

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Chief Executive Officer Bank of America N.A. (India branches)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bank of America N.A. (India branches) (the 'Bank'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018, the Profit and Loss Account, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Bank's Management is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the financial statements of the Bank including its branches in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (the 'Standards') specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Bank's Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We are also responsible to conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause an entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Act in the manner so required for banking companies and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31 March 2018, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Other matter

The comparative financial information of the Bank for the year ended 31 March 2017 included in these financial statements have been audited by the predecessor auditor who had audited the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017. The report of the predecessor auditor on the comparative financial information dated 22 June 2017 expressed an unmodified opinion.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with Section 133 of the Act.

As required by sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that:

- (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- (b) the transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and
- (c) since the key operations of the Bank are automated with the key applications integrated to the core banking systems, the audit is carried out centrally as all the necessary records and data required for the purposes of our audit are available therein. However, during the course of our audit, we have visited 3 branches.

Further, as required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- (b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by RBI;
- (e) the requirements of Section 164 (2) of the Act are not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of Bank of America N.A., which is incorporated in the United States of America.
- (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure A';
- (g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) the Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 18 (V) (18) to the financial statements;
 - (ii) the Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer Note 18 (V) (18) to the financial statements;
 - (iii) there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank; and
 - (iv) the disclosures required on holdings as well as dealing in Specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 as envisaged in notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated 30 March 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is not applicable to the Bank.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Manoj Kumar Vijai
Partner
Membership No: 046882

Place: Mumbai
Date: 7 June 2018

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the financial statements of Bank of America N.A. (India branches)**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Bank of America N.A. (India branches) (the 'Bank') as at 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's responsibility for internal financial controls

The Bank's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act').

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A bank's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the bank; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the bank are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the bank; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Manoj Kumar Vijai
Partner
Membership No: 046882

Place: Mumbai
Date: 7 June 2018

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**

Schedule	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)	Schedule	Year Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	Year Ended March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			I. INCOME		
Capital 1	9,853,492	9,853,492	Interest earned 13	19,786,495	18,253,482
Reserves and Surplus 2	69,884,450	62,541,202	Other income 14	6,761,632	9,561,398
Deposits 3	190,729,977	191,563,748	TOTAL	26,548,127	27,814,880
Borrowings 4	75,479,443	12,937,644	II. EXPENDITURE		
Other Liabilities and Provisions 5	35,041,052	71,555,165	Interest expended 15	7,717,729	7,111,884
TOTAL	380,988,414	348,451,251	Operating expenses 16	6,766,830	6,371,388
ASSETS			Provisions and contingencies 17	4,720,320	7,173,027
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India 6	11,199,026	11,603,391	TOTAL	19,204,879	20,656,299
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice 7	37,210,462	64,733,051	III. PROFIT		
Investments 8	149,747,554	76,171,038	Net profit for the year	7,343,248	7,158,581
Advances 9	153,462,402	136,507,736	Profit brought forward	17,677,539	22,308,603
Fixed Assets 10	1,179,590	1,073,825	TOTAL	25,020,787	29,467,184
Other Assets 11	28,189,380	58,362,210	IV. APPROPRIATIONS		
TOTAL	380,988,414	348,451,251	Transfer to Statutory Reserves	1,835,812	1,789,645
Contingent Liabilities 12	5,095,345,743	3,567,403,882	Amount retained in India for meeting Capital to Risk-weighted Asset ratio (CRAR)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Bills for Collection	230,899,946	217,745,724	Balance carried over to Balance Sheet	13,184,975	17,677,539
Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements 18			TOTAL	25,020,787	29,467,184
Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet			Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements 18		
Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account			Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account		

As per our report of even date attached

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

For BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (INDIA BRANCHES)

Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Manoj Kumar Vijai

Kaku Nakhate

Kumar Shah

Partner

Chief Executive Officer

Chief Financial Officer

Membership Number: 046882

Mumbai: June 07, 2018

Mumbai: June 07, 2018

Mumbai: June 07, 2018

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

PARTICULARS	Year Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	Year Ended March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before taxation	13,086,051	13,228,842
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	265,032	246,490
Loss on sale of fixed assets	6,270	53,441
(Writeback of) / Provision for NPA	(1,100,000)	1,100,000
(Writeback of) / Other provisions	—	(274,400)
(Writeback of) / Provisions for unhedged foreign currency exposure	(39,514)	274,765
Bad bets written off	110,000	—
(Writeback of) / Provision for leave encashment and sick leave	(13,996)	22,889
(Writeback of) / Provision for gratuity	(99,590)	34,356
Provision for country risk	7,031	2,401
Provision for depreciation on investments	264,612	—
Operating profit before working capital changes	12,485,896	14,688,784
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) / Decrease in investments	(73,841,128)	83,351,791
Increase in advances	(17,064,666)	(14,143,982)
Decrease / (Increase) in other assets	31,110,027	(13,417,552)
(Decrease) / Increase in deposits	(833,771)	61,128,527
(Decrease) / Increase in other liabilities and provisions	(35,268,045)	28,104,126
Cash Generated from Operations	(83,411,687)	159,711,694
Less: Taxes Paid (net of refunds received)	(6,680,000)	(4,980,000)
Net Cash (used in) / generated from Operating Activities (A)	(90,091,687)	154,731,694
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(391,722)	(663,921)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	14,656	15,638
Net Cash (used in) Investing Activities (B)	(377,066)	(648,283)
Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Increase / (Decrease) in borrowings (net)	62,541,799	(101,536,571)
Net Cash generated / (used in) from Financing Activities (C)	62,541,799	(101,536,571)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(27,926,954)	52,546,840
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year as per Schedule 6 and 7	76,336,442	23,789,602
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year as per Schedule 6 and 7	48,409,488	76,336,442
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(27,926,954)	52,546,840

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under "Indirect method" as set out in Accounting Standard- 3 "Cash Flow Statements" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Firm Registration Number : 101248W/W-100022

Sd/-

Manoj Kumar Vijai

Partner

Membership Number: 046882

Mumbai: June 07, 2018
For BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (INDIA BRANCHES)

Sd/-

Kaku Nakhate

Chief Executive Officer

Mumbai: June 07, 2018

Sd/-

Kumar Shah

Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai: June 07, 2018

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)		As at March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 1 - Capital			SCHEDULE 4 - Borrowings		
I. Deposit kept with Reserve Bank of India under Section 11(2)(b)(ii) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.	17,200,000	15,100,000	I. Borrowings in India		
			i) Reserve Bank of India	25,570,000	450,000
II. Amount brought in as start-up capital	2,000	2,000	ii) Other Banks	—	—
Tier I Capital augmented by Head Office	9,851,492	9,851,492	iii) Other Institutions and Agencies	18,234,288	1,599,922
TOTAL	9,853,492	9,853,492		43,804,288	2,049,922
Note: Capital infused during the year: Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs. Nil)			II. Borrowings outside India	31,675,155	10,887,722
SCHEDULE 2 - Reserves and Surplus			TOTAL (I and II)	75,479,443	12,937,644
I. Statutory Reserves			Secured borrowings in I and II above	43,804,288	2,049,922
Opening balance	16,500,206	14,710,561			
Add: Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	1,835,812	1,789,645	SCHEDULE 5 - Other Liabilities and Provisions		
	18,336,018	16,500,206	I. Bills payable	687,953	629,256
II. Capital Reserves			II. Inter-office adjustments - net	—	20,724
Opening balance	3,457,657	3,457,657	III. Interest accrued	830,246	654,116
Add: Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	—	—	IV. Others [including provisions]	33,522,853	70,251,069
	3,457,657	3,457,657	TOTAL	35,041,052	71,555,165
III. Amount Retained in India for meeting Capital to Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)			SCHEDULE 6 - Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
Opening balance	24,875,501	14,875,501	I. Cash in hand		
Add: Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	10,000,000	10,000,000	(including foreign currency notes)	39,056	25,542
	34,875,501	24,875,501	II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
IV. 'Revenue and Other Reserves Investment Reserve Account			(i) In Current account	11,159,970	11,577,849
Opening balance	30,299	30,299	(ii) In Other accounts	—	—
Add: Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	—	—	TOTAL (I and II)	11,199,026	11,603,391
	30,299	30,299	SCHEDULE 7 - Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice		
V. Balance in Profit and Loss Account	13,184,975	17,677,539	I. In India		
TOTAL (I, II, III, IV and V)	69,884,450	62,541,202	i) Balances with banks		
SCHEDULE 3 - Deposits			a) In Current accounts	96,651	82,928
A. I. Demand Deposits			b) In Other deposit accounts	—	—
i) From Banks	5,739,350	4,578,541	ii) Money at call and short notice		
ii) From Others	80,650,229	73,563,119	a) with banks	10,950,000	25,000,000
II. Savings Bank Deposits	174,370	965,578	b) with other institutions	11,090,371	34,524,732
III. Term Deposits			TOTAL (i and ii)	22,137,022	59,607,660
i) From Banks	—	—			
ii) From Others	104,166,028	112,456,510	II. Outside India		
TOTAL (I, II and III)	190,729,977	191,563,748	i) In Current accounts	15,073,440	5,125,391
B. i) Deposits of Branches in India	190,729,977	191,563,748	ii) In Other deposit accounts	—	—
ii) Deposits of Branches outside India	—	—	iii) Money at call and short notice	—	—
TOTAL	190,729,977	191,563,748		15,073,440	5,125,391
			TOTAL (I and II)	37,210,462	64,733,051

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

	As at March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)		As at March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 8 - Investments			SCHEDULE 10 - Fixed Assets		
I. Investments in India			I. Premises	—	—
(i) Government securities*	117,797,998	75,934,983	II. Other Fixed Assets		
(ii) Other approved securities	—	—	(including Furniture and Fixtures)*		
(iii) Shares	—	—	At Cost on March 31 of	1,978,931	1,594,672
(iv) Debentures and bonds	—	—	preceding year	133,998	953,510
(v) Subsidiaries and/or	—	—	Additions during the year	2,112,929	2,548,182
joint ventures	—	—		51,746	569,251
(vi) Others (including			Deductions during the year	2,061,183	1,978,931
Certificate of Deposits	32,214,168	236,055			
& Commercial Papers)	150,012,166	76,171,038	Accumulated depreciation/ amortization	1,166,622	932,411
Gross Investments				894,561	1,046,520
Less: Provision for			Capital Work in Progress	285,029	27,305
depreciation	264,612	—		1,179,590	1,073,825
	149,747,554	76,171,038	TOTAL (I and II)	1,179,590	1,073,825
			*[Refer Note 17- Schedule 18(V)]		
II. Investments outside India	—	—	SCHEDULE 11 - Other Assets		
TOTAL (I and II)	149,747,554	76,171,038	I. Interest Accrued	2,421,358	2,934,687
			II. Advance tax and tax		
			deducted at source	2,201,495	1,057,120
			[net of Provision for taxation of		
			Rs. 57,291,211 thousand (<i>Previous</i>		
			<i>Year Rs. 53,179,205 thousand</i>)]		
			III. Inter-office adjustments - net	60,594	—
			IV. Deferred tax assets		
			[Refer Note 14 - Schedule 18(V)]	636,311	837,114
			V. Others	22,869,622	53,533,289
			TOTAL	28,189,380	58,362,210
			SCHEDULE 12 - Contingent		
			Liabilities		
			I. Claims against the Bank not		
			acknowledged as Debts	1,291,369	2,093,763
			(including tax related matters)		
			II. Liability for partly paid investments	—	—
			III. Liability on account of outstanding		
			forward exchange contracts	2,420,788,268	2,045,833,294
			IV. Liability on account of		
			outstanding derivative contracts	2,625,386,497	1,477,588,410
			V. Guarantees given on behalf		
			of constituents		
			(a) in India	26,407,086	19,162,963
			(b) outside India	4,531,601	4,883,234
			VI. Acceptances, endorsements and		
			other obligations	4,763,695	4,010,234
			VII. Other items for which the Bank is		
			contingently liable		
			— Committed Lines of credit	11,772,862	13,603,942
			— Capital Commitments	163,062	82,373
			— Depositor Education and		
			Awareness Fund (DEAF)		
			[Refer Note 38 -		
			Schedule 18(V)]	241,303	145,669
			TOTAL	5,095,345,743	3,567,403,882

* Includes securities of Face Value Rs. 23,860,000,000/- deposited with Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) as margin deposit (Previous Year: Rs. 17,400,000,000/-), Rs. 25,536,150,000/- pledged with Reserve Bank of India for funds borrowed under liquidity adjustment facility/marginal standing facility (Previous year: Rs. 462,370,000/-) and securities pledged in the repo market through CCIL Rs.8,048,800,000/- (Previous year: Rs. 1,564,000,000/-)

SCHEDULE 9 - Advances

A. (i) Bills purchased and discounted	34,764,564	42,784,103
(ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	114,009,366	88,183,575
(iii) Term loans	4,688,472	5,540,058
TOTAL	153,462,402	136,507,736
B. (i) Secured by tangible assets (including book debts)	10,564,183	3,905,436
(ii) Covered by Bank/ Government guarantees	—	—
(iii) Unsecured	142,898,219	132,602,300
TOTAL	153,462,402	136,507,736
C. I. Advances in India		
(i) Priority sector	48,770,576	39,747,771
(ii) Public sector	—	—
(iii) Banks	12,234,564	21,522,781
(iv) Others	92,457,262	75,237,184
	153,462,402	136,507,736
II. Advances outside India	—	—
TOTAL (I and II)	153,462,402	136,507,736

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Year Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	Year Ended March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)		Year Ended March 31, 2018 (Rs. '000)	Year Ended March 31, 2017 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 13 - Interest Earned			SCHEDULE 16 - Operating Expenses		
I. Interest/discount on advances/bills	9,631,279	9,619,939	I. Payments to and provisions for employees	3,356,807	3,550,134
II. Income on investments	7,069,635	6,811,210	II. Rent, taxes and lighting	377,946	433,653
III. Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	949,782	702,938	III. Printing and stationery	44,291	32,876
IV. Others	2,135,799	1,119,395	IV. Advertisement and publicity	374	319
TOTAL	<u>19,786,495</u>	<u>18,253,482</u>	V. Depreciation on Bank's property	265,032	246,490
SCHEDULE 14 - Other Income			VI. Directors' fees, allowances and expenses	—	—
I. Commission, exchange and brokerage	927,325	751,487	VII. Auditors' fees and expenses	9,175	9,630
II. Profit on sale of investments (net)	1,003,263	2,941,444	VIII. Law Charges	13,622	18,252
III. (Loss) / Profit on revaluation of investments (net)	(264,612)	—	IX. Postages, Telegrams, Telephones, etc	147,554	172,373
IV. (Loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)	(6,270)	(53,441)	X. Repairs and maintenance	204,120	231,967
V. Profit on exchange / derivative transactions (net)	4,213,064	4,893,711	XI. Insurance	223,128	164,405
VI. Miscellaneous Income [Refer Note 42 - Schedule 18(V)]	888,862	1,028,197	XII. Other expenditure [Refer Note 33 and 41 - Schedule 18(V)]	2,124,781	1,511,289
TOTAL	<u>6,761,632</u>	<u>9,561,398</u>	TOTAL	<u>6,766,830</u>	<u>6,371,388</u>
SCHEDULE 15 - Interest Expended			SCHEDULE 17 - Provisions and Contingencies		
I. Interest on deposits	6,608,118	5,095,585	I. (Write-back of provision) / Provision for unhedged foreign currency exposure	(39,514)	274,765
II. Interest on Reserve Bank of India/inter-bank borrowings	438,038	438,266	II. Provision for country risk	7,031	2,401
III. Others	671,573	1,578,033	III. (Write back of NPA provision) / Provision for Non Performing Assets	(1,100,000)	1,100,000
TOTAL	<u>7,717,729</u>	<u>7,111,884</u>	IV. Provision for Taxation [Refer Note 15 - Schedule 18(V)]	5,542,000	7,073,754
			V. Deferred tax Provision / (Write back) [Refer Note 14 - Schedule 18(V)]	200,803	(1,003,493)
			VI. Bad debts writtten off	110,000	—
			VII. (Write back of provision) / Other provisions	—	(274,400)
			TOTAL	<u>4,720,320</u>	<u>7,173,027</u>

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**SCHEDULE 18 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****I) Background**

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 comprise the accounts of the India branches of Bank of America, N.A. (the Bank), which is incorporated in the United States of America with limited liability.

II) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated and are in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in India, requirement prescribed under the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, circulars and guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time and Accounting Standards (AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and Companies Act, 1956, to the extent applicable and conform to the statutory requirements prescribed by RBI from time to time and current practices prevailing within the banking industry in India.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees rounded off to the nearest thousand unless otherwise stated.

III) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates and difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known. Any revision in the accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the current and future periods.

IV) Significant Accounting Policies**1) Revenue recognition**

- i) Interest income is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account on an accrual basis, except in case of interest on non-performing assets which is recognized as income upon receipt in accordance with the income recognition and asset classification norms of RBI. Interest income on discounted instruments is recognized over the tenor of the instrument.
- ii) Commission on guarantees and letters of credit is recognized upon receipt except commission exceeding the rupee equivalent of USD 50,000, which is recognized on a straight line basis over the life of the contract.

2) Foreign Exchange Transactions

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded and translated at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting an enterprise's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period, or reported in the previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

Foreign currency monetary items are reported at the balance sheet date at exchange rates notified by the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI) and the resulting exchange differences are recognized as income or as expenses in the Profit and Loss Account.

Foreign exchange spot and forward contracts outstanding as at the balance sheet date and held for trading, are revalued at rates of exchange notified by FEDAI and the resulting gains / losses are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

Foreign exchange forward contracts not intended for trading, which are entered into for establishing the amount of reporting currency required or available at the settlement date of a transaction, and are outstanding at the balance sheet date, are valued at the closing spot rate. Premium / discount arising at the inception of such contracts are amortized in the Profit and Loss Account over the life of the contract.

Contingent liabilities on account of foreign exchange contracts, guarantees and acceptances, endorsements and other obligations denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are disclosed by using the closing rates of exchange notified by the FEDAI.

3) Derivatives

The Bank enters into derivative contracts such as interest rate swaps, cross-currency swaps, currency options, as well as exchange-traded interest rate futures, currency futures and currency options.

All derivative contracts are classified as trading derivatives. Outstanding exchange-traded interest rate futures, currency futures and currency options are marked-to-market using the closing price of relevant contracts as published by the exchanges / clearing corporation. Margin money deposited with the exchanges is presented under 'Other Assets'. All other outstanding derivative contracts are valued at the estimated realizable market price (fair value). The resulting gains / losses are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account under 'Other Income'. The corresponding unrealized gains are presented under 'Other Assets' and unrealized losses under 'Other Liabilities' on the Balance Sheet.

Fair value is determined by reference to a quoted market price or by using a valuation model. In case the market prices do not appropriately represent the fair value that would be realized for a position or portfolio, valuation adjustments such as market risk close-out costs and bid-offer adjustments are made to arrive at the appropriate fair value. These adjustments are calculated on a portfolio basis and reported as part of the carrying value of the positions being valued, thus reducing trading assets or increasing trading liabilities.

Valuation models, where used, calculate the expected cash flows under terms of the specific contracts, taking into account the relevant market factors viz. interest rates, foreign exchange rates, volatility, prices etc.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

The Bank also maintains general provision for standard assets on the current mark-to-market value of the contract, arising on account of derivative and foreign exchange transactions in accordance with the RBI Master circular (DBR.No.BP.BC.2/21.04.048/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015) on prudential norms on income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances.

Any overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of derivative and foreign exchange contracts are treated as non-performing assets, if remaining unpaid for a period of 90 days or more pursuant to the above guidelines.

4) Investments

Investments are accounted for in accordance with the RBI Master Circular (DBR No. BP.BC. 6/ 21.04.141 / 2015-16 dated July 1, 2015) on prudential norms for classification, valuation and operation of investment portfolio by banks.

Classification

Investments are accounted on settlement date basis and are classified as “Held to Maturity” (HTM), “Held for Trading” (HFT) and “Available for Sale” (AFS) at the time of purchase in accordance with the RBI norms. Under each of these classifications, investments are further categorized as i) Government Securities ii) Other approved securities iii) Shares iv) Debentures and Bonds v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures and vi) Others.

Valuation

Investments held under HTM classification are carried at acquisition cost. If the acquisition cost is more than the face value, the premium is amortized over the remaining tenor of the investments.

Investments classified under HFT and AFS portfolio are marked-to-market on a monthly basis. Investments classified under HFT and AFS portfolio are valued as per rates declared by Financial Benchmark India Pvt. Ltd. (FBIL) and in accordance with RBI guidelines. Consequently net depreciation, if any, under each of the classifications in respect of any category mentioned in ‘Schedule 8-Investments’ is provided for in the Profit and Loss Account. The net appreciation, if any, under any classification is ignored, except to the extent of any depreciation provided previously. The book value of the individual securities is not changed consequent to periodic valuation of investments.

Treasury Bills, Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit, being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost. Cost of investments is based on the weighted average cost method.

Investment Reserve Account

In accordance with the aforesaid Master Circular, in case the provision on account of depreciation in the HFT and AFS categories is found to be in excess of the required amount, the excess is credited to the Profit and Loss Account and an equivalent amount net of taxes, if any, adjusted for transfer to Statutory Reserve as applicable to such excess provision is appropriated to the Investment Reserve Account.

The provision required to be created on account of depreciation in investments in AFS and HFT categories is debited to the Profit and Loss Account and an equivalent amount net of tax benefit, if any and net of consequent reduction in transfer to Statutory Reserves is transferred from the Investment Reserve Account to the Profit and Loss Account, to the extent available.

Transfer between classifications

Transfer of investment between classifications is accounted for in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines, as under:

- a) Transfer from AFS/HFT to HTM is made at the lower of book value or market value at the time of transfer.
- b) Transfer from HTM to AFS/HFT is made at acquisition price/book value if originally placed in HTM at a discount and at amortized cost if originally placed in HTM at a premium.
- c) Transfer from AFS to HFT is made at book value and the related provision for depreciation held, if any, is transferred to provision for depreciation against the HFT securities and vice-versa.

Repo transactions

Market repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions are accounted for as secured borrowing and lending transactions in accordance with the RBI guidelines. Borrowing costs on the market repurchase transactions are accounted as interest expense and revenue on reverse repurchase transactions are accounted as interest income.

Market repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions with the RBI under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility and Marginal Standing Facility are also accounted for as secured borrowing and lending transactions.

Brokerage and Commission

Brokerage and Commission paid at the time of acquisition of a security is charged to Profit and Loss Account.

Broken period interest

Broken period interest paid at the time of acquisition of the security is charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

5) Tangible fixed assets and capital work-in-progress

Tangible fixed assets are stated at the original cost of acquisition and related expenses less accumulated depreciation and/ or accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use, any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Assets, which are not under active use and are held for disposal, are stated at lower of their net book value and net realizable value. Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the reporting date.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Profit on disposal of fixed assets is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account and an equivalent amount net of taxes, if any adjusted for applicable transfer to Statutory Reserve is appropriated to the Capital Reserve; losses on disposal are recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

6) Intangible assets

The Bank capitalizes intangible assets, where it is reasonably estimated that the intangible asset has an enduring useful life. Intangible assets are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition of such assets and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

7) Depreciation and amortization

- i) Except for items forming part of (iii) and (iv) below, depreciation on tangible assets is provided, pro-rata for the period of use, by straight line method (SLM), over the estimated useful life of each assets as determined by management and as stated in the table below

Category	Useful Life
Server, networking, computer and other computer equipment	2 to 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	5 years
Other equipment (mechanical / electronic)	3 to 6.67 years

- ii) The Bank has arrived at the above estimates of useful lives based on an internal assessment and technical evaluation and believes that the useful lives stated above represent the best estimate of the period over which it expects to use the assets. With the exception of Furniture and Fittings, the useful lives estimated by the Bank as stated in the table above are different from the useful lives prescribed under "Part C" of "Schedule II" of the Companies Act, 2013 Part C.
- iii) Tangible assets costing less than the rupee equivalent of USD 2,500 are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.
- iv) Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease period including the renewal periods, if any. Assets associated with premises taken on lease are depreciated on straight line basis over the lease period or the useful lives stated above, whichever is shorter.
- v) Intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives as estimated by the management commencing from the date the asset is available for use as stated in the table below:

Category	Useful Life
Software*	2 to 5 years

* Software individually costing less than the rupee equivalent of USD 10,000 is fully amortized in the year of purchase.

8) Impairment of Assets

An asset is considered as impaired when at the balance sheet date, there are indications that the assets may be impaired and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable, the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the asset's net selling price and value-in-use). The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired based on internal/external factors. If any such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account.

9) Advances

Advances are classified into performing and non performing advances in accordance with RBI Master Circular (DBR.No.BP. BC.2/21.04.048/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015) on prudential norms on income recognition, asset classification and provisioning pertaining to advances. Further, non-performing assets (NPA) are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets as per RBI guidelines.

Specific loan loss provisions in respect of non-performing advances are made based on management assessment of the degree of impairment, subject to the minimum provisioning norms laid down by RBI. Interest on non-performing advances is not recognized in the Profit and Loss Account until received. Advances are stated net of bills re-discounted, specific loan loss provisions and interest-in-suspense for non-performing advances in accordance with the prudential norms.

The Bank also maintains general provisions on standard assets over and above the specific provisions to cover potential credit losses inherent in any loan portfolio.

Provision on standard assets, un-hedged foreign currency exposure of borrowers and country risk exposure is made in accordance with the norms prescribed by RBI and disclosed under Schedule 5 – 'Other Liabilities and Provisions'.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**10) Employee Benefits***Provident fund*

The Bank contributes to a Government administered provident fund in respect of its employees. The Bank has no further obligation beyond making the contributions. Contributions to provident fund are made in accordance with the statute, and are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Gratuity

The Bank has a gratuity scheme, a defined benefit plan, for all eligible employees, which is administered by a trust set up by the Bank. The costs of providing benefits under the gratuity scheme are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date. The Bank makes periodical contributions to the trust. Gratuity benefit obligations recognised on the Balance Sheet represent the present value of the obligations as reduced by the fair value of plan assets. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in the year in which they arise.

Compensated Absences

Liability for defined benefit plans in the nature of sick leave and privilege leave for all eligible employees is recognized based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date.

Pension

The Bank has a pension scheme, a defined contribution plan, for all eligible employees, which is administered by a trust set up by the Bank. The Bank's contribution towards the pension scheme is accounted for on an accrual basis and recognized as an expense in the Profit and Loss Account during the period in which employee renders the related service. The Bank has no further obligation beyond making the contributions.

11) Taxation

Taxes on income are accounted for in accordance with Accounting Standard (AS 22) on "Accounting for Taxes on Income" and comprise current and deferred tax. Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the applicable tax rates and laws in respect of taxable income for the year, in accordance with the Income tax-Act, 1961.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income i.e. difference that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. The deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities or assets are recognized using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets arising on account of carry forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation under tax laws are recognized only if there is virtual certainty of its realization, supported by convincing evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised. Deferred tax assets on account of other timing differences are recognized only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed as at each balance sheet date and written down or written up to reflect the amount that is reasonably / virtually certain (as the case may be) to be realized.

12) Accounting for leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership over the lease term are classified as operating leases. For operating leases, lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of Profit and Loss Account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

13) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Bank has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably and is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognized at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. The provisions are measured on an undiscounted basis. A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the best available estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an economic benefit will arise, the asset and the related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

14) Employee stock compensation

Liability in respect of restricted stocks / restricted units of the Ultimate Controlling Enterprise granted to the employees of the Bank in terms of the global long-term incentive compensation plans of the Ultimate Controlling Enterprise is accounted for initially at the fair value of the awards on the date of grant. The difference between the fair value on the date of grant and fair value on the date of vesting is accounted for when the stocks vest. At the balance sheet date, liability in respect of unvested stocks is re-measured based on the fair value of the stocks on that date.

15) Cash flow statement

The Cash Flow Statement is prepared by the indirect method set out in Accounting Standard 3 on "Cash Flow Statements" and presents the cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities of the Bank. Cash and cash equivalents consist of Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India and Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
V) Other Disclosures
1. Capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR)

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio as on March 31, 2018 computed under Basel III framework is given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
i)	Common Equity Tier I capital ratio (%)	19.02%	18.76%
ii)	Tier 1 capital ratio (%)	19.02%	18.76%
iii)	Tier 2 capital ratio (%)	0.40%	0.48%
iv)	Total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets ratio [CRAR] (%)	19.42%	19.24%
v)	Percentage of the shareholding of the Government of India in public sector banks	Nil	Nil
vi)	Amount of equity capital raised	Nil	Nil
vii)	Amount of Additional Tier 1 capital raised; of which Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares [PNCPS]: Perpetual Debt Instruments [PDI]:	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
viii)	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised; of which Debt capital instrument: Preference Share Capital Instruments: [Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares (PCPS) / Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS) / Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares (RCPS)]	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil

2. Investments

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1) Value of Investments		
i) Gross Value of Investments		
(a) In India	150,012,166	76,171,038
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
ii) Provisions for Depreciation on Investments (#)		
(a) In India	264,612	Nil
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
iii) Net Value of Investments		
(a) In India	149,747,554	76,171,038
(b) Outside India	Nil	Nil
2) Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
i) Opening balance	Nil	Nil
ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	264,612	Nil
iii) Less: Write-back of excess provision during the year	Nil	Nil
iv) Closing balance	264,612	Nil

The Bank has not exercised the option of spreading the Provision for Depreciation on Investments over subsequent four quarters as allowed by RBI vide its circular RBI/2017-18/147 DBR.No.BP.BC.102/21.04.048/2017-18t dated April 2, 2018.

3. Information on Repo and Reverse Repo Transactions (in face value terms)

(Rs. '000)

Year ended March 31, 2018	Minimum Outstanding during the year	Maximum Outstanding during the year	Daily Average Balance Outstanding during the year	Outstanding as at March 31, 2018
Securities sold under repo*				
• Government securities	Nil	33,584,950	1,953,085	33,584,950
• Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Securities purchased under reverse repo*				
• Government securities	13,340,000	95,474,060	43,351,968	21,668,440
• Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Includes repo and reverse repo transactions under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) and Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) with RBI.

(Rs. '000)

Year ended March 31, 2017	Minimum Outstanding during the year	Maximum Outstanding during the year	Daily Average Balance Outstanding During the year	Outstanding as at March 31, 2017
Securities sold under repo*				
• Government securities	Nil	102,336,000	9,662,127	2,026,360
• Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Securities purchased under reverse repo*				
• Government securities	850,000	74,338,760	25,185,758	56,628,640
• Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

* Includes repo and reverse repo transactions under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) and Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) with RBI.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
4. Non-SLR Investment Portfolio
(i) Issuer Composition of Non-SLR Investments

As at March 31, 2018

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount (Book Value)	Extent of private placement	Extent of 'below investment grade' securities	Extent of 'unrated' securities	Extent of 'unlisted' securities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)#	(5)#	(6)#	(7)#
1)	Public Sector Undertakings	20,329,148	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2)	Financial Institutions	2,417,980	971,322	Nil	Nil	Nil
3)	Banks	7,527,725	5,652,161	Nil	Nil	Nil
4)	Private corporate	1,939,315	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5)	Subsidiaries/Joint ventures	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6)	Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7)	Provision held towards depreciation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	32,214,168	6,623,483	Nil	Nil	Nil

Amounts reported under columns (4), (5), (6) and (7) above are not mutually exclusive.

As at March 31, 2017

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount (Book Value)	Extent of private placement	Extent of 'below investment grade' securities	Extent of 'unrated' securities	Extent of 'unlisted' securities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)#	(5)#	(6)#	(7)#
1)	Public Sector Undertakings	600,000	600,000	Nil	600,000	600,000
2)	Financial Institutions	236,055	Nil	Nil	Nil	236,055
3)	Banks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4)	Private corporate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5)	Subsidiaries/Joint ventures	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6)	Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7)	Provision held towards depreciation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	836,055	600,000	Nil	600,000	836,055

Amounts reported under columns (4), (5), (6) and (7) above are not mutually exclusive.

(ii) Non-Performing Non-SLR Investments

There are no non-performing non-SLR Investments as at March 31, 2018. (Previous year Nil)

5. Derivatives
(i) Interest Rate Swaps

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
i)	The notional principal value of interest rate swaps	2,454,587,943	1,378,925,349
ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	5,493,458	4,701,377
iii)	Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps	574,743	2,466
iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps (in the banking industry)	99%	98%
v)	The fair value of interest rate swaps – Gains/(Losses)	45,899	411,279

Notes:

a) There are no forward rate agreements as at March 31, 2018. (Previous year Nil)

b) For accounting policies relating to the Interest Rate Swaps, please refer Note (IV) (3) – Schedule 18.

(ii) Nature and terms of interest rate swaps:

As of March 31, 2018

(Rs '000)

Nature	No. of Contracts	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	7	2,850,000	INBMK	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	5	2,250,000	INBMK	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	139	69,557,000	MIFOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	115	56,690,000	MIFOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	1,338	957,695,581	MIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	1,301	982,345,784	MIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	102	160,184,404	LIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	104	159,565,243	LIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	23	44,514,525	LIBOR	Floating Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	1	1,629,375	OIS	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	1	1,629,375	OIS	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	7	7,838,328	EURIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	7	7,838,328	EURIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Total	3,150	2,454,587,943		

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

As of March 31, 2017

(Rs '000)

Nature	No. of Contracts	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	10	6,850,000	INBMK	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	6	2,750,000	INBMK	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	157	83,917,000	MIFOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	170	84,243,853	MIFOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	747	542,768,494	MIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	735	581,517,375	MIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	22	30,408,165	LIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	31	38,827,862	LIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	1	713,350	LIBOR	Floating Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	1	3,464,625	LIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	1	3,464,625	EURIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Total	1,881	1,378,925,349		

MIFOR : Mumbai Interbank Offer Rate;

MIBOR : Mumbai Interbank Forward Rate

INBMK : India Benchmark

(iii) Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year,		
	– Interest rate futures (Government bond)	119,429,000	198,280,200
2)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as at March 31,		
	– Interest rate futures (Government bond)	500,000	950,200
3)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not “highly effective”	NA	NA
4)	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not “highly effective”	NA	NA

(iv) Disclosure on Risk Exposure in Derivatives
a. Qualitative Disclosure

- The Bank enters into derivative contracts for the purposes of trading and to meet customer requirements to manage their risks.
- The Bank has a policy in place for measurement, reporting, monitoring and mitigating credit, market and operational risk.
 - Credit risk is managed based on the risk profile of the borrower or counterparty, repayment sources and other support given the current events, conditions and expectations. Credit risk for a derivative contract is sum of the potential future changes in value and the replacement cost, which is the positive mark-to-market value of the contract.
 - The Bank uses Value-at-Risk (VaR) modeling and stress testing to measure and manage market risk. Trading limits and VaR are used to manage day-to-day risks and are subject to testing where expected performance is compared to actual performance. All limit excesses are communicated to senior management for review.
 - There exists an organizational set up for the management of risk. All lines of business are responsible for the risks within the business including operational risks. Such risks are managed through corporate-wide and/or line of business specific policies and procedures, controls, and monitoring tools.
- Treasury front-office, mid-office and back-office are managed by officials with necessary systems support and clearly defined responsibilities.
- There exist policies for recording derivative transactions, recognition of income, valuation of outstanding contracts, provisioning and credit risk mitigation. The gains or losses are reported under the head ‘Profit on exchange/derivative transactions’ in the Profit and Loss account. On the Balance Sheet, unrealized gains are reported under “Other Assets” in Schedule 11 and unrealized losses are reported under “Other Liabilities” in Schedule 5. The outstanding amounts in respect of unrealized gains and losses summarized by major product types forming part of “Other Assets” and “Other Liabilities” respectively are as under:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	Asset (+)	Liability (-)	Asset (+)	Liability (-)
Forward exchange contracts	10,334,348	(12,049,300)	42,543,525	(43,404,778)
Interest rate swap	5,493,458	(5,447,559)	4,701,377	(4,290,098)
Cross-currency interest rate swap	1,163,314	(1,390,354)	1,902,858	(1,548,002)
Interest rate futures	Nil	(2,101)	Nil	(2,622)
Currency futures	23,060	Nil	Nil	(1,350)
Options	146,211	(333,763)	413,463	(1,229,344)
Total	17,160,391	(19,223,077)	49,561,223	(50,476,194)

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
b. Quantitative Disclosure

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency Derivatives* As at March 31, 2018	Interest Rate Derivatives** As at March 31, 2018
1)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)		
	a) For hedging	Nil	Nil
	b) For trading	170,298,555	2,455,087,942
2)	Marked to Market Positions		
	a) Asset (+)	1,332,584	5,493,458
	b) Liability (-)	(1,724,117)	(5,449,660)
3)	Credit Exposure#	8,023,417	24,551,643
4)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) ***		
	a) on hedging derivatives	Nil	Nil
	b) on trading derivatives	368,322	308,365
5)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year ***		
	a) on hedging	Nil	Nil
	b) on trading (Maximum)	490,034	854,060
	c) on trading (Minimum)	362,841	2,850

The notional principal amount of outstanding foreign exchange contracts classified as trading and hedging as at March 31, 2018 amounted to Rs. 2,420,788,268 thousand and Rs. NIL respectively

* Currency Derivatives include currency futures, cross-currency swaps and currency options.

** Interest Rate Derivatives include interest rate swaps and interest rate futures.

*** absolute values considered.

Credit exposure is computed based on the current exposure method representing the sum of potential future exposure and positive mark- to-market value of contracts

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency Derivatives* As at March 31, 2017	Interest Rate Derivatives** As at March 31, 2017
1)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)		
	a) For hedging	Nil	Nil
	b) For trading	97,712,861	1,379,875,549
2)	Marked to Market Positions		
	a) Asset (+)	2,316,321	4,701,377
	b) Liability (-)	(2,778,696)	(4,292,720)
3)	Credit Exposure#	7,292,979	15,491,680
4)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) ***		
	a) on hedging derivatives	Nil	Nil
	b) on trading derivatives	371,593	312,973
5)	Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year ***		
	a) on hedging	Nil	Nil
	b) on trading (Maximum)	386,939	745,205
	c) on trading (Minimum)	251,315	2,172

The notional principal amount of outstanding foreign exchange contracts classified as trading and hedging as at March 31, 2017 amounted to Rs. 2,045,833,295 thousand and Rs. NIL respectively.

* Currency Derivatives include currency futures, cross-currency swaps and currency options.

** Interest Rate Derivatives include interest rate swaps and interest rate futures.

*** absolute values considered.

Credit exposure is computed based on the current exposure method representing the sum of potential future exposure and positive mark- to-market value of contracts

6. Asset quality
(i) Non Performing Assets (Funded)

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Item	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	Nil	Nil
2)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
	(a) Opening balance	1,100,000	Nil
	(b) Additions during the year	Nil	1,100,000
	(c) Reductions during the year	1,100,000	Nil
	(d) Closing balance	Nil	1,100,000
3)	Movement of Net NPAs		
	(a) Opening balance	Nil	Nil
	(b) Additions during the year	Nil	Nil
	(c) Reductions during the year (recoveries)	Nil	Nil
	(d) Closing balance	Nil	Nil
4)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
	(a) Opening balance	1,100,000	Nil
	(b) Provisions made during the year	Nil	1,100,000
	(c) Write-off	110,000	Nil
	(d) Write-back of excess provisions	990,000	Nil
	(e) Closing balance	Nil	1,100,000



**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**

6 (ii) Particulars of accounts restructured for year ended March 31, 2018

Rs. crore

Sr. no	Type of Restructuring		Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total				
	Asset Classification	Details	Stand- dard	Sub- stan- dard	Double- ful	Loss	Total	Stand- dard	Sub- stan- dard	Double- ful	Loss	Total	Stand- dard	Sub- stan- dard	Double- ful	Loss	Total	Stand- dard	Sub- stan- dard	Double- ful	Loss	Total
1	Restructured accounts as on 1st April, 2017	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Fresh re-structuring during the financial year 2017-18	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Upgradation to restructured standard category during the financial year 2017-18	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the year and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of next year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Downgradation of restructured accounts during the financial year 2017-18	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Writeoff of restructured accounts during the financial year 2017-18 (Refer note below)	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Restructured accounts as on 31st March, 2018	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amount outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: It includes Rs. 99 crores (1 borrower with provision thereto of INR 110 crores) of reduction from existing restructured accounts by way of recovery

**SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**

6 (ii) Particulars of accounts restructured for year ended March 31, 2017

Rs. crore

Sr. no	Type of Restructuring		Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total				
	Asset Classification	Details	Standard	Sub-standard	Double-ful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Double-ful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Double-ful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Double-ful	Loss	Total
1	Restructured accounts as on 1st April, 2016	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Provision thereon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Fresh re-structuring during the financial year 2016-17	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Amount outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Provision thereon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
3	Upgradation to restructured standard category during the financial year 2016-17	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision thereon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the year and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of next year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision thereon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Downgradation of restructured accounts during the financial year 2016-17	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision thereon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Writeoff of restructured accounts during the financial year 2015-16	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision thereon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Restructured accounts as on 31st March, 2017	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Amount outstanding		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Provision thereon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
(iii) Details of financial assets sold to Securitization/ Reconstruction Company for
Asset Reconstruction

No Financial assets were sold to Securitization/Reconstruction Company for asset reconstruction during the current year or the previous year.

(iv) Details of non-performing financial assets purchased/sold

There were no non-performing financial assets that were purchased or sold during the current year or the previous year.

(v) Provision on standard assets

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Provision on standard assets	767,415	767,415

7. Business Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
a)	Interest income as a percentage to working funds*	5.72%	5.91%
b)	Non-interest income as a percentage to working funds*	1.96%	3.09%
c)	Operating Profit as a percentage to working funds*	3.49%	4.65%
d)	Return on assets@	2.12%	2.32%
e)	Business (Deposits plus Advances) per employee (Rs. '000)#	741,409	717,279
f)	Profit per employee (Rs. '000) ##	16,086	15,873

*Working funds are the average of total assets as reported to RBI in Form X under Section 27 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 during the twelve months of the financial year.

@ Return on assets computed with reference to working funds as described above.

#For the purpose of Business (Deposits plus Advances) per employee, inter-bank deposits are excluded. Business per employee is calculated basis average employees for the year.

Profit per employee is calculated basis average employees for the year.

8. Asset Liability Management
Maturity Pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities

(Rs. Crores)

As at March 31, 2018	Advances	Investments	Deposits	Borrowings	Foreign Currency Assets	Foreign Currency Liabilities
Day 1	1,182	8,160	1,354	2,030	2,074	67
2 to 7 days	1,408	2,383	1,624	2,350	28	63
8 to 14 days	1,534	—	1,031	—	29	63
15 to 30 days	1,957	1,151	2,364	—	84	—
31 days and upto 2 months	1,675	719	1,480	3,168	222	3,168
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	1,911	335	913	—	1,099	222
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	2,848	93	598	—	1,663	26
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	847	420	1910	—	—	—
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	1,984	1,713	7,798	—	—	1,710
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	—	1	1	—	—	—
Over 5 Years	—	—	—	—	127	—
Total	15,346	14,975	19,073	7,548	5,326	5,319

(Rs. Crores)

As at March 31, 2017	Advances	Investments	Deposits	Borrowings	Foreign Currency Assets	Foreign Currency Liabilities
Day 1	465	3,315	2,693	205	515	56
2 to 7 days	1,363	—	2,201	—	56	54
8 to 14 days	647	—	891	—	109	54
15 to 30 days	1,778	1,191	1,030	110	140	110
31 days and upto 2 months	2,029	265	569	979	654	979
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	2,023	394	494	—	1,234	63
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	1,832	255	1,487	—	993	—
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	1,505	647	2,744	—	9	—
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	1,918	1,210	7,043	—	—	1,318
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	90	340	3	—	—	—
Over 5 Years	—	—	1	—	126	—
Total	13,650	7,617	19,156	1,294	3,836	2,634

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
9. Exposures
(i) Exposure to Real Estate Sector

(Rs. '000)

Category	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Direct Exposure		
i) Residential Mortgages Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented;	Nil	1,849
– Of which Individual Housing Loans included in Priority Sector advances	Nil	Nil
ii) Commercial Real Estate Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;	Nil	Nil
iii) Investment in mortgage backed securities(MBS) and other securitized exposures	Nil	Nil
a. Residential,		
b. Commercial Real Estate.		
Indirect Exposure Fund based and non-fund based exposures to National Housing Bank and Housing Finance Companies	2,417,981	1,411,324
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	2,417,981	1,413,173

(ii) Exposure to Capital Market

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1)	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	Nil	Nil
2)	• Investment in equity shares Advances against shares/bonds/ debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity oriented mutual funds;	Nil	Nil
3)	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	Nil	Nil
4)	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/convertible debentures/units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances;	Nil	Nil
5)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	Nil	Nil
6)	Loans sanctioned to corporate against the security of shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	Nil	Nil
7)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues;	Nil	Nil
8)	Underwriting commitments taken up by the Bank in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;	Nil	Nil
9)	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading;	Nil	Nil
10)	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	Nil	Nil
11)	Non-fund based exposure in the nature of guarantees	Nil	351,145
	Total Exposure to Capital Market	Nil	351,145

(iii) Risk Category-wise Country Exposure –

(Rs. '000)

Risk Category	Exposure (net) as at March 31, 2018	Provision held as at March 31, 2018	Exposure (net) as at March 31, 2017	Provision held as at March 31, 2017
Insignificant	19,855,682	9,432	10,565,127	2,401
Low	16,657	Nil	119,491	Nil
Moderate	177	Nil	14,644	Nil
High	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Very High	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Restricted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Off-Credit	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	19,872,516	9,432	10,699,262	2,401

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
(iv) Single and Group Borrower limits

During the year ended March 31, 2018 (as well as during the previous year ended March 31, 2017), the Bank did not exceed the single and group borrower limits in respect of any of its clients.

(v) Unsecured Advances

During the year ended March 31, 2018, the Bank has not given loans against intangible securities such as rights, licenses, authority etc. *(Previous Year Nil)*

10. Penalties levied by RBI

There were no penalties levied by RBI during the financial year ended March 31, 2018. *(Previous Year Rs. 10,000/-)*

11. Disclosures under Accounting Standard (AS) 15 Employee Benefits

The Bank has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:-

a) Defined Contribution Plan - Pension Fund

During the year, the Bank has recognized Rs. 44,640 thousand *(Previous year Rs. 46,414 thousand)* in the Profit and Loss account as Employers' Contribution to Pension Fund.

b) Defined Benefit Plan – Contribution to Gratuity Fund

Liabilities recognized in Balance Sheet in respect of funded defined benefit obligations:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of year	529,485	598,766
Plan Asset	486,898	456,590
Fund Status asset/(liability)	(42,586)	(142,176)
Unrecognized past service cost - non vested benefits	Nil	Nil
Liability recognized in the Balance sheet	(42,586)	(142,176)

Gratuity Expenses during the year:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Current Service Cost	70,248	61,756
Interest Cost	41,066	37,091
Expected return on plan asset	(33,690)	(32,477)
Net Actuarial losses /(gains) recognized in the year	(120,944)	18,416
Past Service Cost	2,563	Nil
Effect of Curtailments	Nil	Nil
Expenses recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss account	(40,758)	84,786

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligations (Gratuity) during the year:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Projected Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	598,766	516,062
Current Service Cost	70,248	61,756
Interest Cost	41,066	37,091
Contribution by plan participation	Nil	Nil
Actuarial Losses / (Gains)	(134,153)	28,556
Plan Amendments Cost/(Credit)	2,563	Nil
Acquisition/Business combination/Divestiture	(166)	4,871
Benefits Paid	(48,838)	(49,570)
Past service cost	Nil	Nil
Amalgamations	Nil	Nil
Curtailments	Nil	Nil
Settlements	Nil	Nil
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of year	529,485	598,766

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Change in fair value of assets:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Plan Asset at beginning of year	456,590	408,242
Expected Return on Plan Asset	33,690	32,477
Employer Contribution	58,665	55,300
Employee Contribution	Nil	Nil
Benefits Payment	(48,838)	(49,570)
Actuarial Gains / (Losses)	(13,209)	10,141
Amalgamations	Nil	Nil
Settlements	Nil	Nil
Ending Asset	486,898	456,590

Investment pattern:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Government of India securities	38.50%	33.95%
High quality corporate bonds (including public sector bonds)	55.70%	61.07%
Cash (Special deposit scheme)	3.70%	1.10%
Others	2.10%	3.88%

Principal actuarial assumptions:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Discount rate (per annum)	7.60%	7.15%
Salary escalation rate p.a	9.00%	9.00%
Expected rate of return on assets (p.a)	7.61%	7.30%
Attrition rate	8.50%	8.50%

Experience Adjustments

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015	For the year ended March 31, 2014
Defined benefit obligation	529,485	598,766	516,062	459,181	308,646
Plan assets	486,898	456,590	408,242	352,047	287,632
(Surplus)/deficit	42,586	142,176	107,820	107,134	21,014
Experience Adjustment on plan liabilities	(134,153)	28,556	(9,070)	81,862	(2,148)
Experience Adjustment on plan assets	13,209	10,141	(1,962)	14,754	(4,104)

The mortality assumptions and rates considered in assessing the Bank's post retirement liabilities are as per the published rate under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate table.

The estimates of future salary increase, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

c) Provident Fund Contribution

Bank's contribution to provident fund **Rs. 87,247** thousand (*previous year Rs. 80,016 thousand*).

d) Compensated Absences

The provision for compensated absences as on March 31, 2018 is **Rs. 220,383** thousand (*Previous year Rs. 234,378 thousand*).

12. Segmental Reporting

In accordance with RBI guidelines, the Bank has identified two primary segments: Treasury and Corporate Banking. These segments are identified based on nature of services provided, risk and returns, organizational structure of the Bank and the internal financial reporting system.

Treasury operations comprise derivatives trading, money market operations, investment in bonds, treasury bills and government securities and foreign exchange operations. The revenues of this segment consist of interest earned on investments, profit / (loss) on sale of investments and profits / (loss) on exchange / derivative transactions. The principal expenses of this segment consist of interest expense on funds borrowed, occupancy expenses, personnel costs, other direct overheads and allocated expenses.

Corporate Banking primarily comprises funded and non-funded facilities to clients, cash management activities and fee-based activities. Revenues of this segment consist of interest earned on loans given to clients, on cash management services and fees received from non-fund based activities i.e. issuance of letters of credit, guarantees etc. The principal expenses of this segment consist of interest expenses on funds borrowed, occupancy expenses, personnel costs, other direct overheads and allocated expenses.

Unallocated expenses are reviewed for attribution to the primary segment on an ongoing basis.

The Bank does not have Retail banking and residual operations hence no segmental disclosures for Retail banking and other banking operations have been made.

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(Rs. '000)

Business Segments	For the year ended March 31, 2018				For the year ended March 31, 2017			
	Treasury	Corporate Banking	Unallocated	Total	Treasury	Corporate Banking	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue	15,180,495	11,347,431	20,201	26,548,127	16,446,203	11,231,383	137,294	27,814,880
Segment Result (Operating Profit)	12,245,327	137,065	(318,824)	12,063,568	12,591,224	1,906,912	(166,528)	14,331,608
Provisions and Contingencies	23,948	1,005,566	(7,031)	1,022,483	(21,561)	(1,078,804)	(2,401)	(1,102,766)
Income taxes				(5,742,803)				(6,070,261)
Net profit				7,343,248				7,158,581
Segment Assets	193,725,248	157,287,164	29,976,002	380,988,414	189,192,877	140,086,558	19,171,816	348,451,251
Total Assets				380,988,414				348,451,251
Segment liabilities	103,319,789	197,423,681	507,002	301,250,472	79,317,822	195,718,899	1,019,836	276,056,557
Capital and Reserves				79,737,942				72,394,694
Total Liabilities				380,988,414				348,451,251

The Bank operates as a single unit in India and as such has no identifiable geographical segments subject to dissimilar risks and returns. Hence, no information relating to geographical segments are presented

13. Related Party Disclosures
a) Head Office*

Bank of America N.A. and its branches

b) Ultimate Controlling Enterprise*

Bank of America Corporation

c) Subsidiaries of Head Office

- Bank of America Singapore Limited
- Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited

d) Fellow Subsidiaries of Head Office

- BA Continuum India Private Limited
- DSP Merrill Lynch Limited
- DSP Merrill Lynch Capital Limited (Merged with DSP Merrill Lynch Limited in March 2018)
- Merrill Lynch Capital Services Incorporated
- Merrill Lynch Global Services Pte Ltd
- Merrill Lynch International

e) Key Management Personnel*

Mrs. Kaku Nakhate, Chief Executive Officer

Transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business (Current year figures are shown in bold. Previous year's figures are shown in brackets):

(Rs. '000)

Items/Related Party	Subsidiaries of Head office	Fellow Subsidiaries of Head office
Transactions during the year		
Sales/Redemption of Securities	154,609,876 (123,238,285)	Nil (Nil)
Purchase of Securities	79,621,598 (78,046,620)	Nil (Nil)
Term Deposits (note 1)	Nil (Nil)	59,422,312 (52,155,000)
Documentary Collections	Nil (Nil)	395,183 (288,832)
Guarantees issued	Nil (Nil)	19,480 (Nil)

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(Rs. '000)

Items/Related Party	Subsidiaries of Head office	Fellow Subsidiaries of Head office
Interest Paid	Nil (Nil)	1,444,752 (1,394,629)
Depository Participant charges	Nil (Nil)	0 (3)
Fees on Cards	Nil (Nil)	2,094 (2,254)
Commission Received	Nil (Nil)	1,660 (301)
Bank charges Received	Nil (Nil)	511 (561)
Recovery / (Payment) in respect of retirement benefits of transferred employees, net. [Previous year Recovery : 4,871]	Nil (Nil)	(166) (4,871)
Reimbursement of Expense received / (paid) [Previous year reimbursement paid]	Nil (Nil)	Nil (10,888)
Rendering of Services	76,855 (68,662)	13,301 (93,307)
Receipt of Services	Nil (Nil)	77,276 (70,988)
Outstanding at the year end		
Term Deposits	Nil (Nil)	19,430,913 (28,082,924)
Demand Deposits	Nil (Nil)	2,676,631 (651,728)
Balance in Current Account	3,655 (897)	Nil (Nil)
Advances	Nil (Nil)	46,590 (39,237)
Other Assets	18,107 (18,959)	1,498 (48,212)
Other Liabilities	Nil (Nil)	307,800 (393,535)
Derivatives Contracts:		
Notional Value	Nil (Nil)	7,997,165 (7,831,482)
Positive Mark-to-Market value	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)
Negative Mark-to-Market value	Nil (Nil)	28,587 (89,958)
Guarantees	Nil (Nil)	37,920 (25,608)
Maximum outstanding during the year		
Term Deposits (note 1)	Nil (Nil)	61,687,285 (30,598,085)
Demand Deposits	Nil (Nil)	20,939,330 (24,146,929)
Guarantees	Nil (Nil)	37,920 (39,062)

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
Material related party transactions#:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	Subsidiaries of Head office	Fellow Subsidiaries of Head office
Sales/Redemption of Securities		
Bank of America Singapore Limited	154,609,876 (123,238,285)	Nil (Nil)
Purchase of Securities		
Bank of America Singapore Limited	79,621,598 (78,046,620)	Nil (Nil)
Depository Participant Charges		
DSP Merrill Lynch Limited	Nil (Nil)	0 (3)
Payment in respect of retirement benefits of transferred employees, net		
DSP Merrill Lynch Limited [Previous year : Recovery made in respect of retirement benefits]	Nil (Nil)	166 (3,262)
DSP Merrill Lynch Capital Limited (Merged with DSP Merrill Lynch Limited in March 2018) [Previous year : Recovery made in respect of retirement benefits]	Nil (Nil)	Nil (1,609)
Rendering of Services		
DSP Merrill Lynch Limited	Nil (Nil)	13,301 (93,307)
Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited	76,855 (68,662)	Nil (Nil)
Receipt of Services		
DSP Merrill Lynch Limited	Nil (Nil)	37,956 (36,369)
Merrill Lynch Global Services Pte Ltd	Nil (Nil)	39,320 (34,103)

* In accordance with RBI Master Circular (DBR.BP.BC.No.23/21.04.018/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015) on 'Disclosure in Financial Statements – Notes to Accounts', where there is only one entity/person in any category of related parties, the Bank has not disclosed any details pertaining to that related party other than the relationship with that related party.

In accordance with the Accounting Standard 18, a specific related party transaction is disclosed as a material related party transaction when it exceeds 10% of total related party transactions in that category, other than cases which are in the nature of banker – customer relationships, where the Bank has obligation under the law to maintain confidentiality.

14. Deferred Tax

The Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) as at March 31, 2018 amounting to Rs. 636,311 thousand (*Previous year Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) Rs. 837,114 thousand*). The components that gave rise to the deferred tax assets included in the balance sheet are as follows:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
<u>Deferred tax assets / (Deferred tax liability)</u>		
Depreciation on fixed assets	126,491	86,278
Disallowances under section 43B of Income-tax Act 1961	260,157	331,058
Others	249,663	419,778
Total	636,311	837,114

15. Provision for Current Taxation

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Income Tax for the year	5,500,500	6,016,200
Income tax adjustments for prior years	41,500	1,057,554
Total	5,542,000	7,073,754

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
16. Leases

Information in respect of premises taken on operating lease of non-cancellable nature is as under:

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Future minimum lease payments	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1)	Up to 1 year	30,822	169,009
2)	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	Nil	30,822
3)	More than 5 years	Nil	Nil

- The lease payments, recognized in the Profit and Loss account: Rs. 265,635 thousand (*Previous year Rs. 311,751 thousand*).
- The Bank has not sub-leased any part of the above premises.
- There are no lease payments recognized in the Profit and Loss Account for contingent rent.
- The terms of renewal and escalation clauses are those normally prevalent in similar agreements. There are no undue restrictions or onerous clauses in the agreements.

17. Other Fixed Assets (including furniture & fixtures)

Other Fixed Assets under Schedule 10(II) include software acquired by the Bank, details for which are given below:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
At Cost as at March 31, of preceding year	165,145	154,857
Additions during the year	32,829	10,300
Deductions during the year	NIL	12
At Cost as at March 31	197,974	165,145
Accumulated amortization (*)	(154,590)	(139,087)
Written down value as at March 31	43,384	26,058

* Accumulated amortization includes amortization for the current year.

18. Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

The Bank has assessed its obligations arising in the normal course of business, including pending litigations, proceedings pending with tax authorities and other contracts including derivative and long term contracts. In accordance with the provisions of Accounting Standard - 29 on 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', the Bank recognizes a provision for material foreseeable losses when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. In cases where the available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible but the amount of loss cannot be reasonably estimated, a disclosure to this effect is made as contingent liabilities in the financial statements. The Bank does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial results.

Description of Contingent Liabilities stated in Schedule 12

- Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as Debts
The Bank is a party to certain legal proceedings in the normal course of business. This also includes claims/demands raised by income tax and service tax authorities which are disputed by the Bank.
- Liability on account of forward exchange and derivative contracts
The Bank enters into forward exchange contracts, currency options, currency swaps, interest rate swaps, interest rate futures and currency futures with inter-bank participants on its own account and for its customers.
Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. Currency options give the buyer, on payment of a premium, the right but not an obligation, to buy or sell specified amounts of currency at agreed rates of exchange on or before a specified future date. Currency Futures contract is a standardized foreign exchange derivative contract traded on a recognized stock exchange to buy or sell one currency against another on a specified future date, at a price specified on the date of contract. Currency Swaps are commitments to exchange cash flows by the way of interest/ principal in one currency against another, based on predetermined rates. Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange fixed and floating interest rate cash flows. The notional amounts that are recorded as contingent liabilities are typically amounts used as a basis for the calculation of interest component of the contract and do not necessarily indicate the amounts of future cash flows involved or the current fair value of such contracts and, therefore, do not indicate the Bank's exposure to credit or price risks. These contracts become favorable (assets) or unfavorable (liabilities) as a result of movements in the market rates or prices relative to their terms. Interest Rate Futures contract is a standardized derivative contract with an interest bearing instrument viz government bond as the underlying asset.
- Guarantees given on behalf of Constituents, Acceptances, Endorsements and other obligations
As a part of its corporate banking activities, the Bank issues documentary credit and guarantees on behalf of its customers. Documentary credits such as letters of credit enhance the credit standing of the customers of the Bank. Guarantees generally represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event of customer failing to fulfill its financial or performance obligations.
- Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable
These include a) Committed Lines of Credit and b) Capital Commitments.
- Movement in Provision for Contingencies

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Opening Provision	21,043	20,392
Additions	Nil	651
Reversals	Nil	Nil
Closing Provision (*)	21,043	21,043

* Includes provision for cases under litigation

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
19. Employee stock compensation expense: -

Restricted stocks / restricted units of the Bank's Ultimate Controlling Enterprise, Bank of America Corporation (BAC), are granted to the eligible employees of the Bank in terms of the global long-term incentive compensation plans of the Ultimate Controlling Enterprise. These restricted stocks / restricted units vest in three / four equal annual installments beginning one year from the grant date. The fair value of restricted stocks/ restricted units were determined based on the price of BAC common stock at the date of grant. During the year ended March 31, 2018, 249,243 numbers of restricted stocks / restricted units were granted (Previous Year – 376,408 numbers) and the average estimated fair value per unit on the date of grant was US\$ 32.18 (Previous year – US\$ 24.58). Payments to and provisions for employees for the year includes Rs. 972,800 thousands (Previous year – Rs. 846,477 thousands) towards these awards. The liability towards restricted stocks / restricted units recognized as at March 31, 2018 is Rs. 99,417 thousands (as at March 31, 2017 – Rs. 93,623 thousand).

20. Floating Provisions

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
1)	Opening balance in the floating provisions account	Nil	Nil
2)	The quantum of floating provisions made in the accounting year	Nil	Nil
3)	Amount of draw down made during the accounting year	Nil	Nil
4)	Closing balance in the floating provision account	Nil	Nil

21. Draw down from Reserves

During the year ended March 31, 2018, there has been no drawdown from Reserves (Previous year Nil).

22. Disclosure of Complaints/Unimplemented awards of Banking Ombudsmen

In accordance with RBI Master Circular on Customer Services in Banks DBR No.Leg.BC.21 / 09.07.006/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 details of customer complaints and awards passed by Banking Ombudsman are as follows:

A. Customer complaints

Sr. no.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Nil	Nil
b)	No. of complaints received during the year	14	15
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	14	15
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	Nil	Nil

B. Awards passed by the Banking Ombudsmen

Sr. no.	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
a)	No. of unimplemented awards at the beginning of the year	Nil	Nil
b)	No. of awards passed by the Banking Ombudsmen during the year	Nil	Nil
c)	No. of awards implemented during the year	Nil	Nil
d)	No. of unimplemented awards at the end of the year	Nil	Nil

23. Letters of Comfort issued

The Bank has not issued any Letter of Comfort during the year ended March 31, 2018 (Previous year Nil).

24. Provision Coverage ratio

In accordance with RBI guidelines, the Bank's Provision Coverage Ratio as at March 31, 2018 was NIL (Previous year – 100%).

25. Bancassurance Business

The Bank is not into the business of Bancassurance and has not received any fees/remuneration in respect of the same during the year ended March 31, 2018 (Previous year Nil).

26. Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs
1) Concentration of Deposits

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	96,343,793	112,548,519
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the bank	50.51%	58.77%

2) Concentration of Advances*

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	148,172,620	149,909,842
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the bank	59.06%	59.46%

* Advances represent Credit Exposure including derivatives furnished in Master Circular on Exposure Norms DBR.No.Dir. BC.12/13.03.00/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

3) Concentration of Exposures

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Total Exposure of twenty largest borrowers/customers	155,626,625	149,909,842
Percentage of Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the bank on borrowers/customers	56.47%	59.46%

4) Concentration of NPAs

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Total Exposure of top four NPA accounts	NIL	1,100,000

27 a. Sector-wise advances

(Rs. '000)

SI NO.	Sector	As at March 31, 2018		
		Outstanding Total Advances #	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
	Priority Sector			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	40,397,676	Nil	Nil
3	Services	8,372,900	Nil	Nil
4	Personal loans	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub- Total (A)	48,770,576	Nil	Nil
	Non-Priority Sector			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Industry	47,029,278	Nil	Nil
3	Services	57,662,548	Nil	Nil
4	Personal loans	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub- Total (B)	104,691,826	Nil	Nil
	Total (A+B)	153,462,402	Nil	Nil

Represent gross advances

(Rs. '000)

SI NO.	Sector	As at March 31, 2017		
		Outstanding Total Advances #	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
	Priority Sector			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	29,556,077	Nil	Nil
3	Services	10,191,694	Nil	Nil
4	Personal loans	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub-Total (A)	39,747,771	Nil	Nil
	Non-Priority Sector			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Industry	49,746,960	1,100,000	2.21%
3	Services	48,107,688	Nil	Nil
4	Personal loans	5,317	Nil	Nil
	Sub-Total (B)	96,759,965	1,100,000	1.14%
	Total (A+B)	137,607,736	1,100,000	0.81%

Represent gross advances

27 b. Investment in Priority Sector Lending Certificate

During the FY 2017-18, the Bank had invested in Priority Sector Lending Certificate (PSLC) of Micro Enterprises category for Rs. 3,010,000 thousands. (Previous FY 2016-17 PSLC Investments under Agriculture Category was Rs. 150,000 thousands).

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
28. Movement of NPAs –

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Gross NPAs as on April 01 (Opening Balance)	1,100,000	Nil
Additions (Fresh NPAs during the year)	Nil	1,100,000
Sub-total (A)	1,100,000	1,100,000
Less: -		
(i) Upgradations	Nil	Nil
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)	990,000	Nil
(iii) Write-offs	110,000	Nil
Sub-total (B)	Nil	Nil
Gross NPAs as on March 31 (Closing balance) (A-B)	Nil	1,100,000

29. Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Total Assets	Nil	Nil
Total NPAs	Nil	Nil
Total Revenue	Nil	Nil

30. Off-balance sheet SPVs (Domestic & Overseas) sponsored – Rs. Nil (Previous year Nil).
31. Unamortised Pension and Gratuity Liabilities – Rs. Nil (Previous year Nil).
32. Disclosures on Remuneration

The Bank's compensation policies including that of CEO's, is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards. In accordance with the requirements of RBI Circular No. DBOD No.BC.72/29.67/001/2011-12 dated January 13, 2012; the Regional Office of the Bank has submitted a declaration to RBI confirming the aforesaid matter.

33. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure –

Bank's CSR approach in India is aligned to the global strategy, adapted to focus on local priorities. This year, the grants focused on community investments which benefit children (especially adolescent girls), women and disadvantaged communities. Accordingly, the bank extended support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the areas of Sanitation and Hygiene, Education and Skills Development including supporting programs that enhance employability skills for differently abled. Further, it continued to support NGOs which provide renewable energy access to remote households and enhance livelihoods. This year the bank has supported the Dasra Adolescent Collaborative as a strategic partner; the Collaborative, focused on addressing development issues for adolescent girls, aims to reach 3 million adolescents in 3 years. The bank also continued to support Art & Culture.

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
(1) Gross amount required to spent by the Bank during the year	249,570	234,933
(2) Amount spent during the year on:		
i) Construction / acquisition of any asset	–	–
– in cash	–	–
– Yet to be paid in cash	249,616	235,063
ii) any other purpose	–	–
– in cash	–	–
– Yet to be paid in cash	–	–
Total	249,616	235,063

34. Disclosure relating to securitization

There are no securitization transactions which are originated by the bank hence these disclosures are not applicable.

35. Disclosures pertaining to Micro and Small Enterprises

There are no delays in payments to micro and small enterprises as required to be disclosed under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. The determination has been made to the extent such parties were identified based on the information available.

36. Credit Default Swaps

The Bank has not transacted in credit default swaps during the current year or the previous year.

37. Intra Group Exposures:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
(a) Total amount of intra-group exposures	344,518	952,653
(b) Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	344,518	952,653
(c) Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers / customers	0.10%	0.29%

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018
38. Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF):

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2018	For the year ended March 31, 2017
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	145,669	116,368
Add : Amounts transferred to DEAF during the year	99,057	29,424
Less : Amounts reimbursed by DEAF towards claims	3,423	123
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	241,303	145,669

39. Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure ("UFCE") of borrowers :

UFCE of the borrowers is an area of risk for the individual entity as well as the entire financial system; entities who do not hedge their exposures may incur significant losses due to exchange rate movements, which in turn can reduce their capability to service the loans taken from banks.

The Bank recognizes the importance of the risk of adverse fluctuation of foreign exchange rates on the profitability and financial position of borrowers, who are exposed to currency risk. In this regard, the Bank, in line with RBI circular on UFCE dated January 15, 2014 has put in place requisite procedures for monitoring and mitigation of currency induced credit risk of borrowers. These include the following:

- Details of UFCE sought from the borrower at the time of granting fresh credit facilities.
- Periodic monitoring of un-hedged foreign currency exposures of existing borrowers.
- Incremental provisioning (over and above provision applicable for standard assets) is made in Bank's Profit and Loss Account, on borrower counterparties having UFCE, depending on the likely loss / EBID[#] ratio. Incremental capital is maintained in respect of borrower counterparties in the highest risk category. These requirements are given below.

Likely Loss/EBID [#] (%)	Incremental provisioning requirement on total credit exposure over & above standard asset provisioning	Incremental capital requirement
Upto 15%	NIL	NIL
More than 15% and upto 30%	20 bps	NIL
More than 30% and upto 50%	40 bps	NIL
More than 50% and upto 75%	60 bps	NIL
More than 75% or data unavailable	80 bps	25% increase in the risk weight

[#] EBID, as defined for purposes of computation of Debt Service Coverage Ratio = Profit After Tax + Depreciation + Interest on debt + Lease Rentals, if any.

- In case of borrowers exposed to currency risk where declarations are not submitted, provision for currency induced credit risk and incremental capital are maintained as per highest risk category, i.e. 80bps and 25% increase in the risk weight respectively.

Provision held for currency induced credit risk as at 31 March, 2018 is Rs. 56.71 crores (*Previous year Rs. 60.66 crores*). Incremental Risk weighted assets value considered for the purpose of CRAR calculation in respect of currency induced credit risk is INR 2,345.75 crores (*Previous year Rs. 2,348.09 crores*).

40. i) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

The Bank has been computing its LCR on a daily basis since January 2017 in line with the extant RBI guidelines. The following table sets forth, the quarterly average of unweighted and weighted values of the LCR of the Bank. The simple average has been computed based on daily values for the three months ended June 30, 2017, September 30, 2017, December 31, 2017 and March 31, 2018.

(Rs. Crores)

	Q1 FY 17-18		Q2 FY 17-18		Q3 FY 17-18		Q4 FY 17-18	
	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets								
1 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	9,658	9,658	11,613	11,613	11,373	11,373	10,043	10,043
Cash Outflows								
2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	38	4	24	2	1	–	1	–
(i) Stable deposits								
(ii) Less stable deposits	38	4	24	2	1	–	1	–
3 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	16,032	6,079	17,868	6,781	19,569	7,442	19,237	7,349
(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	4,310	1,076	4,490	1,121	5,007	1,251	5,548	1,386
(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	11,722	5,003	13,378	5,660	14,562	6,191	13,689	5,963
(iii) Unsecured debt								
4 Secured wholesale funding	29	–	14	–	5	–	766	–

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

		Q1 FY 17-18		Q2 FY 17-18		Q3 FY 17-18		Q4 FY 17-18	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
5	Additional requirements, of which	3,145	1,884	2,943	1,670	3,146	1,740	3,064	1,817
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	1,691	1,691	1,469	1,469	1,522	1,522	1,615	1,615
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products								
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	1,454	1,923	1,474	201	1,624	218	1,449	202
6	Other contractual funding obligations	758	758	789	789	729	729	653	653
7	Other contingent funding obligations	16,164	748	16,480	762	16,731	773	16,497	753
8	Total Cash Outflows	36,166	9,473	38,118	10,004	40,181	10,684	40,218	10,572
	Cash Inflows								
9	Secured lending (e.g.reverse repos)	3,344	–	5,810	–	5,022	–	3,600	–
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	5,261	3,466	5,142	3,570	6,013	4,421	5,648	3,989
11	Other cash inflows	1,443	1,104	955	616	1,015	676	1,069	749
12	Total Cash Inflows	10,048	4,570	11,907	4,186	12,050	5,097	10,317	4,738
13	TOTAL HQLA	9,658	9,658	11,613	11,613	11,373	11,373	10,043	10,043
14	Total Net Cash Outflows	26,118	4,903	26,211	5,818	28,131	5,587	29,901	5,834
15	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		196.93		199.59		203.60		172.13

Financial Year : 2016-2017

The LCR positions of the Bank based on simple average of month-end values for the three months ended June 30, 2016, September 30, 2016, December 31, 2016 and of daily values for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

		Q1 FY 16-17		Q2 FY 16-17		Q3 FY 16-17		Q4 FY 16-17	
		Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
	High Quality Liquid Assets								
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	5,602	5,602	6,775	6,775	8,926	8,926	9,045	9,045
	Cash Outflows								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	10	1	15	1	36	4	42	4
	(i) Stable deposits								
	(ii) Less stable deposits	10	1	15	1	36	4	42	4
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	13,030	4,943	12,769	4,796	14,367	5,412	14,931	5,738
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	3,690	923	3,961	990	4,419	1,105	4,111	1,027
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	9,340	4,020	8,808	3,806	9,948	4,307	10,820	4,711
	(iii) Unsecured debt								
4	Secured wholesale funding	4,825	–	2,702	–	–	–	24	–
5	Additional requirements, of which	2,329	960	2,402	1,114	2,922	1,317	3,342	1,832
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	691	691	906	906	1,028	1,028	1,537	1,537
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products								
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	1,638	269	1,497	208	1,894	289	1,805	295
6	Other contractual funding obligations	309	309	280	280	909	909	436	436
7	Other contingent funding obligations	14,564	674	15,158	706	15,393	718	14,996	691
8	Total Cash Outflows	35,067	6,887	33,326	6,897	33,627	8,360	33,771	8,701
	Cash Inflows								
9	Secured lending (e.g.reverse repos)	944	–	1,266	–	4,464	–	5,242	–
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	5,184	3,749	4,562	3,126	4,805	3,108	4,825	3,205
11	Other cash inflows	571	239	823	491	1,114	782	1,148	956
12	Total Cash Inflows	6,699	3,988	6,651	3,617	10,383	3,890	11,215	4,161
13	TOTAL HQLA	5,602	5,602	6,775	6,775	8,926	8,926	9,045	9,045
14	Total Net Cash Outflows	28,368	2,899	26,675	3,280	23,244	4,470	22,556	4,540
15	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		193.23		206.56		199.69		199.27

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**40. ii) Qualitative disclosure around LCR :**

The Bank measures and monitors the LCR in line with RBI's guidelines on "BASEL III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards" dated June 09, 2014 as amended by "Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Liquidity Standards" dated March 31, 2015 along with the amendments issued by RBI.

The LCR guidelines aim at measuring and promoting short term resilience of banks to potential liquidity disruptions, by ensuring that banks maintain an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) to meet net cash outflows over next 30 days in a severe liquidity stress scenario.

With a view to provide a transition time for banks, the LCR requirements were introduced in a phased manner with banks required to maintain minimum LCR of 60% from January 2015 onwards and the requirement increases by 10% annually to 100% by January 2019. Thus minimum LCR requirement effective January 01, 2018 was 90%.

The Bank has incorporated LCR as part of its risk appetite statement and has maintained LCR well above the regulatory threshold for every month end from April 2017 to March 2018.

The Bank has been maintaining HQLA in the form of excess CRR balance and SLR investments over and above mandatory requirement apart from regulatory dispensation allowed in the form of borrowing limit available through Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) and Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (FALLCR). The Bank's HQLA consists mostly of Level 1 assets which are the most liquid assets as indicated by RBI. The main drivers of the LCR computation consist of outflows from eligible deposits and inflows from eligible advances, computed on the basis of run-off rates prescribed by RBI.

The Bank's Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) is the primary governing body for the oversight of the Bank's liquidity risk management, while the day-to-day management of liquidity risk is the responsibility of Corporate Treasury.

41. Other expenditure in 'Schedule 16 – Operating Expenses' includes Head office administration. Expenditure of Rs. 482,365 thousand (*Previous year Rs. 499,155 thousand*) and expenses for Information Technology Support Services amounting to Rs. 409,718 thousand (*Previous Year – Nil*) attributable to the Banks Operations in India.
42. Miscellaneous Income includes service fee income of Rs. 862,465 thousand (*Previous year Rs. 928,155 thousand*) from overseas branches and affiliates accounted as per contractual terms.
43. Outstanding commitments as of March 31, 2018 relating to securities purchase and sale contracts stood at Rs. 23,975,243 thousand & Rs. 30,652,422 thousand respectively (*Previous year Rs. 9,096,935 thousand and Rs. 20,986,282 thousand respectively*).
44. The disclosures required on holdings as well as dealing in Specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 as envisaged in notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated 30 March 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs is not applicable to the Bank.
45. RBI vide its circular dated 18th April 2017, has directed that banks shall make suitable disclosures, wherever either (a) the additional provisioning requirements assessed by RBI exceed 15 percent of the published net profits after tax for the reference period or (b) the additional Gross NPAs identified by RBI exceed 15 percent of the published incremental Gross NPAs for the reference period, or both. There has been no divergence observed by RBI for the financial year 2016-17 in respect of the Bank's asset classification and provisioning under the extant prudential norms on income recognition asset classification and provisioning (IRACP) which require such disclosures.
46. Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Manoj Kumar Vijai

Partner

Membership Number: 046882

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 07, 2018

For **BANK OF AMERICA, N.A. (INDIA BRANCHES)**

Kaku Nakhate

Chief Executive Officer

Kumar Shah

Chief Financial Officer

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
Table DF-1: Scope of Application

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

The Basel III Pillar 3 disclosures contained herein relate to Bank of America, N.A. – India Branches (hereafter referred to as the “the Bank” or “BANA India”) for the year ended March 31, 2018. Bank of America Corporation (“BAC” or “the Company”) has a subsidiary, Bank of America, N.A. (“BANA U.S.”) into which BANA India is consolidated. The Pillar 3 disclosures are compliant with Reserve Bank of India (the “RBI”) Master circular DBOD. No. BP.BC. 1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 on BASEL III Capital Regulations along with Master circular DBOD. No. BP.BC. 5/21.06.001/2014-15 dated July 1, 2014 on Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline – New Capital Adequacy Framework.

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

Transitional Arrangements - BASEL III Capital Regulations

Minimum capital ratios		March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021
Minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	A	5.5000	5.5000	5.5000	5.5000
Capital conservation buffer (CCB)	B	1.8750	2.5000	2.5000	2.5000
Global Systemically Important Banks buffer (GSIB)	C	1.8750	2.2500	2.5000	2.5000
Minimum Tier 1 capital	D	7.0000	7.0000	7.0000	7.0000
Minimum Total Capital	E	9.0000	9.0000	9.0000	9.0000
Minimum Regulatory Capital Requirement	F=E+B+C	12.7500	14.0000	14.0000	14.0000

Under BASEL III norms - transitional arrangements, the bank is required to maintain a minimum total capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (“CRAR”) of 12.75% (including CCB and G SIB requirement) and a minimum Common Equity Tier 1 CRAR of 5.5% and minimum Tier 1 CRAR of 7.0% as at Mar 31, 2018.

I. Qualitative disclosures:

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

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

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

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

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) INR mm*	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) INR mm*
DSP Merrill Lynch Limited / India *	Securities Broker/ Dealer and Merchant Banker	22,883	NIL	Not Applicable	33,070

* Amounts are as per unaudited financial statements as on Mar 31, 2018

II. Quantitative disclosures
c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

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

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

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

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

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

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

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

Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

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

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

The authority to develop the ICAAP document is delegated to the Finance department. The Bank's Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") is responsible for the production of ICAAP with inputs from Front Line Units ("Businesses" or "Business"), Independent Risk Management and Control Functions. Enterprise-wide functions, including Treasury and Control Function ("TCF") Risk and International Capital Management and Advisory ("ICMA") 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. IGL is set above minimum regulatory requirements to serve as an early warning signal to prompt action and avoid a capital breach.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- "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.
- "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.

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
II. Quantitative disclosures
Capital Structure as on Mar 31, 2018
INR mm

Common Equity Tier 1	66,461
Additional Tier 1	–
Tier 2	1,374
Total Capital Funds	67,835

Capital Structure as on Mar 31, 2017
INR mm

Common Equity Tier 1	54,655
Additional Tier 1	–
Tier 2	1,413
Total Capital Funds	56,068

Capital requirement and CRAR
INR mm

	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Capital requirements for credit risk:		
– Portfolios subject to standardized approach	30,705	24,299
– Securitization exposures	–	–
Capital requirements for market risk:		
Interest rate risk		
– General market risk	7,462	4,645
– Specific risk	458	4
Equity risk		
– General market risk	–	–
– Specific risk	–	–
– Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	1,331	1,227
Capital requirements for operational risk: (Basic indicator approach)	4,585	4,061
Total Capital Requirements	44,541	34,236
Common Equity Tier I capital ratio	19.02%	18.76%
Tier I capital ratio	19.02%	18.76%
Tier II capital ratio	0.40%	0.48%
Total capital ratio	19.42%	19.24%

Risk Exposure and Assessment

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

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

The front line units have primary responsibility for managing risks inherent in their businesses. The bank 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 Bi-Weekly Maximum Observed Loss ("MoL").
- Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational losses have remained low.
- 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

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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. BANA India maintains a Branch Liquidity Risk Policy and Contingency Funding Plan for managing its asset and liability position in accordance with the RBI guidelines.
- Reputational risk is the potential that negative publicity regarding an organization's business practices will adversely affect its profitability, operations or customer base or require costly litigation or other measures. It is the potential risk that negative publicity regarding an organization's conduct, or business practices, will adversely affect its profitability, operations or customer base, or require costly litigation or other defensive measures, is by its nature extremely difficult to quantify and lends itself to being mitigated by good governance controls. Reputational risk encompasses many factors, including the Bank's scale of operations and resulting visibility in the financial markets and management's ability to develop and sustain appropriately controlled business practices that can withstand adverse situations. The potential for reputational risk can stem from any of the other six key risk types such as strategic, credit, market, liquidity, compliance, and operational risks. Centrally, the BAC Global Marketing and Corporate Affairs groups proactively monitor and respond to the political and social environment for any potential headline risk that can translate into reputational risk. This information is disseminated to various governing bodies within BAC for consideration in key business decisions.
- Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or damage to the reputation of the Company arising from the failure of the Company to comply with the requirements of applicable laws, rules, regulations, related self-regulatory organizations' standards and codes of conduct.
- 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.
- 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 March 31, 2018, does not have any such investments.
 - **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.

Risk Governance

Risk management is an independent function and does not have reporting lines in any of the business heads. The Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") has reporting line directly in the Asia Pacific CRO and from a country governance perspective the CRO is accountable to CEO of the Bank in India. The CRO and the Risk management function does not have any revenue goals and targets and are tasked to ensure that business units operate within the risk framework and risk appetite and provide an independent oversight and challenge function. The Risk Management function along with Compliance constitutes the second line of defense whereas the Business and support units form the first line of defense under the risk framework of the Bank.

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

Local Management Team ("LMT")

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

Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO")

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

Risk Management Committee ("RMC")

RMC is independently chaired by the Chief Risk Officer and meets at least quarterly without the presence of country head / CEO. Additional members include senior management of the Bank and representatives from front line units and relevant control & support functions. RMC

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

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.

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,
- Obtaining and reviewing half-yearly reports from the Compliance Officers, and
- Following up on issues raised in LFAR and discussing the financial statements

Technology Steering Committee (“TSC”)

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

The TSC is mainly responsible for:

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

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 shall inter-alia comprise of representatives from Compliance, Business, Technology, etc. and perform inter-alia the following roles.

- Act as the owner of all the layers indicated in the end state from the process perspective and in the context of automated submission systems ensure governance around Data Acquisition, Data conversion and Data submission.
- Provide oversight and guidance to Technology Steering Committee, which is currently managing the automation of RBS reports, etc.
- Review and escalation point for Technology Steering Committee for handling change request for any new requirement by Reserve Bank and also handling ad-hoc queries.
- Ensuring governance that the metadata is as per the regulatory definitions.

Table DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

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

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

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. In case where the outstanding balance is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously

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for 90 days as on balance-sheet date or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts will be treated as out of order.

- Bills purchased/discounted are treated as non-performing if the bill remains overdue and unpaid for a period of more than 90 days.
- Any overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a foreign exchange and interest rate derivative contracts will be treated as non-performing asset if these remain unpaid for 90 days or more, upon becoming due
- Any other facility will be treated as non-performing if any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days during the financial year

II. Quantitative disclosures
a. Total Gross credit exposures

INR mm	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Fund Based	256,151	262,179
Non-Fund Based ²	66,449	57,579

b. Geographic distribution

INR mm	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	Domestic	Overseas ³	Domestic	Overseas ³
Fund Based	256,151	—	262,179	—
Non-Fund Based ²	66,449	—	57,579	—

² Includes market as well as non-market related exposures

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

c. Distribution of Exposures by sector / industry-

INR mm

Sr.no	Particulars	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
		Funded Exposure	Non Funded Exposure*	Funded Exposure	Non Funded Exposure*
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities				
	Agri - Direct	—	—	—	—
	Agri - Indirect	—	—	—	—
	1. Total	—	—	—	—
2.	Industry (Micro & Small, Medium and Large)				
a.	Food Processing	6,018	393	3,093	258
b.	Textiles	4,242	7	416	306
c.	Leather & leather products	8	—	759	—
d.	Paper & paper products	1,718	60	2,433	9
e.	Petroleum, coal products and nuclear fuels	4,602	1,085	9,084	1,035
f.	Chemicals and chemical products	21,132	1,164	16,764	1,327
g.	Rubber, plastic & their products	1,168	71	—	22
h.	Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—
i.	Cement & Cement products	—	—	—	—
j.	Basic metal and metal products	1,549	507	3,168	557
k.	Mining and Quarrying	656	185	—	180
l.	Wood and Wood products	—	—	—	—
m.	All Engineering	13,055	8,440	12,771	7,608
n.	Vehicles, vehicle parts and transport equipments	8,797	2,213	5,626	1,933
o.	Gems & Jewellery	—	9	—	109
p.	Construction	3,703	617	—	—
q.	Infrastructure	12,401	1,241	10,134	1,202
r.	Beverage & Tobacco	7,460	42	10,653	4
s.	Other Industries	918	81	1,986	187
	2. Total	87,427	16,115	76,887	14,737
3.	Services				
a.	Non Banking Financial Companies	17,229	463	4,669	2,878
b.	Banks	28,385	34,785	28,388	25,016
c.	Aviation	—	—	—	—
d.	Shipping	—	—	—	—
e.	Commercial Real Estate	—	—	—	—
t.	Computer Software	8,957	7,259	1,100	4,667
c.	Transport Operators	4,665	482	4,347	292
d.	Tourism Hotels and Restaurants	16	28	60	2
v.	Trade	17,386	789	14,071	888
e.	Professional and Other services	2,346	2,020	4,568	1,170
f.	Other Services	89,740	4,508	128,089	7,929
	3. Total	168,724	50,334	185,292	42,842
	Grand Total	256,151	66,449	262,179	57,579

* Includes market as well as non-market related exposures

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

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
d. Residual contractual maturity pattern for assets.

As of Mar 31, 2018

INR mm

Particulars	Cash	Advances	Balance with RBI	Balances with other Banks	Fixed Assets	Investments	Other Assets
Next Day	39	11,818	2,446	37,210	–	81,604	2,389
2-7 days	–	14,085	–	–	–	23,827	–
8-14 days	–	15,339	–	–	–	–	0
15-30 days	–	19,565	2,631	–	–	11,508	–
31 days to 2 month	–	16,750	1,643	–	–	7,187	–
2-3 months	–	19,111	765	–	–	3,347	20,332
3-6 months	–	28,478	212	–	–	929	2,194
6 months to 1 year	–	8,468	678	–	–	4,198	–
1-3 years	–	19,848	2,780	–	–	17,127	–
3-5 years	–	–	4	–	–	20	–
5-7 years	–	–	0	–	–	0	–
7-10 years	–	–	0	–	–	0	–
10-15 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 15 years	–	–	–	–	1,180	–	3,274
TOTAL	39	153,462	11,160	37,210	1,180	149,748	28,189

As of Mar 31, 2017

INR mm

Particulars	Cash	Advances	Balance with RBI	Balances with other Banks	Fixed Assets	Investments	Other Assets
Next Day	26	4,655	3,589	39,733	–	33,150	967
2-7 days	–	13,635	–	20,000	–	–	–
8-14 days	–	6,470	–	5,000	–	–	22
15-30 days	–	17,779	2,511	–	–	11,909	–
31 days to 2 month	–	20,286	558	–	–	2,645	–
2-3 months	–	20,233	831	–	–	3,942	52,555
3-6 months	–	18,322	538	–	–	2,551	1,507
6 months to 1 year	–	15,054	992	–	–	6,469	–
1-3 years	–	19,176	2,552	–	–	12,102	–
3-5 years	–	896	7	–	–	3,402	0
5-7 years	–	1	0	–	–	1	–
7-10 years	–	0	0	–	–	0	–
10-15 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Over 15 years	–	–	–	–	1,048	–	3,337
TOTAL	26	136,508	11,578	64,733	1,048	76,171	58,388

e. Amount of NPAs (Gross) – NIL (Mar 31, 2017 – INR 1,100 mm)

f. Net NPAs – NIL (Mar 31, 2017 – NIL)

g. NPA Ratios

– Gross NPA to Gross Advances – NIL (Mar 31, 2017 – 0.72%)

– Net NPA to Net Advances – NIL (Mar 31, 2017 – NIL)

h. Movement of NPAs (Gross)

INR mm	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Opening balance	1,100	–
Additions during the year	–	1,100
Reductions during the period	1,100	–
Closing balance	–	1,100

i. Movement of provision for NPAs

INR mm	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Opening balance	1,100	–
Provisions made during the year	–	1,100
Write-off	110	–
Write-back of excess provisions*	990	–
Closing balance	–	1,100

*The bank (BANA India) entered into a compromise/settlement arrangement with a client whereby INR 990 million was recovered and INR 110 million was written off.

k. Non-Performing Investments: NIL (Mar 31, 2017 – NIL)

l. Provisions for Non-Performing Investments – NIL (Mar 31, 2017 – NIL)

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
m. Movement of provision for Depreciation on Investments

INR mm	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Opening balance	–	–
Provisions made during the year*	265	–
Write-off	–	–
Write-back of excess provisions	–	–
Closing balance	265	–

* The bank (BANA India) has not availed of the option to spread provisioning for mark to market losses on investments held in AFS and HFT category for quarters ended Dec 31, 2017 and Mar 31, 2018 as per RBI circular DBR No. BP/BC. 102/21.04.048/2017-18

Table DF-4: Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach
I. Qualitative disclosures

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

a. Scheduled Banks including foreign bank branches in India:

All exposures to scheduled banks for the purpose of Pillar 1 calculation, have been applied a 20% risk weight, since these exposures are made to counterparty banks having overall capital adequacy ratio of 9% and above.

b. Foreign Banks:

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

c. Corporates:

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

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

II. Quantitative disclosures
a. Total Gross credit exposures

INR mm	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Fund Based		
Below 100% risk weight	118,182	70,814
100% risk weight	128,610	191,365
More than 100% risk weight	9,359	
Deducted		
Total	256,151	262,179
INR mm	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Non-Fund Based ⁵		
Below 100% risk weight	37,376	29,334
100% risk weight	26,722	28,169
More than 100% risk weight	2,351	76
Deducted		
Total	66,449	57,579

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

Table DF-5: Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardized Approaches
I. Qualitative disclosures

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

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

II. Quantitative disclosures

The Bank has not availed Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques ("CMT") as at Mar 31, 2018

Table DF-6: Securitization Exposures: Disclosure for Standardized Approach
I. Qualitative disclosures

There are no securitization transactions originated by the Bank.

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
II. Quantitative disclosures
A. Banking Book

Total amount of exposures securitized by the Bank: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)

Amount of assets intended to be securitized within a year: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)

Total amount of assets securitized and unrecognized gain or losses on sale: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)

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

INR mm	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	Exposure Type	Exposure Amount	Exposure Type	Exposure Amount
On Balance Sheet	–	–	–	–
Off Balance Sheet	–	–	–	–
Total		–		–

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

INR mm	As at 31-Mar-2018			As at 31-Mar-2017		
	Exposure	Risk Weighted Assets	Capital Requirement	Exposure	Risk Weighted Assets	Capital Requirement
Below 100% risk weight	–	–	–	–	–	–
100% risk weight	–	–	–	–	–	–
More than 100% risk weight	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	–	–	–	–

Securitization Exposures deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing Interest Only Strips (I/Os) deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)

B. Trading book

- Aggregate amount of exposures securitised by Bank for which bank has retained some exposures and which is subject to market risk approach: Nil (Mar 31, 2017 Nil)
- Aggregate amount of on-balance sheet securitisation exposures retained or purchased: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of off-balance sheet securitisation exposures: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure for specific risk: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased subject to securitization framework for specific risk broken into different risk weight bands: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of capital requirements for the securitisation exposures subject to securitisation framework: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)
- Securitisation Exposures deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing Interest Only Strips (I/Os) deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital: Nil (Mar 31, 2017: Nil)

Table DF-7: Market Risk in Trading Book
I. Qualitative disclosures

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

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

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

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

Market Risk Management Architecture

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

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
Market Risk Management Control

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

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

Market Risk Management Policies and Procedures

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Quantitative disclosures

INR mm	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-17
Capital requirements for:		
Interest rate risk		
– general market risk	7,462	4,645
– specific risk	458	4
Equity position risk	–	–
– general market risk	–	–
– specific risk	–	–
Foreign exchange risk	1,331	1,227
Total	9,251	5,876

Table DF-8: Operational Risk

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

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

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

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.

As defined in the Internal Loss Data Standard, as a minimum all losses for which the gross loss amount exceeds \$10,000 must be recorded. Gross loss and recoveries both have to be recorded in the loss database. Events must be recorded in the loss database as soon as practicable, after the operational loss event is detected, but no later than the 7th calendar day following detection and approved within 30 working days.

Governance of Operational Risk

Operational risk is managed by all employees as part of our day-to-day activities. Front line units and control functions own operational risk and are responsible for monitoring, assessing and testing the effectiveness of controls, while continuing to identify, escalate, debate and report operational risks. Front line units / control functions may have business oversight or control teams that support business leaders in the implementation of the program.

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

The Operational Risk management function at Bank of America (BAC) is independent of front line unit / control function, and is responsible for designing the program and overseeing its implementation and execution in accordance with the Policy and its supporting Standards. Operational Risk Teams are also responsible for objectively assessing, challenging and advising the front line units / control functions on operational risk;

Risk Management Process

BAC's Operational Risk Management Program has been built around ten interrelated requirements that are set out in the Operational Risk Management - Enterprise Policy, which also specifies the responsibilities and accountabilities of the first and second lines of defense. These requirements work together to drive a comprehensive risk-based approach for the proactive identification, management, mitigation and escalation of operational risks throughout the Company. These ten core requirements are 1) Operational risk appetite 2) Key Risk Indicators 3) Risk and Control Self- Assessment 4) Scenario Analysis 5) Internal Operational Loss Event 6) External Operational Loss Event 7) Quality Assurance QA) Program 8) Operational Risk Coverage Plans 9) Operational Risk Reporting and Escalation 10) Operational Risk Capital Model Oversight

Table DF-9: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)
I. Qualitative disclosures

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

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

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

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

II. Quantitative disclosures

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

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

INR mm	31-Mar-2018		31-Mar-2017	
	If interest rate were to go up by 100 basis points	If interest rate were to go down by 100 basis points	If interest rate were to go up by 100 basis points	If interest rate were to go down by 100 basis points
Currency				
INR	(85)	85	(253)	253
USD	6	(6)	170	(170)
Others	1	(1)	0	(0)
Total	(78)	78	(83)	83

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

INR mm	31-Mar-2018		31-Mar-2017	
	If interest rate were to go up by 200 basis points	If interest rate were to go down by 200 basis points	If interest rate were to go up by 200 basis points	If interest rate were to go down by 200 basis points
Currency				
INR	1,752	(1,752)	1,713	(1,713)
USD	586	(586)	339	(339)
Others	35	(35)	122	(122)
Total	2,373	(2,373)	2,174	(2,174)

Table DF-10: General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk
I. Qualitative disclosures
Discussion of methodology used to assign economic capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures;

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

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
Discussion of policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserve

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

Discussion of policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures

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

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

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

II. Quantitative disclosures

As at Mar 31, 2018

INR mm	Forward Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Derivative Contracts	Cross Currency Swaps	Options
Gross positive fair value of contracts	10,357	5,493	1,163	146
Netting benefits	–	–	–	–
Netted current credit exposure (positive mark-to-market)	10,357	5,493	1,163	146
Collateral held	–	–	–	–
Net derivatives credit exposure	10,357	5,493	1,163	146
Exposure at default under Current Exposure Method	62,395	24,552	5,354	1,640

INR mm

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

As at Mar 31, 2017

INR mm	Forward Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Derivative Contracts	Cross Currency Swaps	Options
Gross positive fair value of contracts	42,406	4,701	1,903	135
Netting benefits	–	–	–	–
Netted current credit exposure (positive mark-to-market)	42,406	4,701	1,903	135
Collateral held	–	–	–	–
Net derivatives credit exposure	42,406	4,701	1,903	135
Exposure at default under Current Exposure Method	80,971	15,492	5,139	256

INR mm

Notional value of credit derivative hedges	Not Applicable
Institution’s own credit portfolio	
Protection bought	
Protection sold	
Institution’s Intermediation activity credit portfolio	
Protection bought	
Protection sold	

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
Table DF-11: Composition of Capital

Sr. no	Particulars	Amt in INR mm	Amounts Subject to Pre – Basel III Treatment	Reference No.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1.	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	9,853		A1
2.	Retained earnings	56,670		A2+A3
3.	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	–		
4.	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	–		
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	–		
5.	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	–		
6.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	66,523		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
7.	Prudential valuation adjustments	–		
8.	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	–		
9.	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	62		C1
10.	Deferred tax assets	–	–	A4
11.	Cash-flow hedge reserve	–		
12.	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	–		
13.	Securitisation gain on sale	–		
14.	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	–		
15.	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	–		
16.	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	–		
17.	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	–		
18.	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	–		
19.	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	–		
20.	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	–		
21.	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	–		
22.	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	–		
23.	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	–		
24.	of which: mortgage servicing rights	–		
25.	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	–		
26.	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	–		
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	–		
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	–		
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	–		
26d	of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	–		
	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-BASEL III Treatment	–		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	–		
	For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)	–		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	–		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	–		

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27.	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	62		
28.	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	62		
29.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	66,461		
30.	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	–		
31.	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	–		
32.	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	–		
33.	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	–		
34.	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	–		
35.	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	–		
36.	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	–		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37.	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	–		
38.	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	–		
39.	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	–		
40.	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	–		
41.	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	–		
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	–		
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	–		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	–		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]	–		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]	–		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	–		
42.	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	–		
43.	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	–		
44.	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	–		
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	–		
45.	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)	66,461		
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions				
46.	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	–		
47.	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	–		
48.	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	–		
49.	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	–		
50.	Provisions	1,374		B1+B2+B3+B4
51.	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	1,374		
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)	–		

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56.	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	–		
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	–		
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	–		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	–		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	–		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	–		
57.	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	–		
58.	Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,374		
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	1,374		
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	–		
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	1,374		
59.	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	67,835		
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre- Basel III Treatment			
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]			
	of which: ...			
60.	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	349,338		
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	240,823		
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	72,557		
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	35,958		
Capital ratios				
61.	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	19.02%		
62.	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	19.02%		
63.	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	19.42%		
64.	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	9.25%		
65.	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.88%		
66.	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	–		
67.	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	1.88%		
68.	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) – (Point 61 – Point 71)	10.02%		
National minima (if different from Basel III)				
69.	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%		
70.	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%		
71.	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%		
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72.	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	–		
73.	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	–		
74.	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	NA		
75.	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	NA		
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76.	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	1,374		
77.	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	3,010		
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)	–		

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Table DF-12: Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements

<i>INR mm</i>		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 31-Mar-2018	As on 31-Mar-2018
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i	Paid-up Capital	9,853	9,853
	Reserves & Surplus	69,884	69,884
	Minority Interest	–	–
	Total Capital	79,738	79,738
ii	Deposits	190,730	190,730
	of which: Deposits from banks	5,739	5,739
	of which: Customer deposits	184,991	184,991
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	–	–
iii	Borrowings	75,479	75,479
	of which: From RBI	25,570	25,570
	of which: From banks	31,675	31,675
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	18,234	18,234
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	–	–
	of which: Capital instruments	–	–
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	35,042	35,042
	Total	380,988	380,988
B	Assets		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	11,199	11,199
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	37,210	37,210
ii	Investments:	149,748	149,748
	of which: Government securities	117,534	117,534
	of which: Shares	–	–
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	–	–
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	–	–
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Certificate of Deposits etc.)	32,214	32,214
iii	Loans and advances	153,462	153,462
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	13,215	13,215
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	140,247	140,247
iv	Fixed assets	1,180	1,180
v	Other assets	28,189	28,189
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	62	62
	of which: Deferred tax assets	636	636
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	–	–
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	–	–
	Total Assets	380,988	380,988

<i>INR mm</i>		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference no.
		As on 31-Mar-2018	As on 31-Mar-2018	
A	Capital & Liabilities			
	Paid-up Capital	9,853	9,853	A1
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	9,853	9,853	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	–	–	
	Reserves & Surplus	69,884	69,884	
	Statutory Reserves	18,336	18,336	A2
	Capital Reserves	38,333	38,333	A3

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<i>INR mm</i>		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference no.
		As on 31-Mar-2018	As on 31-Mar-2018	
	Investment Reserve Account	30	30	B1
	Balance in Profit & Loss A/c	13,185	13,185	
	of which :			
	Unallocated Surplus	7,678	7,678	
	Current period profits not reckoned for Capital Adequacy	5,507	5,507	
	Minority Interest	–	–	
i	Total Capital	79,738	79,738	
ii	Deposits	190,730	190,730	
	of which: Deposits from banks	5,739	5,739	
	of which: Customer deposits	184,991	184,991	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	–	–	
iii	Borrowings	75,479	75,479	
	of which: From RBI	25,570	25,570	
	of which: From banks	31,675	31,675	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	18,234	18,234	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	–	–	
	of which: Capital instruments	–	–	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	35,042	35,042	
	of which: Provision for Standard Assets	1,335	1,335	B2
	of which: Provision for Country risk	9	9	B3
	of which: General Provision	–	–	B4
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	–	–	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	–	–	
	Total Capital and Liabilities	380,988	380,988	
B	Assets			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	11,199	11,199	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	37,210	37,210	
	Investments	149,748	149,748	
	of which: Government securities	117,534	117,534	
	of which: Other approved securities	–	–	
	of which: Shares	–	–	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	–	–	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	–	–	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Certificate of Deposits etc.)	32,214	32,214	
	Loans and advances	153,462	153,462	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	13,215	13,215	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	140,247	140,247	
	Fixed assets	1,180	1,180	
	Other assets	28,189	28,189	
	of which:	–	–	
	Goodwill	–	–	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	62	62	C1
	Deferred tax assets	636	636	A4
	Goodwill on consolidation	–	–	
	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	–	–	
	Total Assets	380,988	380,988	

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
Table DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

The Bank has not issued any Regulatory Capital instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments	
1	Issuer
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument
	<i>Regulatory treatment</i>
4	Transitional Basel III rules
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo
7	Instrument type
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)
9	Par value of instrument
10	Accounting classification
11	Original date of issuance
12	Perpetual or dated
13	Original maturity date
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon
18	Coupon rate and any related index
19	Existence of a dividend stopper
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem
22	Noncumulative or cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)
25	If convertible, fully or partially
26	If convertible, conversion rate
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into
30	Write-down feature
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)
32	If write-down, full or partial
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)
36	Non-compliant transitioned features
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features

Not Applicable

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

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

Table DF-15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

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

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

NIL

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2018
Table DF-17: Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure

	Item	Rs. In Millions
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	380,988
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	75,772
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	–
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	40,371
7	Other adjustments (Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(62)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	497,069

Table DF-18: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

	Item	Rs. In Millions
1	On-balance sheet exposures	
	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	341,787
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(62)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	341,725
4	Derivative exposures	
	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	17,160
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	75,772
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)	92,932
12	Securities financing transaction exposures	
	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	22,041
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)	22,041
17	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	177,532
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(137,161)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	40,371
20	Capital and total exposures	
	Tier 1 capital	66,461
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	497,069
	Leverage ratio	
22	Basel III leverage ratio (per cent)	13.37%