-	4,796	-	-	-	5,684	10
8-14 days	-	21,507	-	-	-	-	3
15-30 days	-	30,521	4,650	-	-	41,561	-
31 days to 2 month	-	32,057	1,153	-	-	16,035	-
2-3 months	-	32,935	748	-	-	3,029	68,848
3-6 months	-	40,270	986	-	-	26,603	1,730
6 months to 1 year	-	17,001	485	-	-	1,963	-
1-3 years	-	32,144	8,078	-	-	32,705	-
3-5 years	-	1,504	1	-	-	5,815	-
5-7 years	-	39	0	-	-	936	-
7-10 years	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10-15 years	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Over 15 years	-	-	-	-	892	-	4,506
TOTAL	**40**	**219,122**	**98,878**	**45,614**	**892**	**177,429**	**81,353**

e. Amount of NPAs (Gross) – 0.71 (March 31, 2022 – Nil)

f. Net NPAs – 0.53 (March 31, 2022 – Nil)

g. NPA Ratios

- Gross NPA to Gross Advances – 0.0003% (March 31, 2022 – Nil)
- Net NPA to Net Advances – 0.0003% (March 31, 2022 – Nil)

h. Movement of NPAs (Gross)

INR Million	30-Jun-22	31-Mar-22
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the year	0.71	-
Reductions during the period	-	-
Closing balance	0.71	-

i. Movement of provision for NPAs

INR Million	30-Jun-22	31-Mar-22
Opening balance	-	-
Provisions made during the year	0.18	-
Write-off	-	-
Write-back of excess provisions	-	-
Closing balance	0.18	-

k. Non-Performing Investments: Nil (March 31, 2022 – Nil)

l. Provisions for Non-Performing Investments – Nil (March 31, 2022 – Nil)

m. Movement of provision for Depreciation on Investments

INR Million	30-Jun-22	31-Mar-22
Opening balance	**602**	**1,505**
Provisions made during the year	**1,377**	**-**
Write-off	**-**	**-**
Write-back of excess provisions	**-**	**903**
Closing balance	**1,979**	**602**

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

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

a. Scheduled Banks including foreign bank branches in India:
The bank has applied risk weights on exposures to scheduled banks for the purpose of Pillar 1 calculation in line with Basel III regulations as prescribed by RBI.

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

c. Corporates:
Where the obligors have obtained rating of the facility from any of the accredited credit rating agencies viz. Brickwork Ratings India Pvt. Limited, Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE), CRISIL Ratings Limited, ICRA Limited (ICRA), India Ratings and Research Private Limited (Fitch), SME Rating Agency of India Ltd. (SMERA) as specified by the RBI, the Bank has applied the risk weights relevant to the ratings assigned by the credit rating agencies. Unrated corporate exposures have been risk weighted as per extant RBI guidelines.

II. Quantitative disclosures

a. Total Gross credit exposures

INR Million	30-Jun-22*	31-Mar-22
Fund Based		
Below 100% risk weight	**247,197**	**320,608**
100% risk weight	**20,028**	**2,843**
More than 100% risk weight	**120,682**	**140,400**
Deducted	**-**	**-**
Total	**387,907**	**463,851**

INR Million	30-Jun-22	31-Mar-22
Non-Fund Based [5]		
Below 100% risk weight	**119,904**	**113,608**
100% risk weight	**15**	**474**
More than 100% risk weight	**74,397**	**63,626**
Deducted	**-**	**-**
Total	**194,315**	**177,708**

[5]Includes market as well as non-market related exposures.
** The numbers are reflected on net basis after considering the impact of bilateral netting*

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

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

Leverage Ratio

As per RBI guideline DBR.No.BP.BC.58/21.06.201/2014-15 issued on January 8, 2015, Banks operating in India are required to make disclosure of the leverage ratio and its components from the date of publication of their first set of financial statements / results on or after April 1, 2015.

As per the instructions the disclosure is required to be made along with the Pillar 3 disclosures.

Quantitative disclosures

INR Million	30-Jun-22	31-Mar-22	31-Dec-21	30-Sep-21
Tier 1 Capital	116,774	116,767	114,687	114,692
Exposure Measure	940,730	858,028	845,243	867,960
Leverage Ratio (%)	12.41	13.61	13.57	13.21

Net Stable Funding Disclosure as at June 30, 2022

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) had introduced the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) in order to ensure resilience over a longer- term time horizon by requiring banks to fund their activities with more stable sources of funding. NSFR is defined as the amount of available stable funding relative to the amount of required stable funding. "Available stable funding" (ASF) is defined as the portion of capital and liabilities expected to be reliable over the time horizon considered by the NSFR, which extends to one year. The amount of stable funding required ("Required stable funding") (RSF) of a specific institution is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the various assets held by that institution as well as those of it's off - balance sheet (OBS) exposures.

The NSFR guidelines became effective Oct 1, 2021 and the bank has been monitoring the ratio at daily frequency starting Oct 1 and reporting to RBI on a quarterly basis. The minimum regulatory requirement as set out in the extant RBI guidelines is 100%.

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

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures

As of June 30, 2022

(INR. Million)

	NSFR Disclosure Template					
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to <1yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	-	-	-	123,602	123,602
2	Regulatory capital	-	-	-	123,602	123,602
3	Other capital instruments	-	-	-	-	-
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	20	-	-	-	18
5	Stable deposits	2	-	-	-	2
6	Less stable deposits	18	-	-	-	16
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	171,142	128,131	15,013	38,302	195,445
8	Operational deposits	171,142	-	-	-	85,571
9	Other wholesale funding	-	128,131	15,013	38,302	109,873.62
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	43,652	40,979	120	38,991	-
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above	-	-	-	-	
12	categories	43,652	40,979	120	38,991	-
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**319,065**
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					8,077
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	-	326,218	27,063	13,574	108,249
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	186,539	-	-	18,654
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	11,348	16,900	-	10,152
19	Performing loans to non- financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	-	128,331	10,163	-	69,247
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	6,708	4,360
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	-	-	-	
22	With a risk weight of greater than 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	-	-	-	6,866	5,836
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange- traded equities	-	-	-	-	
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)					58,710
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	-	-	-	-	
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	-	11,660	-	-	10,660
27	NSFR derivative assets	-	2,180	-	-	2,180
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	-	6,134	-	-	6,134
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	7,977	10,651	-	21,107	39,736
30	Off-balance sheet items	5,019	15,087	52,936	314,560	18,153
31	**Total RSF**					**193,190**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**165.2%**