CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK

(Incorporated in France with limited liability)
INDIAN BRANCHES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Chief Operating Officer – India
Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Indian Branches

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Indian Branches ("the Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2016, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Bank's management is responsible for the preparation 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 provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, in so far as they apply to the Bank and with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India and in conformity with Form A and B (revised) of the Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, as applicable. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements together with the notes thereon give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Act, in the manner so required for the banking companies and give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31 March 2016, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
2. As required sub section (3) of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the appointment letter 15 October 2015 and 17 March 2016, we report that:

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;

(b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and

(c) The financial accounting systems of the Bank are centralised and therefore, accounting returns for the purpose of preparing financial statements are not required to be submitted by the branches; we have visited 3 branches for the purpose of our audit.

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

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in so far as they apply to the Bank;

(e) Reporting requirement pursuant to provision of Section 164 (2) of the Act, are not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank incorporated in France with limited liability;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 1" to this report; 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer schedule 12 and Note 18.9.7 to the financial statements;

   ii. The Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 18.14 to the financial statements; and

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank.

For S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Sd/-
per Viren H. Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 048749

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 June 2016

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CREDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE AND INVESTMENT BANK - INDIAN BRANCHES

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

To

The Chief Operating Officer – India

Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Indian Branches

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Indian Branches ("the Bank") as of 31 March 2016 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2016 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S. R. BATLIBOI & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.: 301003E/E300005

Sd/-
per Viren H. Mehta
Partner
Membership Number: 048749

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10 June 2016

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK

(Incorporated in France with limited liability)
INDIAN BRANCHES

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2016

(All amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees)

	Schedules	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	**1**	9,783,701	9,783,701
Reserves and surplus	**2**	10,450,833	9,736,498
Deposits	**3**	20,536,664	10,516,529
Borrowings	**4**	30,969,156	36,790,988
Other liabilities and provisions	**5**	62,276,221	63,501,966
Total Liabilities		134,016,575	130,329,682
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**6**	3,191,836	700,918
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	**7**	278,274	12,677,344
Investments	**8**	13,814,953	12,135,378
Advances	**9**	56,229,555	42,245,449
Fixed assets	**10**	254,044	258,836
Other assets	**11**	60,247,913	62,311,757
Total Assets		134,016,575	130,329,682
Contingent liabilities	**12**	5,172,902,502	4,669,545,619
Bills for collection		44,278,277	35,127,299
Significant Accounting policies	**17**		
Notes to Accounts	**18**		

The accompanying schedules are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
No: 301003E/E300005

CREDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK
Indian Branches

Sd/-
Viren H. Mehta
Partner
Membership Number - 048749

Sd/-
Niloufer Zaiwala
Chief Financial Officer - India

Sd/-
Frederik Coyault
Chief Operating Officer - India

Mumbai
June 10, 2016

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR MARCH 31, 2016

(All amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees)

	Schedules	For the year ended March 31, 2016	For the year ended March 31, 2015
INCOME			
Interest earned	**13**	4,102,026	3,805,080
Other income	**14**	980,421	1,079,943
		5,082,447	4,885,023
EXPENDITURE			
Interest expended	**15**	1,917,742	1,706,491
Operating expenses	**16**	1,162,560	1,068,281
Provisions and contingencies	**18.10.1**	1,287,810	1,143,111
		4,368,112	3,917,883
PROFIT			
Net profit for the year		714,335	967,140
Profit brought forward		-	-
		714,335	967,140
APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		178,584	241,785
Remitted to Head Office		-	-
Remittable profit retained for capital adequacy		-	725,355
Transfer to Investment Reserve		-	-
Balance carried forward		535,751	-
		714,335	967,140
Significant Accounting policies	**17**		
Notes to Accounts	**18**		

The accompanying schedules are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
No: 301003E/E300005

CREDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK
Indian Branches

Sd/-
Viren H. Mehta
Partner
Membership Number - 048749

Sd/-
Niloufer Zaiwala
Chief Financial Officer - India

Sd/-
Frederik Coyault
Chief Operating Officer - India

Mumbai
June 10, 2016

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK

(Incorporated in France with limited liability)
INDIAN BRANCHES

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

(All amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees)

	For the year ended March 31, 2016		For the year ended March 31, 2015
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net Profit after taxes	714,335		967,140
Adjustments for :			
Interest Received from Held to Maturity Investments	-		(145,317)
Depreciation on fixed assets	33,059		34,333
Provision for taxes	655,708		947,549
Provision for Wealth tax			305
Wealth Tax Paid	305		276
Provision for depreciation on investments	-		-
Provisions for bad and doubtful debts and other assets	585,602		(84,938)
Provisions for CVA	46,499		280,500
(Profit)/ Loss on sale of fixed assets	(93)		(98)
	2,035,415		**1,999,750**
Adjustments for :			
(Increase)/Decrease in Investments (excluding held to maturities securities)	(1,679,575)		11,745,580
(Increase)/Decrease in Advances	(14,598,648)		(16,085,360)
Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowings	(5,821,832)		3,330,253
Increase/(Decrease) in Deposits	10,020,135		107,627
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	1,423,693		24,254,486
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	(138,863)		(24,694,195)
	(10,795,090)		**(1,341,609)**
Direct Taxes Paid (Net)	(1,120,305)		(725,048)
Net Cash flow from operating activities (A)	**(9,879,980)**		**(66,907)**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Redemption of Investments (Held to Maturity)	-		2,569,800
Interest Received from Held to Maturity Investments	-		145,317
Purchase of fixed assets	(29,606)		(18,082)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	1,434		1,608
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	**(28,172)**		**2,698,643**
Cash flow from financing activities	-		-
Net Cash flow from financing activities (C)	**-**		**-**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(9,908,152)		2,631,736
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year as per Schedules 6 & 7	13,378,262		10,746,526
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year as per Schedules 6 & 7	3,470,110		13,378,262

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration
No: 301003E/E300005

CREDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK
Indian Branches

Sd/-
Viren H. Mehta
Partner
Membership Number - 048749

Sd/-
Niloufer Zaiwala
Chief Financial Officer - India

Sd/-
Frederik Coyault
Chief Operating Officer - India

Mumbai
June 10, 2016

SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT MARCH 31, 2016

(All amounts in thousands of Indian Rupees)

		As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
1	**CAPITAL**		
	Capital		
	Opening balance	9,783,701	9,783,701
	Additions during the year	-	-
		9,783,701	9,783,701
		9,783,701	9,783,701
	Deposit kept with the Reserve Bank of India under section 11(2)(b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (Face Value)	3,600,000	3,350,000
2	**RESERVES AND SURPLUS**		
	Statutory Reserve		
	Opening balance	3,434,187	3,192,402
	Additions during the year	178,584	241,785
	Closing balance	3,612,771	3,434,187
	Investment Reserve		
	Opening balance	222,032	222,032
	Closing balance	222,032	222,032
	General Reserve		
	Opening balance	250,670	250,670
	Closing balance	250,670	250,670
	Remittable profit retained for capital adequacy		
	Opening balance	5,829,609	5,104,254
	Additions during the year	-	725,355
	Deductions during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	5,829,609	5,829,609
	Balance in profit and loss account	535,751	-
		10,450,833	9,736,498
3	**DEPOSITS**		
	Demand deposits		
	From banks	57,352	58,441
	From others	4,772,621	1,051,494
	Savings bank deposits	52,120	95,934
	Term deposits		
	From banks	-	-
	From others	15,654,571	9,310,660
	Total Deposits	20,536,664	10,516,529
	Deposits of branches in India	20,536,664	10,516,529
		20,536,664	10,516,529
4	**BORROWINGS**		
	In India		
	Reserve Bank of India (Incl export refinance)	-	292,500
	Banks other than Reserve Bank of India	20,910,000	21,650,000
	Other institutions and agencies	-	1,248,437
	Outside India		
	From Head Office and its Branches (Incl export refinance)	2,903,616	6,850,051
	Subordinated Debt from Head Office in foreign currency	7,155,540	6,750,000
		30,969,156	36,790,988
	Secured borrowings included in above	2,111,968	8,390,988
	(Export Refinance and CBLO/Repo are considered secured)		
5	**OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS**		
	Interoffice adjustments/transactions	-	-
	Bills payable	10,250	10,059
	Interest accrued	199,246	89,581
	Mark-to-market (MTM) adjustments on Foreign Exchange and Derivative contracts (Gross)	59,507,731	61,087,990
	Others	2,558,994	2,314,336
	[includes provision towards standard assets Rs 786,900 (previous year Rs.786,900), Deferred Tax Liability (Refer Schedule 18 - Note 18.9.5) Nil (previous year Rs 5,138)]		
		62,276,221	63,501,966
6	**CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**		
	Cash in hand	520	876
	Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
	In current accounts	1,191,316	700,042
	In other accounts (Reverse repo under LAF)	2,000,000	-
		3,191,836	700,918
7	**BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE**		
	In India		
	Balances with banks		
	In Current accounts	33,109	20,862
	Money at call and short notice		
	With Other institutions	-	-
	Outside India		
	In Current accounts	245,165	12,656,482
	In other deposit accounts	-	-
	Money at call and short notice	-	-
		278,274	12,677,344
8	**INVESTMENTS**		
	Investments in India in		
	Government securities	13,814,953	12,135,378
	Shares	-	-
	Others	-	-
	Gross Investments in India	13,814,953	12,135,378
	Less : Depreciation in the value of investments	-	-
	Net Investments in India	13,814,953	12,135,378
	Investments outside India	-	-
		13,814,953	12,135,378
	Government securities includes the following at Face Value: a) Securities kept as margin for clearing of Securities/Forex with Clearing Corporation of India Ltd (CCIL) Rs. 1,740,000 (previous year Rs. 868,000), b) Securities deposited with CCIL for Collateral Borrowing & Lending Obligation (CBLO) Rs. 650,000 (previous year Rs. 2,350,000)		
9	**ADVANCES**		
	Bills purchased and discounted	25,562,870	15,514,536
	Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	28,312,540	25,587,548
	Term loans	2,354,145	1,143,365
		56,229,555	42,245,449
	Secured by tangible assets (includes secured against book debts)	6,577,602	3,787,110
	Covered by bank/government guarantees	22,371,321	14,458,633
	Unsecured	27,280,632	23,999,706
		56,229,555	42,245,449
	Advances in India		
	Priority sectors	15,552,583	19,069,220
	Banks	-	-
	Others	40,676,972	23,176,229
		56,229,555	42,245,449
10	**FIXED ASSETS**		
	Premises		
	Cost - beginning of the year	355,334	355,334
	Additions during the year	-	-

	Deductions during the year	-	-
	Gross book value	355,334	355,334
	Depreciation to date	(154,460)	(143,800)
	Net book value	200,874	211,534
	Other than premises (including furniture & fixtures)		
	Cost - beginning of the year	225,485	245,433
	Additions during the year	29,607	17,547
	Deductions during the year	(17,915)	(37,495)
	Gross book value	237,177	225,485
	Depreciation to date	(184,007)	(178,183)
	Net book value	53,170	47,302
		254,044	258,836
11	**OTHER ASSETS**		
	Interoffice adjustments/transactions (Nostro Balances with Head Office and its branches)	9,075	14,415
	Interest accrued	322,500	136,413
	Mark-to-market (MTM) adjustments on Foreign Exchange and Derivative contracts (Gross)	58,000,578	60,682,146
	Advance tax / Tax deducted at source (net of provisions)	35,626	675,776
	Deferred tax asset (Net) (Refer Schedule 18 - Note 18.9.5)	1,099,302	-
	Others	780,832	803,007
		60,247,913	62,311,757
12	**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**		
	Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund	7,730	772
	Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts	-	55,000
	Liability on account of outstanding:		
	a) Forward exchange contracts (Including Spot)	3,437,006,688	2,702,685,015
	b) Currency option contracts	2,964,911	3,291,918
	c) Other Derivative contracts	1,648,087,197	1,889,732,668
	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents :		
	In India	13,642,360	10,805,892
	Outside India	52,276,272	45,715,605
	Letter of credit	7,798,872	7,353,975
	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	10,476,044	9,536,328
	Other items for which the bank is contingently liable	642,428	368,446
		5,172,902,502	4,669,545,619
13	**INTEREST EARNED**		
	Interest /discount on advances/bills	2,929,977	1,670,235
	Income on investments	1,053,430	1,747,465
	Interest on balances with the Reserve Bank of India and other interbank funds (includes CCIL placements)	107,158	75,912
	Others (including on margin placements with QCCPs and on income tax refunds)	11,461	311,468
		4,102,026	3,805,080
14	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Commission, exchange and brokerage	432,540	506,834
	Profit/(Loss) on sale of investments	40,957	39,369
	Profit/(Loss) on sale of Fixed assets	93	98
	Income on Exchange & Derivative transactions	484,847	516,146
	Miscellaneous Income (net)	21,984	17,496
		980,421	1,079,943
15	**INTEREST EXPENDED**		
	Interest on deposits	504,738	278,252
	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/ interbank borrowings (includes CCIL Borrowings)	1,097,555	1,177,318
	Others (includes interest on Sub-Debt and collateral received under Credit Support Annex)	315,449	250,921
		1,917,742	1,706,491
16	**OPERATING EXPENSES**		
	Payments to and provisions for employees	519,536	527,803
	Rent, taxes & lighting	68,480	70,886
	Printing & stationery	1,658	1,534
	Advertisement & publicity	4,502	3,584
	Depreciation on bank's property	33,059	34,333
	Auditors' fees & expenses	2,400	2,000
	Law charges	11,951	15,646
	Postage, telegrams, telephone etc.	9,751	7,753
	Repairs & maintenance	33,899	32,691
	Insurance	11,678	11,198
	Other expenditure [Including Head Office expenses Rs. 145,442 (PY Rs. 153,856) and CSR expenses Rs. 100 (PY Rs. 815)]	465,646	360,853
		1,162,560	1,068,281

17. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

17.1 General

17.1.1 Background

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 comprise the accounts of the Indian branches of Credit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank ('the Bank') which is incorporated in France with Limited Liability.

17.1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with requirements prescribed under the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements, in all material aspects, conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP), the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time, the Accounting Standards (AS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014, the provisions of the Act (to the extent notified) and practices generally prevalent in the banking industry in India. The Bank follows the accrual method of accounting, except where otherwise stated, and the historical cost convention.

17.1.3 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the management to make estimates and assumptions to be considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the financial statements and the reported income and expense during the reporting period. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ from these estimates.

17.2 Transactions involving foreign exchange and derivatives

17.2.1 Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the close of the year as notified by the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI).

17.2.2 Income and expenditure items in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

17.2.3 Outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts designated as 'Trading' as at balance sheet date are fair valued based on the exchange rates notified by FEDAI for specified maturities.

17.2.4 Outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts designated as 'Hedging' and spot exchange contracts as at balance sheet date are revalued at the spot exchange rates, prevailing at the close of the year as notified by FEDAI. Premium / discount on these forward foreign exchange contracts are evenly spread over the tenor of the contract and are recognized as income / expense.

17.2.5 Outstanding derivatives contracts, designated as 'Trading', are measured at their fair value. The resulting profit / losses are recognized in the Profit & Loss Account. The marked to market assets/liabilities as at the reporting date are shown at gross value in the balance sheet.

17.2.6 Outstanding derivatives contracts, designated as 'Hedging', are undertaken for hedging interest rate risks and the income/expenditure on these derivative contracts is accounted for on an accrual basis over the life of the contract. The hedge contracts are marked to market, in case the underlying is marked to market. In case the net mark to the market results into a loss, a provision for the same is made on a prudent basis.

17.2.7 Contingent liabilities on account of guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations are stated at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the close of the year as notified by FEDAI.

17.2.8 In respect of derivative transactions, any overdue receivables representing positive Marked to Market (MTM) value due to the Bank, which remains unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment, as well as the recognized positive MTM in respect of future receivables, as per RBI guidelines are reversed from the Profit & Loss Account.

17.3 Investments

17.3.1 Investments are classified as "Available for Sale (AFS)", "Held for Trading

(HFT)" or "Held to Maturity (HTM)" based on intent at the time of its purchase, in accordance with the RBI guidelines. The Bank follows the settlement date method of accounting (the Bank records an off balance sheet commitment for the purchase / sale of the security on the trade date). Cost of investments is determined on the FIFO cost basis.

17.3.2 The investment held under the "Held for Trading", "Available for sale" and "Held to Maturity" categories are valued in accordance with the guidelines issued by the RBI. Investment under 'Available for Sale' and 'Held for Trading' categories are valued monthly at the market price or fair value as declared by Primary Dealers Association of India jointly with Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India ("FIMMDA"). Securities under each category are valued scrip-wise and depreciation/appreciation is aggregated for each category. Net depreciation, if any, is provided for in the Profit & Loss Account and net appreciation (if any) is ignored per category. Treasury bills and certificates of deposits, being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost. Investments classified under "Held to Maturity (HTM)" are carried at their acquisition cost or amortized cost, if acquired at a premium/discount to the face value.

17.3.3 In accordance with the RBI's Master Circular DBR No.BP.BC.6/21.04.141/2015-16 dated 1st July 2015, any reversal of provision on account of depreciation in the HFT and AFS categories in excess of the required amount in any financial year is credited to the Profit & Loss Account and an equivalent amount (net of taxes if any and net of transfer to Statutory Reserve) is appropriated to an Investment Reserve Account shown under Reserves and Surplus in Schedule 2. The bank as a conservative policy does not reverse the amount from the Investment Reserve Account in case of reversal in provisions or NIL provisions. Any reversal is done after proper management approvals in line with extant RBI guidelines.

17.3.4 In accordance with the RBI Regulations, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions are accounted for as secured borrowing and lending transaction respectively. The expenditure / income in respect of such transactions are treated as interest expense / income.

17.4 Advances

17.4.1 Advances are classified into performing and non-performing advances based on the management's periodic internal assessment and RBI's prudential norms on classification.

17.4.2 Provisions for non-performing advances are made as per the guidelines prescribed by the RBI. The related interest on such non performing advances is not recognized as income until received.

17.4.3 In addition to the specific provision on NPAs, the Bank maintains a general provision on standard assets as per RBI guidelines. This general provision also includes the incremental provisioning requirement towards Un-hedged foreign currency exposures introduced vide RBI's Circular DBOD No.BP. BC.85/21.06.200/2013-14 dated 15th January 2014 effective 1st April 2014.

17.5 Fixed assets and depreciation

17.5.1 Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

17.5.2 Depreciation has been provided on straight line method, over the estimated useful lives, as determined by the management, at the rates mentioned below per annum :

Premises*	33 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Office and Residential Equipment*	4 Years
Motor Vehicles*	5 Years
Computers and Software	3 Years

17.5.3 Assets costing less than Rs. 5,000 each have been depreciated at 100% in the year of purchase.

17.5.4 The useful lives of fixed assets marked with * above are different than those specified under schedule II of Companies Act 2013. The management believes that useful life of fixed assets currently considered for the purpose of depreciation fairly reflect its estimate of the useful lives and residual values of fixed assets.

17.5.5 Depreciation to the extent of the original cost is charged to the Profit & Loss Account starting from the month of purchase.

17.6 Revenue recognition and related matters

Interest income is recognized on an accrual basis except interest income on non-performing assets, which is recognized upon realization as per the applicable RBI guidelines.

Commission received on Guarantees /Letter of Credit issued is amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of the Guarantees / Letter of Credit. Other fees and commission income are recognized on accrual basis.

17.7 Employees benefits

17.7.1 Provident Fund

The Bank contributes to a recognized provident fund. These contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognized in the Profit & Loss Account.

17.7.2 Gratuity

The Bank makes an annual contribution to the insurance company for amounts notified by the said insurance company. The Bank provides for gratuity based on an independent external actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

17.7.3 Leave Encashment / Compensated Absences

The Bank does not have a policy of en-cashing un-availed leave, except at the time of separation of an eligible employee. The Bank provides for leave encashment/compensated absences based on an independent external actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date.

17.7.4 Long service award

The Bank rewards its eligible employees under the long service award pay plan, which is a non-contributory defined benefit plan. The Bank provides for this plan based on an independent external actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date.

17.7.5 Actuarial gains/losses

Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognized in the Profit & Loss Account.

17.8 Operating lease transactions

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

17.9 Taxation

Provision for corporate tax is arrived at after due consideration of the applicable law, judicial pronouncements and / or legal counsels' opinion on the issues. The charge for taxation during the year comprises current tax charge (inclusive of impacts for Income Computation and Disclosure Standards) and the net change in the deferred tax asset and liability during the year. The bank accounts for deferred taxes in accordance with provisions of Accounting Standard (AS) 22 "Accounting for Taxes on Income" issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Deferred taxation is provided on timing differences between accounting and tax treatment of income/expenditure. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in the future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty of realization of such assets. Deferred tax assets/liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted as on balance sheet date.

17.10 Provisions and Contingencies

The Bank estimates the probability of any loss that might be incurred on outcome of contingencies on the basis of information available up to the date on which the financial statements are prepared. A provision is recognized when the Bank has a present obligation as a result of 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. Provisions are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligations at the balance sheet date, supplemented by experience of similar transactions. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the management's current estimates. 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 is made in the financial statements. In case of remote possibility, neither provisions nor disclosure is made in the financials.

18. Notes to Accounts

18.1 Capital

As per the RBI guidelines on Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) issued, banks are required to compute their capital requirement under Basel III effective 30th June 2013. The CRAR as per Basel III is 12.85% (Previous year 13.47%).

The CRAR of the bank, calculated as per RBI Basel III guidelines is given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	2016	2015
(i)	Common Equity Tier I Capital Ratio (%)	**11.41%**	11.43%
(ii)	Tier I Capital Ratio (%)	**11.41%**	11.43%
(iii)	Tier II Capital Ratio (%)	**1.44%**	2.04%
(iv)	Total Capital Ratio (%)	**12.85%**	13.47%
(v)	Amount of Interest free funds raised from HO in the year	**Nil**	Nil
(vi)	Amount of Additional Tier I capital raised from HO in the year	**Nil**	Nil
(vii)	Amount of Tier II capital raised from HO in the year	**Nil**	Nil

Details of Sub-Debt raised from CA-CIB Head office outstanding as of date are as follows:

Date of Receipt	Maturity date	Amount	Tenor
October 31, 2008	October 28, 2016	USD 25 millions	8 years
September 18, 2009	September 18, 2019	USD 43 millions	10 years
August 3, 2011	August 5, 2019	USD 40 millions	8 years

18.2 Investments

18.2.1. Value of investments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

		2016	2015
(1)	**Value of Investments**		
	Gross Value of Investments	**1,381.50**	**1,213.54**
	In India	1,381.50	1,213.54
	Outside India	-	-
	Provisions for Depreciation	**-**	**-**
	In India	-	-
	Outside India	-	-
	Net Value of Investments	**1,381.50**	**1,213.54**
	In India	1,381.50	1,213.54
	Outside India	-	-
(2)	**Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments**		
	Opening balance	-	-
	Add: Provisions made during the year	-	-
	Less: Write-off, excess provisions written back during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	-	-

18.2.2. Repurchase transactions (including LAF)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars		Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year	Outstanding as at March 31, 2016
Securities sold under repo					
i.	Government securities	- (-)	95.00 (1,221.00)	0.43 (147.33)	- (-)
ii.	Corporate debt securities	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Securities bought under reverse repo					
i.	Government securities	- (-)	200.00 (125.00)	1.65 (1.43)	200.00 (-)
ii.	Corporate debt securities	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

The above workings are based on the face value of repo/reverse repo deals. The previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

18.2.3. Non-SLR investment portfolio

i) Issuer composition of Non-SLR investments

There were no Non-SLR investments as on 31st March 2015 and 31st March 2016.

ii) Non performing Non-SLR investments

There were no non performing Non-SLR investments as on 31st March 2015 and 31st March 2016.

18.2.4. Sale and Transfers to / from HTM Category

The bank does not have any investments in the HTM category as on 31st March 2015 and 31st March 2016. As such, there were no sale and transfer to/from HTM category during the year ending 31st March 2015 and 31st March 2016.

18.3 Derivatives

18.3.1. Forward rate agreements / Interest rate swaps

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Particulars	2016	2015
i)	The notional principal of swap agreements *Of which*: • *IRS* • *FRA*	145,890.65 145,890.65 NIL	170,917.79 170,917.79 NIL
ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counter parties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	1,839.48	2,329.29
iii)	Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps	NIL	NIL
iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps*	89.61%	91.12%
v)	The fair value of the swap book	15.68	(71.07)

* Based on the notional principal amount, the maximum single industry exposure lies with the banking industry.

The nature and terms of the IRS as on 31st March 2016 are set out below (Amount in ₹crore)

Nature	No. of Trades	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	243	13,460.24	OIS	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	203	14,302.28	OIS	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	232	11,420.50	MIFOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	260	12,180.60	MIFOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	8	1,656.38	LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	233	47,037.98	LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	209	45,832.67	LIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
	1388	**145,890.65**		

The nature and terms of the IRS as on 31st March 2015 are set out below (Amount in ₹ crore)

Nature	No. of Trades	Notional Principal	Benchmark	Term
Trading	338	19,482.41	OIS	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	304	17,842.52	OIS	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	1	222.05	MIOIS	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	232	10,120.50	MIFOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	291	11,972.10	MIFOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	13	1,816.20	LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Floating Payable
Trading	217	54,944.89	LIBOR	Floating Receivable v/s Fixed Payable
Trading	204	54,517.12	LIBOR	Fixed Receivable v/s Floating Payable
	1,600	**170,917.79**		

18.3.2. Exchange traded interest rate derivatives

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	2016	2015
1	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year	NIL	NIL
2	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding as on 31st March	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

18.3.3. Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives

Products

The Bank offers derivative products to its customers for hedging various types of risk exposures. The Bank is also an active market maker in the derivative market. The derivative transactions expose the bank primarily to counter-party credit risk, market risk, operational risk, interest rate, liquidity risk and foreign exchange risk.

Organization architecture

The Bank has a derivative desk within the Global Markets front office, which deals in derivative transactions. The bank has independent back-office and mid-office as per regulatory guidelines. The Bank has a credit and market risk department that processes various counterparty and market risks limit assessments, within the risk architecture and processes of the bank. The back-office is part of the global operations and mid-office is under the control of Risk, thus providing segregation of functions and effective controls.

Policies for hedging risk

The derivative transactions entered are as per the internal policy framed by head office of the bank and also in accordance with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India.

Separately, the Bank has also a policy on "Suitability and Customer Appropriateness" put in place as per the group norms. The head office of the bank has formulated New Activities and Product guidelines to identify, evaluate, monitor and to control key risks for all derivative products before undertaking any transaction. Towards this end, the bank has a New Activities and Product Committee which validates these products taking into account various risks and local requirements for dealing in such products.

All the transactions undertaken by the Bank for trading purpose are classified under trading book, which are marked to market on daily basis. Other transactions are classified as part of banking book. Derivative transactions in the nature of balance sheet hedges are identified at inception and the hedge effectiveness is measured periodically.

Risk measurement and monitoring

The Bank uses Value at Risk (VaR) to measure and monitor all market risk related activities. Back testing of VaR models are carried out to ensure pre-determined levels of accuracy are maintained. In addition to VaR, other sensitivity measures like PV01, stress testing and limits specific to instruments and currency are placed and applied as risk management tools. Option risks are controlled through full revaluation limits in conjunction with limits on underlying variables that determine option's value. This monitoring is done by the treasury mid-office (Market Activity Monitoring department) on a daily basis through system reports and advised to senior management as appropriate. The Bank ensures that the gross PV01 of all non-option rupee derivative contracts are within 0.25 percent of the net worth, of the Bank as on the last day of the balance sheet.

The Bank enters into derivative deals within credit limits set for each counterparty by the risk department. These limits are set based on the Bank's credit risk assessment for the counterparty which inter alia considers the ability of the counterparty to honor its obligations in the event of crystallization of the exposure. Exposures against these limits are monitored on day to day basis by an independent risk department at local as well as at head office level. The Bank applies the current exposure methodology to manage credit risk associated with derivative transactions. This is calculated by taking the cost of replacing the contract, where its mark-to-market value is positive together with an estimate of the potential future change in the market value of the contract, reflecting the volatilities that affect it. The credit risk on contracts with a negative mark-to-market value is restricted to the potential future change in their market value. Bank obtains standard ISDA documentation from the counterparties to cover the derivative transactions.

Provisioning, collateral and credit risk mitigation

The exposure taken on derivative contracts are also subject to provisioning and asset classification as per bank's internal guidelines and assessment subject to minimum RBI norms on provisioning. Appropriate credit covenants and collaterals are stipulated where required for risk mitigation and termination events to call for collaterals or for reducing the risk by terminating the contracts.

For accounting policies on derivatives please refer to Schedule17.2

(Amount in ₹ crore)

		2016		2015	
Sr. No	Particulars	Currency Derivatives*	Interest Rate Derivtives	Currency Derivatives*	Interest Rate Derivtives
(i)	Derivatives(Notional Principal)				
	a) For hedging	-	-	-	-
	b) For trading	17,880.17	147,225.04	16,722.95	172,579.50
(ii)	Marked to Market Positions (net)				
	a) Assets (+)	823.41	1,884.05	1,092.15	2,381.07
	b) Liability (-)	(1,021.33)	(1,850.69)	(1,173.88)	(2,433.36)
(iii)	Credit Exposure	2,206.81	3,277.17	2,487.01	4,105.42
(iv)	Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)				
	a) On hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-
	b) On trading derivatives	(10.66)	9.20	(21.94)	5.28
(v)	Maximum and minimum of 100*PV01 oserved during the year				
	a) On hedging				
	Mimum	-	-	-	-
	Maximum	-	-	-	-
	b) On trading				
	Minimum	(27.58)	5.41	(27.21)	(10.58)
	Maximum	(2.69)	24.88	(5.96)	12.80

*Currency Derivatives includes exchange traded currency futures.

18.4 Asset quality

18.4.1. Non-performing assets** (Amount in ₹ crore)

		2016	2015
(i)	**Net NPAs to net advances**	3.12%	0.00%
(ii)	**Movement of NPAs (gross)**		
	Opening balance	0.59	17.38
	Additions during the year	237.03	-
	Reductions during the year	-	16.79
	Exchange rate movement	-	-
	Closing balance	237.62	0.59
(iii)	**Movement of net NPAs**		
	Opening balance	-	8.39
	Additions during the year	175.58	-
	Reductions during the year	-	8.39
	Exchange rate movement	-	-
	Closing balance	175.58	-
(iv)	**Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)**		
	Opening balance	0.59	8.99
	Provisions made during the year	61.45	-
	Write-off/write-back of excess provisions during the year (including recovery)	-	8.40
	Exchange rate movement	-	-
	Closing balance	62.04	0.59

** The information disclosed pertains to only advances (as reported in Schedule 9 of the Balance Sheet)

18.4.2. Non-Performing Assets (Mark to Market on Derivative deals)

As per the guidelines issued by RBI vide notification DBOD.No.BP. BC.28/21.04.157/2011-12 dated 11 August 2011, Crystallized

Receivables – Positive MTM on terminated derivative deals overdue for more than 90 days have been reported under "Schedule 11- Other Assets" after netting of the "Suspense crystallized receivables". The Gross value of crystallized receivables as on 31 March 2016 is Nil (Previous year:-Rs. 7.78 crores) and the Net value is Nil (Previous year: Nil).

18.4.3. Particulars of accounts restructured

During the year, the bank has not subjected any loans/assets to restructuring.

18.4.4. Details of financial assets sold to Securitisation / Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction

During the year, the Bank has not transferred any assets to any Asset Reconstruction Company.

18.4.5. Details of non-performing financial assets purchased/sold

During the year the bank has not purchased or sold non-performing assets.

18.4.6. Provisions towards standard assets

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2016	2015
Provisions towards standard assets (including provision for derivative and un-hedged foreign currency exposure)	78.69	78.69

Standard Asset provision has been computed based on RBI regulations. Based on RBI guidelines provisions on standard assets in excess of current requirement have not been reversed.

18.5 Business Ratios

(Amount in ₹ crore unless otherwise stated)

		2016	2015
(i)	Interest income as a percentage to working funds	3.86%	3.31%
(ii)	Non-interest income as a percentage to working funds	0.92%	0.94%
(iii)	Operating profit as a percentage to working funds	1.88%	1.84%
(iv)	Return on assets	0.67%	0.84%
(v)	Business (deposits + advances) per employee	82.48	57.92
(vi)	Profit per employee	0.77	1.06

Note:-

a) Employees as of balance sheet date are considered for computation of ratios.

b) Deposit & Advances (excluding interbank) outstanding as of balance sheet date are taken for calculating ratios in (v) above.

c) Working funds is average of total assets of Form X as reported to RBI plus effect of the MTM gross up for the respective dates.

18.6 Asset liability management: Maturity pattern of assets and liabilities

Year ended March 31, 2016 (D/M/Y indicate days/months/years respectively) (Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	1D	2D to 7D	8D to 14D	15D to 30D#	31D to 3M#	Over 3M & up to 6M	Over 6M & up to 1Y	Over 1Y & up to 3Y	Over 3Y & up to 5Y	Over 5Y	Total
Advances	52.54	237.87	923.17	661.37	1,308.69	879.72	1,171.27	206.89	176.39	5.05	5,622.96
Investments	561.72	98.92	69.17	102.52	265.55	23.54	41.09	27.90	127.15	63.94	1,381.50
Deposits	107.66	1,119.68	227.52	290.19	93.50	18.26	17.80	179.06	-	-	2,053.67
Borrowings	-	605.00	166.55	4.31	804.16	800.20	166.77	-	549.93	-	3,096.92
Foreign currency assets	26.49	6.34	178.82	534.80	347.93	291.00	268.62	25.51	-	0.17	1,679.68
Foreign Currency liabilities	9.80	9.74	171.29	4.31	122.12	37.07	181.38	17.11	549.92	1.31	1,104.05

Year ended March 31, 2015 (D/M/Y indicate days/months/years respectively) (Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	1D	2D to 7D	8D to 14D	15D to 28D	29D to 3M	Over 3M & up to 6M	Over 6M & up to 1Y	Over 1Y & up to 3Y	Over 3Y & up to 5Y	Over 5Y	Total
Advances	49.19	612.02	61.84	703.59	1,077.86	752.87	774.21	165.37	21.43	6.16	4,224.54
Investments	3.75	324.91	23.54	10.00	722.43	8.87	5.19	28.57	64.48	21.80	1,213.54
Deposits	29.24	672.26	87.74	73.02	107.00	4.97	30.52	46.90	-	-	1,051.65
Borrowings	-	1,940.41	100.86	10.25	920.16	29.03	3.38	156.26	518.75	-	3,679.10
Foreign currency assets	1,269.74	590.93	1.78	23.34	424.99	449.61	262.24	24.08	-	0.14	3,046.85
Foreign currency liabilities	9.68	600.67	10.97	6.50	73.95	34.89	17.08	176.41	518.75	1.22	1,450.12

In line with RBI circular DBR.BP.BC.No.86/21.04.098/2015-16 the bucketing is changed for FY 2015-16 disclosures.

Classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets are compiled by management based on the guidelines issued by the RBI and are based on the same assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the return submitted to the RBI and which have been relied upon by the Auditors.

18.7 Exposures

18.7.1. Exposure to real estate sector

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	2016	2015
Direct exposure	-	-
Residential Mortgages	-	-
Residential Mortgages – Individual housing loans up to Rs.20 lakh	-	-
Residential Mortgages – All Others	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	-	-
Investments in MBS and other securitized exposures	-	-
Residential Real Estate	-	-
Commercial Real Estate	-	-
Any Other- Direct Exposure- Please Specify	-	-
Indirect Exposure	-	-
Funded and Non-Funded exposures NHB and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	-	-
Any Other- Indirect Exposure- Please Specify	-	-
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector (A + B)	-	-

18.7.2. Exposure to capital market

(Amount in ₹ crore)

		2016	2015
(i)	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;	-	-
(ii)	Advances against shares /bonds/ debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individual for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual fund;	-	-
(iii)	Advances for any other purpose where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debenture or units of equity-oriented mutual fund are taken as primary security;	-	-
(iv)	Advance for any other purpose to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual fund i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/ convertible debentures/units of equity oriented mutual fund does not fully cover the advances;	-	-
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-
(vi)	Loan sanctioned to corporate against security of share/ bonds/ debentures or other security or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	-	-
(vii)	Bridge loan to companies against expected equity flows/issues;	-	-
(viii)	Underwriting commitments taken up by the banks in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debenture or units of equity oriented mutual fund;	-	-
(ix)	Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading;	-	-
(x)	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
	Total exposure to capital market	-	-

18.7.3. Risk category wise country exposure

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Risk category	Exposure(net) as at March 31,2016	Provision held as at March 31,2016	Exposure(net) as at March 31,2015	Provision held as at March 31,2015
Insignificant	2,087.34	1.66	2,646.70	1.62
Low	105.04	-	50.53	-
Moderate	-	-	10.19	-
High	-	-	-	-
Very High	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Off-Credit	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,192.38**	**1.66**	**2,707.42**	**1.62**

18.7.4. Details of Single Borrower Limit (SGL) / Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the bank

During FY 2015-16, the Bank has taken single borrower exposure above15% of capital funds with the approval of the bank's local credit committee in the below cases:

Name of Borrower	During the year 2015-16	As at 31.3.2016
Export Import Bank Of India (EXIM)	30.49%	23.47%
Bharat Forge Limited	15.10%	12.40%

For EXIM the exposure had exceeded 20% of the capital funds due to exchange rate fluctuations. The same has already been notified to the Reserve Bank of India in the first year of breach itself.

18.7.5. Unsecured Advances – advances granted against intangible securities

There are no advances granted against intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority, etc. during the year (Previous year Nil).

18.8 Penalties imposed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

There have been no instances of penalty imposed and other actions taken by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during the year (Previous year Nil).

18.9 Disclosures as per Accounting Standards (AS)

18.9.1. Accounting Standard 15 - Employee benefits

18.9.1.1. Provident fund

The guidance note on implementing AS 15 states that benefits involving employer established provident funds, which requires interest shortfalls to be provided, are to be considered as defined benefit plans. As per the information available with the bank, there is no interest shortfall to be provided as at 31st March 16.

The amount charged to P&L in the current year is INR 1.29 crore (PY 1.22 crore).

18.9.1.2. Gratuity

The following table gives the disclosures regarding the Gratuity Scheme in accordance with Accounting Standard 15 (Revised) as notified by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2006.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

(1) Changes in Defined Benefit Obligation during the year

Particulars	2016	2015
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	5.37	4.24
Interest cost	0.41	0.29
Current service cost	0.61	0.59
Transfer Out	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.33)	(1.12)
Actuarial (gain)/losses	0.00	1.37
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	6.06	5.37

(2) Changes in fair value of Plan Assets

Particulars	2016	2015
Opening fair value of Plan Assets	4.48	4.76
Expected return on Plan Assets	0.38	0.37
Contributions	0.38	0.43
Benefits paid	(0.32)	(1.12)
Actuarial gain/(losses)	0.02	0.04
Closing fair value of Plan Assets	4.94	4.48

(3) Net (Asset) /Liability recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	2016	2015
Present value of obligations as at year end	6.06	5.37
Fair value of Plan Assets as at year end	(4.94)	(4.48)
Net (Asset)/Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	1.12	0.89

(4) Amount recognised in the Profit & Loss Account

Particulars	2016	2015
Current service cost	0.61	0.59
Interest cost	0.41	0.29
Expected return on Plan Assets	(0.38)	(0.37)
Net actuarial (losses)/gains recognised in the year	(0.02)	1.33
Past service cost	-	-
Amount recognised in the Profit & Loss Account	0.62	1.84

18.9.1.3. Other long term employee benefits

Amount of Rs 0.22 crore {Previous year Rs 0.59 crores} is charged in Profit & Loss Account towards provision for Long term Employee Benefits included under the head "Payments to and provisions for employees".

Details of Provisions outstanding for various long Term Employees' Benefits:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Long Term Employees' Benefits	2016	2015
1	Compensated absences including Leave Encashment at the time of separation/retirement	1.71	1.59
2	Long Service Award	0.51	0.42
Total		**2.22**	**2.01**

18.9.1.4. Principal actuarial assumptions

31st March 2016	Long service Award	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Discount rate	7.84%	7.84%	7.84%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	N.A.	8.00%	N.A.
Salary escalation rate	N.A.	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate		
Attrition Rate	6%	6%	6%

31st March 2015	Long service Award	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Discount rate	7.80%	7.80%	7.80%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	N.A.	8.00%	N.A.
Salary escalation rate	N.A.	11.00%	11.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ultimate		
Attrition Rate	9%	9%	9%

18.9.1.5. Superannuation

The Superannuation fund of the bank has been discontinued effective 1st April 2010. An application to wind up the fund was made to the Income tax authorities and we have received approval from them on 7th Jan 2014. We received approval on Superannuation withdrawal from LIC on 29th July 2015. There has been withdrawal from the fund by employees during the year, though few employees are yet to revert and as such the Superannuation Fund Account continues to have balance.

18.9.2. Accounting Standard 17 – Segment reporting

i. In line with the RBI guidelines, the Bank has identified "Global Market Operations", "Corporate / Wholesale Banking" and "Other Banking Operations" as the primary reporting segments.

ii. Global Market Operations includes foreign exchange (merchant and inter-bank), money market, derivatives trading and liquidity management. Corporate/Wholesale Banking includes commercial client relationships, structured & international finance, debt/local syndications, trade finance, correspondent banking, corporate finance/advisory and Distressed Assets. Other Banking Operations comprises activities other than Global Market Operations and Corporate/Wholesale Banking (mainly internal capital management). Exposures to Indian subsidiaries of large multinational corporations have been considered as Corporate/Wholesale Banking, even though initially the turnover & exposure of these companies could be less than Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 5 crores respectively. Loans to ex-staff have been shown under Other Banking Operations.

iii. The methodology of funds transfer pricing between the segments, which is essentially based on market rates, is determined by the Bank's Assets and Liabilities Committee from time to time.

iv. The Bank operates only in domestic segment.

Year ended March 31, 2016 (Amount in ₹ crore)

Business Segments	Global Market Operations	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Other Banking Operations**	Total
Revenue	208.20	164.11	135.94	508.25
Result	60.27	(7.42)	98.69	151.54
Unallocated expenses				(14.54)
Operating Profit/Loss				137.00
Income taxes				(65.57)
Net Profit/Loss				71.43
Other Information				
Segment assets	7,615.89	5,620.74	51.54	13,288.17
Unallocated assets#				113.49
Total Assets				13,401.66
Segment liabilities	8,351.97	2,145.25	880.99	11,378.21
Unallocated Liabilities*				2023.45
Total Liabilities				13,401.66

Year ended March 31, 2015 (Amount in ₹ crore)

Business Segments	Global Market Operations	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Other Banking Operations**	Total
Revenue	194.25	120.90	173.35	488.50
Result	42.56	52.11	112.18	206.85
Unallocated ex-penses				(15.39)
Operating Profit/Loss				191.46
Income taxes				(94.75)
Net Profit/Loss				96.71
Other Information				
Segment assets	8,698.43	4,224.70	42.26	12,965.39
Unallocated assets#				67.58
Total Assets				13,032.97
Segment liabilities	9,155.82	1,110.46	814.67	11,080.95
Unallocated Liabilities*				1,952.02
Total Liabilities				13,032.97

(Segment details as compiled by Management and relied upon by the Auditors)

Unallocated assets represent advance tax net of provision & deferred tax assets

* Unallocated liabilities represent capital & reserves

** Subordinated borrowing & related interest expenses are reported under other banking operations.

18.9.3. Accounting Standard 18 - Related party disclosures:

In terms of AS 18 on "Related Party Disclosures" issued by ICAI and the related guidelines issued by the RBI, the details pertaining to related parties are as under:

i. Related party relationships with whom transactions have occurred during the year including outstanding:

Sr. No.	Relationships	Party Name
1.	Parent	The bank is a branch of Credit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank SA, a limited liability company in France headquartered at Paris and Credit Agricole SA is the ultimate Holding Company.
2.	Fellow subsidiaries	Companies, which have a common ultimate holding company a) Credit Agricole Srbija Ad Novi Sad b) Banca Popolare Friuladria Spa c) Cassa Di Risparmio Di Parma E Piacenza Spa (CARIPARMA) d) Le Credit Lyonnais e) Crcam De Paris Ile De France f) Crcam Aquitaine g) Crcam Des Savoie h) Crcam De La Touraine Et Du Poitou i) Bankoa SA j) Bni Madagascar k) Credit Du Maroc S.A. l) Crcam De L Anjou Et Du Maine m) Credit Agricole Egypt. SAE
		Subsidiaries of Head Office a) Banque Saudi Fransi b) Credit Agricole CIB (China) Limited c) Credit Agricole CIB Services Pvt Ltd d) Credit Agricole CIB Zao (Russia) e) Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises f) Ca Indosuez Switzerland Sa g) Credit Agricole CIB Algerie SPA h) Indosuez W I Carr Securities India Private Limited
3.	Key Management Personnel	Mr. Thierry Hebraud, SCO as at 31st Mar 16

Related parties are identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.

ii. The details of transactions/ financial dealings of the Bank with the above related parties are detailed below except where there is only one related party (i.e. Parent and Key Management Personnel), or where

iii. The Bank has an obligation under law to maintain confidentiality in respect of their customer transactions.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Items / Related party	Fellow Subsidiaries 2016		Fellow Subsidiaries 2015	
	Outstanding	Maximum outstanding	Outstanding	Maximum outstanding
Advances	-	0.63	-	4.00
Deposit	18.58	18.96	15.91	18.76
Net Other Liabilities	0.18	NA	0.20	NA
Net Other Assets	0.00	NA	0.00	NA
Non-funded commitments	210.51	232.68	155.23	227.70
	For the year		For the year	
Interest expenses	0.63		1.01	
Interest income	0.05		0.39	
Charges paid	5.60		4.55	
Non-interest income	2.80		2.35	
Purchase of fixed assets	-		0.03	
Sale of fixed assets	-		-	

18.9.4. Accounting Standard 19 – Leases

Lease payments for assets taken on operating lease are recognized in the Profit & Loss Account over the term of the lease in accordance with the AS-19 on Leases. The bank has entered into non-cancellable operating leases only for vehicles.

The total of future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases as determined by the lease agreements are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2016	2015
Not later than one year	0.23	0.29
Later than one year and not later than five years	0.08	0.31
Later than five years	-	-
Total	0.31	0.60
Total minimum lease payments recognized in the P&L	0.29	0.29

18.9.5. Accounting standard 22 – Accounting for taxes on income

The primary components that gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities included in the balance sheet are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2016	2015
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for doubtful clients	(15.91)	(1.79)
Provision for employee benefits	(2.28)	(2.16)
Others (ICDS)	(95.95)	-
Deferred tax liabilities		
Fixed assets	4.21	4.46
Net deferred tax liability / (asset)	(109.93)	0.51

18.9.6. Accounting Standard 28 – Impairment of assets

As at March 31, 2016 there were no events or changes in circumstances which indicate any material impairment in the carrying value of the assets covered by AS 28 on "Impairment of Assets" issued by ICAI.

18.9.7. Accounting Standard 29 - Provisions, contingent liabilities and assets

Sr. No	Contingent liability	Brief description
1	Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	The Bank is a party to various legal proceedings in the normal course of business. The Bank does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial conditions, results of operations or cash flows.
2	Liability on account of outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts and other derivative contracts	The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts, currency options, forward rate agreements, currency swaps and interest rate swaps with inter-bank participants on its own account and for customers. Forward foreign exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. Currency swaps are commitments to exchange cash flows by 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 benchmark for the calculation of the interest component of the contracts.
3	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	As a part of its commercial banking activities the Bank issues documentary credit and guarantee on behalf of its customers. Documentary credits such as letter of credit enhance the credit standing of the customers of the Bank. Guarantees generally represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payment in the event of the customer failing to fulfill its financial or performance obligations. Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations include undrawn committed credit lines.
4	Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	The Bank is a party to various taxation matters in respect of which appeals are pending. This is being disputed by the Bank and not provided for. This also includes contingent liability corresponding to amount transferred to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund.

18.10 Miscellaneous disclosures

18.10.1. Breakup of provisions and contingencies

Break of provisions and contingencies charged to the Profit & Loss Account:

(Amount in ₹crore)

	2016	2015
Provision for taxation		
Current tax	176.01	95.50
Deferred tax	(110.44)	(0.75)
Provisions for depreciation on investments	-	-
Provision towards NPA	61.45	(8.39)
Provision towards CVA (Credit Valuation Adjustment)*	4.65	28.05
Provision on country risk	0.04	(0.10)
Provision towards standard assets (including derivatives & UFCE)	-	-
Reversal of Provisions (Non-Funded Commitments)	(2.93)	-
	128.78	114.31

*Pursuant to CVA guidelines provided in the master circular of RBI on Basel III – Capital Regulations

18.10.2. Floating provisions

The floating provisions as on 31st March 2016 is Nil (Previous year Nil).

18.10.3. Draw down from Reserves

The bank has not drawn down from Reserves during the current year (Previous year Nil).

18.10.4. Customer complaints and unimplemented awards of Banking Ombudsman

A. Customer complaints

	Particulars	2016	2015
(a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	-	-
(b)	No. of complaints received during the year	-	-
(c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	-	-
(d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	-	-

B. Awards passed by the Banking Ombudsman

	Particulars	2016	2015
(a)	No. of unimplemented awards at the beginning of the year	-	-
(b)	No. of awards passed by the Banking Ombudsmen during the year	-	-
(c)	No. of awards implemented during the year	-	-
(d)	No. of unimplemented awards at the end of the year	-	-

The above details (A & B) has been based on the information provided by the Management

18.10.5. Letters of comfort (LoCs) issued by banks

The bank did not issue any LoCs during the year (Previous year Nil).

18.10.6. Provision Coverage Ratio

The Provision coverage ratio of the Bank as at 31st March, 2016 computed as per the RBI guidelines is 26% (Previous year 100%).

18.10.7. Bancassurance Business

The bank has not earned any income from bancassurance business during the year ended March 21, 2016 (Previous year Nil).

18.10.8. Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPA

Concentration of Deposits (Amount in ₹crore)

Particulars	2016	2015
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	1,943.45	969.21
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total deposits of the bank	94.63%	92.16%

Concentration of Advances** (Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2016	2015
Total Advances of twenty largest borrowers*	3,752.65	3,656.26
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the bank	46.84%	48.62%

* Excluding Inter-bank exposure and based on actual outstanding.

** Advances are computed as per definition of Credit Exposure including derivatives furnished in the Master Circular on Exposure Norms.

Concentration of Exposures (Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2016	2015
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers*	6,672.01	6,963.28
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers/customers to Total Exposure of the bank on borrowers/customers	43.92%	48.18%

* Excluding Inter-bank exposure and based on higher of actual outstanding or limits.

Concentration of NPAs** (Amount in ₹crore)

Particulars	2016	2015
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	237.62	0.59

** The information disclosed pertains to only advances (as reported in Schedule 9 of the Balance Sheet)

18.10.9. Sector-wise Advances

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2016			2015		
		Total Advances (Gross)	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to total advances in that sector	Total Advances (Gross)	Gross NPAs	% of Gross NPAs to total advances in that sector
A	**Priority Sector**						
1	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	1,308.36	-	-	1,603.17	-	-
3	Services	246.89	-	-	303.75	-	-
4	Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total (A)	1,555.25	-		**1,906.92**	-	
B	**Non Priority Sector**						
1	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Industry	3,488.45	237.62	6.81%	2,001.63	0.59	0.03%
3	Services	636.25	-	-	311.42	-	-
4	Personal loans	5.05	-	-	5.17	-	-
	Sub-total (B)	4,129.75	237.62	5.75%	**2,318.22**	**0.59**	**0.02%**
	Total (A+B)	5,685.00	237.62	4.18%	**4,225.14**	**0.59**	**0.01%**

18.10.10. Movement of NPAs**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	2016	2015
Gross NPAs - Opening	**0.59**	**17.38**
Additions (Fresh NPAs) during the year	237.03	-
Sub-total (A)	**237.62**	**17.38**
Less:-		
(i) Up-gradations	-	-
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)	-	16.79
(iii) Write-offs	-	-
(iv) Exchange rate movement	-	-
Sub-Total (B)	**237.62**	**16.79**
Gross NPAs – Closing (A-B)	**237.62**	**0.59**

** The information disclosed pertains to only advances (as reported in Schedule 9 of the Balance Sheet)

18.10.11. Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue

The bank does not have any Overseas Assets and NPAs as at March 31, 2016 and hence related revenues for the year ended March 31, 2016 is Nil (Previous year Nil).

18.10.12. Off-balance Sheet sponsored Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)

The bank does not have any off balance sheet sponsored SPVs as at March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015.

18.10.13. Remuneration

In terms of guidelines issued by RBI vide circular no. DBOD. No. BC. 72/29.67.001/2011-12 dated 13th Jan 2012 on "Compensation of Whole Time Directors/Chief Executive Officers/Risk takers and Control function staff, etc.", the Bank has submitted a declaration received from its Head Office to RBI to the effect that the compensation structure in India, including that of CEO's, is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards.

18.10.14. Disclosures relating to Securitization

The bank does not have any securitized assets as of March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015.

18.10.15. Intra-Group Exposures

The intra-group exposure comprises of banks' transactions and exposures to the entities belonging to the bank's own group (group entities). The Bank's exposure to their Head Office and overseas branches of the parent bank, except for proprietary derivative transactions undertaken with them, are excluded from intra-group exposure.

The bank has the following exposures towards Intra-group:

(a) Total amount of intra-group exposures – Rs. 5.00 crore
(b) Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures - Rs. 5.00 crore
(c) Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers / customers – 0.01%.
(d) Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any – NIL

18.10.16. Transfer to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Particulars	2016	2015
	Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	0.08	-
Add	Amounts transferred to DEAF during the year	0.70	0.08
Less	Amounts reimbursed by DEAF towards claims	-	-
	Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	0.78	0.08

The amount transferred to DEAF is also shown as contingent liability under schedule 12.

18.10.17. Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure

The Bank has in place a policy on managing credit risk arising out of unhedged foreign currency exposures (UFCE) of its borrowers. UFCE exposes the borrowers to the risk of exchange rate fluctuation, impacting the corporate's profitability and ability to service debt. The objective of the Bank's policy is to monitor & review the UFCE of the borrowers, encouraging the borrowers to hedge their UFCE and evaluate the risks arising out of UFCE of the borrowers while approving the credit facilities and price them in the credit risk premium. The Bank has also stipulated threshold limits for mandatory hedging in respect of foreign currency loans given by the Bank. The credit analysis critically evaluates the risks arising out of UFCE of the borrowers and its impact on the corporate's profitability and financial profile, with due consideration given to the foreign currency receivables generated by the borrower's export activities and the extent to which this might mitigate the foreign currency exposure.

The Bank reviews the UFCE across its portfolio on a periodic basis. The Bank also maintains incremental provision and capital towards the UFCE of its borrowers in line with the extant RBI guidelines.

In accordance with the RBI's Circular DBOD No.BP.BC.85/21.06.200/2013-14 dated 15th January 2014 effective 1st April 2014, the Bank has maintained incremental provision of Rs.25.93 crores (Previous year Rs.33.80 crores) and additional capital of Rs.137.26 crores (Previous year Rs.138.47 crores) on account of unhedged foreign currency exposure of its borrowers as at 31 Mar 2016.

18.11 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The tables below highlight the position of LCR computed based on simple average of month end position for each quarter.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Quarter ended March 31, 2016	
		Total Un-weighted Value	Total Weighted Value
	High Quality Liquid Assets		
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	**869.45**	**869.45**
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**24.00**	**2.39**
(i)	Stable deposits	0.14	0.01
(ii)	Less stable deposits	23.86	2.38
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**1,608.36**	**657.91**
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1,608.36	657.91
(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	**6.67**	**-**
5	Additional requirements, of which	**122.58**	**122.58**
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	92.58	92.58
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	30.00	30.00
6	Other contractual funding obligations	**716.78**	**716.78**
7	Other contingent funding obligations	**8,765.40**	**325.15**
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**11,243.79**	**1,824.81**
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending	**66.67**	**-**
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	**-**	**-**
11	Other cash inflows	**1,883.77**	**1,335.77**
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**1,950.44**	**1,335.77**
21	**TOTAL HQLA**	**869.45**	**869.45**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**	**9,293.35**	**489.04**
	25% of Total Cash Outflow	**2,810.95**	**456.20**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**177.79%**

(Amount in ₹crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Quarter ended Dec 31, 2015	
		Total Un-weighted Value	Total Weighted Value
	High Quality Liquid Assets		
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	**704.78**	**704.78**
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**23.46**	**2.34**
(i)	Stable deposits	0.20	0.01
(ii)	Less stable deposits	23.26	2.33
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**900.23**	**374.39**
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	900.23	374.39
(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	**2.33**	**-**
5	Additional requirements, of which	**39.45**	**39.45**
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	39.45	39.45
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	**1,641.34**	**1,641.34**
7	Other contingent funding obligations	**8,738.07**	**436.91**
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**11,344.88**	**2,494.43**
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending	**-**	**-**
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	**-**	**-**
11	Other cash inflows	**2,336.57**	**1,397.91**
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**2,336.57**	**1,397.91**
21	**TOTAL HQLA**	**704.78**	**704.78**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**	**9,008.31**	**1,096.52**
	25% of Total Cash Outflow	**2,836.22**	**623.61**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**64.27%**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Quarter ended Sep 30, 2015	
		Total Un-weighted Value	Total Weighted Value
	High Quality Liquid Assets		
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	**800.25**	**800.25**
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**23.69**	**2.36**
(i)	Stable deposits	0.21	0.01
(ii)	Less stable deposits	23.48	2.35
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**977.18**	**407.79**
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	977.18	407.79

(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	**18.00**	**-**
5	Additional requirements, of which	**-**	**-**
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	-	-
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	**1,724.73**	**1,724.73**
7	Other contingent funding obligations	**8,102.39**	**405.12**
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**10,845.99**	**2,540.00**
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending	**-**	**-**
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	**-**	**-**
11	Other cash inflows	**2,843.28**	**1,536.61**
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**2,843.28**	**1,536.61**
21	**TOTAL HQLA**	**800.25**	**800.25**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**	**8,002.71**	**1,003.39**
	25% of Total Cash Outflow	**2,711.50**	**635.00**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**79.75%**

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Quarter ended 30, 2015	
		Total Un-weighted Value	Total Weighted Value
	High Quality Liquid Assets		
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	**433.57**	**433.57**
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**25.57**	**2.54**
(i)	Stable deposits	0.28	0.01
(ii)	Less stable deposits	25.29	2.53
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**444.29**	**196.91**
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	444.29	196.91
(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	**334.74**	**-**
5	Additional requirements, of which	**36.55**	**36.55**
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	36.55	36.55
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	**1,455.99**	**1,455.99**
7	Other contingent funding obligations	**7,745.63**	**387.28**
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**10,042.77**	**2,079.27**
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending	**61.63**	**-**
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	**-**	**-**
11	Other cash inflows	**1,910.33**	**1587.92**
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**1,971.96**	**1,587.92**
21	**TOTAL HQLA**	**433.57**	**433.57**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**	**8,070.81**	**491.35**
	25% of Total Cash Outflow	**2,510.69**	**519.82**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**83.41%**

* Represents Net MTM on derivatives

The table below highlights the position of LCR computed based on simple average of month end position during the quarter ended 31st March 2015.

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2015	
		Total Un-weighted Value	Total Weighted Value
	High Quality Liquid Assets		
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)	427.21	427.21
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	23.45	2.33
(i)	Stable deposits	0.21	0.01
(ii)	Less stable deposits	23.24	2.32
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	647.48	289.42
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	647.48	289.42
(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	459.21	-
5	Additional requirements, of which	34.41	34.41
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	34.41	34.41
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	1,903.55	1,903.55
7	Other contingent funding obligations	7,789.08	389.45
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**10,857.18**	**2,619.16**
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending	224.19	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-
11	Other cash inflows	2,393.67	2,113.67
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**2,617.86**	**2,113.67**
21	**TOTAL HQLA**	**427.21**	**427.21**
22	**Total Net Cash Outflows**	**8,239.32**	**505.50**
	25% of Total Cash Outflow	**2,714.29**	**654.79**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**65.24%**

* Represents Net MTM on derivatives

The RBI basis the circular titled "Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards" released on 9th June 2014 (DBOD.BP.BC. No.120/21.04.098/2013-14) has advised banks to measure and report LCR.

The LCR guidelines aims to ensure that the bank maintains an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day time horizon under a significantly severe liquidity stress scenario specified by RBI. At a minimum, the stock of liquid assets should enable the bank to survive until day 30 of the stress scenario, by which time it is assumed that appropriate corrective actions can be taken.

As per the RBI guidelines the minimum LCR required to be maintained shall be implemented in the phased manner from January 1, 2015. The minimum LCR requirement for 2015 is 60% with a step up of 10% each year to reach the minimum requirement of 100% by January 1, 2019. As on Jan 01, 2016 the requirement is 70%.

The HQLA of the bank mainly consist of government securities in excess of minimum SLR requirements apart from regulatory dispensation allowed up to 10% of NDTL in the form of borrowings limit available through Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) @2% and Facility to Avail Liquidity for Liquidity Coverage Ratio (FALLCR) @ 8%. The bank does not hold any FCY HQLA.

The framework for funding the balance sheet is well defined in the ALCO policy which is supplemented with stress testing policy. All relevant aspects of liquidity measurement and monitoring are covered in the aforesaid policies. The liquidity for the bank is managed centrally from its Mumbai Office by the Treasurer.

Given the business profile (Corporate Banking), the bank relies/concentrates more on corporate deposits and money market for its funding requirements which has a short term maturity cycle. It is the bank's conscious strategy to comply with the LCR mandate within the business and regulatory environment it is operating.

18.12 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED)

To the extent of the information received by the Bank from its vendors, there are no transactions with "suppliers" as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the financial year, hence the disclosures as required under the said Act are not applicable. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

18.13 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

The details of CSR expenditure for the year ending 31st March 2016 are given below:

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year: INR 4.12 Crores

b) Amount spent during the year on:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sr No.	Particulars	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
(i)	Construction/Acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii)	On purposes other than (i) above	INR 0.01	-	INR 0.01

18.14 Provision for Long Term Contracts

The Bank has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Bank has reviewed and recorded adequate provision as required under any law / accounting standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) in the books of account and disclosed the same under the relevant notes in the financial statements.

18.15 Previous Year's Comparatives

Prior year amounts have been re-classified / re-stated wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation. Previous year figures were audited by another firm of Chartered Accountants.

As per our attached report of even date.

Signatures to Schedules 1 to 18

For S.R.Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 301003E/E300005

CREDIT AGRICOLE CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK
Indian Branches

Sd/-
Viren H. Mehta
Partner
Membership Number - 048749

Sd/-
Niloufer Zaiwala
Chief Financial Officer - India

Sd/-
Frederik Coyault
Chief Operating Officer - India

Mumbai
June 10, 2016

BASEL III DISCLOSURES as at March 31, 2016 (Indian Branches)

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The Basel III disclosures contained herein relate to the Indian Branches of Credit Agricole Corporate & Investment Bank ('the Bank') for the year ended March 31, 2016. These are primarily in the context of the disclosures required under Annex 18 – Pillar 3 disclosure requirements of the Reserve Bank of India ('the RBI') Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations dated 1st July 2015. The Bank has implemented the requirements laid down by RBI for Pillar 3 disclosure, covering both the qualitative and quantitative items. The information provided has been reviewed by senior management and is in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the RBI. All table DF references relate to those mentioned in Annex 18 – Pillar 3 of the above mentioned circular.

Qualitative & Quantitative disclosures as per table DF 1

The Bank does not have any interest in subsidiaries/associates/Joint Ventures or Insurance entities. As such this disclosure is not applicable to the bank.

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 2

The Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of the bank is 12.85% as of March 31, 2016 computed under Basel III norms, higher than the minimum regulatory CRAR requirement of 9.625% including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 0.625%.

The bank's capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times.It is overseen by the Bank's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Local Credit Committee (LCC). It has a process for assessing its overall capital adequacy in relation to the risk profile. The Bank has a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP'). The Bank's ICAAP document covers the capital management framework of the Bank, sets the process for assessment of the adequacy of capital to support current and future activities / risks and a report on the capital projections for a period of 3 years. The framework has been created by way of an approved ICAAP Manual which ensures existence of a good governance model to identify, assess, monitor and manage all material risks. This framework is supplemented by the existence of an approved stress testing framework which is an integral part of the ICAAP.

In the normal course of events, management reviews the adequacy of capital quarterly or with increased frequency, if circumstances demand. The capital requirement of the Bank is assessed after considering the Bank's strategy, its business model as well as opportunities for growth. The capital assessment by the Bank factors in the credit, operational and market risks associated with its current and future activities as well as the effective management of these risks to optimize the utilization of capital.

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 2

A summary of the bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and the capital adequacy ratio is presented below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Particulars	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
A	Capital Requirement for Credit Risk (Standardized Approach)	1,466.25	1,380.09
	• On B/s excl securitization exposures	483.69	415.88
	• Off B/s excl securitization exposures	982.56	964.21
	1. Non - Market Related	330.54	*272.05*
	2. Market Related	652.02	*692.16*
	• Securitization Exposures	-	-
B	Capital Requirement for Market Risk (Standardized Duration Approach)	96.79	95.27
	• Interest Rate Risk	78.79	77.27
	• Foreign Exchange Risk	18.00	18.00
	• Equity Risk	-	-
C	Capital Requirement for Operational Risk (Basic Indicator Approach)	45.14	44.35
D	Total Capital Requirement	1,608.18	1,519.71
E	Total Risk Weighted Assets of the Bank	17,069.14	16,885.61
	• Credit Risk	15,295.02	*15,334.34*
	• Market Risk	1,209.82	*1,058.50*
	• Operational Risk	564.30	*492.77*
F	Total Capital Ratio	12.85%	13.47%
	• Common Equity Tier I	11.41%	11.43%
	• Tier I	11.41%	11.43%
	• Tier II	1.44%	2.04%

3. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

Risk Management

The management of risk lies at the heart of the Bank's business. The businesses undertaken by the Bank requires it to identify, measure, control, monitor and report risks effectively and to allocate capital among businesses appropriately.

The key components of the Bank's risk management are the risk policies, comprehensive processes, integrated risk management systems and internal control mechanism. The Bank's risk policies focus attention on key areas of risks such as counterparty, market, country, portfolio and operational risk and identification, analysis, measurement and control of these risks for effective and continuous monitoring.

Categories of Risk

The key risks the Bank assumes are:

- Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a borrower or counterparty fails to honor commitments under an agreement and any such failure has an adverse impact on the financial performance of the Bank. Credit risk arises mainly from direct lending and certain off-balance sheet products such as Guarantees, Letters of Credits, Foreign Exchange Forward Contracts & Derivatives and also from the Bank's holding of assets in the form of debt securities.

- Market Risk arising from the uncertainty concerning changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices), the correlations among them and their levels of volatility.

- Interest rate risk in the banking book is primarily the change in the net interest income and the value of the bank's assets and liabilities due to changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises on account of banking products (non-trading nature) offered to retail and corporate customers.

- Liquidity risk arising from the potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they become due.

- Operational risk is the potential for incurring losses in relation to employees, process failures, project management, contractual specifications and documentations, technology, infrastructure failure and disasters, external influences and customer relationships. This definition includes legal and regulatory risk.

Risk management components and policies

The key components of the Bank's risk management are the risk policies, comprehensive processes, integrated risk management systems and internal control mechanism. The Bank's risk policies focus attention on key areas of risk such as counterparty, market, country, portfolio and operational risks and identification, analysis, measurement and control of these risks for effective and continuous monitoring.

The Bank's risk management processes are guided by well-defined policies appropriate for various risk categories, independent risk oversight and periodic monitoring. Head Office of the Bank approves the overall risk appetite and strategy for the Bank's operations. Locally, various senior management committees viz Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO), Internal Control Committee (ICC), and Local Credit Committee (LCC) operate within the broad policy set up by Head Office.

The Bank has formulated a local credit policy consistent with the Head Office policy and Reserve Bank of India regulations and guidelines on risk management. The Bank has also formulated a comprehensive Stress Testing policy to measure impact of adverse stress scenarios on the adequacy of capital.

Risk management organization

Risk Management function is organized functionally on a global basis as the Risk & Permanent Control (RPC) Division. The Local Head of Risk Management Functions reports functionally to the Regional Chief Risk Officer, Asia Pacific Office in Hong Kong. The Local Head of Risk Management is responsible for credit, market and operational risk management activities for the Bank. The Bank has a Local Credit Committee comprising of the Senior Country Officer and other senior personnel representing Global Markets, Corporate Banking and Credit Risk Analysis. As per the scheme of delegations for credit approvals laid down by the Head Office, all credit applications from India of corporate clients are approved in the Local Credit Committee under the joint signatures of the Senior Country Officer and the Local Chief Risk Officer if the size of credit limits are within their delegation and in other cases by the Risk Committee at Regional Office or Head Office, based on the recommendation by the Local Credit Committee.

In case of Banks & Financial Institutions, the credit analysis of the counterparties is done by RPC in Regional Office, Hong Kong, based on the request from the Branch. The credit limits are assessed by the Branch and recommended to RPC Regional Office, and it requires a favorable recommendation from the Senior Country Officer of India. The final decision on the request for credit limits for Banks & Financial Institutions is made by Head Office.

The Risk Management function is responsible for the quality and performance of the credit portfolios and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in the portfolio, including those subject to approval by the Regional Office and Head Office.

Treasury is responsible for the management of liquidity risk. The liquidity risk policies relating to the identification, measurement and management of liquidity risk as well as the actual status are reviewed on a regular basis by the ALCO.

The Bank's Finance, Audit and Legal departments support the risk management function. The role of Finance department is to quantify the risk assumed and ensure the quality and integrity of the risk related data. The Bank's Audit department reviews the compliance of the internal control procedures with internal and regulatory standards. The Legal department provides legal advice and support on topics including collateral arrangements and netting.

Scope and Nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

The Bank has globally adopted an internal rating system to rate the borrowers / counterparties. The internal rating model is a combination of quantitative and qualitative factors. It is comprehensive in terms of identification and assessment of all risks faced by a counter party. The rating model enables assessment of the possibility of delinquency over a one-year time horizon. Each internal rating grade corresponds to a distinct probability of default. Validation of Internal Rating Model is carried out at Head Office level periodically by objectively assessing its calibration accuracy and stability of ratings.

The local Credit Risk Management team manages the regular reporting to senior management on credit risk portfolio, including information on large credit exposures, concentrations, industry exposures, levels of impairment, provisioning and country exposures. The portfolio is also reviewed annually by the Country & Portfolio Review team of the Head Office Risk Department.

Policies for Credit Risk Mitigants

Credit Risk Mitigants (CRM) like financial collateral, non-financial collateral including guarantees are used to mitigate credit risk exposure. Availability of CRM either reduces effective exposure on the borrower (in case of collaterals) or transfers the risk to the more creditworthy party (in case of guarantees).

4. CREDIT RISK : GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 3

Credit Risk Management Policy

The Bank's credit risk management process integrates risk management into the business management processes, while preserving the independence and integrity of risk assessment. There is a clear segregation of duties between transaction originators in the businesses and the approvers in the Risk functions. All credit exposure limits are approved within a defined credit approval authority framework.

The Head Office of the Bank establishes the parameters for risk appetite, which is defined quantitatively and qualitatively in accordance with the laid-down strategic business plan for the country. Group policies/procedures are customized locally to incorporate any local regulatory and governance needs. This is laid down through a combination of organizational structures and credit risk policies, control processes and credit systems embedded into an integrated risk management framework.

The Bank regularly monitors credit exposures, portfolio performance and external trends which may impact risk management outcomes. Internal risk management reports are presented to risk committees, containing information on key environmental, political and economic trends across major portfolios, portfolio delinquency and loan impairment performance.

Problem Credit Management and Provisioning

The Bank has laid down a global policy for identification and management of Doubtful Assets and provisioning. In addition, the Bank's non-performing advances are identified by regular review of the portfolio by senior management in accordance with RBI guidelines on asset classification and provisioning. Specific provision is made on a case by case basis based on the management's assessment of impairment of the advance with approval from the Head Office, subject to the minimum provisioning levels prescribed by the RBI. All non performing advances are monitored by a specialized department called Distressed Assets Services at Regional Office, Hong Kong. The Bank engages with customers closely to work out of distress situations.

Concentration Risk

The Bank controls and limits concentration risk by means of appropriate borrower limits based on creditworthiness. These include:

Large exposures to individual clients or group

Large exposures are managed through -

- Individual borrower-wise exposure ceilings based on single borrower / group exposure ceilings prescribed under the RBI guidelines i.e. cap on exposure to single borrower / group of borrowers as a percentage of Bank's capital funds
- Exception approvals for single borrower exposures exceeding 15% of Bank's capital funds
- Ceiling on unsecured loans and guarantees to total loan and advances

Industries

Industry analysis plays an important part in assessing the concentration risk within the loan portfolio. Particular attention is given to industry sectors where the Bank believes there is a high degree of risk or potential for volatility in the future. The Bank has fixed internal limits for aggregate commitments to different sectors so that the exposures are evenly spread over various sectors.

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 3

CREDIT RISK EXPOSURES

Total Net Credit Risk Exposure

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2016	As at Mar 31, 2015
Fund Based	5,622.95	4,224.55
Non Fund Based	8,413.65	7,333.03
Total	14,036.60	11,557.58

Note 1: Fund-based exposure represents funded loans & advances including overdrafts, cash credits and bill discounting.

Note 2: Non-fund based exposures are guarantees given on behalf of constituents, Letters of Credit, acceptances and endorsements.

Note 3: The exposure amount is the net outstanding (i.e. net of provisions and credit risk mitigants, if any).

Note 4: The increase in exposures by 25% due to unhedged foreign currency exposure is not considered in the above figures.

The Bank does not have overseas operations and hence exposures are restricted to the domestic segment.

Distribution of credit risk exposure by industry sector as at Mar 31, 2016

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Industry code		Industry Name	Funded	Non Funded	Total
1	**A.**	**Mining and Quarrying (A. 1 & A.2)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
1.1	A.	1 Coal	-	-	-
1.2	A.2	Others-	-	-	-
2	**B.**	**Food Processing (Sum of B.1 to B.5)**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2.1	B.1	Sugar	-	-	-
2.2	B.2	Edible Oils and Vanaspati	-	-	-
2.3	B.3	Tea	-	-	-
2.4	B.4	Coffee	-	-	-
2.5	B.5	Others	-	-	-
3	**C.**	**Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobbacco (sum of C.1 & C.2)**	**-**	**9.66**	**9.66**
3.1	C.1	Tobacco and Tobacco products	-	-	-
3.2	C.2	Others	-	9.66	9.66
4	**D.**	**Textiles (Sum of D.1 to D.6)**	**79.89**	**-**	**79.89**
4.1	D.1	Cotton	-	-	-
4.2	D.2	Jute	-	-	-
4.3	D.3	Handicraft / Khadi (Non priority)	-	-	-
4.4	D.4	Silk	-	-	-
4.5	D.5	Woolen	-	-	-
4.6	D.6	Others	79.89	-	79.89
4.7		Out of D (i.e Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	-	-	-
5	**E.**	**Leather and Leather products**	**-**	**-**	**-**
6	**F.**	**Wood and Wood products**	**-**	**-**	**-**
7	**G.**	**Paper and paper products**	**207.96**	**72.76**	**280.72**
8	**H.**	**Petroleum (non-infra), Coal products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels**	**681.47**	**-**	**681.47**
9	**I.**	**Chemicals & Chemical products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) (Sum of 1.1 to 1.4)**	**538.83**	**398.68**	**937.51**
9.1	I.1	Fertilisers	-	-	-
9.2	I.2	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	362.00	-	362.00

9.3	I.3	Petro-chemicals (Excluding under Infrastructure)	-	-	-
9.4	I.4	Others	176.83	398.68	575.51
10	**J**	**Rubber, Plastic and their Products**	**74.48**	**7.82**	**82.30**
11	**K**	**Glass & Glassware**	**0.14**	**61.89**	**62.03**
12	**L**	**Cement and Cement products**	**-**	**0.51**	**0.51**
13	**M**	**Basic Metal and Metal products (M.1 + M.2)**	**72.91**	**281.27**	**354.18**
13.1	M.1	Iron and Steel	36.00	181.20	217.20
13.2	M.2	Other Metal and Metal Products.	36.91	100.07	136.98
14	**N**	**All Engineering (N.1+ N.2)**	**1,253.46**	**1,027.12**	**2,280.58**
14.1	N.1	Electronics	408.66	57.62	466.28
14.2	N.2	Others	844.80	969.50	1,814.30
15	**O**	**Vehicles, Vehicles Parts and Transport Equipments**	**667.92**	**349.72**	**1,017.64**
16	**P**	**Gems and Jewellery**	**-**	**-**	**-**
17	**Q**	**Construction**	**407.48**	**245.50**	**652.98**
18	**R**	**Infrastructure (Sum of R1 to R4)**	**603.33**	**214.11**	**817.44**
18.1	R.1	Transport ((Sum of R.1.1 to R.1.5)	-	-	-
18.1.1	R.1.1	Railways	-	-	-
18.1.2	R.1.2	Roadways	-	-	-
18.1.3	R.1.3	Airport	-	-	-
18.1.4	R.1.4	Waterways	-	-	-
18.1.5	R.1.5	Others	-	-	-
18.2	R.2	Energy (Sum of R.2.1 to R.2.4)	353.89	56.94	410.83
18.2.1	R.2.1	Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	353.89	56.94	410.83
18.2.1.1	R.2.1.1	State Electricity Boards	-	-	-
18.2.1.2	R.2.1.2	Others	-	-	-
18.2.2	R.2.2	Oil (Storage and Pipeline)	-	-	-
18.2.3	R.2.3	Gas/LNG (Storage and Pipeline)	-	-	-
18.2.4	R.2.4	Others	-	-	-
18.3	R.3	Telecommunication	199.16	-	199.16
18.4	R.4	Others (Sum of R.4.1 to R.4.3)	50.28	157.17	207.45
18.4.1	R.4.1	Water Sanitation	-	25.67	25.67
18.4.2	R.4.2	Social & Commercial Infrastructure	-	-	-
18.4.3	R.4.3	Others	50.28	131.50	181.78
19	**S**	**Others Industries**	**146.88**	**207.86**	**354.74**
20		**All Industries (Sum of A to S)**	**4,734.75**	**2,876.90**	**7,611.65**
21		**Residuary other Advances (to tally with gross advances) [a+b+c]**	**888.20**	**5,536.75**	**6,424.95**
21.1	a	Education Loan	-	-	-
21.2	b	Aviation Sector	-	-	-
21.3	c	Other Residuary Advances	888.20	5,536.75	6,424.95
22		**Total Loans and Advances**	**5,622.95**	**8,413.65**	**14,036.60**

Residual contractual maturity breakdown of total assets

(Amount in ₹crore)

Maturity bucket	Mar 31, 2016	Mar 31, 2015
1day	671.71	1,345.62
2 to 7 days	548.20	964.32
8 to 14 days	1,000.44	87.82
15 to 28 days	900.46	715.40
29 days to 3 months	1,615.82	1,820.76
3 to 6 months	920.62	761.80
6 to 12 months	1,217.03	799.68
1 to 3 years	297.99	306.90
3 to 5 years	317.57	94.24
Over 5 years	5,911.82	6,136.43
Total	**13,401.66**	**13,032.97**

Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs (excludes NPAs on derivatives)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

		March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
A	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	237.62	0.59
	- Substandard	234.10	-
	- Doubtful 1	-	-
	- Doubtful 2	-	-
	- Doubtful 3	-	-
	- Loss	3.52	0.59
B	Net NPAs	175.58	-
C	NPA Ratios		
	- Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	4.18%	0.01%
	- Net NPAs to net advances (%)	3.12%	0.00%
D	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
	- Opening balance	0.59	17.38
	- Additions	237.03	-
	- Reductions	-	16.79
	- Exchange rate movement	-	-
	- Closing balance	237.62	0.59
E	Movement of Provision for NPAs		
	- Opening balance	0.59	8.99
	- Provision made	61.45	-
	- Write – offs	-	-
	- Write – back of excess provision	-	8.40
	- Exchange rate movement	-	-
	- Closing balance	62.04	0.59

NPIs and movement of provision for depreciation on investments

(Amount in ₹ crore)

		March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments	-	-
B	Amount of provision held for Non-Performing Investments	-	-
C	Movement of provision for depreciation on investments		
	- Opening balance	-	-
	- Provision made	-	-
	- Write – offs	-	-
	- Write – back of excess provision	-	-
	- Closing balance	-	-

5. **CREDIT RISK – Disclosures for portfolios under the standardized approach**

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 4

Use of external ratings issued by Rating Agencies under the Standardized Approach

The Bank uses the issuer ratings and short-term and long-term instrument/bank facilities' ratings which are assigned by the accredited rating agencies viz. CRISIL, CARE, ICRA, India Ratings (FITCH group company), Brickwork and SMERA, and published in the public domain to assign risk-weights in terms of RBI guidelines. In respect of claims on non-resident corporates and foreign banks, ratings assigned by international rating agencies i.e. Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch are used. For exposures with contractual maturity of less than one year, a short-term rating is used. For cash credit facilities and exposures with contractual maturity of more than one year, long-term rating is used.

Issue ratings would be used if the Bank has an exposure in the rated issue and this would include fund-based and non-fund based working capital facilities as well as loans and investments. In case the Bank does not have exposure in a rated issue, the Bank would use the issue rating for its comparable unrated exposures to the same borrower, provided that the Bank's exposures are pari-passu or senior and of similar or lesser maturity as compared to the rated issue. If an issuer has a long-term or short-term exposure with an external rating that warrants a risk weight of 150%, all unrated claims on the same counterparty, whether short-term or long-term, also receive 150% risk weight, unless the Bank uses recognized credit risk mitigation techniques for such claims.

The unrated short term claim on counterparty is assigned risk weight of at least one level higher than the risk weight applicable to the rated short term claim on that counterparty. Thus, if a short term rated facility to a counter party attracts a 20% or a 50% risk weight, unrated short-term claims on the same counterparty is assigned a risk weight of 30% or 100% respectively.

Risk Weight mapping of long term corporate ratings

Domestic rating agencies	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB & below	Unrated
Risk weight (%)	20	30	50	100	150	100

Risk weight mapping of short term corporate ratings

Short term claim on Corporates						
CARE	CRISIL	India Ratings	ICRA	Brickwork	SMERA	Risk Weight (%)
CARE A1+	CRISIL A1+	IND A1+	ICRA A1+	Brickwork A1+	SMERA A1+	20
CARE A1	CRISIL A1	IND A1	ICRA A1	Brickwork A1	SMERA A1	30
CARE A2	CRISIL A2	IND A2	ICRA A2	Brickwork A2	SMERA A2	50

CARE A3	CRISIL A3	IND A3	ICRA A3	Brickwork A3	SMERA A3	100
CARE A4 &D	CRISIL A4 & D	INDA4 & D	ICRA A4 & D	Brickwork A4 & D	SMERA A4 & D	150
Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	100

The claims on banks incorporated in India and foreign banks branches in India, excluding investment in equity shares and other instruments eligible for capital status are risk weighted as under:

Level of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) including applicable capital conservation buffer (CCB) (%) of the counterparty bank (where applicable)	Scheduled Banks	Other Banks
Applicable Minimum CET1 + Applicable CCB and above	20%	100%
Applicable Minimum CET1 + CCB = 75% and <100% of applicable CCB	50%	150%
Applicable Minimum CET1 + CCB = 50% and <75% of applicable CCB	100%	250%
Applicable Minimum CET1 + CCB = 0% and <50% of applicable CCB	150%	350%
Minimum CET1 less than applicable minimum	625%	625%

Risk weight mapping of foreign banks:

S&P / FITCH ratings	AAA to AA	A	BBB	BB to B	Below B	Unrated
Moody's ratings	Aaa to Aa	A	Baa	Ba to B	Below B	Unrated
Risk Weight (%)	20	50	50	100	150	50

Risk weight mapping of foreign sovereigns:

S&P / FITCH ratings	AAA to AA	A	BBB	BB to B	Below B	Unrated
Moody's ratings	Aaa to Aa	A	Baa	Ba to B	Below B	Unrated
Risk Weight (%)	0	20	50	100	150	100

Risk weight mapping of foreign public sector entities and non-resident corporates:

S&P / FITCH ratings	AAA to AA	A	BBB	Below B	Unrated
Moody's ratings	Aaa to Aa	A	Baa	Below B	Unrated
Risk Weight (%)	20	50	100	150	100

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 4

Amount of credit RWA outstanding under various risk buckets:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2016	Mar 31, 2015
Below 100% risk weight	4,742.94	5,726.22
100% risk weight	10,552.08	9,608.12
More than 100% risk weight		-
Deductions		-
Total risk weighted assets	15,295.02	15,334.34

Note: Credit Risk Exposure for foreign exchange contracts and derivatives has been calculated as per Current Exposure Method in accordance with RBI guidelines. Further, the unhedged foreign currency exposures are also incorporated in the above figures for 31st March 2016.

6. CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 5

The Bank uses various collaterals both financial as well as non-financial as credit risk mitigants (CRM). The main recognized financial collaterals taken by the Bank comprises of bank deposits / cash margin, while main non-financial collaterals include guarantees given by corporates, parent companies, international Banks and Bank's overseas branches. In respect of corporate guarantees, in order for it to be recognized as a credit risk mitigants, it must have a credit rating of AA- or above by Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's. The above collateral types are applicable to all customer segments including corporates and financial institutions, though exposures to banks are generally non-collateralized.

The Bank has in place a Credit Risk Mitigants management policy, which underlines the eligibility requirements for credit risk mitigants for capital computation as per Basel III guidelines. The Bank reduces its credit exposure to a counter party with the value of eligible financial collateral to take account of the risk mitigating effect of the collateral. To account for the volatility in the value of collateral, haircut is applied based on the type, issuer, maturity and rating of the collateral / collateral provider.

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 5

The quantum of the credit portfolio which benefits from financial collaterals and/ or guarantees as credit risk mitigants is an insignificant portion of our customer advances. Therefore the credit and/or market concentration risks are not material.

The total exposure that is covered by eligible financial collateral, after the application of haircuts is Rs 5.10 crores (March 31, 2015:- Rs 4.61 crores).

Break-down of exposure covered by eligible financial collateral:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Facility	Mar 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
Funded	-	-
Non-Funded – Letters of Credit	-	-
Non-funded - Guarantees	5.10	4.61
Non-funded – FX/Derivative	-	-
Total	5.10	4.61

Details of exposure secured by Guarantees/ Credit derivatives:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

	Mar 31, 2016	Mar 31, 2015
Secured by Bank Guarantees	62.67	57.32
Secured by Credit Derivatives	-	-
Total	62.67	57.32

7. SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES

Qualitative & Quantitative disclosures as per table DF 6

The Bank has not undertaken any securitization activity either as an originator or as credit enhancer. Details of exposure securitized by the Bank and subject to securitization framework is thus NIL.

8. MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 7

Market risk is the risk to the Bank's earnings and capital due to changes in the market level of interest rates or prices of securities and foreign exchange as well as the volatilities of those changes.

Bank's market risk objectives are to understand and control market risk by robust measurement and the setting of position limits, facilitate business growth within a controlled and transparent risk management framework and minimize non-traded market risk.

The Bank is exposed to market risk through its trading activities, which are carried out both for customers and on a proprietary basis. The Bank adopts a comprehensive approach to market risk management for its trading, investment and asset / liability portfolios. The Bank uses various risk metrics, both statistical and non-statistical, including:

- Value at Risk (VaR)

- Non-statistical measures like position, gaps and sensitivities i.e. PV01, Duration and Option Greeks

The Bank uses Historical Simulation method for calculation of VaR at 99% confidence interval and holding period of 1 day. The 261 days historical market data (rate + volatility) are used. The shocks are applied to market data to calculate mark to market value of each scenario in a portfolio at each level of consolidation. The VaR models are back-tested at regular intervals and results are used to maintain and improve the efficacy of the model. VaR is calculated for trading and non-trading portfolio on daily basis and reported to senior management of the Bank. Stress test is also conducted on quarterly basis as per RBI methodology. Similarly stress test is also performed as per internal methodology on the total portfolio on weekly basis, which shows impact of extreme market movements on Bank's portfolio.

Different risk limits such as Overnight position, maximum maturity, Profit and Loss alert and Annual stop loss alerts are set up according to a number of criteria including relevant market analysis, business strategy, management experience and risk appetite for market risk exposures. These limits are monitored on daily basis and exceptions are reported to management and put up to ALCO. Market risk limits are reviewed at least once a year or more frequently if deemed necessary to maintain consistency with trading strategies and material developments in market conditions.

Concentration Risk

The Bank has allocated internal risk limits in order to avoid concentrations, wherever relevant. The Bank has allocated PVO1 limits currency wise / bucket wise, which are monitored on daily basis for any possible concentration risk.

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 7

Capital Requirement for Market Risk

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Mar 31, 2016	Mar 31, 2015
- Interest rate risk	78.79	77.27
- Equity position risk	-	-
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	18.00	18.00
Total	96.79	95.27

9. OPERATIONAL RISK

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 8

Operational Risk - Definition

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses resulting from human factors, external events, inadequate or failed internal processes and systems. Major sources of operational risk include: operational process reliability, IT security, outsourcing of operations, dependence on key suppliers, implementation of strategic change, integration of acquisition, fraud, human error, customer service quality, regulatory compliance, recruitment, training and retention of staff and social and environmental impacts. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes business and reputation risk.

Strategies and Processes

The Bank has set up a Permanent Control Department within Risk to manage operational risk through identification, assessment and monitoring. Simultaneously, a framework has been laid to capture loss data which can be mapped to operational risk events to measure the impact quantitatively. The Bank has put in place a structure to effectively manage operational risk through the formation of several Internal Committees viz., Internal Control Committee (ICC), New Products and Activities Committee. The functioning of these committees is well defined. The Risk and Permanent Control Department acts as the convener of ICC.

Structure and Organization

The Bank has an Internal Control Committee (ICC) which is responsible for implementation of the Operational Risk policies of the Bank. This Internal Control Committee supervises effective monitoring of operational risk and the implementation of measures for enhanced capability to manage operational risk.

Internal Vigilance System

As mandated by Reserve Bank of India the Bank has setup an Internal Vigilance Committee chaired by the Senior Country Officer (the other members being Chief Operating Officer, Heads of Risk, HR, Audit and Compliance with the Permanent Control Officer as the Chief Vigilance Officer) that is responsible for implementing anti-corruption measures and looking into acts of misconduct, alleged or committed, by employees within its control and take appropriate punitive action. The Committee also takes appropriate measures to prevent commission of misconducts / malpractices by employees. The Committee meets on a quarterly basis.

Operational Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems

A systematic centralized process for reporting losses, "near misses" issues relating to operational events is implemented. Based upon the information gathered, control measures would be introduced. All operational loss events and potential loss events are reported to HO and reviewed by the Local ICC.

An Operational Risk Mapping project has been undertaken within the Bank to identify and assess the operational risk inherent in all material products, activities, processes and systems. The objective of the Operational Risk Mapping is to map the various business lines, organizational functions or process flows by risk type to reveal areas of weakness so to prioritize subsequent management actions.

Policies for Managing Operational risk

An Operational Risk Management Policy approved by the Internal Control Committee of the Bank details the framework for reducing/controlling operational risk in the Bank. As per the policy, all new products are being vetted by the New Products and Activities Committee to identify and assess potential operational risks involved and suggest control measures to mitigate the risks. A review of the approved products is being done by the Compliance Department on a regular basis.

Operational Risk Capital Assessment

As per the RBI guidelines, the Bank has followed the Basic Indicator Approach for the year ending 31st March 2016.

10. INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 9

Interest rate risk in the banking book is primarily the change in the net interest income and the value of the bank's assets and liabilities due to changes in interest rates. Treasury desk under the supervision of the Asset/Liability Committee (ALCO) manages interest rate risk within the ALM guidelines set up at Bank level and within the limits set up by the Department of Risk Management. The bank has ALCO approved funds transfer pricing policy between various product lines in the bank and also details about the interest rate risk management framework. As part of the policy interest rate risk originated due to commercial banking activities are transferred to Treasury – Fund Management desk, which is in charge of managing the interest rate risk within the banking book. The Treasury desk manages interest rate risk on ongoing basis by dealing in various approved financial products and is subject to same VaR & stress tests as that for the trading book.

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 9

The bank has started to use the modified duration approach to measure potential impact on the capital fund (MVE) for upward and downward interest rate shocks of 200 bps on quarterly basis effective 31st March 2013. The bank also has prescribed shocks to calculate impact arising out of the basis risk in the banking book.

The impact on the capital funds for upward/downward interest rate shock of 200 bps as at Mar 31, 2016 is as below:-

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Currency	Upward Interest rate shock	Downward Interest rate shock
INR	46.94	-46.94
USD	-3.35	3.35
Others	0.52	-0.52
Total	44.11	-44.11

Earnings at risk (EaR) measure the interest rate risk from earnings perspective. This is computed based on the net gaps for each bucket up to 1 year with a 1% parallel shift in the yield curve on the bank's earning. The impact from earnings perspective as at Mar 31, 2016 is Rs. 8.19 crores.

11. GENERAL DISCLOSURE FOR EXPOSURES RELATED TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 10

The Bank stipulates limits as per the norms on exposure stipulated by RBI for both fund and non-fund based products including derivatives. Limits are set as a percentage of the capital funds and are monitored. The utilization against specified limits is reported to the Credit Committee on a periodic basis. The analysis of the composition of the portfolio is presented to the Local Management Committee on a half yearly basis.

Credit Control Department monitors the credit excess (including FX/ Derivatives exceeding approved limit) on a daily basis. The 'credit exposure' arising on account of interest rate and foreign exchange derivative transactions is computed using the "Current Exposure Method" as laid down by RBI.

The Bank has entered into Credit Support Annex (CSA) agreement with one of the local bank. CSA defines the terms or rules under which collateral is posted or transferred between derivative counterparties to mitigate the credit risk arising from "in the money" derivative positions on OTC Derivative contracts.

Exposure to Central counterparties arising from over-the-counter derivative trades, exchange traded derivatives transactions and security financing transactions (SFTs), attracts capital charges applicable to Central Counterparty.

Applicable risk weights for trades, guaranteed by central counterparties, which are recognized as qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) by Reserve Bank of India or SEBI, are comparatively lower than OTC deals.

In India, presently there are four QCCPs viz. Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL), National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd (NSCCL), Indian Clearing Corporation Ltd (ICCL) and MCX-SX Clearing Corporation Ltd (MCX-SXCCL). These CCPs are subjected, on an ongoing basis, to rules and regulations that are consistent with CPSS-IOSCO Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures.

The bank has also computed the incurred Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) loss as per Basel III master circular and the same has been considered for reduction in derivative exposure computation. The amount provided as on Mar 31 2016 is INR 32.70 crores.

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 10

The derivative exposure outstanding as of **Mar 31, 2016** is given below:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Particulars	Notional Amount	Positive MTM	Add-On	Current Exposure
Interest Rate Swaps	145,890.65	1,839.48	1,379.78	3,219.26
Currency Swaps (CIRS)	17,583.68	821.89	1,377.46	2,199.35
Caps/Floors	1,334.40	44.57	13.34	57.91
Currency Options	296.49	1.53	5.93	7.46
Currency Future	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Foreign Exchange Contract	343,700.67	2,946.99	7,638.65	10,585.64
Total	**508,805.88**	**5,654.46**	**10,415.16**	**16,069.62**

There are no Forward Rate Agreements outstanding as on date. The bank does not deal in Credit Default Swaps. The above table does not include the impact of CVA provision which is used to reduce the exposure computation.

12. COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL DISCLOSURE TEMPLATES (CAPITAL STRUCTURE)

Common Equity Tier I Capital: primarily comprises of interest free capital funds received from Head Office, statutory reserves, general reserves and remittable surplus retained for meeting capital adequacy requirements.

Additional Tier I Capital: The bank does not have any Additional Tier I capital.

Tier II Capital mainly comprises of the subordinated debt raised from Head Office, investment reserve, provision for country risk, provision towards standard assets (including on derivative and un-hedged foreign currency exposures).

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 11, table DF 12, table DF 13 and DF 14

The composition of capital as on Mar 31, 2016 as per Table DF 11, Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements as of Mar 31, 2016 (Step 1 to 3) as per Table DF 12 and Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments as per Table DF 13 are provided as separate annexures to this disclosure.

The Bank has received only interest free capital funds & also raised subordinated debt from Head Office. The terms & condition of same is already disclosed under DF 13. The Bank has not issued any regulatory capital instruments in India. Accordingly no specific disclosure is required under DF 14.

13. REMUNERATION

As per section C of RBI circular DBOD.No.BC.72/29.67.001/2011-12 dated January 13, 2012 – Guidelines on compensation of Whole Time Directors /Chief Executive Officers/Risk takers and Control function staff, etc. on "Compensation guidelines for foreign banks", foreign banks operating in India through branch mode of presence and having their compensation policy governed by their respective Head Office policies are expected to align the policy (In the light of the initiative taken by the FSB, G-20 and the BCBS endorsement of the FSB principles) in line with the

Financial Stability Board (FSB) principles. As the bank's compensation structure is in conformity with the FSB principles and standards, no specific qualitative and quantitative disclosure as per table DF 15 is required.

14. Equities –Banking Book Positions

Qualitative & Quantitative disclosures as per table DF 16

The Bank does not have any equity exposure and disclosure under this section is NIL.

15. Leverage Ratio Disclosures

As on Mar 31, 2016 the leverage ratio is 6.84%. The summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure as per Table DF 17 and leverage ratio common disclosure as per Table DF 18 are provided as separate annexures to this disclosure.

Niloufer Zaiwala
Chief Financial Officer - India

Frederik Coyault
Chief Operating Officer - India

Mumbai
Date: June 10, 2016

Table DF - 11 : Composition of Capital as of March 31, 2016

(Rs. in million)

Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments			Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	9,783.70		A= A1+A2
2	Retained earnings	-		
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	9,693.05		B=B1+B2+B3+B4+B5
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-		
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	NA		
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	**19,476.75**		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments				
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-		
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-		
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-		
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-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-		
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-		
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-		
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-		
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-		
23	of which : significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-		
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights	-		
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-		
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-		
26a	of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-		
26b	of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-		
26c	of which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
26d	of which : Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT] For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
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**	-		
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**19,476.75**		
Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-		
31	of which : classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-		
32	of which : classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-		
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-		
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-		
35	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-		
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**-**		
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-		
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-		

39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-		
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-		
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-		
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-		
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-		
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-		
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-		
44a	**Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	-		
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)**	**19,476.75**		
Tier 2 capital : instruments and provisions				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	1,241.50		D=D1
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	183.52	879.92	C=C1
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-		
49	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-		
50	Provisions	1,025.53		E=E1+E2+E3
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**2,450.55**		
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-		
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-		
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-		
55	Significant investments 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 insurance subsidiaries	-		
56b	of which : Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**-**		
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**2,450.55**		
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	2,450.55		
58b	**Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital**	-		
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	**2,450.55**		
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)**	**21,927.30**		
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
	of which : …	-		
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	**170,691.43**		
60a	of which : total credit risk weighted assets	152,950.20		
60b	of which : total market risk weighted assets	12,098.22		
60c	of which : total operational risk weighted assets	5,643.01		
Capital ratios				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.41%		
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.41%		
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.85%		
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	6.13%		
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	0.63%		
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%		
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	0.00%		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	5.29%		
National minima (if different from Basel III)				
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%		
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%		
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%		
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-		
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-		
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-		
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				

76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	1,025.53		E=E1+E2+E3
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	2,133.64		
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	183.52		C1
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	879.92		C1

Notes to the template		
Row No. of the template	**Particular**	**(Rs.in million)**
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-
	Total as indicated in row 10	-
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	NA
	of which : Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	NA
	of which : Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	NA
	of which : Increase in Tier 2 capital	NA
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then :	NA
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	NA
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	NA
44a	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	-
	of which : Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	1,025.53
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	1,025.53
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

Table DF-12 : Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements as of March 31, 2016 (Step 1)

(Rs. in million)

			Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
			As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
	i.	Paid-up Capital	9,783.70	9,783.70
		Reserves & Surplus	10,450.83	10,450.83
		Minority Interest	-	-
		Total Capital	**20,234.53**	**20,234.53**
	ii.	**Deposits**	**20,536.66**	**20,536.66**
		of which : Deposits from banks	57.35	57.35
		of which : Customer deposits	20,479.31	20,479.31
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
	iii.	**Borrowings**	**30,969.16**	**30,969.16**
		of which : From RBI	-	-
		of which : From banks	5,830.00	5,830.00
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	-	-
		of which : Others (Banks Outside India)	2,903.62	2,903.62
		of which : Capital instruments	7,155.54	7,155.54
	iv.	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**62,276.22**	**62,276.22**
	Total		**134,016.57**	**134,016.57**
B	**Assets**			
	i.	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	**3,191.84**	**3,191.84**
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**278.27**	**278.27**
	ii.	**Investments :**	**13,814.95**	**13,814.95**
		of which : Government securities	13,814.95	13,814.95
		of which : Other approved securities	-	-
		of which : Shares	-	-
		of which : Debentures & Bonds	-	-
		of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
		of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	-
	iii.	**Loans and advances**	**56,229.56**	**56,229.56**
		of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	-
		of which : Loans and advances to customers	56,229.56	56,229.56
	iv.	**Fixed assets**	**254.04**	**254.04**
	v.	**Other assets**	**60,247.91**	**60,247.91**
		of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
		of which : Deferred tax assets	1,099.30	1,099.30
	vi.	**Goodwill on consolidation**	**-**	**-**
	vii.	**Debit balance in Profit & Loss account**	**-**	**-**
Total Assets			**134,016.57**	**134,016.57**

CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
CORPORATE & INVESTMENT BANK

(Incorporated in France with limited liability)
INDIAN BRANCHES

Table DF-12 : Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements as of March 31, 2016 (Step 2)

(Rs. in million)

			Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
			As on reporting date	As on reporting date
A	Capital & Liabilities			
	i.	**Paid-up Capital**	**9,783.70**	**9,783.70**
		of which : Amount eligible for CET1	9,783.70	9,783.70
		of which : Amount eligible for AT1	-	-
		Reserves & Surplus	**10,450.83**	**10,450.83**
		of which : Statutory Reserves	3,612.77	3,612.77
		of which : Investment Reserves	222.03	222.03
		of which : General Reserves	250.67	250.67
		of which : Remittable profit retained for Capital Adequacy	5,829.61	5,829.61
		of which : Balance in P&L A/c	535.75	535.75
		Minority Interest	-	-
		Total Capital	**20,234.53**	**20,234.53**
	ii.	**Deposits**	**20,536.66**	**20,536.66**
		of which : Deposits from banks	57.35	57.35
		of which : Customer deposits	20,479.31	20,479.31
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
	iii.	**Borrowings**	**30,969.16**	**30,969.16**
		of which : From RBI	-	-
		of which : From banks	5,830.00	5,830.00
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	-	-
		of which : Others (Banks outside India)	2,903.62	2,903.62
		of which : Capital instruments	7,155.54	7,155.54
		of which : Eligible Tier II Instruments (Phase Out)	-	183.52
		of which : Eligible Tier II Instruments (No Phase Out)	-	1,241.50
	iv.	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**62,276.22**	**62,276.22**
		of which : DTLs related to goodwill	-	-
		of which : DTLs related to intangible assets	-	-
		of which : Provision for Standard Assets	786.90	786.90
		of which : Provision for Country Risk	16.60	16.60
		Total Capital and Liabilities	**134,016.57**	**134,016.57**
B	Assets			
	i.	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	**3,191.84**	**3,191.84**
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**278.27**	**278.27**
	ii.	**Investments :**	**13,814.95**	**13,814.95**
		of which : Government securities	13,814.95	13,814.95
		of which : Other approved securities	-	-
		of which : Shares	-	-
		of which : Debentures & Bonds	-	-
		of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
		of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.) SIDBI Deposits	-	-
	iii.	**Loans and advances**	**56,229.56**	**56,229.56**
		of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	-
		of which : Loans and advances to customers	56,229.56	56,229.56
	iv.	**Fixed assets**	**254.04**	**254.04**
	v.	**Other assets**	**60,247.91**	**60,247.91**
		of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
		Out of which :	-	-
		Goodwill	-	-
		Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-
		Deferred tax assets	1,099.30	1,099.30
	vi.	**Goodwill on consolidation**	**-**	**-**
	vii.	**Debit balance in Profit & Loss account**	**-**	**-**
Total Assets			**134,016.57**	**134,016.57**

Extract of Basel III common disclosure template (with added column) - Table DF-11 (Step 3)

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves

		Component of regulatory capital reported by bank	Source based on reference numbers / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	9,783.70	A1
2	Retained earnings	-	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	9,693.05	B1+B2+B3+B5
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	

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	**19,476.75**	
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	

Table DF-13 : Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

1	Issuer	CA-CIB India Branches	CA-CIB India Branches	CA-CIB India Branches	CA-CIB India Branches
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws
	Regulatory treatment				
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I	Tier II	Tier II	Tier II
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I	Tier II	Tier II	Tier II
6	Eligible at solo / group / group & solo *	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Head Office Capital	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt	Subordinated Debt
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in actual, as of most recent reporting date)	INR 9,783,700,824.00	NIL	INR 1,655,328,000.00	INR 757,980,000.00
9	Par value of instrument	NA	USD 25,000,000.00	USD 43,000,000.00	USD 40,000,000.00
10	Accounting classification	Capital	Borrowings	Borrowings	Borrowings
11	Original date of issuance	Various	31-Oct-08	18-Sep-09	03-Aug-11
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	NA	31-Oct-16	18-Sep-19	05-Aug-19
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	No	No	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	No	No	No	No
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No	No
	Coupons / dividends				
17	Fixed or floating dividend / coupon	NA	Floating	Floating	Floating
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA	LIBOR 6M + 3.35%	LIBOR 6M + 4.15%	LIBOR 6M + 2.10%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA	No	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	NA	NA	NA	NA
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non cumulative	Non cumulative	Non cumulative	Non cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA	NA	NA	NA
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA	NA	NA	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA	NA	NA	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA	NA	NA	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA	NA	NA	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA	NA	NA	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA	NA	NA	NA
30	Write-down feature	NA	NA	NA	NA
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA	NA	NA	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or tewmporary	NA	NA	NA	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA	NA	NA	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Perpetual Debt	All other depositors and creditors of the bank	All other depositors and creditors of the bank	All other depositors and creditors of the bank
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA	NA	NA	NA

* The bank is present in India as branches of a foreign bank and as such only has solo reporting (i.e. no difference between solo and group)

Table DF 17 - Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure as of March 31, 2016

	Item	**(Rs. in Million)**
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	134,016.57
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	(58,000.58)
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)	208,624.28
7	Other adjustments	-
8	Leverage ratio exposure	284,640.28

Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template as of March 31, 2016

Item		(Rs. in Million)
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	76,016.00
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	-
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**76,016.00**
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	56,217.52
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	104,151.64
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)**	**160,369.16**
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-
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)**	**-**
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	84,193.55
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(35,938.43)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	48,255.12
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	19,476.75
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	284,640.28
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	6.84%