Independent Auditor's Report

To the Local Management Team of Bank of America N.A. (India Branches)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. 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 2023, 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 ('the Financial Statements'), except for the disclosure relating to net stable funding ratio under Basel III Capital Regulations as have been disclosed on the Bank's website and in respect of which a link has been provided in Schedule 18 (V) - Note 2 (c) of the accompanying financial statements and have not been audited by us.
2. 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 Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('the RBI'), in the manner so required for banking companies and give a true and fair view, in conformity with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31 March 2023, and its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Bank's Local Management Team is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Pillar III Disclosure under the New Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel III disclosures), but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

   Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

   In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Bank's Local Management Team. The Bank's Local Management Team is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, and provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the RBI guidelines 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 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.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the Local Management Team 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 the Local Management Team either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. The Local Management Team is also responsible for overseeing the Banks's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
   - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Bank has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
   - 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 our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
   - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

11. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

12. 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 and section 133 of the Act and the relevant rules issued thereunder.
13. 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;
    c) We have visited three branches to examine the books of accounts and other records maintained at the branch for the purpose of our audit. Since the key operations of the Bank are automated with the key applications integrated to the core banking system, the audit is carried out at centrally as all the necessary records and data required for the purposes of our audit are available therein
14. With respect to the matter to be included in the auditor's report under section 197(16) of the Act, we report that since the Bank is a banking company, as defined under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949; the reporting under section 197(16) in relation to whether the remuneration paid by the Bank is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act and whether any excess remuneration has been paid in accordance with the aforesaid section is not applicable.

    Further, as required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the accompanying financial statements;
    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 financial statements 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 read with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2021, 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 United States of America;
    f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Bank as on 31 March 2023 and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure I wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
    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 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
        i. the Bank, as detailed in Schedule 12 (I), Schedule 18 (IV) - Note 13 and Schedule 18 (V) - Note 21 to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2023;
        ii. the Bank, as detailed in Schedule 12 (III), Schedule 12 (IV), Schedule 17 and Schedule 18 (V) - Note 21 to the financial statements, has made provision as at 31 March 2023, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
        iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank during the year ended 31 March 2023;
        iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Schedule 18 (V) - Note 27 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Bank ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
            b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Schedule 18 (V) - Note 27 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Bank from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Bank shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
            c. Based on such audit procedures performed, as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
        v. The Bank has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.
        vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Murad D. Daruwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 043334
UDIN: 23043334BGSDYI3809

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 June 2023

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm's Registration No.: 105146W/W100621

Sd/-
Vinit K Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 145911
UDIN: 23145911 BGYCB05634

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 June 2023

Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Bank of America N.A (India Branches) on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Referred to in paragraph 14(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Bank of America N.A. (India Branches) ('the Bank') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Bank as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Bank's Local Management Team is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal financial control with reference to the financial statements 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 the Bank's 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. 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 with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

6. A Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 authorisations of management of the Bank; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on internal financial control with reference to the financial statement criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Murad D. Daruwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 043334
UDIN: 23043334BGSDYI3809

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 June 2023

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 105146W/W100621

Sd/-
Vinit K Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 145911
UDIN: 23145911 BGYCB05634

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 June 2023

BANK OF AMERICA

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.
(INDIA BRANCHES)
(Incorporated in U.S.A. With Limited Liability)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

	Schedule	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	**52,325,612**	31,882,612
Reserves and Surplus	2	**122,620,725**	111,024,406
Deposits	3	**526,554,270**	391,838,747
Borrowings	4	**9,417,056**	151,733
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	**120,293,229**	88,430,764
TOTAL		**831,210,892**	623,328,262
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	**29,127,680**	98,918,013
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	**116,855,791**	45,613,980
Investments	8	**360,965,479**	177,428,935
Advances	9	**207,161,248**	219,122,432
Fixed Assets	10	**1,785,195**	891,810
Other Assets	11	**115,315,499**	81,353,092
TOTAL		**831,210,892**	623,328,262
Contingent Liabilities	12	**15,088,100,539**	11,447,789,373
Bills for Collection		**520,245,135**	632,420,128

Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements 18

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

	Schedule	Year Ended March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	Year Ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
I. INCOME			
Interest earned	13	**37,291,474**	23,258,641
Other income	14	**2,783,729**	6,773,917
TOTAL		**40,075,203**	30,032,558
II. EXPENDITURE			
Interest expended	15	**8,819,676**	5,130,785
Operating expenses	16	**9,790,112**	8,934,832
Provisions and contingencies	17	**9,869,096**	7,671,628
TOTAL		**28,478,884**	21,737,245
III. PROFIT			
Net profit for the year		**11,596,319**	8,295,313
Profit brought forward		**22,140,309**	15,191,782
TOTAL		**33,736,628**	23,487,095
IV. APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserves		**2,899,080**	2,073,828
Transfer (from)/to Investment Reserve Account		**(365,933)**	381,354
Transfer to/(from) Investment Fluctuation Reserve		**3,670,731**	(1,108,396)
Amount retained in India for meeting Capital to Risk-weighted Asset ratio (CRAR)		**8,000,000**	–
Balance carried over to Balance Sheet		**19,532,750**	22,140,309
TOTAL		**33,736,628**	23,487,095

Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements 18

Schedules referred to above form an integral part of the profit and loss account

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Murad D. Daruwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 043334

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration number: 105146W/W100621

Sd/-
Vinit K Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 145911

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Kaku Nakhate
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

Sd/-
Viral Damania
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

BANK OF AMERICA

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.
(INDIA BRANCHES)
(Incorporated in U.S.A. With Limited Liability)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

PARTICULARS	Year Ended March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	Year Ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit before taxation	**20,920,160**	15,293,455
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	**268,859**	264,251
(Profit) / Loss on sale of fixed assets	**(174)**	63,405
Other provisions [Including provision for Enhancing Credit Supply]	**237,797**	275,111
Provision for Standard Assets and unhedged foreign currency exposure	**376,201**	373,079
Provision for Compensated Absences	**13,031**	70,353
Provision for gratuity	**75,978**	65,962
(Writeback of) / Provision for country risk	**(68,743)**	25,296
Provision / (Writeback of) for depreciation on investments	**866,318**	(902,826)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**22,689,427**	15,528,086
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) / Decrease in investments	**(184,402,863)**	17,688,134
Decrease / (Increase) in advances	**11,961,184**	(37,262,813)
(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	**(33,388,075)**	7,010,084
Increase in deposits	**134,715,523**	28,833,705
Increase / (Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	**31,228,201**	(8,366,666)
Cash (used in) / generated from Operations	**(17,196,603)**	23,430,530
Taxes Paid (net of refunds received)	**(9,898,171)**	(6,841,903)
Net Cash (used in) / generated from Operating Activities (A)	**(27,094,774)**	16,588,627
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets (including capital work in progress)	**(1,162,245)**	(160,771)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	**174**	9,037
Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)	**(1,162,071)**	(151,734)
Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Increase / (Decrease) in borrowings (net)	**9,265,323**	(2,407,117)
Capital received from Head Office (net)	**20,443,000**	–
Net Cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	**29,708,323**	(2,407,117)
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**1,451,478**	14,029,776
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**144,531,993**	130,502,217
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	**145,983,471**	144,531,993
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**1,451,478**	14,029,776
Cash and cash equivalents include the following:		
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India as per Schedule 6	**29,127,680**	98,918,013
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice as per Schedule 7	**116,855,791**	45,613,980
Total Cash and Cash equivalents	**145,983,471**	144,531,993

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.

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number:
001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Murad D. Daruwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 043334

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration number:105146W/W100621

Sd/-
Vinit K Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 145911

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Kaku Nakhate
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

Sd/-
Viral Damania
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

BANK OF AMERICA

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.
(INDIA BRANCHES)
(Incorporated in U.S.A. With Limited Liability)

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 1 – Capital		
I. Deposit kept with Reserve Bank of India under Section 11(2)(b)(ii) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949*	**61,443,000**	40,600,0000
II. Amount brought in as start-up capital	**2,000**	2,000
Tier I Capital augmented by Head Office**	**52,323,612**	31,880,612
TOTAL	**52,325,612**	31,882,612

*An amount of Rs. 30,943,000 (Rs. '000) [previous year: Rs. 13,500,000 (Rs. '000)] out of the amount held as deposit under Section 11(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been designated as credit risk mitigation (CRM) for offsetting of non-centrally cleared derivative exposure to head office (including overseas branches), and is not reckoned for regulatory capital and other statutory requirements.

** Additional Capital received (net of remittance) from head office designated as credit risk mitigation during the year Rs. 20,443,000 (Rs. '000) (previous year: Nil).

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 2 – Reserves and Surplus		
I. Statutory Reserve		
Opening balance	**28,621,007**	26,547,179
Add : Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	**2,899,080**	2,073,828
	31,520,087	28,621,007
II. Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	**3,457,657**	3,457,657
Add : Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	**–**	–
	3,457,657	3,457,657
III. Amount Retained in India for meeting Capital to Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)		
Opening balance	**52,875,501**	52,875,501
Add : Transfer from Profit and Loss Account	**8,000,000**	–
	60,875,501	52,875,501
IV. Revenue and Other Reserves		
Investment Reserve Account		
Opening balance	**381,354**	–
(Less) / Add : Transfer (to) / from Profit and Loss Account	**(365,933)**	381,354
	15,421	381,354
Investment Fluctuation Reserve		
Opening balance	**3,548,578**	4,656,974
Add / (Less) : Transfer from / (to) Profit and Loss Account	**3,670,731**	(1,108,396)
	7,219,309	3,548,578
V. Balance in Profit and Loss Account	**19,532,750**	22,140,309
TOTAL (I, II, III, IV and V)	**122,620,725**	111,024,406
SCHEDULE 3 – Deposits		
A. I. Demand Deposits		
i) From Banks	**9,525,696**	6,878,040
ii) From Others	**239,908,892**	199,813,340
II. Savings Bank Deposits	**376,225**	672,134
III. Term Deposits		
i) From Banks	**–**	–
ii) From Others	**276,743,457**	184,475,233
TOTAL (I, II and III)	**526,554,270**	391,838,747
B. i) Deposits of Branches in India	**526,554,270**	391,838,747
ii) Deposits of Branches outside India	**–**	–
TOTAL	**526,554,270**	391,838,747

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 4 – Borrowings		
I. Borrowings in India		
i) Reserve Bank of India	**9,000,000**	–
ii) Other Banks	**–**	–
iii) Other Institutions and Agencies	**252,716**	–
	9,252,716	–
II. Borrowings outside India	**164,340**	151,733
TOTAL (I and II)	**9,417,056**	151,733
Secured borrowings in I and II above	**9,252,716**	–
SCHEDULE 5 – Other Liabilities and Provisions		
I. Bills payable	**286,198**	389,318
II. Inter-office adjustments - net	**–**	–
III. Interest accrued	**1,907,315**	1,371,383
IV. Provision against standard assets (including provision for unhedged foreign currency exposure)	**2,638,657**	2,262,456
V. Others [including provisions other than those disclosed in (iv) above.] [Refer Schedule 18 (V) - Note no. 20 (a)]	**115,461,059**	84,407,607
TOTAL	**120,293,229**	88,430,764
SCHEDULE 6 – Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
I. Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	**40,292**	39,811
II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
(i) In Current account	**23,017,388**	16,508,202
(ii) In Other accounts*	**6,070,000**	82,370,000
TOTAL	**29,127,680**	98,918,013

*Represents Standing Deposit Facility / Reverse repo with Reserve Bank of India.

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 7 – Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice		
I. In India		
i) Balances with banks		
a) In Current accounts	**43,050**	59,598
b) In Other deposit accounts	**–**	–
ii) Money at call and short notice		
a) with banks	**–**	–
b) with other institutions	**113,599,005**	42,532,361
TOTAL (i and ii)	**113,642,055**	42,591,959
II. Outside India		
i) In Current accounts	**3,213,736**	3,022,021
ii) In Other deposit accounts	**–**	–
iii) Money at call and short notice	**–**	–
	3,213,736	3,022,021
TOTAL (I and II)	**116,855,791**	45,613,980

BANK OF AMERICA

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.
(INDIA BRANCHES)
(Incorporated in U.S.A. With Limited Liability)

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 8 – Investments		
I. Investments in India		
(i) Government securities *	**295,064,098**	138,242,101
(ii) Other approved securities	–	–
(iii) Shares	–	–
(iv) Debentures and bonds	–	–
(v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	–	–
(vi) Others	**18,254,974**	–
Gross Investments in India	**313,319,072**	138,242,101
Less : Provision for depreciation	**1,468,507**	602,189
	311,850,565	137,639,912
II. Investments outside India		
(i) Government securities	**49,114,914**	39,789,023
Gross Investments outside India	**49,114,914**	39,789,023
Less : Provision for depreciation	–	–
Total	**49,114,914**	39,789,023
TOTAL (I and II)	**360,965,479**	177,428,935

* Includes securities of Face Value Rs. 11,450,000 (‘000) deposited with Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) as margin deposit [Previous Year: Rs. 16,500,000 (‘000)], Rs. 44,760,000 (‘000) kept / pledged with Reserve Bank of India for funds borrowed under liquidity adjustment facility/marginal standing facility [Previous year: Rs. 8,900,000 (‘000)] and Rs. 28,000,000 (‘000) securities kept / pledged in the repo market through CCIL [Previous year : Rs. Nil (‘000)].

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 9 – Advances		
A (i) Bills purchased and discounted	**37,518,434**	42,998,497
(ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	**146,047,990**	158,167,067
(iii) Term loans	**23,594,824**	17,956,868
TOTAL	**207,161,248**	219,122,432
B. (i) Secured by tangible assets (including book debts)	**19,596,076**	16,766,651
(ii) Covered by Bank/ Government guarantees	–	–
(iii) Unsecured	**187,565,172**	202,355,781
TOTAL	**207,161,248**	219,122,432
C. I. Advances in India		
(i) Priority sector	**47,564,238**	69,551,021
(ii) Public sector	–	5,000,000
(iii) Banks	**98,833**	77,026
(iv) Others	**159,498,177**	144,494,385
TOTAL	**207,161,248**	219,122,432
II. Advances outside India	–	–
TOTAL (I and II)	**207,161,248**	219,122,432

	As at March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	As at March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 10 – Fixed Assets (including furniture & fixtures)		
I Premises		
II Other Fixed Assets (including Furniture and Fixtures)*	–	–
At Cost on March 31 of preceding year	**2,775,287**	2,679,978
Additions during the year	**248,215**	263,266
	3,023,502	2,943,244
Deductions during the year	**1,208**	167,957
	3,022,294	2,775,287
Accumulated depreciation/ amortization	**2,233,750**	1,966,099
	788,544	809,188
Capital Work in Progress	**996,651**	82,622
TOTAL (I and II)	**1,785,195**	891,810
*[Refer Schedule 18(V) - Note 19]		
SCHEDULE 11 – Other Assets		
I. Interest accrued	**4,098,998**	1,777,426
II. Advance tax and tax deducted at source [net of Provision for Taxation of Rs. 101,118,890 (‘000) (Previous Year Rs. 91,264,706 (‘000))]	**1,274,402**	1,269,099
III. Deferred tax assets [Refer Schedule 18 (V) - Note no. 16]	**2,221,024**	1,741,500
IV. Others [Refer Schedule 18 (V) - Note no. 20 (b)]	**107,721,075**	76,565,067
TOTAL	**115,315,499**	81,353,092
SCHEDULE 12 – Contingent Liabilities		
I. Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as Debts (including tax related matters)	**4,519,424**	3,126,981
II. Liability for partly paid investments	–	–
III. Liability on account of outstanding foreign exchange contracts	**6,249,001,977**	5,428,432,377
IV. Liability on account of outstanding derivative contracts	**8,756,749,496**	5,943,511,454
V. Guarantees given on behalf of constituents#		
(a) in India	**58,545,502**	47,828,095
(b) outside India	**3,866,768**	3,794,561
VI. Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	**4,081,531**	3,568,887
VII. Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable		
– Committed Lines of credit	**10,512,417**	17,093,809
– Capital Commitments	**382,913**	45,579
– Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF) [Refer schedule 18 (V) - Note 9]	**440,511**	387,630
TOTAL	**15,088,100,539**	11,447,789,373

\# Guarantees outstanding on the balance sheet have been shown after deducting therefrom any cash margin.

BANK OF AMERICA

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SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	Year Ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 13 – Interest earned		
I. Interest/discount on advances/bills	**13,054,159**	8,664,743
II. Income on investments	**14,939,834**	7,674,772
III. Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	**3,701,860**	5,974,056
IV. Others	**5,595,621**	945,070
TOTAL	**37,291,474**	23,258,641
SCHEDULE 14 – Other income		
I. Commission, exchange and brokerage	**1,589,457**	1,808,144
II. (Loss) on sale of investments (net)	**(858,962)**	(2,673,764)
III. (Loss) / Profit on revaluation of investments (net)	**(866,318)**	902,826
IV. Profit / (Loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)	**174**	(63,405)
V. Profit on exchange / derivative transactions (net)	**1,544,440**	5,674,582
VI. Miscellaneous income [Refer Schedule 18 (V) - Note no. 20 (c)]	**1,374,938**	1,125,534
TOTAL	**2,783,729**	6,773,917
SCHEDULE 15 - Interest expended		
I. Interest on deposits	**8,483,356**	4,969,015
II. Interest on Reserve Bank of India/inter-bank borrowings	**120,780**	10,469
III. Others	**215,540**	151,301
TOTAL	**8,819,676**	5,130,785

	Year Ended March 31, 2023 (Rs. '000)	Year Ended March 31, 2022 (Rs. '000)
SCHEDULE 16 - Operating expenses		
I. Payments to and provisions for employees	**4,707,225**	4,054,530
II. Rent, taxes and lighting	**515,667**	463,774
III. Printing and stationery	**72,634**	86,417
IV. Advertisement and publicity	**17,045**	265
V. Depreciation on Bank's property	**268,859**	264,251
VI. Directors' fees, allowances and expenses	**–**	–
VII. Auditors' fees and expenses	**25,705**	23,239
VIII. Law Charges	**27,071**	23,959
IX. Postages, Telegrams, Telephones, etc	**353,678**	282,775
X. Repairs and maintenance	**321,784**	279,045
XI. Insurance	**485,854**	465,074
XII. Other expenditure [Refer Schedule 18 (V) - Note no. 20 (d) and 28]	**2,994,590**	2,991,503
TOTAL	**9,790,112**	8,934,832
SCHEDULE 17 - Provisions and contingencies		
I. Provision for Standard Assets and unhedged foreign currency exposure	**376,201**	373,079
II. (Write back of) / Provision for country risk	**(68,743)**	25,296
III. Provision for Taxation [Refer Schedule 18 (V) - Note no. 17]	**9,803,365**	7,349,911
IV. Write back of Deferred Tax [Refer Schedule 18 (V) - Note no. 16]	**(479,524)**	(351,769)
V. Other provisions [Including provision for Enhancing Credit Supply]	**237,797**	275,111
TOTAL	**9,869,096**	7,671,628

Schedule 18 - Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements

I) Background

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 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 (RBI Guidelines) and Accounting Standards (AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, 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. Fees from activities such as loan management etc. are amortised over a period of the loan.

iii. 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.

iv. All other fee income not mentioned above is recognised upfront.

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 expense 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, currency options and forward rate agreements.

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.

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 RBI guidelines 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 RBI guidelines 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 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 including US 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.

Short sale

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities. Such short positions are categorised under HFT category. These positions are marked-to-market along with the other securities under HFT portfolio and the resultant mark-to-market gains/losses are accounted for as per the relevant RBI guidelines.

Investment Reserve Account

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, 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 (to the extent 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.

Investment Fluctuation Reserve

In accordance with RBI guidelines on Investment Fluctuation Reserve was created to protect against increase in yields. As required by such guidelines the transfer to this reserve will be lower of the following – i) net profit on sale of investments during the year ; ii) net profit for the year less mandatory appropriations, until the amount of the reserve is at least 2 percent of the HFT and AFS portfolio, on a continuing basis.

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 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.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions with 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 the 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.

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 asset 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
Enterprise Core Network (larger complex core routers)	10 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 asset 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 Guidelines 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, in accordance with RBI guidelines, 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, country risk exposure and enhancing credit supply to large borrowers is made in accordance with the norms prescribed by RBI and disclosed under Schedule 5 – ‘Other Liabilities and Provisions’.

In accordance with RBI guidelines on Transfer of Loan exposures, any loss or profit arising because of transfer of loans, which is realised, is accounted for and reflected in the Profit & Loss account for the accounting period during which the transfer is completed. Acquisition cost unless it is more than the outstanding principal at the time of the transfer, in which case the premium paid is amortised based on straight line method.

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. Funds of the trust are being managed by a private insurance Company. 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. Funds of the trust are being managed by a private insurance Company. 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

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 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

The Ultimate Controlling Enterprise grants equity based payment awards to employees of the Bank under various incentive schemes.

For most awards, expense is generally recognized proportionately over the vesting period net of estimated forfeitures, unless the employee meets certain retirement eligibility criteria. For awards to employees that meet retirement eligibility criteria, the Bank accrues the expense in the year prior to grant. For employees that become retirement eligible during the vesting period, the Bank recognizes expense from the grant date to the date on which the employee becomes retirement eligible, net of estimated forfeitures.

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

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.

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.
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SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

V) Other Disclosures

1. Capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR)

a) Composition of regulatory capital

The Bank's capital adequacy ratio computed under Basel III framework is given below:

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET 1)	**127,645,445**	116,766,939
ii)	Additional Tier 1 capital / Other Tier 1 capital	**–**	–
iii)	Tier 1 capital (i + ii)	**127,645,445**	116,766,939
iv)	Tier 2 capital	**9,906,087**	6,293,830
v)	Total capital (Tier 1+Tier 2)	**137,551,532**	123,060,769
vi)	Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs)	**693,997,956**	627,188,316
vii)	CET 1 Ratio (CET 1 as a percentage of RWAs)	**18.39%**	18.62%
	Tier 1 Ratio (Tier 1 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	**18.39%**	18.62%
	Tier 2 Ratio (Tier 2 capital as a percentage of RWAs)	**1.43%**	1.00%
viii)	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (Total Capital as a percentage of RWAs)	**19.82%**	19.62%
ix)	Leverage Ratio	**11.54%**	13.61%
x)	Percentage of the shareholding of Government of India / State Government	**–**	–
xi)	Amount of paid-up equity capital raised during the year	**–**	–
	Amount of non-equity Tier 1 capital raised during the year*	**–**	–
	Amount of Tier 2 capital raised during the year	**–**	–

* Excluding capital received (net of remittance) from head office designated as credit risk mitigation

b) Draw down from Reserves

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investment Reserve	**365,933**	–
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	**–**	1,108,396

2. Asset Liability Management

a) Maturity pattern of certain items of assets and liabilities

(Rs. Crores)

As at March 31, 2023	Advances	Investments	Deposits	Borrowings	Foreign Currency Assets	Foreign Currency Liabilities
Day 1	460	18,941	2,663	926	325	142
2 to 7 days	746	–	12,395	–	6	140
8 to 14 days	1,051	410	2,399	–	415	140
15 to 30 days	2,322	5,258	2,845	–	2,126	–
31 days and upto 2 months	3,423	2,988	3,546	8	2,774	8
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	1,837	348	1,548	–	4,425	4,472
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	4,642	261	1,728	–	775	
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	2,068	268	1,776	–	–	–
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	2,895	5,454	23,751	8	–	3,795
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	1,272	392	1	–	–	–
Over 5 Years	–	1,777	3	–	160	–
Total	**20,716**	**36,097**	**52,655**	**942**	**11,006**	**8,697**

(Rs. Crores)

As at March 31, 2022	Advances	Investments	Deposits	Borrowings	Foreign Currency Assets	Foreign Currency Liabilities
Day 1	635	4,310	2,472	7	303	170
2 to 7 days	480	569	4,431	–	568	161
8 to 14 days	2,151	–	1,353	–	4	161
15 to 30 days	3,052	4,156	2,792	–	2,319	–
31 days and upto 2 months	3,206	1,603	2,868	8	1,382	8
Over 2 months and upto 3 months	3,293	303	1,333	–	2,772	3,079
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	4,027	2,660	2,460	–	431	
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	1,700	196	1,209	–	–	–
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	3,214	3,271	20,261	–	–	4,360
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	150	581	2	–	–	–
Over 5 Years	4	94	3	–	148	–
Total	21,912	17,743	39,184	15	7,927	7,939

1. The estimates and assumptions used by the Bank for classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets are based on the returns submitted to RBI for the relevant periods.
2. Cash Credit/Overdraft and credit card advances are bucketed based on behavioural study, all other advances are bucketed as per residual maturity.

b) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):

The Bank has been computing its LCR on a daily basis 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, 2022, September 30, 2022, December 31, 2022 and March 31, 2023.

(Rs. Crores)

		Q1 FY 22-23		Q2 FY 22-23		Q3 FY 22-23		Q4 FY 22-23	
		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)		27,620		29,676		33,882		37,987
Cash Outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
(i)	Stable deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(ii)	Less stable deposits	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	41,084	15,499	41,668	15,806	47,260	18,881	50,332	20,842
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	18,483	4,613	19,435	4,851	19,216	4,796	19,427	4,849
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	22,601	10,886	22,233	10,955	28,044	14,085	30,905	15,993
(iii)	Unsecured debt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Secured wholesale funding		–		–		–		–
5	Additional requirements, of which	3,443	2,129	4,079	2,896	4,512	3,270	3,570	2,631
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	1,694	1,694	2,509	2,509	2,860	2,860	2,280	2,280
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	1,749	435	1,570	387	1,652	410	1,290	351
6	Other contractual funding obligations	1,017	1,017	1,076	1,076	1,412	1,412	1,416	1,416
7	Other contingent funding obligations	35,008	1,633	37,903	1,763	37,793	1,750	39,339	1,832
8	Total Cash Outflows		20,278		21,541		25,313		26,721
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	14,415	–	9,415	–	12,864	–	9,123	–
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	12,368	9,486	9,732	7,502	8,933	6,506	7,091	4,602
11	Other cash inflows	1,193	1,193	1,874	1,874	2,234	2,234	1,517	1,517
12	Total Cash Inflows	27,976	10,679	21,021	9,376	24,031	8,740	17,731	6,119
13	TOTAL HQLA		27,620		29,676		33,882		37,987
14	Total Net Cash Outflows		9,599		12,165		16,573		20,602
15	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		287.71		243.95		204.44		184.39

Financial Year : 2021-2022

The LCR positions of the Bank based on simple average of month-end values for the three months ended June 30, 2021, September 30, 2021, December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022.

(Rs. Crores)

		Q1 FY 21-22		Q2 FY 21-22		Q3 FY 21-22		Q4 FY 21-22	
		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)		31,257		33,273		33,971		30,632
Cash Outflows									
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
(i)	Stable deposits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(ii)	Less stable deposits	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	34,823	13,837	35,711	14,133	38,538	15,213	38,313	14,648
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	12,445	3,105	14,318	3,572	16,028	4,000	18,057	4,507
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	22,378	10,732	21,393	10,561	22,510	11,213	20,256	10,141
(iii)	Unsecured debt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Secured wholesale funding		–		–		–		–
5	Additional requirements, of which	3,717	2,528	3,308	2,069	2,785	1,622	3,227	1,946
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	2,197	2,197	1,721	1,721	1,259	1,259	1,556	1,556
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	1,520	331	1,587	348	1,526	363	1,671	390

		Q1 FY 21-22		Q2 FY 21-22		Q3 FY 21-22		Q4 FY 21-22	
		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)
6	Other contractual funding obligations	898	898	837	837	668	668	673	673
7	Other contingent funding obligations	33,331	1,572	34,924	1,652	34,807	1,644	35,145	1,657
8	Total Cash Outflows		18,835		18,691		19,147		18,924
Cash Inflows									
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	547	–	1,105	–	1,121	–	13,031	–
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	5,083	2,937	5,107	2,893	5,436	3,302	6,051	3,574
11	Other cash inflows	2,041	1,671	1,617	1,247	1,263	893	1,150	1,107
12	Total Cash Inflows	7,671	4,608	7,829	4,140	7,820	4,195	20,232	4,681
13	TOTAL HQLA		31,257		33,273		33,971		30,632
14	Total Net Cash Outflows		14,227		14,551		14,952		14,243
15	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		219.71		228.67		227.21		215.08

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 from time to time.

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.

The regulatory minimum LCR requirement was 100% for the whole of financial year, ie. FY 2022-23. The Bank has incorporated LCR as part of its risk appetite metric and has maintained LCR above the regulatory threshold on a daily basis for FY 2022-23.

The Bank has been maintaining HQLA primarily in the form of excess CRR balance and HQLA eligible securities, including foreign sovereign securities. This is in addition to the 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 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 Council (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.

c) Net Stable Funding ratio (NSFR):

In accordance with RBI guidelines, disclosures as required, on net stable funding ratio is available at http://www.bofa-india.com/baseldisclousre.html

3. Investments

a) Composition of Investment Portfolio

Details of Investments held as on March 31, 2023

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**Available for Sale**	**Held for Trading**	**Total**
Investments in India			
(i) Government securities	115,256,094	179,808,004	295,064,098
(ii) Other approved securities	–	–	–
(iii) Shares	–	–	–
(iv) Debentures and bonds	–	–	–
(v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	–	–	–
(vi) Others	–	18,254,974	18,254,974
Gross Investments in India	115,256,094	198,062,978	313,319,072
Less : Provision for Depreciation	1,468,507	–	1,468,507
Net Investments in India	**113,787,587**	**198,062,978**	**311,850,565**
Investments Outside India			
(i) Government securities	49,114,914	–	49,114,914
(ii) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	–	–	–
(iii) Others	–	–	–
Gross Investments outside India	49,114,914	–	49,114,914
Less : Provision for Depreciation	–	–	–
Net Investments outside India	**49,114,914**	**–**	**49,114,914**
Total Net Investments	**162,902,501**	**198,062,978**	**360,965,479**

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Details of Investments held as on March 31, 2022

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	Available for Sale	Held for Trading	Total
Investments in India			
(i) Government securities	62,269,244	75,972,857	138,242,101
(ii) Other approved securities	–	–	–
(iii) Shares	–	–	–
(iv) Debentures and bonds	–	–	–
(v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	–	–	–
(vi) Others	–	–	–
Gross Investments in India	62,269,244	75,972,857	138,242,101
Less : Provision for Depreciation	554,308	47,881	602,189
Net Investments in India	61,714,936	75,924,976	137,639,912
Investments Outside India			
(i) Government securities	39,789,023	–	39,789,023
(ii) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures	–	–	–
(iii) Others	–	–	–
Gross Investments outside India	39,789,023	–	39,789,023
Less : Provision for Depreciation	–	–	–
Net Investments outside India	39,789,023	–	39,789,023
Total Net Investments	101,503,959	75,924,976	177,428,935

The Bank has not held any security in Held to Maturity (HTM) category and has not sold or transferred securities to or from HTM category during the year ended March 31, 2023 and the previous year ended March 31, 2022. The above investments are net of short sale.

b) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation and Investment Fluctuation Reserve

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
1) Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments		
i) Opening balance	**602,189**	1,505,015
ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	**866,318**	–
iii) Less: Write-back of excess provision during the year	**–**	902,826
iv) Closing balance	**1,468,507**	602,189
2) Movement of Investment Fluctuation reserve		
i) Opening balance	**3,548,578**	4,656,974
ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	**3,670,731**	–
iii) Less: Write-back of excess provision during the year	**–**	1,108,396
iv) Closing balance	**7,219,309**	3,548,578
3) Closing balance in IFR as a percentage of closing balance of investments in AFS and HFT/Current category	**2%**	2%

c) Non-SLR investment portfolio

(i) Non-Performing Non-SLR Investments

There are no non-performing non-SLR Investments as at March 31, 2023 (as at March 31, 2022: Nil).

(ii) Issuer Composition of Non-SLR Investments

As at March 31, 2023 **(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	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2)	Financial Institutions	10,246,795	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3)	Banks	8,008,179	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4)	Private corporate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5)	Subsidiaries/Joint ventures	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6)	Others	49,114,914	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7)	Provision held towards depreciation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	**67,369,888**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**

As at March 31, 2022 (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	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2)	Financial Institutions	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
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	39,789,023	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7)	Provision held towards depreciation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	39,789,023	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

d) Repo transactions (in face value terms)

(Rs. '000)

Year ended March 31, 2023	**Minimum Outstanding during the year**	**Maximum Outstanding during the year**	**Daily Average Balance Outstanding during the year**	**Outstanding as at March 31, 2023**
Securities sold under repo*				
• Government securities	Nil	39,531,048	1,452,780	9,091,600
• Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Securities purchased under reverse repo*				
• Government securities	25,020,000	234,493,415	119,794,020	116,887,969
• Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

(Rs. '000)

Year ended March 31, 2022	Minimum Outstanding during the year	Maximum Outstanding during the year	Daily Average Balance Outstanding during the year	Outstanding as at March 31, 2022
Securities sold under repo*				
• Government securities	Nil	6,154,660	254,840	Nil
• Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Securities purchased under reverse repo*				
• Government securities	103,206,000	282,766,270	190,268,295	121,541,510
• Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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

4. Asset quality

a) Classification of advances and provisions held

(Rs. '000)

For the year ended March 31, 2023	**Standard**	**Non-Performing**				**Total**
	Total Standard Advances	**Sub-standard**	**Doubtful**	**Loss**	**Total Non-Performing Advances**	
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	219,122,432	–	–	–	–	219,122,432
Add: Additions during the year					5,346,128	
Less: Reductions during the year					(5,346,128)	
Closing balance	207,161,248	–	–	–	–	207,161,248
Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:					–	
i) Upgradation					5,346,128	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					–	
iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs					–	
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					–	

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

For the year ended March 31, 2023	Standard	Non-Performing				Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)*						
Opening balance of provisions held	2,262,456	–	–	–	–	2,262,456
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					1,336,532	
Less: Excess provision reversed/Write-off loans					(1,336,532)	
Closing balance of provisions held	2,638,657	–	–	–	–	2,638,657
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	
Add: Fresh additions during the year					4,009,596	
Less: Reductions during the year					(4,009,596)	
Closing Balance					–	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						–
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						–
Less: Amount drawn down18 during the year						–
Closing balance of floating provisions						–
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts						–
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						–
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						–
Closing balance						–

* Represents total provision against standard assets (which includes provision for Foreign exchange and derivatives contracts) and provision for unhedged foreign currency exposure.

(Rs. '000)

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Standard	Non-Performing				Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Gross Standard Advances and NPAs						
Opening Balance	181,859,619	–	–	–	–	181,859,619
Add: Additions during the year					–	
Less: Reductions during the year					–	
Closing balance	219,122,432	–	–	–	–	219,122,432
Reductions in Gross NPAs due to:					–	
i) Upgradation					–	
ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries from upgraded accounts)					–	
iii) Technical/Prudential Write-offs					–	
iv) Write-offs other than those under (iii) above					–	
Provisions (excluding Floating Provisions)*						
Opening balance of provisions held	1,889,377	–	–	–	–	1,889,377
Add: Fresh provisions made during the year					–	
Less: Excess provision reversed/Write-off loans					–	
Closing balance of provisions held	2,262,456	–	–	–	–	2,262,456
Net NPAs						
Opening Balance		–	–	–	–	
Add: Fresh additions during the year					–	
Less: Reductions during the year					–	
Closing Balance		–	–	–	–	
Floating Provisions						
Opening Balance						–
Add: Additional provisions made during the year						–
Less: Amount drawn down18 during the year						–
Closing balance of floating provisions						–

For the year ended March 31, 2022	Standard	Non-Performing				Total
	Total Standard Advances	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total Non-Performing Advances	
Technical write-offs and the recoveries made thereon						
Opening balance of Technical/ Prudential written-off accounts						–
Add: Technical/ Prudential write-offs during the year						–
Less: Recoveries made from previously technical/ prudential written-off accounts during the year						–
Closing balance						–

* Represents total provision against standard assets (which includes provision for Foreign exchange and derivatives contracts) and provision for unhedged foreign currency exposure.

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Gross NPA to Gross Advances	**Nil**	Nil
Net NPA to Net Advances	**Nil**	Nil
Provision Coverage Ratio	**Nil**	Nil

b) Divergence in asset classification and provisioning

There is no divergence in asset classification and provisioning during the current year requiring detailed disclosures pursuant to RBI/2018-19/157 circular no. DBR.BP.BC.No.32/21.04.018/2018-19 dated April 1, 2019 and RBI/2016- 17/283 circular no. DBR.BP.BC.No.63/21.04.018/2016-17 dated 18 April 2017.

c) Sector-wise advances and gross NPAs

(Rs. '000)

Sr No.	**Sector**	**As at March 31, 2023**		
		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	35,009,979	Nil	Nil
	Of which:			
	Chemicals and Chemical Products	*21,616,384*	Nil	Nil
	All Engineering	*5,914,184*	Nil	Nil
	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	*5,023,000*	Nil	Nil
3	Services	12,554,259	Nil	Nil
	Of which:			
	Computer Software	*11,000,000*	Nil	Nil
	Trade	*1,554,259*	Nil	Nil
4	Personal loans	Nil	Nil	
	Sub-Total (A)	**47,564,238**	**Nil**	**Nil**
	Non-Priority Sector			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	Nil	Nil	
2	Industry	80,096,819	Nil	Nil
	Of which:			
	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	*16,581,267*	Nil	Nil
	All Engineering	*14,748,085*	Nil	Nil
	Infrastructure	*14,008,663*	Nil	Nil
	Chemicals and Chemical Products	*12,507,786*	Nil	Nil
3	Services	79,500,191	Nil	Nil
	Of which:			
	Non-Banking Financial Companies	*44,567,520*	Nil	Nil
	Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	*12,000,000*	Nil	Nil
	Trade	*10,013,251*	Nil	Nil
4	Personal loans	Nil	Nil	
	Sub-Total (B)	**159,597,010**	**Nil**	**Nil**
	Total (A+B)	**207,161,248**	**Nil**	**Nil**

(Rs. '000)

Sr No.	Sector	As at March 31, 2022		
		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	52,239,967	Nil	Nil
	Of which:			
	Chemicals and Chemical Products	*33,639,474*	Nil	Nil
	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	*6,485,445*	Nil	Nil
3	Services	17,311,054	Nil	Nil
	Of which:			
	Computer Software	*17,100,000*	Nil	Nil
4	Personal loans	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub-Total (A)	69,551,021	Nil	Nil
	Non-Priority Sector			
1	Agriculture and allied activities	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Industry	75,843,808	Nil	Nil
	Of which:			
	Infrastructure	*16,586,200*	Nil	Nil
	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	*14,375,023*	Nil	Nil
	All Engineering	*13,304,068*	Nil	Nil
	Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	*8,139,618*	Nil	Nil
3	Services	73,727,603	Nil	Nil
	Of which:			
	Non-Banking Financial Companies	*32,757,696*	Nil	Nil
	Trade	*24,220,420*	Nil	Nil
	Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	*8,500,000*	Nil	Nil
4	Personal loans	Nil	Nil	
	Sub-Total (B)	149,571,411	Nil	Nil
	Total (A+B)	219,122,432	Nil	Nil

Represent gross advances

* Figures in italics represents sub-sectors where the outstanding advance exceeds 10% of total outstanding advances to that sector for respective years.

d) Details of accounts subjected to restructuring

During the year ended March 31, 2023 there are no accounts subject to restructuring (previous year Nil).

e) Fraud accounts

The bank has reported 29 cases of fraud in the financial year ending March 31, 2023 amounting to Rs. 1,111 ('000) (Previous Year: 20 cases amounting to Rs. 56,470 ('000)). The same is reported under the Fraud Monitoring Return (FMR) to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Where required, the bank has expensed off / provided for the expected losses arising from the cases determined as frauds.

f) Details of purchase of loan exposure

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Principal outstanding of loans acquired	**Nil**	10,007,195
Mode of acquisition	**Nil**	Assignment / Novation
Weighted average Maturity (in days)	**Nil**	50
Weighted average Holding period (in days)	**Nil**	Not applicable
Retention of beneficial economic interest by the originator	**Nil**	10%
Tangible security coverage	**Nil**	Unsecured
Rating	**Nil**	Unrated

g) Details of Sale / transfer of loan exposure

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Principal outstanding of loans sold / transferred	**3,940,783**	Nil
Mode of sale / transfer	**Direct Assignment**	Nil
Weighted average Residual Maturity (in days)	**N/A**	Nil
Weighted average Holding period (in days)	**163**	Nil
Retention of beneficial economic interest by the originator	**48%**	Nil
Tangible security coverage	**Fully Secured**	Nil
Rating	**Unrated**	Nil

5. Exposures

(a) Exposure to Real Estate Sector

(Rs.'000)

Category	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
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**	Nil
– 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	**Nil**	Nil
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**Nil**	Nil

(b) Exposure to Capital Market

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
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)	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*	**500,000**	500,000
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*	**3,250,000**	Nil
	Total Exposure to Capital Market	**3,750,000**	500,000

* Represents sanctioned limits or outstanding, whichever is higher.

(c) Risk Category-wise Country Exposure

(Rs. '000)

Risk Category	Exposure (net) as at March 31, 2023	Provision held as at March 31, 2023	Exposure (net) as at March 31, 2022	Provision held as at March 31, 2022
Insignificant	**56,627,347**	**32,699**	47,127,690	101,442
Low	**36,673**	**Nil**	56,103	Nil
Moderately Low	**Nil**	**Nil**	Nil	Nil
Moderate	**11,086**	**Nil**	18,607	Nil
Moderately High	**Nil**	**Nil**	Nil	Nil
High	**Nil**	**Nil**	Nil	Nil
Very High	**Nil**	**Nil**	Nil	Nil
Total	**56,675,106**	**32,699**	47,202,400	101,442

(d) Intra group exposures

(Rs. '000)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a)	Total amount of intra-group exposures	**5,944,539**	3,794,783
(b)	Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	**5,944,539**	3,794,783
(c)	Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the Bank on borrowers / customers	**0.58%**	0.43%

(e) Disclosure on Large Exposure Framework

The RBI has prescribed credit exposure limits for banks in respect of their lending to single counterparty/groups of connected counterparties under Large Exposure Framework (LEF). The exposure limits prescribed are 20% of the bank's available eligible capital base (Tier 1 capital) at all times in case of single counterparty and 25% of the bank's Tier 1 capital in case of groups of connected counterparties. Further, Large Exposure Framework clarifies that the interbank exposure limit of an Indian branch of a foreign G-SIB with its Head Office will be 20% of its Tier I capital.

During the year, there was 1 instance of breach of LEF regulatory limit of 20% for exposure to Head Office (including its branches) on account of increased exposure primarily linked to USD and US Rates volatility, which was communicated to RBI. The Bank has subsequently taken steps to bring down the exposure within the RBI prescribed limits.

(f) Unsecured Advances

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Bank has not given loans against intangible securities such as rights, licenses, authority etc (Previous Year ended March 31, 2022 : Nil).

(g) 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 extant RBI guidelines on UFCE 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 March 31, 2023 was **Rs. 1,460,451 ('000)** (as at March 31, 2022: Rs. 1,121,513 ('000)). Incremental Risk weighted assets value considered for the purpose of CRAR calculation in respect of currency induced credit risk as at March 31, 2023 was **Rs. 68,443,268 ('000)** (as at March 31, 2022 : Rs. 57,861,994 ('000)).

6. Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

a) Concentration of Deposits

(Rs '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	**264,851,921**	205,225,167
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the Bank	**50.30%**	52.37%

b) Concentration of Advances*

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	**347,749,389**	324,211,471
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the Bank	**44.54%**	44.96%

* 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.

c) Concentration of Exposures

(Rs. '000)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Exposure of twenty largest borrowers/customers	**391,179,271**	357,022,991
Percentage of Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the Bank on borrowers/customers	**46.56%**	46.92%

d) Concentration of NPAs

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Total Exposure of top twenty NPA accounts	**NIL**	NIL
Percentage of exposure to the twenty largest NPA exposure to total gross NPA's	**NIL**	NIL

7. Derivatives

(a) Interest Rate Swaps

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i)	The notional principal value of interest rate swaps	**8,385,912,372**	5,639,032,792
ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	**56,789,096**	39,083,706
iii)	Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps	**9,762,506**	5,537,341
iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps (in the banking industry)	**97.5%**	98.4%
v)	The fair value of interest rate swaps – (Losses)/Gains	**(4,020,068)**	480,837

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

(b) Nature and terms of interest rate swaps

As of March 31, 2023

(Rs '000)

Nature	No. of Contracts	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	11	6,082,090	EURIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	11	6,082,090	EURIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	151	68,076,681	Government Securities	Sovereign Bond Forward
Trading	335	536,580,774	LIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	183	548,902,410	LIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	51	276,697,082	LIBOR	Floating Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	1,939	2,276,727,423	MIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	1,631	2,279,006,332	MIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	103	84,664,666	MIFOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	72	71,740,194	MIFOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	330	260,800,000	MODMIFOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	221	234,750,000	MODMIFOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	152	659,408,498	SOFR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	139	1,076,394,132	SOFR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Total	**5,329**	**8,385,912,372**		

MIFOR : Mumbai Interbank Forward Offer Rate; MIBOR : Mumbai Interbank Offered Rate; INBMK : India Benchmark; LIBOR : London Interbank offered rate; EURIBOR : Euro Interbank Offered Rate; SOFR : Secured Overnight Financing Rate; SONIA: Sterling Overnight Index Average rate; TONAR: Tokyo Overnight Average Rate.

As of March 31, 2022

(Rs '000)

Nature	No. of Contracts	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	1	350,000	INBMK	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	183	186,380,553	MIFOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	140	144,435,372	MIFOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	1,657	1,500,568,542	MIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	2,735	1,686,302,987	MIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	214	652,847,677	LIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	420	826,647,340	LIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	58	445,047,800	LIBOR	Floating Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	13	7,411,360	EURIBOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	13	7,411,360	EURIBOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	24	82,515,298	SOFR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	14	57,299,133	SOFR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	8	5,750,000	MODMIFOR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	24	14,500,000	MODMIFOR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	7	4,077,655	SONIA	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	7	4,077,655	SONIA	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	1	3,107,625	TONAR	Fixed Payable vs Floating Receivable
Trading	1	3,107,625	TONAR	Floating Payable vs Fixed Receivable
Trading	8	7,194,810	Government Securities	Sovereign Bond Forward
Total	5,528	5,639,032,792		

MIFOR : Mumbai Interbank Forward Offer Rate; MIBOR : Mumbai Interbank Offered Rate; INBMK : India Benchmark; LIBOR : London Interbank offered rate; EURIBOR : Euro Interbank Offered Rate; SOFR : Secured Overnight Financing Rate; SONIA: Sterling Overnight Index Average rate; TONAR: Tokyo Overnight Average Rate.

(c) Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year, - Interest rate futures (Government bond)	**Nil**	Nil
2)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as at March 31, - Interest rate futures (Government bond)	**Nil**	Nil
3)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective"	**Nil**	Nil
4)	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective"	**Nil**	Nil

(d) Disclosure on Risk Exposure in Derivatives

i. Qualitative Disclosure

- The Bank enters into derivative contracts for the purposes of market-making 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. 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, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Asset (+)	**Liability (-)**	Asset (+)	Liability (-)
Forward exchange contracts	**24,327,120**	**(25,735,603)**	25,222,121	(28,983,000)
Interest rate swap	**56,206,131**	**(60,601,292)**	39,057,748	(38,548,597)
Cross-currency interest rate swap	**4,298,200**	**(7,055,472)**	1,185,147	(3,602,353)
Forward Rate Agreement	**582,965**	**(207,872)**	25,957	(54,271)
Options	**1,975,926**	**(3,310,389)**	648,300	(1,319,634)
Total	**87,390,342**	**(96,910,628)**	**66,139,273**	**(72,507,855)**

ii. Quantitative Disclosure

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency Derivatives* As at March 31, 2023	Interest Rate Derivatives** As at March 31, 2023
1)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)		
	a) For hedging	NIL	NIL
	b) For trading	370,837,124	8,385,912,372
2)	Marked to Market Positions		
	a) Asset (+)	6,274,126	56,789,096
	b) Liability (-)	(10,365,861)	(60,809,164)
3)	Credit Exposure#	21,320,483	122,101,618
4)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) ##		
	a) on hedging derivatives	NIL	NIL
	b) on trading derivatives	7,035,931	549,903
5)	Maximum and Minimum of (100*PV01) observed during the year ##		
	a) on hedging	NIL	NIL
	b) on trading (Maximum)	8,014,806	551,798
	c) on trading (Minimum)	16,767	8,060

Notional principal amount of outstanding foreign exchange contracts classified as trading and hedging as at March 31, 2023 amounted to Rs. 6,249,001,977 ('000) and NIL respectively.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency Derivatives* As at March 31, 2022	Interest Rate Derivatives** As at March 31, 2022
1)	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)		
	a) For hedging	NIL	NIL
	b) For trading	304,478,661	5,639,032,793
2)	Marked to Market Positions		
	a) Asset (+)	NIL	480,837
	b) Liability (-)	(3,088,540)	NIL
3)	Credit Exposure#	16,371,402	83,482,567
4)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) ##		
	a) on hedging derivatives	NIL	NIL
	b) on trading derivatives	25,666	126,259
5)	Maximum and Minimum of (100*PV01) observed during the year ##		
	a) on hedging	NIL	NIL
	b) on trading (Maximum)	854,637	2,178,019
	c) on trading (Minimum)	4,233	261

Notional principal amount of outstanding foreign exchange contracts classified as trading and hedging as at March 31, 2022 amounted to Rs. 5,428,432,377 (‘000) and NIL respectively.

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

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

\# 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

\#\# Absolute values are used for risk.

(e) Credit Default Swaps

The Bank has not transacted in credit default swaps during the year ended March 31, 2023 (Previous year ended March 31, 2022: Nil).

8. Off-Balance sheet SPVs (Domestic & Overseas) sponsored

There were no Off Balance sheet SPVs (Domestic & Overseas) sponsored as at March 31, 2023 (as at March 31, 2022: Nil).

9. Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)

(Rs. ‘000)

Particulars	**Year Ended March 31, 2023**	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	**387,630**	360,657
Add : Amounts transferred to DEAF during the year	**53,824**	26,973
Less : Amounts reimbursed by DEAF towards claims	**943**	–
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	**440,511**	387,630

10. 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) Complaints received by the Bank from its customers

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	For the year ended March 31, 2022
1	Number of complaints pending at beginning of the year	**Nil**	Nil
2	Number of complaints received during the year	**1**	5
3	Number of complaints disposed during the year	**1**	5
3.1	Of which, number of complaints rejected by the Bank	**Nil**	Nil
4	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	**Nil**	Nil

(b) Maintainable complaints received by the Bank from OBOs

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	For the year ended March 31, 2022
5	Number of maintainable complaints received by the Bank from OBOs	**7**	1
5.1	Of 5, number of complaints resolved in favour of the Bank by BOs	**Nil**	Nil
5.2	Of 5, number of complaints resolved through conciliation/mediation/ advisories issued by BOs	**7**	1
5.3	Of 5, number of complaints resolved after passing of Awards by BOs against the Bank	**Nil**	Nil
6	Number of Awards unimplemented within the stipulated time (other than those appealed)	**Nil**	Nil

(c) Top five grounds of complaints received by the Bank from customers

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	**Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year**	**Number of complaints received during the year**	**% Increase/ (Decrease) in the number of complaints received over the previous year**	**Number of complaints pending at the end of the year**	**Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days**
1	2	3	4	5	6
Credit Cards	Nil	Nil	(100)%	Nil	Nil
Internet/Mobile/Electronic Banking	Nil	1	100%	Nil	Nil
Levy of charges without prior notice/ excessive charges/foreclosure charges	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cheques/drafts/bills	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Others	Nil	Nil	(100)%	Nil	Nil
Total	**Nil**	**1**	**(80)%**	**Nil**	**Nil**

For the year ended March 31, 2022

Grounds of complaints, (i.e. complaints relating to)	Number of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Number of complaints received during the year	% Increase/ (Decrease) in the number of complaints received over the previous year	Number of complaints pending at the end of the year	Of 5, number of complaints pending beyond 30 days
1	2	3	4	5	6
Credit Cards	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Internet/Mobile/Electronic Banking	Nil	Nil	(100)%	Nil	Nil
Levy of charges without prior notice/ excessive charges/foreclosure charges	Nil	Nil	(100)%	Nil	Nil
Cheques/drafts/bills	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Others	Nil	3	(25)%	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	5	(38)%	Nil	**Nil**

11. Penalties levied by RBI

RBI has imposed a penalty of **Rs. Nil** on the Bank during the year ended March 31, 2023 [Previous Year ended March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil].

12. a) Business Ratios

Sr. No.	**Particulars**	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a)	Interest income as a percentage to working funds*	**4.80%**	3.53%
b)	Non-interest income as a percentage to working funds*	**0.36%**	1.03%
c)	Cost of Deposits**	**1.85%**	1.26%
d)	Net Interest Margin***	**4.53%**	3.43%
e)	Operating Profit as a percentage to working funds*	**2.76%**	2.42%
f)	Return on assets@	**1.49%**	1.26%
g)	Business (Deposits plus Advances) per employee (Rs. '000)#	**1,480,961**	1,254,586
h)	Profit per employee (Rs. '000)	**23,714**	17,228

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

** Cost of deposit = Interest on deposit / average total deposit. Average total deposit represent the average of total deposit reported to RBI in DSB - I report for each of the twelve months of the financial year.

*** Net Interest Margin = Net Interest Income/ Average Earning Assets. Net Interest Income= Interest Income – Interest Expense. Average earning assets represent the average of earning assets reported to RBI in DSB - I report for each of 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.

12. b) 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, 2023. (Previous year ended March 31, 2022: Nil).

12. c) Disclosures regarding Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs)

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
General	**27,500,000**	30,000,000
Small and Marginal Farmer	**Nil**	Nil
Agriculture	**Nil**	20,250,000
Micro Enterprises	**31,500,000**	8,700,000

12. d) Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Payment of DICGC Insurance Premium^	**477,863**	454,746
Arrears in payment of DICGC Premium	–	–

^ Net of refund of Rs. Nil [Previous year: Rs. 116 ('000)]

12. e) Implementation of IFRS Converged Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Reserve Bank of India (RBI), vide its notification on Deferral of Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) (RBI/2018-2019/146 DBR.BP.BC.No.29/21.07.001/2018-19), dated March 22, 2019 deferred the implementation of Ind AS till further notice.

The bank has been submitting Pro-forma Ind AS Financial Statements on a half yearly basis as required by RBI.

13. 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 ended March 31, 2023, the Bank has recognized Rs. 45,442 ('000) (Previous year ended March 31, 2022 : Rs. 36,213 ('000)) 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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of year	**957,349**	896,312
Ending Asset	**865,389**	800,193
Fund Status liability	**(91,960)**	(96,119)
Liability recognized in the Balance sheet	**(91,960)**	(96,119)

Gratuity expense recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in schedule 16.I:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Current Service Cost	**88,615**	83,738
Interest Cost	**56,063**	49,527
Expected return on plan asset	**(55,404)**	(48,943)
Net Actuarial gains recognized in the year	**(13,296)**	(18,360)
Expenses recognized in the Profit and Loss account	**75,978**	65,962

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

(Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Projected Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	**896,312**	796,883
Current Service Cost	**88,615**	83,738
Interest Cost	**56,063**	49,527
Actuarial Gain	**(16,047)**	(14,648)
Acquisition/Business combination/Divestiture	**Nil**	2,280
Benefits Paid	**(67,594)**	(21,468)
Projected Benefit Obligation at the end of year	**957,349**	896,312

Change in fair value of plan assets:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Plan Asset at beginning of year	**800,193**	696,208
Expected Return on Plan Asset	**55,404**	48,943
Employer Contribution	**80,137**	72,798
Benefits Payment	**(67,594)**	(21,468)
Actuarial (Losses) / Gains	**(2,751)**	3,712
Ending Asset	**865,389**	800,193

Investment pattern:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Schemes of insurance	**100.00%**	100.00%

Actual return on plan assets:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Expected Return on Plan Asset	**55,404**	48,943
Actuarial (Losses) / Gains	**(2,751)**	3,712
Actual return on plan assets	**52,653**	52,655

Principal actuarial assumptions:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Discount rate (p.a.)	**7.10%**	6.50%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	**9.00%**	9.00%
Expected rate of return on assets (p.a.)	**7.30%**	6.87%
Attrition rate	**10.00%**	10.00%

Experience Adjustments

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2019
Defined benefit obligation	**957,349**	896,312	796,883	677,261	590,450
Plan assets	**865,389**	800,193	696,208	589,938	526,283
Deficit	**91,960**	96,119	100,675	87,323	64,167
Experience Adjustment on plan liabilities (Gain) / Loss	**(16,047)**	(14,648)	8,366	24,249	12,601
Experience Adjustment on plan assets Loss / (Gain)	**2,751**	(3,712)	(6,996)	(8,453)	3,608

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

During the year ended March 31, 2023, Bank's contribution to provident fund was **Rs. 116,404 ('000)** (Previous year ended March 31, 2022: Rs. 106,590 ('000)).

d) Compensated Absences

The provision for compensated absences as on March 31, 2023 was **Rs. 490,750 ('000)** (Previous year ended March 31, 2022: Rs. 514,501 ('000)).

14. 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, Digital Banking Units (DBUs) and other banking operations have been made.

(Rs.'000)

Business Segments	**For the year ended March 31, 2023**				For the year ended March 31, 2022			
	Treasury	**Corporate Banking**	**Unallocated**	**Total**	Treasury	Corporate Banking	Unallocated	Total
Segment Revenue	**24,272,135**	**15,803,068**	**–**	**40,075,203**	19,135,262	10,899,912	(2,616)	30,032,558
Segment Result (Operating Profit)	**19,049,302**	**2,427,776**	**(11,663)**	**21,465,415**	15,082,423	898,039	(13,521)	15,966,941
Provisions and Contingencies	**(99,694)**	**(514,304)**	**68,743**	**(545,255)**	55,199	(703,389)	(25,295)	(673,485)
Income taxes				**(9,323,841)**				(6,998,142)
Net profit				**11,596,319**				8,295,314
Segment Assets	**593,907,053**	**210,070,333**	**27,233,506**	**831,210,892**	381,904,087	221,087,455	20,336,720	623,328,262
Total Assets				**831,210,892**				623,328,262
Segment liabilities	**186,510,662**	**468,732,464**	**1,021,429**	**656,264,555**	144,043,098	335,498,963	879,183	480,421,244
Capital and Reserves				**174,946,337**				142,907,018
Total Liabilities				**831,210,892**				623,328,262

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.

15. 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 Europe Designated Activity Company
- Bank of America Europe Designated Activity Company, Dublin, Zurich Branch
- Bank of America Malaysia Berhad
- Merrill Lynch Global Services Pte Ltd.
- BA Electronic Data Processing (Guangzhou) Ltd.

d) Fellow Subsidiaries of Head Office

- BA Continuum India Private Limited
- BofA Securities India Limited
- Merrill Lynch International
- Merrill Lynch(Asia Pacific) Limited
- BofA Securities Japan Co., Ltd.
- Merrill Lynch Markets Singapore Pte Ltd
- BofA Securities Europe S.A.

e) Key Management Personnel*

Mrs. Kaku Nakhate, Chief Executive Officer

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Transactions with related parties are in the ordinary course of business (Figures for year ended March 31, 2023 are shown in bold. Figures for Previous year ended March 31, 2022 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	**68,034,658** (23,252,506)	**9,865,906** (9,025,151)
Purchase of Securities	**55,026,707** (17,489,628)	**Nil** (Nil)
Term Deposits	**Nil** (Nil)	**277,388,500** (249,360,000)
Guarantees issued	**Nil** (Nil)	**Nil** (Nil)
Interest Received	**Nil** (Nil)	**61** (Nil)
Interest Paid	**Nil** (Nil)	**2,499,298** (1,752,303)
Fees on Cards	**Nil** (Nil)	**251** (24)
Commission Received	**Nil** (Nil)	**259** (1,128)
Bank charges Received	**Nil** (Nil)	**1,319** (55,618)
Recovery in respect of retirement benefits of transferred employees	**Nil** (Nil)	**Nil** (2,280)
Rendering of Services	**41,410** (77,113)	**165,287** (180,671)
Receipt of Services	**51,983** (31,815)	**36,486** (15,171)
Outstanding at the year end		
Term Deposits	**Nil** (Nil)	**60,055,114** (58,975,114)
Demand Deposits	**1,095** (1,462)	**3,453,519** (2,407,432)
Balance in Current Account	**9,927** (4,783)	**Nil** (Nil)
Advances	**Nil** (Nil)	**Nil** (2,615)
Other Assets (Excluding MTM on Derivatives)	**6,821** (51,088)	**59,734** (101,480)
Other Liabilities (Excluding MTM on Derivatives)	**42,151** (31,815)	**1,206,846** (788,105)
Derivatives Contracts:		
Notional Value	**Nil** (Nil)	**56,709,825** (111,289,844)
Positive Mark-to-Market value	**Nil** (Nil)	**267,564** (697,203)
Negative Mark-to-Market value	**Nil** (Nil)	**2,423** (329,260)
Guarantees	**Nil** (Nil)	**Nil** (47,793)
Maximum outstanding during the year		
Term Deposits	**Nil** (Nil)	**71,448,614** (69,795,114)
Demand Deposits	**23,622** (55,709)	**29,462,141** (49,516,700)
Guarantees	**Nil** (Nil)	**47,793** (53,176)

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	**68,034,658** (23,252,506)	**Nil** (Nil)
BofA Securities Europe SA	**Nil** (Nil)	**9,865,906** (9,025,151)
Purchase of Securities		
Bank of America Singapore Limited	**55,026,707** (17,489,628)	**Nil** (Nil)
Recovery in respect of retirement benefits of transferred employees		
BofA Securities India Limited	**Nil** (Nil)	**Nil** (2,280)
Rendering of Services		
BofA Securities India Limited	**Nil** (Nil)	**139,087** (162,864)
Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited	**41,410** (77,113)	**Nil** (Nil)
Receipt of Services		
BofA Securities India Limited	**Nil** (Nil)	**36,486** (15,171)
Merrill Lynch Global Services Pte Ltd	**38,847** (29,528)	**Nil** (Nil)
BA Electronic Data Processing (Guangzhou) Ltd.	**13,136** (2,286)	**Nil** (Nil)

* In accordance with RBI guidelines, 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.

16. Deferred Tax

The Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) as at March 31, 2023 amounting to Rs. 2,221,024 ('000) (As at March 31, 2022 (DTA) Rs. 1,741,500 ('000)). 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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Depreciation on fixed assets	**177,212**	191,371
Disallowances under section 43B of Income-tax Act 1961	**697,867**	448,967
Provisions and others	**1,345,945**	1,101,162
Total Deferred Asset	**2,221,024**	1,741,500

17. Provision for Current Taxation

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income Tax for the year	**9,784,025**	7,168,647
Income tax adjustments for prior years	**19,340**	181,264
Total	**9,803,365**	7,349,911

18. 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, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
1)	Up to 1 year	**Nil**	Nil
2)	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	**Nil**	Nil
3)	More than 5 years	**Nil**	Nil

- The lease payments, recognized in the Profit and Loss account for the year ended March 31, 2023: **Rs. 374,853 ('000)** (Previous year ended March 31, 2022 : Rs. 354,921 ('000)).
- 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.

19. 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, 2023**	For the year ended March 31, 2022
At Cost as at March 31, of preceding year	**297,905**	266,431
Additions during the year	**50,458**	31,474
Deductions during the year	**–**	–
At Cost as at March 31	**348,363**	297,905
Accumulated amortization	**(257,948)**	(228,063)
Written down value as at March 31	**90,415**	69,842

20. Items exceeding 1% of Total Assets/Total Income

a) Details of items under Others (including provisions) (Schedule 5 – Other Liabilities and Provisions) exceeding 1% of total assets of the Bank are given below:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Unrealised losses on forward exchange and derivatives contracts	**96,910,628**	72,507,855
Cash Collateral received	**9,762,506**	5,537,341

b) Details of items under Others (Schedule 11 – Other Assets) exceeding 1% of total assets of the Bank are given below:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Unrealised gains on forward exchange and derivatives contracts	**87,390,342**	66,139,273
Cash Collateral paid	**15,530,504**	6,039,649

c) Details of items under Miscellaneous Income (Schedule 14 – Other Income) exceeding 1% of total income of the Bank are given below:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	Year ended March 31, 2022
Service fee income	**1,314,186**	1,061,047

d) Details of items under Other expenditure (Schedule 16 – Operating Expenses) exceeding 1% of total income of the Bank are given below:

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	Year ended March 31, 2022
Head office administration Expenditure	**504,998**	431,025
Information Technology Support Services Expenditure	**789,774**	676,466
Premium for Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Certificate	**23,600**	312,245
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)	**377,409**	401,600

21. 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

a) 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.

b) Liability on account of foreign exchange and derivative contracts

The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts, currency options, forward rate agreement, currency swaps, interest rate swaps, interest rate futures and currency futures with inter-bank participants on its own account and for its customers.

Foreign 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.

c) 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.

d) Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable

These include i) Committed Lines of Credit, ii) Capital Commitments and iii) Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF).

e) Movement in Provision for Contingencies

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**	As at March 31, 2022
Opening Provision	**3,769**	19,371
Additions	**13,495**	–
Reversals	**1,620**	15,602
Closing Provision	**15,644**	3,769

22. 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 generally vest in three to four years beginning from the grant date. During the year ended March 31, 2023, **225,415 numbers** of restricted stocks / restricted units were granted (Previous Year ended March 31, 2022– 210,233 numbers) and the average estimated fair value per unit on the date of grant was **US$ 33.50** (Previous year – US$ 44.87). Payments to and provisions for employees for the year includes **Rs. 1,280,634 ('000)** (Previous year – Rs. 868,854 ('000)) towards these awards. The liability towards restricted stocks / restricted units recognized as at March 31, 2023 is **Rs. 1,368,795 ('000)** (as at March 31, 2022 – Rs. 953,851('000)).

23. Letter of Comfort issued

The Bank has not issued any Letter of Comfort during the year ended March 31, 2023(Previous year ended March 31, 2022: Nil).

24. Disclosures pertaining to Micro and Small Enterprises :

(Rs. '000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier	**24,347**	6,484
The interest due thereon(above principal amount) remaining unpaid to any supplier	**489**	16
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day for the year ended	**NIL**	NIL
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	**NIL**	NIL
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	**489**	16
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23	**NIL**	NIL

25. Unamortised Pension and Gratuity Liabilities

There were no Unamortised Pension and Gratuity Liabilities as at March 31, 2023 (as at March 31, 2022: Nil).

26. 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. RBI/2019-20/89 DOR.Appt.BC.No.23/29.67.001/2019-20 dated November 4, 2019; the Regional Office of the Bank has submitted a declaration to RBI confirming the aforesaid matter.

27. Disclosure on lending and borrowing activities under Rule 11(e) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

The Bank, as part of its normal banking business, grants loans and advances, makes investment, provides guarantees to and accept deposits and borrowings from its customers, other entities and persons. These transactions are part of Bank's normal banking business, which is conducted ensuring adherence to all regulatory requirements.

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Bank to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Bank (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Bank has also not received any fund from any parties (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Bank shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

28. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure

Bank of America's CSR policy in India is focused on impacting lives in under-served communities with a specific emphasis on women and children (especially adolescent girls) and persons with disability (PwD).

In line with this strategy, the Bank has extended support to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the areas of Arts & Culture, Education & Skills Development (including those focused on PwD), Sanitation & Hygiene and Energy Access. In FY 2022-23, our grants benefitted 12,49,562 beneficiaries across 11 states and 1 Union Territory.

a. Skill Development: With a focus on enhancing employability and economic empowerment, 3,248 candidates enrolled for 'Women in Workforce' and 'Green Careers programs', and 13,209 students were supported through Quest Alliance's Anandshala program

b. Energy Access: The Bank's grant supported Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN) to implement a project aimed at empowering small and marginal women farmers through access to renewable energy access. 40 Solar lift irrigation units, 71 microgrids HH connections, and capacity building of 4 Women Farmer Producer organizations (FPOs) benefitted 48,700 member farmers.

c. Sanitation and Hygiene: Our focus on enabling access to water and sanitation infrastructure/services continued with grants to Gramalaya and Vatsalya. 1,160 household sanitation units and 100 rainwater harvesting units were constructed, 500 water samples tested, and 24,270 sanitary napkins distributed through the Bank's grants.

d. Empowering PWDs: 2,498 PwDs (with physical, intellectual, and developmental disabilities) supported, and 1030 candidates trained by our NGO partners such as Enable India, Muskaan – PAEPID, Bethany Society, Umeed Child Development Center, and National Association for the Blind Employment and Training (NABET).

e. Education – the focus was on bridging learning gaps for children from less privileged communities by enabling access to digital infrastructure. We put technology to good use by providing tablets with pre-loaded grade-appropriate educational content through YUVA Unstoppable that benefitted 51,400 students.

f. Arts & Culture – the focus on conservation and preservation of arts continued with the support extended to the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya (CSMVS) for the research, documentation and preservation of Kahu-jo-daro Buddhist Stupa remains in the CSMVS collection. The Bank also supported digitization of objects at the Museum of Art and Photography through a grant to Art and Photography Foundation.

Disclosures in respect of CSR:

(Rs. '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(1)	Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	**396,222***	408,750
(2)	Amount of expenditure incurred	**378,198**	418,038
(3)	Shortfall at the end of the year	**18,024**	(9,288)
(4)	Total of Previous Year's Shortfall	–	–
(5)	Reason for Shortfall	**Pertains to ongoing projects**	NA
(6)	Nature of CSR activities	**Education & Skill Development, Disability, Sanitation & Hygine; Energy Access, Arts & Culture**	Covid Relief, Education & Skill Development; Arts and Culture
(7)	Details of related party transactions, e.g. contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard	–	–
(8)	Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision **	**18,800**	–

* Net of adjusting for the excess spent of previous year Rs.9,288 ('000)

** Represents liability for an amount to be disbursed to implementing agency towards ongoing project

29. Outstanding commitments as of March 31, 2023 relating to securities purchase and sale contracts stood at **Rs. 15,478,560 ('000) & Rs. 22,959,725 ('000)** respectively (as at March 31, 2022: Rs. 15,764,800 ('000) and Rs. 12,716,705 ('000) respectively).

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

Signatures to schedules 1 to 18

As per our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number: 001076N/N500013

Sd/-
Murad D. Daruwalla
Partner
Membership Number: 043334

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

For **KKC & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(formerly Khimji Kunverji & Co LLP)
Firm Registration number: 105146W/W100621

Sd/-
Vinit K Jain
Partner
Membership Number: 145911

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Kaku Nakhate
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

Sd/-
Viral Damania
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
June 27, 2023

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

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 period ended Mar 31, 2023. 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 and circulars issued thereafter consolidating the requirements of the earlier circulars as amended from time to time. The minimum capital requirement (including G SIB buffer) stands at 14.0% as of Mar 31, 2023.

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 Million*	% 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 Million*
BofA Securities India Limited (formerly DSP Merrill Lynch Limited) / India*	Securities Broker/Dealer and Merchant Banker	32,496	NIL	Not Applicable	52,559

** Amounts are as per last audited financial statements (F.Y. ending March 31, 2022)*

II. Quantitative disclosures

c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. "Specific risk" charge for each security, to protect against an adverse movement in the price of an individual security owing to factors related to the individual issuer.

b. "General market risk" charge towards interest rate risk in the portfolio, where long and short positions in different securities or instruments can be offset.

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

II. Quantitative disclosures

Capital Structure as on **INR Million**

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Common Equity Tier 1	127,645	116,767
Additional Tier 1	–	–
Tier 2	9,906	6,294
Total Capital Funds	**137,551**	**123,061**

Capital requirement and CRAR **INR Million**

	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Capital requirements for credit risk:		
– Portfolios subject to standardized approach	70,924	65,563
– Securitization exposures	–	–
Capital requirements for market risk:		
Interest rate risk		
– General market risk	15,409	12,876
– Specific risk	1,403	–
Equity risk		
– General market risk	–	–
– Specific risk	–	–
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	1,754	1,754
Capital requirements for operational risk: (Basic indicator approach)	7,669	7,612
Total Capital Requirements	**97,159**	**87,806**
Common Equity Tier I capital ratio	18.39%	18.62%
Tier I capital ratio	18.39%	18.62%
Tier II capital ratio	1.43%	1.00%
Total capital ratio	**19.82%**	**19.62%**

Note: The capital reflected above excludes capital infused for CRM purposes.

Risk Exposure and Assessment

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

The Risk Appetite is in alignment with the Bank's business strategy and is also integrated with the annual BANA India ICAAP which is a key document to review strategic plans.

This holistic approach promotes the risk versus reward analysis needed to make informed strategic and business decisions.

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

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

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

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

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. BANA India manages the operational risks of its business activities using the enterprise-wide Operational Risk Framework. Enterprise Operational Risk policies, processes, tools, and standards are implemented by the Businesses/ECFs with Oversight from the Independent Business/ECF Risk Teams (Regional Function). Each have a quality assurance role and through direct action or Oversight, these stakeholders are collectively responsible for execution of the Operational Risk Program requirements, achievement of risk management objectives, and ensuring timely action is taken in response to concerns and issues. BANA India Operational Risk tolerance threshold is also included as part of BANA India Risk Appetite Metric.

- Strategic risk is the risk resulting from incorrect assumptions about external or internal factors, inappropriate business plans (e.g., too aggressive, wrong focus, ambiguous); ineffective business strategy execution; or failure to respond in a timely manner to changes in the regulatory, macroeconomic, or competitive environments in the geographic locations in which we operate (such as competitor actions, changing customer preferences, product obsolescence and technology developments).
- Liquidity risk is the inability to meet expected or unexpected cash flow and collateral needs while continuing to support our businesses and customers under a range of economic conditions. The primary objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that BANA India can meet expected or unexpected cash flow and collateral needs while continuing to support our businesses and customers with the appropriate funding sources, under a range of economic conditions. The Branch uses Liquidity Risk Limits and Risk Indicators such as Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Leverage Ratio, Statutory Liquidity Ratio, Cash Reserve Ratio, Net Stable Funding Ratio, Loans to Deposit Ratio etc. to manage liquidity risk within risk appetite, identify a potential change in the Branch's risk profile, and ensure the amount of liquidity maintained at the Branch remains prudently sized under baseline and stressed conditions

- Reputational risk is the risk that negative perceptions regarding BANA India's conduct or business practices may adversely impact its profitability or operations. Reputational risk may result from many of the bank's activities, including those related to the management of strategic, operational, compliance and credit risks. As a result, the potential impact to the bank's reputation of all our activities and all risks we face is evaluated. Reputational risk may arise from negative perception on the part of key stakeholders (e.g., customers, counterparties, investors, regulators, rating agencies), scrutiny from external parties (e.g., politicians, consumer groups, media organizations) and the ongoing threat of litigation. These reputational risk events could adversely impact the bank's financial standing through an inability to maintain or establish business relationships.
- Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or damage to the reputation of the Bank arising from the failure of the Bank to comply with the requirements of applicable laws, rules, regulations, related self-regulatory organizations' standards and codes of conduct. Bank of America is committed to complying with applicable laws, rules and regulations governing the processes and activities of our front-line units and control functions in the jurisdictions in which we operate. Bank of America has no appetite for accepting compliance risk.
- Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the potential adverse financial impact on the Bank's net interest income from changes in interest rates. Due to the fundamental nature of its business, the Bank carries various interest sensitive assets and liabilities in its balance sheet. This exposes the Bank to risk on from changes in interest rates. These assets and liabilities essentially reside in the banking book. In other words, IRRBB refers to the risk associated with interest rate sensitive instruments that are not held in the trading book of the Bank. Interest rate risk in the trading book is covered in the market risk section.
- Credit concentration risk arises due to imperfect diversification of credit exposures in two ways. One, by having very large exposures to a small set of obligors due to which, default by a big customer could result in a huge loss. This is known as name (single/group) concentration risk. Second type of concentration is due to excessive exposure to a particular industry sector. It is observed that defaults in a particular industry sector are generally correlated. Hence, if an industry is under a severe recession, it could result in multiple defaults leading to huge losses.
- Other Risks
  - **Securitization Risk**

    It is not one of the primary business activities of BANA India to enter transactions either to securitize and sell its loans or to buy securitized loans from any other bank. The Bank, as of March 31, 2023, does not have any such investments nor has it securitized any of its assets.
  - **Settlement Risk** arises out of exposures on counterparties during the settlement of a deal when the Bank has performed its obligation in the contract and the counterparty is yet to perform its part (either delivery or payment). It is of transient nature; and may arise from counterparty default, operational problems, market liquidity constraints and other factors.
  - **Pension obligation risk** is the risk of a shortfall of pension funds available in the future to meet pension obligations for its eligible employees. The Bank provides for its pension liability, which is a defined contribution scheme, for all its eligible employees.
  - **Model Risk** is the potential for adverse consequences from decisions based on incorrect or misused model output and reports. The Enterprise Model Risk Policy ("EMRP") provides comprehensive guidance for understanding monitoring and managing model risk at Bank of America. The EMRP is consistent with applicable rules and regulations and establishes a framework of corporate responsibilities and standards for effectively managing model risk across the enterprise.
  - **Risk of Under-estimation of Credit Risk** under the Standardized Approach

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

    The Bank computes credit exposure for market related off balance sheet products using the Current Exposure Method (CEM) and it captures the risk contained in the transactions that give rise to Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) appropriately and satisfactorily
  - **People risk assessment:**

    Considering the business profile and activities of the bank, the risk that business objectives will not be met due to human resource deficiencies is considered low. The bank has a strong focus on talent acquisition and succession planning as also on ensuring effective backups, which mitigates the impact on business due to changes in key positions. The annualized turnover rate and the capacity utilization (# Open positions/Total headcount) indicates a good level of stability and very limited bandwidth constraints. The number of conduct risk violations have been low and there has not been any history of internal frauds within the bank. There is a thrust on training and development which also ensures staff awareness and understanding on key policies, laws and regulations related to information privacy and protection, anti-money laundering, the risk framework, emergency preparedness, among others.
  - **Technology risk assessment:**

    The bank is reliant on global systems that are time tested and robust and the risk that arises from systems and/or tools that are deficient, unstable and/or overly complex is low. The client interface is automated and the processing capabilities with underneath reporting functionalities are well established. The bank's loss history is not material and there haven't been too many significant events over the last 3 years that are attributable to system failures.

Risk Governance

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

Local Management Team ("LMT")

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

Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO")

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

Risk Management Committee ("RMC")

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

Customer Service Committee ("CSC")

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

Audit Council

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

The Audit council is mainly responsible for:

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

Technology Steering Committee ("TSC")

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

The TSC is mainly responsible for:

- To assist the Executive Management in implementing Information technology ("IT") Strategy that has been approved by the by global/ regional and local management forums,
- Setting project priorities, assessing strategic fit for Information Technology ('IT') proposals and reviewing critical project status and milestones,
- Monitoring IT Governance, project risk, technology operational risks and control processes
- Providing regular updates to the India LMT on significant Technology matter

Returns Governance Group ("RGG")

Returns Governance Group (RGG) was formed based on guidance by RBI in `Approach Paper on Automated Data Flow from Banks to Reserve Bank of India (Nov 2010) and guidance on Supervisory Program for Assessment of Risk and Capital (SPARC). RGG is the governance body responsible for providing oversight to all regulatory submissions, including Risk Based Supervision. RGG, as required by RBI comprise of representatives from Compliance, Business, Technology, etc. and perform the following roles.

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

Credit Approval Council ("CAC")

CAC serves as a body for according credit sanction to high value proposals (defined as those requiring Level 2 approval as per the Wholesale Credit and Risk Approval Authority Grid) for the Bank. This is in accordance with RBI notification DBR.BP.BC.No.65/21.04.103/2016-17 on 'Risk Management Systems – Role of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO)'. The council will also review recommendations on identifying Willful Defaulters and Non-Cooperative Borrowers, annually review NPAs & exposure strategy and identify any other actions required in accordance with internal policies.

Table DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

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

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

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

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

RBI Regulations on Bilateral Netting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Quantitative disclosures

a. Total Gross credit exposures

INR Million	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Fund Based	**420,832**	463,851
Non-Fund Based[1]	**222,143**	177,708

b. Geographic distribution

INR Million	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
	Domestic	Overseas[2]	Domestic	Overseas[2]
Fund Based	**420,832**	–	463,851	–
Non-Fund Based[1]	**222,143**	–	177,708	–

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

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

c. Distribution of Exposures by sector / industry **INR million**

Sr.no	Particulars	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
		Funded Exposure	Non Funded Exposure*	Funded Exposure	Non Funded Exposure*
I	**Agriculture & Allied Activities**				
	Agri - Direct	–	–	–	–
	Agri - Indirect	–	37	–	20
	I. Total	**–**	**37**	**–**	**20**
II	**Industry (Micro & Small, Medium and Large)**				
1	Construction	6,813	1,751	5,360	1,609
2	Gems & Jewellery	–	–	–	–
3	Cement & Cement products	–	–	–	–
4	Infrastructure	19,703	2,022	21,476	2,414
5	Textiles	–	493	–	493
6	Basic metal and metal products	1,564	1,275	1,922	1,245
7	Mining and Quarrying	–	–	65	0
8	All Engineering	20,662	10,824	18,082	12,050
9	Chemicals and chemical products	34,124	2,327	41,779	2,474
10	Petroleum, coal products and nuclear fuels	7,462	6,544	12,191	8,675
11	Vehicles, vehicle parts and transport equipments	22,504	3,243	21,753	3,353
12	Beverage & Tobacco	5,607	203	6,237	657
13	Food Processing	8,392	314	6,331	301
14	Other Industries	4,125	205	5,376	203
15	Paper & paper products	471	49	693	88
16	Rubber, plastic & their products	420	134	1,819	17
17	Leather & leather products	–	–	–	–
18	Wood and Wood products	–	–	–	–
19	Glass and glassware	–	–	–	–
	II. Total	**131,847**	**29,384**	**143,084**	**33,579**
III	**Services**				
1	Aviation	–	678	–	544
2	Shipping	–	–	–	–
3	Commercial Real Estate	–	–	–	–
4	Banks	15,868	135,912	8,905	104,248
5	Non-banking financial companies (NBFCs)	44,568	6,689	32,758	6,774
6	Computer Software	17,511	15,223	21,276	14,096
7	Trade	15,674	3,411	27,970	1,959
8	Other Services	187,973	27,642	225,884	14,025
9	Professional & Other Services	2,039	2,514	2,393	2,051
10	Transport Operators	5,352	595	1,578	371
11	Tourism & Hotels & Restaurants	–	58	3	40
	III. Total	**288,985**	**192,722**	**320,767**	**144,108**
	Grand Total	**420,832**	**222,143**	**463,851**	**177,708**

** Includes market as well as non-market related exposures*
Note: The numbers for Mar 23 are reflected on net basis after considering the impact of bilateral netting

d. Residual contractual maturity pattern for assets.

As of Mar 31, 2023 **INR Million**

Particulars	Cash	Advances	Balance with RBI	Balances with other Banks	Fixed Assets	Investments	Other Assets
Next Day	40	4,597	6,070	116,856	–	189,409	15,838
2 – 7 days	–	7,459	–	–	–	–	–
8–14 days	–	10,511	–	–	–	4,103	104
15–30 days	–	23,223	9,022	–	–	52,578	–
31 days to 2 month	–	34,232	1,507	–	–	29,884	–
2–3 months	–	18,375	978	–	–	3,477	90,101
3–6 months	–	46,417	733	–	–	2,606	3,950
6 months to 1 year	–	20,682	754	–	–	2,679	–
1–3 years	–	28,952	10,023	–	–	54,540	–
3–5 years	–	12,713	1	–	–	3,915	–
5–7 years	–	–	1	–	–	5	–
7–10 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10–15 years	–	–	0	–	–	0	–
Over 15 years	–	–	–	–	1,785	17,769	5,322
TOTAL	**40**	**207,161**	**29,087**	**116,856**	**1,785**	**360,965**	**115,315**

As of March 31, 2022 INR Million

Particulars	Cash	Advances	Balance with RBI	Balances with other Banks	Fixed Assets	Investments	Other Assets
Next Day	40	6,348	406	127,984	–	43,098	6,256
2 – 7 days	–	4,796	–	–	–	5,684	10
8–14 days	–	21,507	–	–	–	–	3
15–30 days	–	30,521	4,650	–	–	41,561	–
31 days to 2 month	–	32,057	1,153	–	–	16,035	–
2–3 months	–	32,935	748	–	–	3,029	68,848
3–6 months	–	40,270	986	–	–	26,603	1,730
6 months to 1 year	–	17,001	485	–	–	1,963	–
1–3 years	–	32,144	8,078	–	–	32,705	–
3–5 years	–	1,504	1	–	–	5,815	–
5–7 years	–	39	0	–	–	936	–
7–10 years	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
10–15 years	–	–	0	–	–	0	–
Over 15 years	–	–	–	–	822	–	4,576
TOTAL	**40**	**219,122**	**16,508**	**127,984**	**822**	**177,429**	**60,067**

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

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

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

g. NPA Ratios

– Gross NPA to Gross Advances – **Nil** (March 31, 2022 – Nil)

– Net NPA to Net Advances – **Nil** (March 31, 2022 – Nil)

h. Movement of NPAs (Gross)

INR Million	**31-Mar-23**	31-Mar-22
Opening balance	–	–
Additions during the year	**5,346.13**	–
Reductions during the period	**5,346.13**	–
Closing balance	–	–

i. Movement of provision for NPAs

INR Million	**31-Mar-23**	31-Mar-22
Opening balance	–	–
Provisions made during the year	**1,336.53**	–
Write-off	–	–
Write-back of excess provisions	**1,336.53**	–
Closing balance	–	-

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

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

l. **Movement of provision for Depreciation on Investments**

INR Million	**31-Mar-23**	31-Mar-22
Opening balance	**602**	1,505
Provisions made during the year	**867**	–
Write-off	–	–
Write-back of excess provisions	–	903
Closing balance	**1,469**	602

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

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

a. **Scheduled Banks including foreign bank branches in India:**

The bank has applied risk weights on exposures to scheduled banks for the purpose of Pillar 1 calculation in line with Basel III regulations as prescribed by RBI.

b. **Foreign Banks:**

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

c. **Corporates:**

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

RBI has prescribed following domestic rating agencies – Acuite , CARE, CRISIL, ICRA, India Ratings, INFOMERICS. International Rating agencies – FITCH , Moody , Standard & Poor

II. Quantitative disclosures

a. **Total Gross credit exposures**

INR Million	**31-Mar-23**	31-Mar-22
Fund Based		
Below 100% risk weight	**289,169**	320,608
100% risk weight	**20,686**	2,843
More than 100% risk weight	**110,977**	140,400
Deducted	–	–
Total	**420,832**	463,851

INR Million	**31-Mar-23***	31-Mar-22
Non-Fund Based[5]		
Below 100% risk weight	**141,959**	113,608
100% risk weight	–	474
More than 100% risk weight	**80,184**	63,626
Deducted	–	-
Total	**222,143**	177,708

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

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

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

In compiling the credit exposures, the Bank has availed Credit Risk Mitigation techniques (CRM) to the extent of securities placed under section 11(2) (b) of Banking Regulation Act 1949 for offsetting gross exposure of BANA Head office and overseas branches as per RBI Circular on Large Exposures Framework – CRM for offsetting – non–centrally cleared derivative transactions of foreign bank branches in India with their Head office dated Sept 9, 2021.

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

I. Qualitative disclosures

There are no securitization transactions originated by the Bank.

II. Quantitative disclosures

A. Banking Book

Total amount of exposures securitized by the Bank: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)

Amount of assets intended to be securitized within a year: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)

Total amount of assets securitized and unrecognized gain or losses on sale: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)

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

INR Million	**31-Mar-23**		31-Mar-22	
	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 Million	**As at 31-Mar-23**			As at 31-Mar-22		
	Exposure	**Risk Weighted Assets**	**Capital Requirement**	Exposure	Risk Weighted Assets	Capital Requirement
Below 100% risk weight	–	–	–	–	–	–
100% risk weight	–	–	–	–	–	–
More than 100% risk weight	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–

Securitization Exposures deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing Interest Only Strips (I/Os) deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital: Nil (March 31, 2022: Nil)

B. Trading book

- Aggregate amount of exposures securitised by Bank for which bank has retained some exposures and which is subject to market risk approach: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of on–balance sheet securitisation exposures retained or purchased: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of off–balance sheet securitisation exposures: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure for specific risk: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased subject to securitization framework for specific risk broken into different risk weight bands: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)
- Aggregate amount of capital requirements for the securitisation exposures subject to securitisation framework: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: Nil)
- Securitisation Exposures deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing Interest Only Strips (I/Os) deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital: **Nil** (March 31, 2022: 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 10 Day Stressed Value at Risk ("SVaR").

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. SVaR is a form of stress test and it is calculated for the most volatile 1 year period of the historical period going back to 1/15/2007, averaging expected loss from 7 worst days of the volatile year. This metric uses a 10 day holding period. Both these measures are monitored as a part of the BANA India Risk Appetite Metrics.

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

Market Risk Management Architecture

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

Market Risk Management Control

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

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

Market Risk Management Policies and Procedures:

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

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

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

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

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

The general market risk charge is measured by using the modified duration method. Foreign exchange open positions are considered at higher of limit or actual.

II. Quantitative disclosures

INR Million	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Capital requirements for:		
Interest rate risk		
– general market risk	**15,409**	12,877
– specific risk	**1,403**	–
Equity position risk		
– general market risk	**–**	–
– specific risk	**–**	–
Foreign exchange risk	**1,754**	1,754
Total	**18,566**	14,631

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.

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.

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.

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.

Governance of BANA India's operational risk is accomplished through formal Oversight by the BAC Board, the CRO and through LMT and risk Oversight groups aligned to the BAC's overall risk governance framework and practices.

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 (KRIs)
3. Risk and Control Self–Assessment (RCSA)
4. Scenario Analysis
5. Internal Operational Loss Event Data (ILD)
6. External Operational Loss Event Data (ELD)
7. Quality Assurance (QA) Program
8. Operational Risk Coverage Plans
9. Operational Risk Reporting and Escalation
10. Operational Risk Capital Model Oversight

Certain elements of BAC's operational risk program may only be performed at global level and/or at regional level.

While BANA India has adopted 'Operational Risk Management – Enterprise Policy' which establishes and defines the requirements and accountabilities for managing operational risk at the Bank, the India Operational Risk Policy (IORP) was developed and approved at the LMT in Oct 2019 and is periodically reviewed. IORP is created as a supplement to the Enterprise Policy to bring out only those aspects of the extant regulations which are additionally applicable to the Bank's activities in India. The Enterprise Operational Risk Management Policy and the IORP will apply to all the branches of Bank of America, N.A., operating in India ("BANA, India" or "the Bank"). The Bank globally has merged Compliance and Operational Risk functions in order to drive operational excellence within Bank of America. Combining the two has resulted in better linkages between compliance failures and operational losses and enable us to better manage compliance and operational risks through combined taxonomies and tools, a common framework, holistic view on issues related to people, process, technology, and external events, whether they result from compliance failures or losses from specific operations. However, in light of the RBI guidelines on management of Operational Risk, while the integrated teams will continue to streamline and leverage on the common processes, the India Chief Risk Officer will continue to have oversight and supervisory responsibilities over the India Operational Risk function and as such the BANA India Operational Risk Officer will also continue to provide necessary updates directly to the Risk Management Committee of the Bank in India. BANA India Operational Risk tolerance threshold is also monitored as part of BANA India Risk Appetite Metrics

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

I. Qualitative disclosures

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

Presently the Bank uses the following tools for managing interest rate risk:

Gap analysis: The interest rate gap or mismatch risk is measured by calculating gaps over different time intervals at a given date. This static analysis measures mismatches between rate sensitive liabilities ("RSL") and rate sensitive assets ("RSA"). The report is prepared monthly by grouping rate sensitive liabilities, assets and off-balance sheet positions into time buckets according to residual maturity or next re-pricing period, whichever is earlier. The difference between RSA and RSL for each time bucket signifies the gap in that time bucket. The direction of the gap indicates whether net interest income is positively or negatively impacted by a change in interest rates and the magnitude of the gap helps in assessing the change in net interest income for any given interest rate shift. The interest rate sensitivity/gap reports are reviewed by the ALCO on a regular basis and is also monitored as part of the BANA India Risk Appetite Metrics

Earnings at risk ("EaR"): The interest rate gap reports mentioned above indicate whether the Bank is in a position to benefit from rising interest rates by having a positive gap (RSA > RSL) or whether it is in a position to benefit from declining interest rates by having a negative gap (RSL > RSA). EaR measures the change in NII over a one year time horizon for various levels of parallel shift in interest rates.

Economic value: Change in the interest rates have a long-term impact on the capital position of the Bank, as the economic value of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions get affected by these rate changes. The Bank applies a modified duration approach and monitors impact of various levels of parallel shift in interest rate curves on the capital position. The interest rate sensitivity/gap reports are reviewed by the ALCO on a regular basis.

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 Million	**31-Mar-23**		31-Mar-22	
	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	(1,125)	1125	146	(146)
USD	106	(106)	31	(31)
Others	15	(15)	0	0
Total	**(1,004)**	**1,004**	177	(177)

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

INR Million	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22	
	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	6,535	(6,535)	5,452	(5,452)
USD	1,351	(1,351)	1,661	(1,661)
Others	103	(103)	39	(39)
Total	**7,989**	**(7,989)**	7,152	(7,152)

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 which does not calculate economic capital for counterparty credit exposures.

Discussion of policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserve

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

Discussion of policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures

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

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

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

II. Quantitative disclosures

As at March 31, 2023

INR Million	Forward Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Derivative Contracts	Cross Currency Swaps	Options	Total
Gross positive fair value of contracts	24,327	56,789	4,298	1,976	87,390
Netting benefits*					35,433
Netted current credit exposure (positive mark-to-market)					51,957
Collateral held					–
Net derivatives credit exposure					**51,957**
Gross potential future exposure	148,455	65,313	8,115	6,932	228,814
Netting benefits*					7,973
Net potential future exposure					**220,841**
Exposure at default under Current Exposure Method					**272,798**

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

As at March 31, 2022

INR Million	Forward Exchange Contracts	Interest Rate Derivative Contracts	Cross Currency Swaps	Options
Gross positive fair value of contracts	25,222	39,084	1,185	648
Netting benefits*	17,881	–	–	–
Netted current credit exposure (positive mark-to-market)	7,341	39,084	1,185	648
Collateral held	–	–	–	–
Net derivatives credit exposure	7,341	39,084	1,185	648
Exposure at default under Current Exposure Method	122,204	83,483	10,231	6,141

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

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

** This represents netting benefits with respect to Qualified Central Clearing Counterparties and Bilateral Netting*

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)*	31,883		A1
2.	Retained earnings	95,852		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)	–		
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**	**127,735**		
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7.	Prudential valuation adjustments	–		
8.	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	–		
9.	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	90		C1
10.	Deferred tax assets	–		
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)	–		

Sr. no	Particulars	Amt in INR mm	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Reference No.
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	–		
27.	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	–		
28.	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	**90**		
29.	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**127,645**		
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	of which: Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	–		
41b	of which: Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	–		
42.	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	–		
43.	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	**–**		
44.	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**–**		
45.	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)**	**127,645**		
	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	9,906		B1+B2+B3+ B4+B5
51.	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**9,906**		
52.	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	–		
53.	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	–		

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Sr. no	Particulars	Amt in INR mm	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Reference No.
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 in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	–		
56.	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	–		
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	–		
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	–		
57.	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**–**		
58.	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**9,906**		
59.	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)**	**137,551**		
60.	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	**693,998**		
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	506,601		
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	132,617		
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	54,780		
	Capital ratios			
61.	**Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**18.39%**		
62.	**Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**18.39%**		
63.	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**19.82%**		
64.	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**10.50%**		
65.	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	**2.50%**		
66.	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	–		
67.	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	**2.50%**		
68.	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) – (Point 61 – Point 71)	**9.39%**		
	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)	–		
	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)	2,687		
77.	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	6,332		
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)	–		

* The capital reflected above excludes capital infused for CRM purposes.

Table DF-12: Composition of Capital-Reconciliation Requirement

INR Million		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 31-Mar-23	As on 31-Mar-23
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	Paid-up Capital	52,326	52,326
	Reserves & Surplus	122,621	122,621
	Minority Interest	–	–
	Total Capital	174,947	174,947
ii	Deposits	526,554	526,554
	of which: Deposits from banks	9,526	9,526
	of which: Customer deposits	517,028	517,028
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	–	–
iii	Borrowings	9,417	9,417
	of which: From RBI	9,000	9,000
	of which: From banks	164	164
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	253	253
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	–	–
	of which: Capital instruments	–	–
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	120,293	120,293
	Total	**831,211**	**831,211**
B	**Assets**		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	29,128	29,128
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	116,856	116,856
ii	Investments:	360,965	360,965
	of which: Government securities	293,596	293,596
	of which: Shares	–	–
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	–	–
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	–	–
	of which: Others (US T bills, Certificate of Deposits etc.)	67,370	67,370
iii	Loans and advances	207,161	207,161
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	99	99
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	207,062	207,062
iv	Fixed assets	1,785	1,785
v	Other assets	115,316	115,316
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	90	90
	of which: Deferred tax assets	2,221	2,221
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	–	–
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	–	–
	Total Assets	**831,211**	**831,211**

INR Million		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference no.
		As on 31-Mar-23	As on 31-Mar-23	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
	Paid-up Capital	**52,326**	**52,326**	**A1**
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	52,326	52,326	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	–	–	
	Reserves & Surplus	**122,621**	**122,621**	
	Statutory Reserves	31,521	31,521	A2
	Capital Reserves	64,333	64,333	A3
	Investment Reserve Account	15	15	B1
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	7,219	7,219	B2
	Balance in Profit & Loss A/c	19,533	19,533	
	of which :			
	Unallocated Surplus	14,188	14,188	
	Current period profits not reckoned for Capital Adequacy	5,345	5,345	
	Minority Interest	–	–	

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INR Million		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference no.
		As on 31-Mar-23	As on 31-Mar-23	
i	**Total Capital**	**174,947**	**174,947**	
ii	**Deposits**	**526,554**	**526,554**	
	of which: Deposits from banks	9,526	9,526	
	of which: Customer deposits	517,028	517,028	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	–	–	
iii	**Borrowings**	**9,417**	**9,417**	
	of which: From RBI	9,000	9,000	
	of which: From banks	164	164	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	253	253	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	–	–	
	of which: Capital instruments	–	–	
iv	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**120,293**	**120,293**	
	of which: Provision for Standard Assets	2,639	2,639	B3
	of which: Provision for Country risk	33	33	B4
	of which: General Provision	–	–	B5
	of which: Provision for Enhancing Credit Supply	1,087	1,087	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	–	–	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	–	–	
	Total Capital and Liabilities	**831,211**	**831,211**	
B	**Assets**			
i	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	**29,128**	**29,128**	
ia	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	116,856	116,856	
ii	**Investments**	**360,965**	**360,965**	
	of which: Government securities	293,596	293,596	
	of which: Other approved securities	–	–	
	of which: Shares	–	–	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	–	–	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	–	–	
	of which: Others (US T bills, Certificate of Deposits etc.)	67,370	67,370	
iii	**Loans and advances**	**207,161**	**207,161**	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	99	99	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	207,062	207,062	
iv	**Fixed assets**	**1,785**	**1,785**	
v	**Other assets**	**115,316**	**115,316**	
	of which:	–	–	
	Goodwill	–	–	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	90	90	C1
	Deferred tax assets	2,221	2,221	
	Goodwill on consolidation	–	–	
	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	–	–	
	Total Assets	**831,211**	**831,211**	

Table DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

The Bank has not issued any Regulatory Capital instruments

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

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

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

Table DF-15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

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

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

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

	Item	INR Million
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	831,211
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	185,407
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)	90,018
7	Other adjustments (Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(90)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**1,106,546**

Table DF-18: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

	Item	INR Million
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	630,222
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(90)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**630,132**
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	51,957
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	220,841
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)**	**272,798**
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	113,599
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)**	**113,599**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	393,193
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(303,176)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**90,017**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital*	127,645
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**1,106,546**
22	**Basel III leverage ratio (per cent)**	**11.54%**

Quantitative disclosures

INR Million	**31-Mar-23**	**31-Dec-22**	**30-Sep-22**	**30-Jun-22**
Tier 1 Capital	127,645	116,739	116,781	116,774
Exposure Measure	1,106,546	1,063,826	1,028,408	940,730
Leverage Ratio (%)	11.54	10.97	11.36	12.41

Net Stable Funding Disclosure as at March 31, 2023

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

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

The following tables sets out the un-weighted and weighted value of NSFR components as of Mar 31,2023, Dec 31, 2022, Sep 30, 2022, Jun 30, 2022, and Mar 31,2022.

As of Mar 31, 2023

INR Million

NSFR Disclosure Template						
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				**Weighted value**
		No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to <1 yr**	**≥ 1yr**	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	–	–	–	137,642	137,642
2	Regulatory capital	–	–	–	137,642	137,642
3	Other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	20	–	–	–	18
5	Stable deposits	2	–	–	–	2
6	Less stable deposits	18	–	–	–	16
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	178,438	215,377	17,260	82	205,619
8	Operational deposits	178,438	–	–	–	89,219
9	Other wholesale funding	–	215,377	17,260	82	116,400.41
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	71,353	51,111	120	54,181	–
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above	–	–	–	–	
12	Categories	71,353	51,111	120	54,181	–
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**343,280**
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					16,566
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes					
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	–	261,959	37,486	14,913	108,697
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	–	113,599	–	–	11,360
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	–	21,551	15,990	–	11,228
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	–	126,810	21,496	–	74,153
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	–	–	–	3,596	2,337
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	–		–	–	–
22	With a risk weight of greater than 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	–	–	–	11,317	9,620
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange- traded equities	–	–	–	–	–
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)					62,903
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	–	–	–	–	–
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	–	9,998	–	–	9,380
27	NSFR derivative assets	–	7,393	–	–	7,393
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	–	4,037	–	–	4,037
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	5,531	10,174	–	26,389	42,093
30	Off-balance sheet items	5,343	40,718	33,734	313,399	18,323
31	**Total RSF**					**206,490**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**166.2%**

As of Dec 31, 2022

INR Million

NSFR Disclosure Template						
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				Weighted value
		No maturity	< 6 months	6 months to <1 yr	≥ 1yr	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	–	–	–	135,588	135,588
2	Regulatory capital	–	–	–	135,588	135,588
3	Other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	20	–	–	–	18
5	Stable deposits	2	–	–	–	2
6	Less stable deposits	18	–	–	–	16
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	190,713	168,285	12,684	–	185,841
8	Operational deposits	190,713	–	–	–	95,357
9	Other wholesale funding	–	168,285	12,684	–	90,484.39
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	82,198	50,832	108	47,191	–
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above	–	–	–	–	–
12	Categories	82,198	50,832	108	47,191	–
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**321,447**
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					11,414
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	–	–	–	–	–
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	–	344,620	16,186	17,937	103,163
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	–	206,687	–	–	20,669
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	–	19,979	2,700	–	4,347
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	–	117,953	13,486	–	65,720
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	–	–	–	14,090	9,159
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	–	–	–	–	–
22	With a risk weight of greater than 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	–	–	–	3,847	3,270
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange- traded equities	–	–	–	–	–
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	–	–	–	–	65,751
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	–	–	–	–	
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	–	14,736	–	–	13,777
27	NSFR derivative assets	–	7,781	–	–	7,781
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	–	6,738	–	–	6,738
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	7,024	8,926	–	21,504	37,455
30	Off-balance sheet items	5,800	38,623	36,114	322,906	18,795
31	**Total RSF**					**199,123**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**161.4%**

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BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

As of September 30, 2022

INR Million

NSFR Disclosure Template						
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				**Weighted value**
		No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to <1 yr**	**≥ 1yr**	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	–	–	–	135,591	135,591
2	Regulatory capital	–	–	–	135,591	135,591
3	Other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	20	–	–	–	18
5	Stable deposits	2	–	–	–	2
6	Less stable deposits	18	–	–	–	16
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	178,220	127,262	15,451	–	160,467
8	Operational deposits	178,220	–	–	–	89,110
9	Other wholesale funding	–	127,262	15,451	–	71,356.42
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	49,667	48,270	113	42,555	–
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above	–	–	–	–	–
12	Categories	49,667	48,270	113	42,555	–
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**296,075**
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					11,336
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	–	–	–	–	–
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	–	269,628	33,022	17,978	107,311
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	–	135,063	–	–	13,506
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	–	11,224	12,195	–	7,781
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	–	123,341	20,827	–	72,084
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	–	–	–	6,708	4,360
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	–	–	–	–	–
22	With a risk weight of greater than 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	–	–	–	11,270	9,580
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange- traded equities	–	–	–	–	–
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	–	–	–	–	62,579
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	–	–	–	–	–
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	–	11,149	–	–	10,058
27	NSFR derivative assets	–	7,653	–	–	7,653
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	–	8,547	–	–	8,547
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	8,889	8,384	–	19,048	36,321
30	Off-balance sheet items	5,568	22,079	30,273	339,848	18,408
31	**Total RSF**					**199,635**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**148.3%**

As of June 30, 2022

INR Million

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

As of March 31, 2022

INR Million

NSFR Disclosure Template						
		Unweighted value by residual maturity				**Weighted value**
		No maturity	**< 6 months**	**6 months to <1 yr**	**≥ 1yr**	
ASF Item						
1	Capital: (2+3)	–	–	–	123,131	123,131
2	Regulatory capital	–	–	–	123,131	123,131
3	Other capital instruments	–	–	–	–	–
4	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers: (5+6)	20	–	–	–	18
5	Stable deposits	2	–	–	–	2
6	Less stable deposits	18	–	–	–	16
7	Wholesale funding: (8+9)	166,347	133,288	12,082	–	155,859
8	Operational deposits	166,347	–	–	–	83,174
9	Other wholesale funding	–	133,288	12,082	–	72,685
10	Other liabilities: (11+12)	40,997	35,639	89	39,227	–
11	NSFR derivative liabilities	–	–	–	–	–
	All other liabilities and equity not included in the above	–	–	–	–	–
12	Categories	40,997	35,639	89	39,227	–
13	**Total ASF (1+4+7+10)**					**279,007**
RSF Item						
14	Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)					8,061
15	Deposits held at other financial institutions for operational purposes	–	–	–	–	–
16	Performing loans and securities: (17+18+19+21+23)	–	211,136	13,915	17,021	101,290
17	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	–	42,532	–	–	4,253
18	Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	–	20,989	5,944	–	6,120
19	Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, and PSEs, of which:	–	147,615	7,972	–	77,793
20	With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	–	–	–	6,722	4,369
21	Performing residential mortgages, of which:	–	–	–	–	–
22	With a risk weight of greater than 35% under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk	–	–	–	10,299	8,754
23	Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange- traded equities	–	–	–	–	–
24	Other assets: (sum of rows 25 to 29)	–	–	–	–	51,239
25	Physical traded commodities, including gold	–	–	–	–	
26	Assets posted as initial margin for derivative contracts and contributions to default funds of CCPs	–	14,792	–	–	13,798
27	NSFR derivative assets	–	1,089	–	–	1,089
28	NSFR derivative liabilities before deduction of variation margin posted	–	3,625	–	–	3,625
29	All other assets not included in the above categories	7,064	7,425	–	18,239	32,727
30	Off-balance sheet items	3,560	18,069	34,590	309,006	17,155
31	**Total RSF**					**177,746**
32	**Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)**					**157.0%**