INDIAN BRANCHES (INCORPORATED IN TAIWAN ROC WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

### DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR-3 MARKET DISCIPLINE OF BASEL-III-CAPITAL REGULATIONS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

### TABLE DF - 1- SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Name of the head of the banking group to which the framework applies

CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

The bank is a single entity operating with the strength of two branches in India. Hence, there is no consolidation requirement applicable to bank for accounting and regulatory purposes.

#### **Quantitative Disclosures**

List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity /	Dringinlo activity of the	Total balance sheet	Total balance sheet assets (as
country of incorporation (as indicated in (i)a.	Principle activity of the entity	equity (as stated in the accounting balance	stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal
above)		sheet of the legal entity)	entity)

Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group : Not Applicable

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Index	Parameter	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
a	A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	Bank is maintaining a healthy CRAR during half year ended 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2023 which is commensurate with the size of its operations. As on 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2023, Bank CRAR is 32.03%. The bank is well capitalized, given the risk exposure arising from its portfolio of assets. The Head office has infused a capital of INR 412.16 Crore as on 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2023 to further strengthen the capital base in India. The bank assesses the long term requirement of capital through the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The assessment of future capital duly considers the anticipated growth in the business as reflected in the budget document of the bank, stressed scenarios, regulatory/internal guidelines etc. As per the commitment of the management, the capital adequacy to support the current and future activities is monitored and assessed on regular basis. The CRAR is calculated on weekly rests and reported in Management Committee at monthly intervals.
	Quantitative disclosures	(Rs. in Crore)
b	<ul> <li>Capital requirements for credit risk:</li> <li>Portfolios subject to standardized approach</li> <li>Securitization exposures.</li> </ul>	227.30 Nil
C	Capital requirements for market risk: Standardized duration approach; Interest rate risk Foreign exchange risk (including gold) Equity risk	10.33 19.80 Nil
d	Capital requirements for operational risk: Basic indicator approach	11.73
e	<ul> <li>Total and Tier-I capital ratio:</li> <li>For the top consolidated group; and</li> <li>For significant bank subsidiaries (stand alone or sub- consolidated depending on how the Framework is applied).</li> </ul>	The bank is a single entity operating with two branches in India. Tier-I Capital Ratio 31.01% Total CRAR = 32.03%

### TABLE DF - 2 - CAPITAL ADEQUACY

### TABLE DF -3 - CREDIT RISK- GENERAL DISCLOSURES

### A. <u>QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES</u>

The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk, including;

a. <u>Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes);</u>

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An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank.

A "Non Performing Asset" (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;

i) Interest and/or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a Term Loan,

ii) The account remains 'out of order' for a period of more than 90 days as indicated hereunder, in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC),

iii) The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,

iv) The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,

v) The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops,

vi) The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitization transaction undertaken in terms of guidelines on securitization dated February 1, 2006.

vii) In respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

**Out of Order:** - An account should be treated as 'out of order' if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. In cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance Sheet or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts should be treated as 'out of order'.

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

### b. Discussion of the bank's credit risk management policy;

Credit Risk is defined as a possibility that a bank's borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. This may happen due to inability or unwillingness of a customer or counter-party to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, settlement and other financial transactions.

The process with regard to management of Credit Risk is summarized here below;

**Identification of Credit Risk**: - Credit Risk may arise in the course of lending or even in the case of investments done by bank. However with regard to the Bank, the potential of credit risk happening in investments is quite ignorable as the bank's investments fall in gilt securities with the sole purpose of maintaining Statutory Requirements.

As a part of credit risk management process, the bank identifies the credit risk at the time to its origination and through the process of continuous monitoring on an ongoing basis.

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<u>Measures for Risk Mitigation</u>: - The bank has formulated the internal guidelines with due consideration to regulatory requirements and also the global guidelines issued by Head Office of the Bank. The guidelines prepared by the bank are reviewed and revised as and when warranted by circumstances. The guidelines prepared by the bank are independently vetted/reviewed by the Head Office and finally documented.

The guidelines, among others, stipulate the requirements to be fulfilled by the borrowers, required documentation process, the assessment of creditworthiness of the borrower, doing Credit Risk Assessment (CRA) etc. Apart from that, the Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management aspects cover the verification and valuation of financial and non financial collaterals. Further, the aspects relating to tenure, valuation and title are examined wherever immovable properties are taken as collateral. Detailed guidelines / instructions regarding valuation of fixed assets and insurance of stocks and other assets financed by the Bank as laid down in Credit Policy are in place.

Further, as a part of an ongoing process, the borrower accounts are monitored on periodic basis. Besides, the ALCO and Management Committee of the bank, on monthly rests, discuss the various aspects of credit risk and any deviations/observations, (in line with bank internal policy) are duly updated by credit department for review and member's approval. The process also involves taking approvals of Management Committee once the exposure limits exceed the internally fixed limits. Further, the results of stress testing are also presented and discussed in ALCO Further, Bank also review credit risk, Industry concentration and major industry portfolio analysis part in Risk Management Committee (RMC) on quarterly basis.

With regard to deteriorated credit assets, the credit department of the bank conducts monthly review meeting to take stock of status of legal actions, recovery efforts etc.

However the bank assumes the possibility of credit risk always being there due to the factors which may arise in the future being beyond the control of the counterparty. Such factors may primarily be the external factors specific to industry or economic shocks etc. and these are duly covered in the ICAAP document of the bank in order to have a prudent assessment of the capital adequacy.

### B. <u>QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES</u>

	Particulars			(Rs. in Crore)
A	<ul> <li>Total gross credit risk exposures, Fund based and Non-fund based separately.</li> <li>Fund Based (FB)</li> <li>Non Fund Based (NFB)</li> </ul>		3,635. 452.	
В	Geographic distribution of exposures, Fund based and Non-fund based separately <ul> <li>Overseas</li> </ul>			
	1. FB 2. NFB		N 3,635.2 452.3	
	<ul> <li>Domestic</li> <li>1. FB (Credit Exposure)</li> <li>2. NFB (Credit Exposure)</li> </ul>			
	Industry Name		Fund Based	Non Fund based
	A. Mining and Quarrying			
	A.1 Coal			
	A.2 Others			
	B. Food Processing		49.00	0.42

B.1 Sugar	4.00	-
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati		-
В.З Теа		-
B.4 Coffee		-
B.5 Others	45.00	0.42
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco		-
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products		-
C.2 Others		-
D. Textiles	39.47	2.02
D.1 Cotton	39.47	2.02
D.2 Jute		-
D.3 Man-made		-
D.4 Others		-
Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills		-
E. Leather and Leather products	30.00	-
F. Wood and Wood Products		-
G. Paper and Paper Products		-
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels		-
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	212.87	58.6
I.1 Fertilizers		1.6
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	90.00	
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)		_
I.4 Others	122.87	57.02
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	75.00	25.7
K. Glass & Glassware	75.00	
L. Cement and Cement Products		-
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	300.64	7.8
M.1 Iron and Steel	120.00	0.2
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	180.64	7.5
N. All Engineering	208.64	114.7
N.1 Electronics	208.64	114.7
N.2 Others		
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment's	335.93	7.3
P. Gems and Jewellery		
Q. Construction	174.25	9.9
R. Infrastructure		
R.a Transport (a.1 to a.6)		
R.a.1 Roads and Bridges		
R.a.2 Ports		
R.a.3 Inland Waterways		-
R.a.4 Airport		-
R.a.5 Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges		-
R.a.6 Urban Public Transport (except rolling stock in case of urban road		
transport)		
R.b. Energy (b.1 to b.6)		
R.b.1 Electricity Generation		
R.b.1.1 Central Govt PSUs		

R.b.2.3 Private Sector		-
R.b.3 Electricity Distribution		
R.b.3.1 Central Govt PSUs		
R.b.3.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)		
R.b.3.3 Private Sector		
R.b.4 Oil Pipelines		
R.b.5 Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility		
R.b.6 Gas Pipelines		
R.c. Water and Sanitation (c.1 to c.7)		
R.c.1 Solid Waste Management		
R.c.2 Water supply pipelines		
R.c.3 Water treatment plants		
R.c.4 Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system		
R.c.5 Irrigation (dams, channels, embankments etc)		
R.c.6 Storm Water Drainage System		-
R.c.7 Slurry Pipelines		-
R.d. Communication (d.1 to d.3)		-
R.d.1 Telecommunication (Fixed network)		-
R.d.2 Telecommunication towers		-
R.d.3 Telecommunication and Telecom Services		-
R.e. Social and Commercial Infrastructure (e.1 to e.9)		-
R.e.1 Education Institutions (capital stock)		-
R.e.2 Hospitals (capital stock)		-
R.e.3 Three-star or higher category classified hotels		-
R.e.4 Common infrastructure for industrial parks, SEZ, tourism		-
R.e.5 Fertilizer (Capital investment)		-
R.e.6 Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural		
produce including cold storage		
R.e.7 Terminal markets		-
R.e.8 Soil-testing laboratories		-
R.e.9 Cold Chain		-
R.f. Others, if any, please specify		-
S. Other Industries - Manufacturing		0.02
Other Industries – Service	542.72	102.10
Exposure to QCCP	18.87	123.48
Residuary Exposures	1,572.87	-
of which claims on RBI and Sovereign	1,201.46	-
of which claims on Banks (Domestic and Overseas)	305.53	-
Other (Fixed Assets, accrued interest etc.) Total	65.88 3,635.26	452.38

	derivative exposure as per current exposure method.			
	• Exposure under Other Industries - Services includes exposures to Corporate	e Borrowers, F	X/derivative	exposure to
	Banks			
	<ul> <li>Non Fund Based Exposure to QCCP includes exposure on account of securit</li> </ul>	ies that are po	osted as colla	teral under
	various business segment			
	Residual Exposure on Reserve Bank of India/Sovereign includes exposure o	n account of R	-Repo and SI	R Investment
	in Govt. Securities etc.			
	Residual Exposure under "claims on banks" includes the current account ba	lances in loca	l and Nostro	accounts,
	money market placements in or outside India etc.			
D	Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets (Maturity bands as used for			(Rs. in Crore)
	reporting in ALM returns of third Wednesday of the month)	Bucket	Advances	Investments
		1 Day	10.73	0.00
		2-7D	191.60	49.19
		8-14D	56.65	48.82
		15-28D	156.22	43.40
		29D-3M	499.87	414.85
		3M-6M	757.49	201.53
		6M-12M	20.04	147.25
		1Y-3Y	329.12	131.75
		3Y-5Y	21.30	115.65
		Over 5Y	0.25	106.62
		Total	2043.26	1259.05
		*Advances r	eported are r	net of
		provisions		
E	Amount of NPAs (Gross)			(Rs. in Crore)
	1. Substandard			Nil
	2. Doubtful			Nil
	i. Doubtful 1			Nil
	<ul><li>ii. Doubtful 2</li><li>iii. Doubtful 3</li></ul>			Nil Nil
	3. Loss			0.26
	5. 1055			(Rs. in Crore)
F	Net NPAs			(0.00)
G	NPA Ratios			(0.00)
	Gross NPAs to gross advances			0.01%
	<ul> <li>Net NPAs to net advances</li> </ul>			0.00%
н	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			(Rs. in Crore)
	Opening balance			0.66
	♦ Additions (Net)			
	♦ Reductions			0.40
	Closing balance			0.26
1	Movement of provisions for NPAs			(Rs. in Crore)
	Opening balance			0.66
	<ul> <li>Provisions made during the period</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Write-off</li> </ul>			
	<ul> <li>Write-back of excess provisions</li> </ul>			0.40
	<ul> <li>Closing balance</li> </ul>			0.26

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J	Amount of Non-Performing Investments			Nil
К	Amount of provision held for non-performing investments			Nil
L	Movement of provisions for depreciation on		(Rs. in Crore)	
	Opening balance			11.25
	<ul> <li>Provisions made during the period</li> </ul>			
	♦ Write-off			
	<ul> <li>Write-back of excess provisions</li> </ul>			0.83
	<ul> <li>Closing balance</li> </ul>		10.42	
Μ	Non-Performing Assets by major industry or	counterparty type	·	
				(Rs. in Crore)
	Industry Type	Gross NPA	Specific Provision	`Write-Offs
	Other Metal and Metal Products	0.26	0.26	

## TABLE DF – 4 - CREDIT RISK - DISCLOSURES FOR PORTFOLIOS SUBJECT TO STANDARDIZED APPROACH

Index	Parameter	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
Α	<ul> <li>For portfolios under the standardized approach:</li> <li>Names of credit rating agencies used, plus reasons for any changes;</li> <li>Types of exposure for which each agency is used; and</li> <li>A description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book;</li> </ul>	The bank has its internal credit rating mechanism. However due consideration is given to the external credit ratings obtained by the counterparty from the credit rating agencies recognized by the Reserve Bank of India.
	Quantitative Disclosures	(Rs. in Crore)
В	For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardized approach, amount of a bank's outstanding (rated and unrated) in the following three major risk buckets as well as those that are deducted;	
	<ul> <li>Below 100 % risk weight</li> </ul>	2,343.38
	♦ 100 % risk weight	822.53
	<ul> <li>More than 100 % risk weight</li> </ul>	921.73
	◆ Deducted	49.87
	◆ Total	4,037.77

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Index	Parameter	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
A	<ul> <li>The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk mitigation including:</li> <li>Policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on- and off-balance sheet netting;</li> <li>Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management;</li> <li>A description of the main types of collateral taken by the bank;</li> <li>The main types of guarantor counter party and their creditworthiness; and</li> <li>Information about (market or credit) risk concentrations within the mitigation taken</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The bank nets off the on and off balance sheet exposures with securities in form of financial collaterals/margins held against such exposures.</li> <li>The valuation of the collateral/s is done by external approved valuers at time of accepting the same, in line with bank internal credit policy. In general, the types of collaterals accepted by the bank are in form of Current assets /moveable and immovable fixed assets which include plant &amp;machinery, land &amp; buildings (Industrial/Residential), fixed deposits etc.</li> <li>The guarantees obtained by the bank generally include personal, bank, corporate guarantees, guarantees from third parties and guarantees from promoters. While taking the guarantees, the due care is taken to ensure that the creditworthiness of the guarantor is not affected by the borrower's health.</li> <li>The Bank, as per internal credit policy categorizes the borrowers based on the industry in which they operate. To mitigate the credit risk through diversified credit portfolio, the internal policy stipulates the industry wise exposure ceilings as well as product wise ceilings duly considering the regulatory guidelines. The monitoring of such</li> </ul>
	Quantitative Disclosures	exposure is done on monthly basis. Response
В	• For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio, the	The Bank has considered cash collateral of INR
	<ul> <li>For each separately disclosed credit fisk portfolio, the total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off balance sheet netting) that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts.</li> <li>For each separately disclosed portfolio the total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off-balance sheet netting) that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives (whenever specifically permitted by RBI)</li> </ul>	309.53 Mn in form of fixed deposit as eligible

# TABLE DF - 5 - CREDIT RISK MITIGATION: DISCLOSURES FOR STANDARDIZED APPROACH

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### TABLE DF – 6-SECURITISATION: DISCLOSURE FOR STANDARDIZED APPROACH

The Bank does not have securitization exposure. Hence disclosure requirement is not applicable.

TABLE DF	7 - MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK	

Index	Parameter	arameter Response		
	Qualitative			
	Disclosures			
A		<ul> <li>Strategies and Processes: - To limit the market risk in trading investments and Forex Instruments, the bank follows its Market Risk Management Policy to facilitate market risk communication within the bank approved by its Head Office. Market risk management objectives are to <ul> <li>Maximize risk-adjusted revenues within the approved market risk appetite.</li> <li>Make the market risk management mechanism be transparent, systematized, professional and institutionalized.</li> <li>Constitute risk culture in NDB internal governance.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The policy provides various limits on exposure of risk attributes of the transaction.</li> <li>Structure and organization of the relevant risk management function: - Investment decision is taken by the Head of treasury, as per the guidelines approved by the Head Office.</li> <li>The market risk limit of NDB is allocated from the BOD approved market risk limit of Head Office. Authorized by the Bank is responsible for limit management, and may set up additional metrics depending on management requirements.</li> <li>The risk management committee will discuss the key risk exposure of the Bank in a particular quarter.</li> <li>ALCO monitor the risk levels of the bank &amp; periodically review risk reports to keep abreast of risk position and profile. The bank has front office responsible for operating within limits approved. Middle office for reporting of limits utilization on daily basis to local office, head office &amp; back office</li> </ul>		
		for validating the front office deals for strict functional segregation. <b>Scope and nature of risk reporting and / or measurement system</b> : - The market risk policy applies to all market risk activities and various types of instrument like interest rates, foreign exchange and on positions undertaken by the Bank with trading intent, which are held with the intent of benefiting from short term price movements. Market risk monitoring and reporting shall be functionally independent. NDB Middle Office is designed to monitor regularly via the approved control mechanism, fully disclose, and report findings to senior executives and the relevant parties. NDB MO shall submit the market risk management information to the senior management on daily basis. The report shall include but not be limited to the following information: (a) Positions and valuation results,		

		(b)	Profit & Loss information: realized and unrealized P	&L. etc.	
		(c)	Risk information: risk sensitivity, VaR, etc.	,	
		(d)	Limit usage: market risk limit management report.		
		For mo inform (a) (b)	onthly market risk exposure disclosure, it shall inclu ation: Compliance with market risk policy and risk limit; Risk profile, Profit & Loss analysis, and VaR back tes		to the followi
		<b>contin</b> open p on dai	es for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategi uing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigates: - Bank's Po position limit fixed by the bank in different currencies ly basis. Day light limit is also defined to keep check of taken during the day. Limit the maximum size of the o	licy is to deal within the and on overall basis and the maximum amount	ne net overnig and is monitor t of position th
	Quantitative disclosures				Respon
В	The capital requirements for:	Sr. No.	Type of Risk	Capital Charge in Mn.	RWA
		1	Total Interest Rate Risk (A+ (B or C , whichever is more)	103.26	1290.77
		Α	Capital Charge for Market risk (HFT)	30.32	378.95
			a. General Market Risk	30.32	378.95
			i) Net Position (parallel shift)	20.49	
			ii) Vertical disallowance (basis)	9.14	
			iii) Horizontal disallowance (curvature)	0.69	
			iv) Options		
			b. Specific Risk	0.00	0.00
		В	Capital Charge for Market risk (AFS)	72.95	911.82
			a. General Market Risk	63.40	792.44
			i) Net Position (parallel shift)	63.40	
			ii) Vertical disallowance (basis)	0.00	
			iii) Horizontal disallowance (curvature)	0.00	
			iv) Options		
			b. Specific Risk	9.55	119.38
		с	Alternative Capital Charge for Securities held in AFS	35.25	440.65
		с 		35.25 0.00	440.65 0.00

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	b. Specific Risk	0.00	
	Foreign Exchange Risk & Gold	198.00	2475.00
	Total Capital Charge & RWA for Market Risks (I +II+III)	301.26	3765.77

### TABLE DF - 8 - OPERATIONAL RISK

Index	Parameter	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
A	In addition to the general qualitative disclosure requirement the approach (es) for operational risk capital assessment for which the bank qualifies.	<ul> <li>To make the management of Operational Risk, a part of organizational culture, the bank has established strategic processes and procedures which, among others, mainly include;</li> <li>1. The auditing process by internal and external auditor on monthly/concurrent basis apart from yearly audit by Head Office;</li> <li>2. Documented policies and procedures for each department and</li> <li>3. Fraud monitoring and reporting committees.</li> <li>4. Reporting set up</li> <li>For measuring the capital charge for operational risk, the bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach as per RBI guidelines.</li> </ul>

### TABLE DF - 9 - INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

Index	Parameter	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement including the nature of IRRBB and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.	Interest rate risk in banking book refers to risk of loss in NII and market value of equity of the bank due to changes in interest rate. Bank has ALM Policy in place that addresses issues related to Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book. This includes various reports circulated within the bank and the reports send to regulator at various frequencies e.g. Interest Rate Sensitivity-DGA-TGA etc. The bank measures the Interest Rate Risk under "Earning" (1bp Delta NII) and "Economic" perspective with comparison to internally fixed limits to assess the IRR. Considering the short term nature of business, the ΔNII method is considered effective tool for bank to monitor the Interest Rate sensitivity and Interest Rate Risk. AFS PVBP measures the absolute value of the change in price of a fixed income security parked in AFS portfolio, for a one basis point change in yield. It is another way to measure interest-rate risk and can be calculated from M-Duration. It is calculated on daily basis. Modified duration measures the interest rate sensitivity of Fixed income securities. It is the approximate percentage change in a bond's price for a 100 basis points change in yield, assuming that the bond's expected cash flow does not change when the yield changes. NDB Middle Office calculates the MDuration for the fixed income

		stress testing on monthly basis rate change on profitability.	esides, the bank also conducts the and measures the impact of interest repayments and behavior of non- y of IRRBB measurement.
		Item Current Deposits	Remarks To be bucketed based on the behavioral maturity as per the behavioral study. The bank will conduct behavioral study of current deposits at an interval of every six months at the end of March and September every year.
		Saving Bank Deposits	To be bucketed based on the behavioral maturity as per the behavioral study. The bank will conduct behavioral study of such deposits at an interval of every six months at the end of March and September every year.
		Advances (Performing)-Cash Credit/Overdrafts/Repayable on Demand	To be bucketed/distributed to different time buckets on the basis of residual maturity or residual period to re-pricing, as relevant. The MD will be computed based on the average yield on advances.
		Non-Performing Assets- Loans & Investments	Sub-standard NPAs will be bucketed under 1-3 years time bucket. Doubtful and Loss Assets will be bucketed under 3-5 years time bucket. For computation of MD, the coupon rate will be taken as zero and the yield will be based on yield curve prescribed by FIMMDA for unrated exposure/default category.
	Quantitative Disclosures		Response
В	The increase (decline) in earnings and economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring	interest income (i.e. 1bp Delta N From an economic value persp	mpact of interest rate change on net

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IRRBB, broken down by currency (where
the turnover is more than 5 per cent of
the total turnover).

#### TABLE DF - 10 - General disclosure for exposures related to counterparty credit risk

Index	Parameter	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
A	The general qualitative disclosure with respect to derivatives and CCR.	The counterparty credit risk limits for the banking counterparties are assessed and approved as per internal guidelines. The market risk management department (MRMD), an independent unit, monitors and reports the limit utilizations to internal management / HO as per laid down guidelines The Bank has adopted the Current Exposure Method prescribed under standardized approach by RBI for measuring the counter party risk exposure on derivative products and assessing the capital towards the same.
	Quantitative Disclosures	

#### Quantitative Disclosure

• The derivatives exposure is calculated using Current Exposure Method. The balance outstanding as on 30<sup>th</sup> Sep 2023 is given below

	30/09/2023	
	Notional Amounts	<b>Current Exposure</b>
Particulars	(Rs. in millions)	(Rs. in millions)
Foreign exchange contracts*	16,020.93	82.10
Interest rate derivative contracts	22,249.47	203.78
Cross Currency swaps	2,488.43	12.78
Currency Options	-	-
Total	40,758.83	298.66
*With over 14 days original maturity	•	

\*With over 14 days original maturity

	Table DF – 11: Composition of Capital	(Rs. in mil	lions)
Basel III	I common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2017		Ref No.
Commo	on Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	9,657.13	A1
2	Retained earnings	181.30	A2+A3+A4
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(304.74)	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	-	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory	9,533.69	

	Adjustments		
	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 2	78.40	B1
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitization gain on sale	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance	-	
	entities that are outside the scope of regulatory		
	consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank		
	does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)		
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance	-	
	entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short		
	positions (amount above 10% threshold) <sup>3</sup>		
20	Mortgage servicing rights <sup>4</sup> (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences <sup>5</sup> (amount above 10%	-	
	threshold, net of related tax liability)		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold <sup>6</sup>	-	
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 <sup>7</sup>	-	
	(26a+26b+26c+26d)		
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance	-	
200	subsidiaries		
26b		_	
	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries <sup>8</sup>		
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have	-	
	not been consolidated with the bank <sup>9</sup>		
26d	of which: Unamortized pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient	_	
21	Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	

	Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions			
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	78.40		
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	9,455.29		
Additic	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	-		
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual	-		

	Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)		
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual	-	
	debt Instruments)		
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued	-	
	by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)		
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory	adjustments	
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are	-	
	outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions,		
	where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital		
	of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)		
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities	-	
	that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short		
	positions)10		
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance	-	
	subsidiaries		
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which	-	
	have not been consolidated with the bank		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover		
42	deductions	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital		
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)		
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)	9,455.29	
-	pital: instruments and provisions	5,455.25	
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
40			
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued	-	
	by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)		
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions	311.53	C1+C2+C3+ C4+C5
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	311.53	
Tier 2 ca	pital: 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 <sup>13</sup> in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are	-	

	outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	311.53	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	9,766.82	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	30,488.06	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	25,255.74	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	3,765.76	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	1,466.56	
	Capital Ratios	,	
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	31.01%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	31.01%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	32.03%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk	-	
	weighted assets)		
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	-	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	
Nationa	I 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	311.53	C1+C2+C3+
	standardised approach (prior to application of cap)		C4+C5
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal	-	
70	ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)		
79 Capital i	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach nstruments subject to phase-out arrangements	-	
-	plicable 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	-	

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83	Amoun maturi	t excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and cies)	-			
84	Curren	urrent cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements -				
85	Amoun	t excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-			
		Notes to the template		1		
Row N	lo. of	Particular		.in million)		
the te	mplate					
	10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses				
		Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability		40		
		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				
		of which : Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital				
		of which : Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital				
		of which : Increase in Tier 2 capital				
26b		If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are no deducted and hence, risk weighted then :	t			
		(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital				
		(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets				
	50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	311	.53		
		Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital				
		Total of row 50	311	.53		

### Table DF – 12: Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements

Step 1:

As there is no difference between regulatory scope of consolidation and accounting scope of consolidation, the bank is not required to disclose the reported balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation.

Step 2:

			(Rs. in I	millions)
		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference no.
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
Α	Capital & Liabilities		-	

i	Paid-up Capital	9,657.13	9,657.13	A1
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	9,657.13	9,657.13	
		-,		
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	203.66	203.66	
	Statutory Reserves	181.30	181.30	A2
	Revenue Reserves	-	-	A2 A3
	Capital Reserves			A4
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	175.24	175.24	C4
	Investment Reserve Account	3.07	3.07	C4
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account	(155.95)	(155.95)	0
	Minority Interest	(155.95)	(155.95)	
	Total Capital	9,860.78	9,860.78	
ii	Deposits	20,037.43	20,037.43	
	of which: Deposits from banks	3,000.00	3,000.00	
	of which: Customer deposits	17,037.43	17,037.43	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	17,037.43	17,037.43	
iii	Borrowings	5,596.05	5,596.05	
	of which: From RBI	5,590.05	5,550.05	
	of which: From banks	1,650.00	1,650.00	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	2,169.80	2,169.80	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	1,776.25	1,776.25	
	of which: Capital instruments	1,770.25	1,770.23	
lv	Other liabilities & provisions	751.45	751.45	
IV	Of which	751.45	/51.45	
	Provision for Standard Assets	84.96	84.96	C1
	Provision for country exposures	2.03	2.03	C1 C2
	Provision for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	26.04	26.04	C2
	Others	638.42	638.42	0.5
	Total Liabilities	<b>36,245.71</b>	36,245.71	
В	Assets	50,245.71	30,243.71	
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	1,340.48	1,340.48	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	1,138.83	1,138.83	
ii	Investments	12,486.31	12,486.31	
	of which: Government securities	10,569.80	10,569.80	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	-	-	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	-	-	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures /	_		
	Associates			
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual	1,916.51	1,916.51	
	Funds etc.)	1,010.01	1,010.01	
iii	Loans and advances	20,432.60	20,432.60	
			,	

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	of which: Loans and advances to customers	20,432.60	20,432.60	
iv	Fixed assets	87.42	87.42	
v	Other assets	760.08	760.08	
	Of which			
	Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	
	Deferred tax assets	82.36	82.36	B1
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	36,245.71	36,245.71	

#### Table DF – 13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Not Applicable

#### Table DF – 14: Full terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Not Applicable

#### Table DF – 15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration.

In accordance with requirements of RBI circular RBI/2019-20/89, DOR.Appt.BC.No.23/29.67.001/2019-20 November 4, 2019 read with RBI Circular DOR.ACC.REC.No.45/21.04.018/2021-22 dated 30<sup>th</sup> of August-2021 (as updated), the Bank has obtained a letter from its Head Office which states that the compensation policies in India including that for the CEO are in line with the FSB requirements

### Table DF – 16: Equity- Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

Not Applicable

	Table DF-17 Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure				
	ltem	(Rs. in Million)			
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	36,352.56			
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	82.36			
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments				
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)	5,841.14			

7	Other adjustments	
8	Leverage ratio exposure	42,111.34

	Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclos	ure template (R	s. in million)				
	Item	30 <sup>th</sup> Sep 23	30 <sup>th</sup> Jun 23	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 23	31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 22		
	On-balance sheet exposures						
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	36,352.56	35,983.02	32,174.05	27,403.49		
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	82.36	80.87	78.40	76.34		
3	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures</b> (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	36,270.20	35,902.15	32,095.65	27,327.15		
	Derivative exposures						
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	298.67	167.74	226.04	352.94		
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	1,361.50	955.00	799.33	796.27		
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)	1,660.16	1,122.73	1,025.37	1,149.21		
	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	21,300.54	21,828.93	23,750.45	25,168.81		
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	17,119.56	17,451.51	19,850.78	20,784.58		
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	4,180.98	4,377.42	3,899.67	4,384.23		
	Capital and total exposures						
20	Tier 1 capital	9,455.29	9,455.29	5,333.71	5,291.64		
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	42,111.34	41,402.30	37,020.69	32,860.59		
22	Leverage ratio						
22	Basel III leverage ratio	22.45%	22.84%	14.41%	16.10%		