CTBC BANK CO., LTD. (Earlier known as Chinatrust Commercial Bank)
INDIAN BRANCHES
(INCORPORATED IN TAIWAN ROC WITH LIMITED LIABILITY)

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR-3 MARKET DISCIPLINE OF BASEL-III-CAPITAL REGULATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

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

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

TABLE DF - 2 - CAPITAL ADEQUACY

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 year 2021-22 which is commensurate with the size of its operations. As on 31st March 2022, Bank CRAR is 31.82%. The bank is well capitalized, given the risk exposure arising from its portfolio of assets. 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	Capital requirements for credit risk: ♦ Portfolios subject to standardized approach ♦ Securitization exposures.	 123.48 Nil
c	Capital requirements for market risk: Standardized duration approach; ♦ Interest rate risk ♦ Foreign exchange risk (including gold) ♦ Equity risk	 7.19 11.25 Nil
d	Capital requirements for operational risk: ♦ Basic indicator approach	 10.33
e	Total and Tier-I capital ratio: ♦ For the top consolidated group; and ♦ For significant bank subsidiaries (stand alone or sub-consolidated depending on how the Framework is applied).	The bank is a single entity operating with two branches in India. Tier-I Capital Ratio 30.56% Total CRAR = 31.82%

TABLE DF -3 - CREDIT RISK- GENERAL DISCLOSURES

A. QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES

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

a. Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes);

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.

<u>Out of Order</u>: - 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'.

<u>Overdue</u>: - 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. <u>Discussion of the bank's credit risk management policy;</u>

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;

<u>Identification of Credit Risk</u>: - 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.

<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	Total gross credit risk exposures, Fund based and Non-fund based separately. • Fund Based (FB) • Non Fund Based (NFB)	 2,976.66 488.29
B	Geographic distribution of exposures, Fund based and Non-fund based separately ♦ Overseas 1. FB 2. NFB ♦ Domestic 1. FB (Credit Exposure) 2. NFB (Credit Exposure) (Excl SBLC)	 Nil 2,976.66 488.29

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	Industry Name	Total Credit Exposure
c	A. Mining and Quarrying	
	A.1 Coal	
	A.2 Others	
	B. Food Processing	112.50
	B.1 Sugar	57.50
	B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	
	B.3 Tea	
	B.4 Coffee	
	B.5 Others	55.00
	C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	
	C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	
	C.2 Others	
	D. Textiles	140.00
	D.1 Cotton	
	D.2 Jute	
	D.3 Man-made	
	D.4 Others	140.00
	Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	
	E. Leather and Leather products	
	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.)	654.00
	I.1 Fertilizers	254.00
	I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	95.00
	I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	
	I.4 Others	305.00
	J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	230.00
	K. Glass & Glassware	75.00
	L. Cement and Cement Products	
	M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	443.37
	M.1 Iron and Steel	145.00
	M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	298.37
	N. All Engineering	647.58
	N.1 Electronics	647.58
	N.2 Others	
	O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	347.50
	P. Gems and Jewellery	

Q. Construction	175.00
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.1.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	
R.b.1.3 Private Sector	
R.b.2 Electricity Transmission	
R.b.2.1 Central Govt PSUs	
R.b.2.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	
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, pl. specify	
	All Industries (A to S)	2,824.95
	Residuary other advances (to tally with gross advances)	640.00
	Total	**3,464.95**
D	Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets (Maturity bands as used for reporting in ALM returns of third Wednesday of the month)	**(Rs. in Crore)**

Bucket	Advances	Investments
1 Day	1.57	0.00
2-7D	74.98	9.88
8-14D	95.74	40.15
15-28D	179.23	34.53
29D-3M	602.87	130.54
3M-6M	394.26	118.72
6M-12M	107.53	97.41
1Y-3Y	77.66	100.74
3Y-5Y	0.26	66.41
Over 5Y	0.00	70.59
Total	**1,534.10**	**668.97**

*Advances reported are net of provisions

		(Rs. in Crore)
E	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	1.48
	1. Substandard	Nil
	2. **Doubtful**	Nil
	i. Doubtful 1	Nil
	ii. Doubtful 2	Nil
	iii. Doubtful 3	Nil
	3. Loss	1.48
		(Rs. in Crore)
F	Net NPAs	(0.00)
G	NPA Ratios	
	♦ Gross NPAs to gross advances	0.10%

	♦ Net NPAs to net advances	0.00%
H	Movement of NPAs (Gross) ♦ Opening balance ♦ Additions (Net) ♦ Reductions ♦ Closing balance	**(Rs. in Crore)** 1.77 -- (0.29) 1.48
I	Movement of provisions for NPAs ♦ Opening balance ♦ Provisions made during the period ♦ Write-off ♦ Write-back of excess provisions Closing balance	**(Rs. in Crore)** 1.77 -- -- (0.29) 1.48
J	Amount of Non-Performing Investments	Nil
K	Amount of provision held for non-performing investments	Nil
L	Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments ♦ Opening balance ♦ Provisions made during the period ♦ Write-off ♦ Write-back of excess provisions ♦ Closing balance	**(Rs. in Crore)** 4.09 3.89 -- -- **7.98**
M	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	1.48	1.48	--

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

Index	Parameter	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
A	For portfolios under the standardized approach: ♦ Names of credit rating agencies used, plus reasons for any changes; ♦ Types of exposure for which each agency is used; and ♦ A description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book;	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)**
B	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; ♦ Below 100 % risk weight ♦ 100 % risk weight ♦ More than 100 % risk weight ♦ Deducted ♦ Total	 462.41 658.15 251.49 -- **1,372.05**

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

Index	Parameter	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk mitigation including: • Policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on- and off-balance sheet netting; • Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management; • A description of the main types of collateral taken by the bank; • The main types of guarantor counter party and their creditworthiness; and • Information about (market or credit) risk concentrations within the mitigation taken	• The bank nets off the on and off balance sheet exposures with securities in form of financial collaterals/margins held against such exposures. • 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 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 &machinery, land & buildings (Industrial/Residential), fixed deposits etc. • 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. ▪ 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 exposure is done on monthly basis.
	Quantitative Disclosures	**Response**
B	• For each separately disclosed credit risk 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.	The Bank has not considered any eligible financial collateral for on or off balance sheet netting.

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	Response
	Qualitative Disclosures	
A	The general qualitative disclosure requirement for Market risk including the portfolios covered by the standardized approach.	**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 • Maximize risk-adjusted revenues within the approved market risk appetite. • Make the market risk management mechanism be transparent, systematized, professional and institutionalized. • Constitute risk culture in NDB internal governance. The policy provides various limits on exposure of risk attributes of the transaction. **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. The market risk limit of NDB is allocated from the BOD approved market risk limit of Head Office. Authorized by the head of Global Trading Division and Middle Office of Head Office, the head of NDB Treasury of the Bank is responsible for limit management, and may set up additional metrics depending on management requirements. The risk management committee will discuss the key risk exposure of the Bank in a particular quarter. ALCO monitor the risk levels of the bank & 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 & back office for validating the front office deals for strict functional segregation. **Scope and nature of risk reporting and / or measurement system**: - 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 monthly market risk exposure disclosure, it shall include but not be limited to the following information: (a) Compliance with market risk policy and risk limit; (b) Risk profile, Profit & Loss analysis, and VaR back testing result. **Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the**

		continuing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigates: - Bank's Policy is to deal within the net overnight open position limit fixed by the bank in different currencies and on overall basis and is monitored on daily basis. Day light limit is also defined to keep check on the maximum amount of position that can be taken during the day. Limit the maximum size of the deal allocated to each dealer.
	Quantitative disclosures	**Response**
B	The capital requirements for:	

Sr. No.	Type of Risk	Capital Charge(Rs. in million)	RWA(Rs. in million)
I	**Interest Rate Risk**	**71.91**	**898.90**
	a. General Market Risk	**71.91**	898.90
	i) Net Position (parallel shift)	**61.06**	763.26
	ii) Vertical disallowance (basis)	**10.84**	135.55
	iii) Horizontal disallowance (curvature)	**0.01**	0.08
	iv) Options	0.00	0.00
	b. Specific Risk	0.00	0.00
II	**Equity Risk**	**0.00**	**0.00**
	a. General Market Risk	0.00	0.00
	b. Specific Risk	0.00	0.00
III	**Foreign Exchange Risk & Gold**	**112.50**	**1406.25**
Total Capital Charge & RWA for Market Risks (I +II+III)			**2305.15**

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.	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; 1. The auditing process by internal and external auditor on monthly/concurrent basis apart from yearly audit by Head Office; 2. Documented policies and procedures for each department and 3. Fraud monitoring and reporting committees. 4. Reporting set up For measuring the capital charge for operational risk, the bank has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach as per RBI guidelines.

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 MDuration. 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 portfolio on a Weekly basis. Besides, the bank also conducts the stress testing on monthly basis and measures the impact of interest rate change on profitability. Assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.

Item	Remarks
Current Deposits	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

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td><table><tr><td></td><td>residual period to re-pricing, as relevant. The MD will be computed based on the average yield on advances.</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Performing Assets-Loans & Investments</td><td>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.</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quantitative Disclosures</td><td>Response</td></tr>
<tr><td>B</td><td>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 IRRBB, broken down by currency (where the turnover is more than 5 per cent of the total turnover).</td><td>As of March 31, 2022, the impact of interest rate change on net interest income (i.e. 1bp Delta NII) is USD 7,623.94
From an economic value perspective, the impact of interest rate change on market value of equity (Net worth) for a 100bps change in interest rate is (-)0.30%.</td></tr>
</table>

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

<table>
<tr><td>Index</td><td>Parameter</td><td>Response</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Qualitative Disclosures</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>A</td><td>The general qualitative disclosure with respect to derivatives and CCR.</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Quantitative Disclosures</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Quantitative Disclosure
• The derivatives exposure is calculated using Current Exposure Method. The balance outstanding as on 31st Mar 2022 is given below</td></tr>
</table>

Particulars	31/03/2022 Notional Amounts (Rs. in millions)	31/03/2022 Current Exposure (Rs. in millions)
Foreign exchange contracts*	23,431.85	223.28
Interest rate derivative contracts	5,135.39	150.14
Cross Currency swaps	15,350.00	98.38
Currency Options	-	-
Total	**43,917.24**	**471.80**

*With over 14 days original maturity

Table DF – 11: Composition of Capital **(Rs. in millions)**

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2017			Ref No.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	5535.55	A1
2	Retained earnings	155.78	A2+A3+A4
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	(317.71)	
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 Adjustments	5373.62	
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 2	81.99	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)[3]		
20	Mortgage servicing rights[4] (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences[5] (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold[6]	-	
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[7] (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries[8]	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank[9]	-	
26d	of which: Unamortized pension funds expenditures	-	

27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	81.99	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	5,291.64	
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 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)**	5,291.64	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions	218.26	C1+C2+C3+ C4+C5
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	218.26	
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[13] 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)	218.26	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)**	5,509.90	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	17,316.40	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	13,720.47	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	2,305.15	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	1,290.78	
Capital Ratios			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	30.56%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	30.56%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	31.82%	
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)	-	
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)	218.26	C1+C2+C3+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 ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

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	81.99
	Total as indicated in row 10	81.99
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 not deducted and hence, risk weighted then :		--
	(i)	Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	--
	(ii)	Increase in risk weighted assets	--
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital		218.26
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital		--
	Total of row 50		218.26

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 millions)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference no.
		As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i	Paid-up Capital	**5535.55**	**5535.55**	A1
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	5535.55	5535.55	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	**(47.19)**	**(47.19)**	
	Statutory Reserves	155.78	155.78	A2
	Revenue Reserves	-	-	A3
	Capital Reserves	-	-	A4
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	111.67	111.67	C4
	Investment Reserve Account	3.07	3.07	C5
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account	(317.71)	(317.71)	
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	**5488.36**	**5488.36**	
ii	Deposits	**18590.68**	**18590.68**	
	of which: Deposits from banks	-	-	
	of which: Customer deposits	18590.68	18590.68	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	

iii	Borrowings	**1960.52**	**1960.52**	
	of which: From RBI	-	-	
	of which: From banks	-	-	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	-	-	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	1960.52	1960.52	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-	
Iv	Other liabilities & provisions	**625.68**	**625.68**	
	Of which			
	Provision for Standard Assets	64.16	64.16	C1
	Provision for country exposures	2.03	2.03	C2
	Provision for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	17.15	17.15	C3
	Others	542.34	542.34	
	Total Liabilities	**26,665.24**	**26,665.24**	
B	**Assets**			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	3499.56	3499.56	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	377.95	377.95	
ii	Investments	**6609.88**	**6609.88**	
	of which: Government securities	**6609.88**	**6609.88**	
	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	**15341.04**	**15341.04**	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	15341.04	15341.04	
iv	Fixed assets	105.31	105.31	
v	Other assets	**731.50**	**731.50**	
	Of which			
	Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	
	Deferred tax assets	81.99	81.99	B1
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	**26,665.24**	**26,665.24**	

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 DBOD No. BC. 72/29.67.001/2001-12 dated 13th January 2012, 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

	Item	(Rs. in Million)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	26,665.24
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	81.99
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)	5,423.00
7	Other adjustments	--
8	Leverage ratio exposure	32,006.25

Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

	Item	Leverage ratio framework (Rs. in million)
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	26,665.24
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	81.99
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	26,583.25
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	472.61
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	1,478.60
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)**	1,951.20
	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	20,347.92
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	16,876.13
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	3,471.80
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	5,291.64
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	32,006.25
	Leverage ratio	
22	Basel III leverage ratio	16.53%

For CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.

Sd/-
Tanmoy Adhikari
(CEO)
Date: 29th June 2022