

## Pillar III Basel Disclosures

### 1.1 General

The BASEL III disclosures contained herein relate to Citibank N.A., India Branches (herein also referred to as the 'Bank') as of March 31, 2024. These are compiled in accordance with Reserve Bank of India (the 'RBI') regulations on Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations vide RBI Circular DOR.CAP.REC.15/21.06.201/2023-24 dated May 23, 2023 as amended from time to time.

The Bank being a branch does not have any direct subsidiaries nor does it hold any significant stake in any company. The RBI guidelines on Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFCs and Banks' Relationship vide circular ref. DBOD. No. FSD. BC.46 / 24.01.028/ 2006-07 December 12, 2006 read with 'Guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods to facilitate consolidated supervision' vide circular ref. DBOD.No.BP.BC.72/ 21.04.018/2001-02 dated February 25, 2003 mandate coverage of the 'Consolidated Bank' (herein also referred to as 'Citi'). This includes, in addition to the Bank as a branch of Citibank N.A., the following wholly/majority owned non-banking finance company, which is a subsidiary of Citigroup Inc. held through intermediary holding companies.

**Citicorp Finance (India) Limited (CFIL)** incorporated in India on 1 May 1997, is registered with the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') as a Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC') vide Certificate No. N-13.02079 dated 10 October 2014. It is a NBFC-Middle layer (NBFC-ML) vide notification RBI/2021-22/112 DOR.CRE.REC.No.60/03.10.001/2021-22 dated October 22, 2021 Scale Based Regulation (SBR): A Revised Regulatory Framework for NBFCs.

As prescribed in the above guidelines, the Bank is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. However, certain prudential guidelines apply on a Consolidated Bank basis, including that of capital adequacy computation under BASEL III guidelines. Accordingly, CFIL has been considered under regulatory scope of consolidation for the quantitative disclosures. While, CFIL has adopted Ind AS for preparation of its financial statements for the current financial year, the Reserve Bank of India has deferred implementation of Ind AS for scheduled commercial banks. As a result, the consolidated Pillar III Basel disclosures are prepared using guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India for the Bank.. Accordingly, the CFIL figures have been grouped and classified, as necessary, for consolidated Pillar III Basel disclosures. Further, the Bank does not have any interests in insurance entities.

In accordance with BASEL requirements, the Bank also has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) for Citibank India. The ICAAP depicts the various categories of risks to which the Bank is exposed, details the ongoing assessment of such risks, how risks are to be mitigated, and quantifies the amount of capital required currently and in the future to cope with these risks. The ICAAP process also includes an assessment of capital adequacy in an extreme stress scenario. The ICAAP is subjected to an independent review as required by RBI guidelines.

### 1.2 Capital Structure

The capital funds of Citi include the following:

#### **Tier 1 Capital:**

1. Paid up Equity Capital/Initial Capital.
2. Interest-free funds from Head Office.

3. Statutory Reserves.
4. Capital Reserves.
5. Other Eligible Reserves.
6. Remittable surplus retained in Indian Books.
7. Revaluation reserves arising from revaluation of the premises owned, after a discount of 55% subject to meeting certain conditions as laid down in RBI circular ref. DBR.No.BP.BC.83/21.06.201/2015-16 dated March 1, 2016
8. Properties Investment Reserve
9. Deductions: Deferred Tax Assets (however, DTA which relate to timing difference, up to 10% of CET1 Capital has been recognized as CET 1 Capital as per RBI notification DBR.No.BP.BC.83/21.06.201/2015-16 dated March 1, 2016), Defined pension benefit asset, Intangibles and Prudential valuation adjustment for illiquid positions.

### Tier 2 Capital:

1. Provision on Standard Assets (including provision on account of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure-UFCE and provision on stressed assets)
2. Floating Provision
3. Country Risk Provision
4. Investment Reserve
5. Investment Fluctuation Reserve

**Note:** Other comprehensive income has not been considered under Tier1 or Tier 2 Capital. Provisions for expected credit losses (ECL) under Ind AS accounting standards for CFIL pertaining to Stage 1 assets have been considered as part of Tier 2 capital (as per point 3(a)(vi) of RBI Circular RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20).

### Quantitative disclosures:

	<i>Amount in Rs. lakhs</i>	
<b>Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>Mar 31, 2024</b>	<b>Mar 31, 2023</b>
Common Shares (Paid-up equity Capital)	289,330	289,330
Statutory Reserves	78,338	74,379
Other disclosed free reserves	-	-
Balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
Current financial profit, to the extent admissible	-	-
Interest-free funds from Head Office.	374,384	374,384
Statutory Reserves kept in Indian Books	1,725,794	1,569,866
Remittable Surplus retained in Indian books	1,058,835	839,000
Capital Reserves	31,324	31,191
Interest free funds remitted from abroad for acquisition of property and held in separate account	6,194	6,194
Revaluation Reserves at a discount of 55 per cent (CET -1)	6,954	7,096
Other Eligible Reserves	-	39,467
<b>Common Equity Tier I (CET1) (A)</b>	<b>3,571,153</b>	<b>3,230,908</b>
<b>Regulatory Adjustments</b>		
Intangibles	1,466	2,030
Deferred Tax Asset (DTA) associated with Accumulated Losses	-	-
Defined Benefit Pension Fund Asset	-	-

Deferred Tax Asset associated with Timing Differences (other than those related to accumulated losses)	54,804	51,504
Other eligible deduction from CET1 (Prudential valuation adjustment)	8,228	8,620
<b>Total Regulatory Adjustments (B)</b>	<b>64,498</b>	<b>62,154</b>
<b>CET 1 Capital after above adjustments (A-B)</b>	<b>3,506,656</b>	<b>3,168,754</b>
<b>Recognition of DTA associated with Timing Differences in CET 1</b>	<b>54,804</b>	<b>51,504</b>
<b>Final Common Equity Tier I Capital (C)</b>	<b>3,561,460</b>	<b>3,220,258</b>
<b>Additional Tier I Capital (D)</b>	-	
<b>Tier II Capital</b>		
Provision on Standard Asset (including UFCE)	67,825	60,740
Floating Rate Provision	9,100	9,100
Country Risk Provision	566	1,545
Investment Reserve	72,296	-
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	230,010	230,010
Revaluation Reserves at discount of 55% not recognized in CET1	-	-
<b>Regulatory Adjustments</b>		
Regulatory adjustment applied in respect of amount related to pre-Basel III treatment	-	-
Total Regulatory Adjustments	-	-
<b>Total Tier II Capital Available</b>	<b>379,797</b>	<b>301,395</b>
<b>Total Tier II Capital admissible for Regulatory Capital Purposes</b>	<b>379,146</b>	<b>301,394</b>
<b>Total Tier II Capital (E)</b>	<b>379,146</b>	<b>301,394</b>
<b>Total of Tier I + Tier II (C) + (D) + (E) = (F)</b>	<b>3,940,606</b>	<b>3,521,652</b>

### 1.3 Capital Adequacy

As per Basel III guidelines issued by RBI, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 15% on an on-going basis which includes capital required to be maintained on account of Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) of 2.5% and Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) buffer as prescribed by the Home Regulator of Citibank N.A. Currently, there is no requirement to maintain Counter-cyclical Capital Buffer (CCCB) as per RBI guidelines.

The Bank is currently engaged in providing wholesale banking services. The Bank has processes in place to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of internal capital that they consider adequate to cover the nature and level of the risks to which they are or might be exposed. The Bank's Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) monitors capital levels to ensure adherence to capital standards and manages the capital planning and repatriation exercise.

The Bank has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which establishes a framework for the Bank to perform a comprehensive assessment of the risks they face and to relate capital adequacy to these risks. Further, the capital analysis performed by the Bank is expected to encompass all significant risks, not only those risks captured by the Pillar 1 minimum regulatory capital calculation. The ICAAP exercise also includes a 3-year forecast of capital levels vis-à-vis requirements which is reviewed by the management team.

As allowed under the BASEL III guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach (SA) for credit risk, Standardized Duration approach (SDA) for computing capital requirement for market risks and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk.

**Capital requirements for credit risk:**

Category	Nature	<i>Amount in Rs. lakhs</i>			
		As at Mar 31, 2024		As at Mar 31, 2023	
		Risk weighted assets	Capital required	Risk weighted assets	Capital required
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	13,588,713	2,036,967	9,888,322	15,326,900
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	-	-	-	-
Securitization exposures	Includes credit enhancement	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,588,713</b>	<b>2,036,967</b>	<b>9,888,322</b>	<b>15,326,900</b>

**Capital requirements for market risk:**

Category	Nature	<i>Amount in Rs. lakhs</i>			
		As at Mar 31, 2024		As at Mar 31, 2023	
		Risk weighted assets	Capital required	Risk weighted assets	Capital required
Interest rate risk	Includes specific and general risk on interest rate instruments in the trading book	2,635,907	395,386	2,958,566	443,785
Foreign exchange risk	Includes specific and general risk on currencies (including gold)	533,540	80,031	350,169	52,525
Equity risk	Includes specific and general risk on equity instruments	176,820	26,523	210,137	31,521
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,346,267</b>	<b>501,940</b>	<b>3,518,872</b>	<b>527,831</b>

**Capital requirements for operational risk:**

Per the Basic Indicator approach for Operational Risk, the Bank is required to maintain capital at the rate of 15% of average gross income of previous three financial years. The notional risk weighted assets for operational risk is calculated by multiplying the operational risk capital charge by 12.5. The Capital required for operational risk on consolidated basis is Rs. 374,137 lakhs (Previous year: Rs. 366,009 lakhs).

## Capital Adequacy Ratio

Entity	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Total Capital ratio	Tier I Capital ratio	Tier II Capital ratio	Total Capital ratio	Tier I Capital ratio	Tier II Capital ratio
Citibank N.A. India Branch	18.71%	16.71%	2.00%	20.68%	18.70%	1.98%
Consolidated Bank	20.28%	18.33%	1.95%	22.22%	20.32%	1.90%

### 1.4 Credit Risk: General Disclosures

The two principal businesses of the Bank organized by client segmentation viz. Corporate Banking and Commercial Banking approve and implement policies and procedures appropriate to their respective risk, business and portfolio. These policies address risk measurement, reporting, monitoring, mitigation and remediation.

The Wholesale Credit Risk (WCR) policy standards, policies and procedure notes along with the Local Corporate Credit Policy lays down the parameters/norms for credit exposure.

For Corporate Bank, based on the industry studies and detailed company analysis and after considering the Target Market Norms & Underwriting Terms, credit is approved. For proposals above a certain material threshold, Bank follows credit committee approach where credit officers from Independent Risk & Business sanctions credit in a committee which convenes every month or more often as required to discuss the proposals. The Bank has a policy of internal rating on a global scale and assigns Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs) and Facility Risk Ratings (FRR). ORRs define one-year probability of default and are continuously monitored. The Bank also assigns an Relationship Limit Rating (RLR), which provides a medium to long-term view of credit quality.

### Norms for Determining When to Classify Various Types of Assets as Non-Performing

Term Loans are treated as a non-performing asset if the interest and/ or installments of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days. Cash credits & Overdrafts are treated as non-performing if it remains 'out of order' for a period of more than 90 days.

An account will be treated "out of order" if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. In case where the outstanding balance is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the previous 90 day period, these accounts will be treated as out of order.

Bills purchased /discounted are treated as non-performing if the bill remains overdue and unpaid for a period of more than 90 days during the financial year.

Any other facility (including dues on forward exchange and derivative contracts) will be treated as non-performing if any amount to be received (representing mark to market) remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days.

Provision held is compared with the Provision required as per RBI norms and financials entries are taken for incremental provision only if the provision required is higher as per Local GAAP than the provision held. The NPA classification activities are performed by the system at the end of each month.

The Bank has approved use of ratings issued by renowned external rating agencies- CRISIL Limited, Acuite Ratings and Research Limited, ICRA Limited, India Ratings and Research Private Limited, SMERA and CARE for local exposures as permitted by Reserve Bank of India. For the foreign exposures the ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's are used by the Bank, these being the parents of the local entities in question.

Where the obligors have obtained rating of the facility from any of the above credit rating agencies, the Bank has applied the risk weights relevant to the ratings so assigned. Where the obligors have not yet obtained such a rating, the exposure has been considered as unrated and appropriate risk weights applied.

### 1.4.1. Credit Risk Quantitative disclosure

#### i) Credit Exposure by Industry and Geography

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024		As at Mar 31, 2023	
	Funded	Non Funded	Funded	Non Funded
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	241,223	1,207	421,314	450
B. Mining and Quarrying	4,372	2,939	57	2,965
C. Food Processing	153,554	32,661	141,989	33,961
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	79,135	28,866	84,683	39,235
E. Textiles	106,818	11,568	78,054	8,985
F. Leather and Leather products	25,824	1,304	23,983	1,579
G. Wood and Wood Products	5,053	3,034	39,071	4,191
H. Paper and Paper Products	50,892	12,126	908	3,189
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	200,876	39,038	2,405	150,579
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	701,329	401,319	579,120	487,905
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	110,578	47,633	85,287	62,247
L. Glass & Glassware	38,265	13,544	18,335	28,451
M. Cement and Cement Products	1,918	1,214	10	802
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	360,568	160,464	384,891	129,822
O. All Engineering	427,927	352,708	405,545	308,953
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	338,860	151,422	263,911	89,248
Q. Gems and Jewellery	-	186	-	-
R. Construction	-	-	-	-
S. Infrastructure	610,404	177,725	550,776	69,534
T. Other Industries	1,301,259	12,136	1,013,418	400,013
U. Transport Operators	134,299	4,744	33,668	4,695
V. Computer Software	93,941	276,965	124,448	378,316
W. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	27,925	21,211	88,084	1,242
X. Shipping	-	229	-	390
Y. Professional Services	592,447	271,300	569,444	171,414
Z. Trade	579,368	184,668	388,441	146,351
AA. Aviation	26	15,569	3	5,374
AB. Retail Exposure	175	-	-	-
AC. Services	4,012,314	1,460,819	2,243,807	825,444
AD. Commercial Real estate	-	-	-	-
AE. NBFC	-	39,766	-	27,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,199,350</b>	<b>3,726,365</b>	<b>7,541,652</b>	<b>3,383,147</b>

#### Note:

1. As a branch of a foreign bank, the operations of the Bank do not extend outside of India. Hence the Bank is considered to operate only in the domestic segment.
2. Exposure is comprised of Loans & Advances, Balance with Banks, Money at call and short notice, On-balance sheet securitisation exposures, Revaluation gains on foreign exchange and derivative contracts,

Deposits with NABARD, SIDBI, MUDRA & NHB under the priority/weaker section lending schemes, credit equivalent of guarantees, acceptances, letters of credit, other Non-Market Related off balance sheet obligations and credit equivalent of foreign exchange and derivative exposures.

**ii) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets** *Amount in Rs. lakhs*

	As at Mar 31, 2024		As at Mar 31, 2023	
	Loans and Advances	Investments	Loans and Advances	Investments
Day 1	71,060	5,058,824	79,017	6,245,711
2 to 7 days	475,769	636,796	161,483	725,425
8 to 14 days	260,329	167,607	312,753	404,556
15 to 30 days	844,624	1,107,229	689,834	1,870,259
31 days to 2 months	951,381	637,664	709,721	370,228
2 months to 3 months	623,701	389,869	509,168	436,365
Over 3 months to 6 months	1,040,273	106,926	938,444	47,261
Over 6 months to 12 months	726,634	465,772	665,648	190,701
Over 1 year to 3 years	1,026,834	1,941,808	1,030,420	790,768
Over 3 years to 5 years	202,878	34,721	165,178	63,576
Over 5 years	23,369	734,714	8,056	743,881
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,246,852</b>	<b>11,281,930</b>	<b>5,269,722</b>	<b>11,888,731</b>

Loans and Advances excludes Reverse repo balances amounting to Rs. 803,444 lakhs having original maturity of more than 14 days.

**iii) Amount of NPAs (Gross)** *Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Substandard	-	2
Doubtful 1	-	-
Doubtful 2	-	-
Doubtful 3	5,803	6,104
Loss	13,803	14,624
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,606</b>	<b>20,730</b>

**iv) Net NPAs:** Current Year Rs. Nil (Previous Year: Rs. Nil)

**v) NPA ratios:**

	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	0.31%	0.41%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.00%	0.00%

**vi) Movement of Gross NPAs**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*



Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Opening Balance	20,730	77,190
Additions during the year	5,060	56,069
Recoveries/write offs/transfer during the year	6,184	112,529
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>19,606</b>	<b>20,730</b>

**vii) Movement of Specific Provision**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Opening Balance	20,730	48,972
Provisions made during the year	1,566	21,851
Write-Off	(334)	(12,205)
Write back of excess Provisions	(2,356)	(37,336)
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-	(552)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>19,606</b>	<b>20,730</b>

**viii) Movement of Provision on Standard Assets\***

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Opening Balance	60,163	67,360
Provisions made during the year	13,483	6,107
Write-Off	-	7,324
Write back off excess Provisions	(5,820)	(5,403)
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>67,826</b>	<b>75,388</b>

\* The above includes provision on account of Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE)

**ix) Movement of provision held towards depreciation on investments**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Opening Balance	250,618	162,268
Additions during the year	-	89,005
Recoveries/write offs/write backs during the year	(170,501)	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>80,117</b>	<b>251,273</b>

**x) Non-performing Non-SLR Investments**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Opening balance	-	-
b)	Additions during the year since 1st April	-	6,700
c)	Reductions during the above period	-	6,700
d)	Closing balance	-	-
e)	Total provisions held	-	-

**xi) Industry wise classification of NPA, specific and General Provision**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Industry	As of Mar 31, 2024			FY 23-24	
	Gross NPA	Provisions for NPA	Provision for Standard Assets	Write off	Provision for NPA
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	670	-	-
B. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	52	-	-
C. Food Processing	1,106	1,106	1,614	-	(43)
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	-	-	862	-	-
E. Textiles	-	-	584	-	-
F. Leather and Leather products	-	-	168	-	-
G. Wood and Wood Products	-	-	52	-	-
H. Paper and Paper Products	-	-	396	-	-
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	807	-	-
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	3,662	3,662	5,013	-	(117)
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	-	-	735	-	-
L. Glass & Glassware	-	-	392	-	-
M. Cement and Cement Products	-	-	8	-	-
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	-	-	1,782	-	-
O. All Engineering	3,396	3,396	3,736	-	-
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	5,803	5,803	3,374	28	(33)
Q. Gems and Jewellery	-	-	-	-	-
R. Construction	-	-	-	-	-
S. Infrastructure	-	-	3,040	-	-
T. Other Industries	2,518	2,516	28,458	-	(24)
U. Transport Operators (Land Transport and Pipelines)	450	450	135	-	-
X. Computer Software	-	-	1,689	-	-
Y. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	-	-	92	-	-
V. Shipping (Water Transport)	-	-	82	-	-
W. Aviation	-	-	1,251	3	-
Z. Professional Services	-	-	2,868	-	(3)
AD. Trade	2,671	2,671	3,957	-	(601)
AA. Other NBFCs	-	-	1,507	-	-
AB. Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	-	-	-	-	-
AE. Retail Advances	-	-	51	-	-
AG. Services	-	-	118	-	-
AH. Others	-	-	4,335	1,273	(303)
AF. NBFC	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,606</b>	<b>19,604</b>	<b>67,828</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>(1,124)</b>

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Industry	As of Mar 31, 2023			FY 22-23	
	Gross NPA	Provisions for NPA	Provision for Standard Assets	Write off	Provision for NPA
A. Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	-	1,095	4,236	(3,415)
B. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	12	-	-
C. Food Processing	1,149	1,149	929	-	-
D. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	-	-	704	-	-
E. Textiles	-	-	443	-	(115)
F. Leather and Leather products	-	-	209	-	-
G. Wood and Wood Products	-	-	13	-	-
H. Paper and Paper Products	-	-	339	-	-
I. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	9	-	-
J. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	3,779	3,779	3,736	-	-
K. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	-	-	461	-	-
L. Glass & Glassware	-	-	76	-	-
M. Cement and Cement Products	-	-	-	-	-
N. Basic Metal and Metal Products	-	-	1,882	-	(1,257)
O. All Engineering	3,396	3,396	2,887	-	(8)
P. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	5,835	5,835	1,891	-	1
Q. Gems and Jewellery	-	-	-	-	-
R. Construction	-	-	5	197	(500)
S. Infrastructure	-	-	2,785	-	-
T. Other Industries	2,541	2,541	2,161	52	(128)
U. Transport Operators	450	450	123	413	(299)
V. Computer Software	-	-	988	-	-
W. Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	-	-	285	-	-
X. Shipping	-	-	91	-	-
Y. Professional Services	3	3	2,919	-	(74)
Z. Trade	3,273	3,273	2,391	326	(760)
AA. Aviation	-	-	-	-	-
AB. Retail Exposure	303	303	31,648	50,242	(21,694)
AC. Services	-	-	2,657	116	(31)
AD. Others	-	-	2,560	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,730</b>	<b>20,730</b>	<b>60,740</b>	<b>55,582</b>	<b>(28,280)</b>

#### 1.4.2 Credit Risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

The Bank has approved use of ratings issued by renowned external rating agencies- CRISIL Limited, Acuite Ratings and Research Limited, ICRA Limited, India Ratings and Research Private Limited, SMERA and CARE for local exposures as permitted by Reserve Bank of India. For the foreign exposures the ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's are used by the Bank, these being the parents of the local entities in question.

Where the obligors have obtained rating of the facility from any of the above credit rating agencies, the Bank has applied the risk weights relevant to the ratings so assigned. Where the obligors have not yet obtained such a rating, the exposure has been considered as unrated and appropriate risk weights applied.

The breakdown of the exposure (after mitigation):

Particulars	<i>Amount in Rs. Lakhs</i>	
	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Below 100% risk weight	9,148,981	3,076,147
100% risk weight	1,459,482	2,173,719
More than 100% risk weight	3,317,253	5,674,937

**Note:** Exposure is comprised of Loans & Advances, Balance with Banks, Money at call and short notice, On-balance sheet securitisation exposures, Revaluation gains on foreign exchange and derivative contracts, Deposits with NABARD, SIDBI, MUDRA & NHB under the priority/weaker section lending schemes, credit equivalent of guarantees, acceptances, letters of credit, other Non-Market Related off balance sheet Obligations and credit equivalent of foreign exchange and derivative exposures. Previous year's numbers have been regrouped accordingly.

### 1.4.3 Credit risk mitigation

The Bank has a three-stage approach to credit risk mitigation i.e. pre-disbursement due diligence, credit approval and post disbursement monitoring. Risk mitigation and defeasance techniques are utilized as appropriate in the various lines of business. The security and support are generally used by the corporate bank as risk mitigants, based on well-defined policies and processes. Ongoing monitoring ensures that the management is comfortable with the residual risk, which is adequately supported by the capital employed.

The eligible collaterals used by the Bank as risk mitigants are in the form of cash collaterals pledged with the Bank and eligible guarantees for arriving at the benefit for capital adequacy purposes. Corporate/parent guarantee etc.do act as a risk mitigants but not taken benefit of when computing the prudential ratios. Given the nature of collateral, the Bank does not have any concentration risk within the mitigants accepted by the Bank.

**Exposure covered by eligible financial collateral after application of hair cut:**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Category	Nature	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	8,524	145,863
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	0	0
Securitisation exposures	Includes credit enhancement which is reduced from Capital funds	0	0

**Exposure covered by guarantees:**

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Category	Nature	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at Mar 31, 2023
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	899,224	743,481
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	-	-
Securitisation exposures	Includes credit enhancement which is reduced from Capital funds	-	-

**1.4.4 Securitisation**

Securitisation risk includes the risk that the capital resources held by the firm in respect of assets which it has securitised or participated in any third party securitisation transactions are inadequate having regard to the economic substance of the transaction, including the degree of risk transfer achieved. Typically, in securitisation transactions bank acts as an originator, servicing agent, investor in pass through certificates and provider of credit enhancement or as guarantor.

While the Bank invests into pass through certificates, it has not been carrying out any loan securitisations as an originator.

**Quantitative Disclosures (Banking Book):**
*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>As at Mar 31,2024</b>	<b>As at Mar 31,2023</b>
Total amount of exposures securitised during the year		
For exposures securitised losses recognised by Citi during the current period broken by the exposure type	-	-
Amount of assets intended to be securitised within a year	-	-
Of above, amount of assets originated within a year before securitisation	-	-
Unrecognised gain on securitisation of deals	-	-
Unrecognised loss on securitisation of deals	-	-
Aggregate amount of On-Balance Sheet securitisation exposures/whole loan sale retained or purchased	-	-
IOSR (subordinated)	-	-
IOSR (non-subordinated)	-	-
Cash Collaterals	-	-
Investment in Pass Through Certificates (PTCs)	-	-
Aggregate amount of off-balance sheet securitisation exposures	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital	-	-
IOSR (subordinated)	-	-
IOSR (non-subordinated)	-	-
Cash Collaterals	-	-
Guarantees	-	-

Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained and the associated capital charges, broken down between exposures:

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

<b>Exposure Type</b>	<b>Capital Approach</b>	<b>As at Mar 31, 2024</b>		<b>As at Mar 31, 2023</b>	
		<b>Risk weighted assets</b>	<b>Capital required</b>	Risk weighted assets	Capital required
IOSR (subordinated)	Forms part of RWA	-	-	-	-
IOSR (non-subordinated)	Forms part of RWA	-	-	-	-
Cash Collaterals	Forms part of RWA	-	-	-	-

There are no quantitative disclosures required to be made for trading book as Citi is not holding any position.

## 1.5 Market Risk

### 1.5.1 Market risk in trading book

Market Risk is the risk of loss due to changes in the market values of the Bank's assets and liabilities caused by changing interest rates, currency exchange rates and security prices.

The Bank follows the overall Citigroup risk and control framework for market risk management which includes balancing senior management oversight with well-defined independent risk management functions. It is the responsibility of the senior management of the Bank to implement Citigroup policies and practices, to

oversee risk management, and to respond to the needs and issues in the Bank. The Bank's policy is to control material market risks through a framework of limits & triggers which are approved by CCC.

All market risk taking activity in Citibank N.A. India is centralized with Treasury. The Treasury is subject to limits and triggers across all products and risk factors. The Bank's Risk Management Policy, approved by CCC, defines the limits, approvals, changes, delegation, reporting and escalation in case of limit excesses and trigger breaches. The independent Market Risk Management monitors the trading risk exposures against approved limits and triggers on a daily basis. Market risk team utilizes reports generated by central reporting systems / team for the same. Any excess or a breach is reported and dealt with appropriately for corrective action with reporting to ALCO and CCC.

The capital charge for interest rate related instruments and equities would apply to current market value of these items in Banks trading book. Since the Bank is required to maintain capital for market risks on an ongoing basis, the trading positions are marked to market on a daily basis. The current market value is determined as per extant RBI guidelines on valuation of investments.

The minimum capital requirement is expressed in terms of two separately calculated charges: Specific risk charge for each security, which is designed to protect against an adverse movement in the price of an individual security owing to factors related to the individual issuer. General market risk charge, which is towards interest, exchange and price risk in the portfolio in different securities or instruments.

Specific charge is computed in line with the rates for capital charge provided under the RBI guidelines on Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy. The capital requirements for general market risk are designed to capture the risk of loss arising from changes in market interest rates. The Bank follows the modified duration method for measurement of the general market risk charge on investments portfolio. Measurement of market risk charge for interest rates include all interest rate derivatives and off-balance sheet instruments in the trading book, which react to changes in interest rates. The Bank has adopted intermediate approach for measuring the price risk for options. Options are reported as a position equal to the market value of the underlying multiplied by the delta. In addition, capital charge is also provided for the gamma and vega risk.

Capital charge for market risks in foreign exchange is 8% on the open position limit of the Bank. This capital charge is in addition to the capital charge for credit risk on the on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items pertaining to foreign exchange.

On the equity position in the investment portfolio capital charge has been maintained at 11.25% for specific risk and 9% for general risk.

The risk appetite is largely determined and controlled by both Citi's internal Risk Appetite framework and regulatory limits on foreign exchange and interest rate exposure. The spot foreign exchange exposure is limited through Net Open Position which is approved by RBI and the interest rate exposure on rupee derivatives is controlled through the gross PV01 limit which is restricted to 0.25% of the net-worth of the Bank as required by RBI. Further, the aggregate interest rate exposures on trading account is limited by limits on PV01 which is as per the stipulated Gross PV01 limits established by RBI.

Risk is measured in terms of:-

- (a) Factor sensitivities (DV01 – impact of change of rates by one basis point) for interest rate products, FX Delta for Spot position, Vega and Gamma limits for FX Options. These measures & limits are further sub-divided for each yield curves and currencies.

- (b) Value-at-risk Trigger, which measures maximum potential loss at 99% confidence level over 1-day holding period based on the day's outstanding risk positions across the entire mark-to-market exposures.
- (c) Loss Triggers: The Trading book and available for sale book profit and loss monitored against month-to-date and inception-to-date (for available for sale) Loss Trigger

### Capital requirements for market risk:

		<i>Amount in Rs. Lakhs</i>			
Category	Nature	As at Mar 31, 2024		As at Mar 31, 2023	
		Risk weighted assets	Capital required	Risk weighted assets	Capital required
Interest rate risk	Includes specific and general risk on interest rate instruments in the trading book	2,635,907	395,386	2,958,566	443,785
Foreign exchange risk	Includes specific and general risk on currencies (including gold)	533,540	80,031	350,169	52,525
Equity risk	Includes specific and general risk on equity instruments	176,820	26,523	210,137	31,521
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,346,267</b>	<b>501,940</b>	<b>3,518,872</b>	<b>527,831</b>

### 1.5.2 Interest rate risk in banking book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk represents the Bank's exposure to adverse movements in interest rates with regard to its non-trading exposures. Interest rate risk is measured by doing a gap analysis as well as factor sensitivity analysis. Interest rate gap analysis utilizes the maturity or repricing schedules of balance sheet items to determine the differences between maturing or repricing items within given tenor buckets. Interest rate exposure (IRE) measures the potential pre-tax earnings impact, over a specified reporting period, for the accrual positions, from a defined change in the yield curve. EVS measures the impact of interest rate changes on the firm's capital. Factor sensitivities (PV01) are expressed as the change in the value of a position for a defined change in a market risk factor, such as a change in the value of a position for a one basis point change in interest rates. Independent Market Risk Management monitors factors for all relevant market risk.

The Bank undertakes Stress Testing for its banking book to assess the likely absolute loss and its impact on the net worth of the bank. Interest Rate stress parameters are based on sophisticated statistical analysis which provides tenor based stress parameter for different interest rate scenarios. The stress impact as provided below is based on the worst loss interest scenario thereby capturing the direction of the interest rate risk positioning across the yield curve.

The size of the stress parameter differs for each tenor and for each interest scenario reflecting the underlying economic condition (Stress shocks as per the regulatory guidance).



**Impact on earnings/ economic value/ capital for interest rate shocks by currency:**

Particulars	Amount in Rs. Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Impact on Earnings	92,156	46,685
Impact on Capital	2,010	57,185

**1.6 General Disclosure for exposure related to counterparty credit risk**

The Bank offers derivative products to customers by applying prudential criteria of suitability and appropriateness vis-à-vis customers based on applicable regulations as prescribed by RBI and existence of underlying exposures. The product offering is managed by the Treasury Front Office which comprises of sales and trading teams. Settlement and reporting of credit risks of all deals is undertaken by the Back office. An independent Middle office is responsible for monitoring and reporting risk numbers daily to management. Further, Market Risk Management unit, assigned with the responsibility for setting up market risk limits and monitoring utilizations operates independent of business. These separate units with different reporting lines ensure that market and credit risks are independently measured, monitored, and reported to ensure objectivity and transparency in risk-taking activities.

The Bank makes market in all permitted Over the Counter (OTC) derivative transactions for its customers and in the Interbank Market. The Bank also uses some of these derivatives for hedging its assets and liabilities. The Bank is also a trading member on the exchange for exchange traded foreign currency and interest rate futures.

The Bank is integrated into the overall group-wide risk and control framework, balancing senior management oversight with well-defined independent risk management functions. It is the responsibility of the senior management of the Bank to implement group's policies and practices, to oversee risk management, and to respond to the needs and issues in the Bank. The Bank's current policy is to control material market risks through a framework of limits and triggers which are approved by Country Coordination Committee and to manage any residual exposure through a series of sensitivity analyses, scenario tests and robust controls over calculating, monitoring and reporting results.

The Risk management unit plays a key role in sanctioning of the limits, and laying down the risk assessment and monitoring methods. The policies of the Bank include setting limits upon the currency position, products specific gaps, maximum tenor, overall outstanding and also setting-up of counterparty wise pre-settlement risk limits.

Limits are monitored on a daily basis by the Risk management teams. Exposure reports are submitted to the Treasurer as well as the Head-Risk management unit, and any limit excesses are brought to the notice of management immediately for further action.

In any derivative transaction undertaken with the counterparty, the Bank is exposed to the risk of replacing the contract at a loss if the counterparty were to default. Such credit exposure on derivatives is measured and monitored using the Current Exposure Method by adding the positive mark-to-market and an estimate of the potential future exposure due to change in the market value of the contract. The Bank has processes to monitor such exposure on each of the counterparties. Appropriate credit mitigants are used, where required as trigger events, to call for collaterals or terminate a transaction and contain the risk.

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association ('ISDA') Master Agreement is our preferred agreement for documenting derivatives activity. It provides the contractual framework within which dealing activity

across a full range of over-the-counter ('OTC') products is conducted, and contractually binds both parties covered by an agreement if either party defaults or another pre-agreed termination event occurs.

The Bank seeks to negotiate Credit Support Annexes (CSA) to International Swaps and Derivatives Association master agreements with counterparties on a case-by-case basis, where collateral is deemed a necessary or desirable mitigant to the exposure. The credit terms of the CSA are specific to each legal document and approved by the credit risk approval unit responsible for the counterparty. The nature of the collateral will be specified in the legal document and will typically be cash or highly liquid securities. However, despite the CSA being a standard credit mitigant for OTC derivatives globally, market practice in this respect is still evolving in India.

A daily operational process takes place to calculate the MTM on all trades captured under the CSA. Additional collateral is called from the counterparty if total uncollateralized MTM exposure exceeds the threshold and minimum transfer amount and other terms specified in the CSA.

Bank has computed the exposure under the Current Exposure Method for counterparty credit risk capital computation based on the guidelines issued by RBI on "Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts – Amendments to Prudential Guidelines" dated March 30, 2021. The product-wise derivative exposure calculated using Current Exposure Method ('CEM') without netting benefits and the balance outstanding as on March 31, 2024 is given below.

#### Quantitative Disclosure

*Amount in Rs. Lakhs*

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024		As at Mar 31, 2023	
	Notional	Current Credit Exposure	Notional	Current Credit Exposure
Cross Currency Interest rate Swap	4,234,424	552,143	3,813,322	474,931
Forward Forex Contract	22,888,043	739,069	13,760,825	644,604
Currency Options	10,984,689	573,588	7,002,817	512,669
Single Currency Interest rate Swap	35,588,253	651,481	31,313,221	689,346
Interest Rate Options	388,195	11,774	212,992	3,777
Forward Rate Agreement	2,746,191	52,873	1,493,748	43,304

**Note:** The above does not include Exposure to QCCP.

### 1.7 Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. This definition of operational risk includes legal risk—which is the risk of loss (including litigation costs, settlements, and regulatory fines) resulting from the failure of the bank to comply with laws, regulations, prudent ethical standards, and contractual obligations in any aspect of the bank's business—but excludes strategic and reputation risks. Citi also recognizes the impact of Operational Risk on the reputation risk associated with Citi's business activities.

The Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework defines the concept of the Lines of Defense. The high-level roles and responsibilities for operational risk management are as follows:

- The Risk Owners (often referred to as 1st Line of Defense, Front Line Units or Risk Accountable) are responsible for knowing (identifying and monitoring) their risks and for having controls in place to mitigate these risks back to acceptable levels and to prevent and react on operational risk events.

- Independent Compliance Risk Management and Operational Risk Management (2nd Line of Defense) sets requirements around operational risk management, monitors adherence to the requirements, and provides credible challenge and oversight of the execution and quality of operational risk management activities.
- Internal Audit (3rd Line of Defense) is responsible for independently assess the adequacy of the above and providing senior management with independent opinions on the effectiveness of the Operational Risk Management framework.

The ORM Framework establishes a foundation on which the activities of Businesses, Regions, and Functions, the resulting operational risks, and the associated controls are identified, periodically assessed, subject to corrective action, appropriately documented, and communicated. Specifically, the ORM Framework establishes minimum standards for consistent identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting, and management of operational risk across Citi

The process established by the ORM Framework is expected to lead to effective anticipation and mitigation of operational risk and improved operational risk loss experience. The following processes and tools support the First Line of Defense (Business) in the sound management of operational risk.

- Internal and External Operational Risk Loss Data Capture.
- Scenario Analysis
- Lessons Learned and Event Reviews
- Manager’s Control Assessment (MCA)
- Design controls to mitigate identified risks.
- Operational Risk Appetite and Key Indicators (“KI”)
- Global Issues Management
- Operational Risk Reporting
- Operational Risk Capital and Stress Testing
- New or Complex Products, Services and Business Line Approval Processes

Citi has detailed out the Operational Risk Management requirement and objectives through its Operational Risk Policy which requires deployment of various operational risk tools for proactive identification and management of key risks. The Manager’s Control Assessment (“MCA”) is a comprehensive self-assessment program, methodology and tools to allow management to enable risk and control identification, assessment & monitoring and residual risk management for all GRC (Governance Risk & Control) Risks. MCA is focused on the most significant risks and key controls, i.e., the controls that mitigate those significant risks. MCA provides Citi’s Management and Independent Risk and Control Functions a holistic view of Residual Risk Rating and insight into trends & drivers for their Business or function.

Significant control issues, emerging risks and GRC MCA results are consolidated and aggregated for review by Citi’s Business Risk and Control Committees (BRCCs)

Citi India has adopted the Basic Indicator Approach to operational risk for capital adequacy computation. Given the low experience of actual operational loss events, this approach is assessed to be conservative and builds in buffer for unanticipated losses.

## 1.8 Other Risks

The bank also assesses other risks such as Reputational/Franchise Risk, Business, Strategic risks, Compliance Risk, Operational Risk (including Cyber, conduct risk and Third-party risk) and additional capital requirements, if any, to cover for such risks. The assessment is covered in the ICAAP process. As part of the assessment process of all products and lines of business, the bank makes a specific assessment of franchise risk impacting the reputational position of the company. While Business and strategic risk is considered a material risk for Citibank India, strong controls exist to mitigate such risks such as the approval of new products and new activities and complex transactions. A robust process of mitigation of the individual risks also results in a collective mitigation of reputational / franchise risk.

## 1.9 Leverage Ratio

As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at the consolidated level at Mar 31, 2024 is as follows:

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure		
Sl. No	Item	Rs. in Lakhs
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	19,236,363
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	2,818,154
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	6,552,294
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	3,488,176
7	Other adjustments	(1,466)
<b>8</b>	<b>Leverage ratio exposure</b>	<b>32,093,521</b>

Leverage ratio common disclosure template		
	Item	Rs. in Lakhs
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	19,129,015
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(1,466)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	<b>19,127,549</b>
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	107,348
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	2,818,154
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)	<b>2,925,502</b>
<b>Securities financing transaction exposures</b>		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	6,552,294
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)	<b>6,552,294</b>
<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	16,873,002
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(13,384,825)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	<b>3,488,177</b>
<b>Capital and total exposures</b>		
20	Tier 1 capital	3,561,177
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	32,093,521
<b>Leverage ratio</b>		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	<b>11.10%</b>

## Quantitative Disclosures

As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at a standalone basis for the last 4 quarters:

	31-Mar-24	31-Dec-23	30-Sep-23	30-Jun-23
Tier 1 Capital	3,158,694	3,040,698	2,827,698	2,830,256
Exposure Measure	31,613,795	29,383,145	31,110,251	29,064,929
Leverage Ratio (%)	9.99%	10.35%	9.09%	9.74%

**Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition period**  
**Composition of Capital (Standalone Basis)**

Sl. No.	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar 2024	REF
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	374,384	A
2	Retained earnings		b9
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2,794,287	b1+b2+b3+b4+b5+b6+b7+b8
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies <sup>1</sup> )		
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)		
6	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	3,168,671	
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	8,228	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	1,465	c
10	Deferred tax assets	40,405	d
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) <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 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: Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
<b>28</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1</b>	<b>50,098</b>	
<b>Ad d:</b>	<b>Deferred Tax Asset which relate to timing difference, up to 10% of CET1 Capital</b>	<b>40,405</b>	
<b>29</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>3,158,978</b>	
	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	-	
<b>36</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	
	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
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) <sup>10</sup>	-	
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	-	
<b>43</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy <sup>11</sup>	-	
<b>45</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)</b>	<b>3,158,978</b>	
	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 and Revaluation Reserve ( <b>Refer Note</b> )	378,668	
<b>51</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>378,668</b>	
	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%	-	
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	-	
<b>57</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	<b>378,668</b>	
<b>58a</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy</b>	<b>378,016</b>	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	<b>Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)</b>	<b>378,016</b>	
<b>59</b>	<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)</b>	<b>3,536,994</b>	
<b>60</b>	<b>Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)</b>	<b>18,900,799</b>	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	13,301,781	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	3,177,463	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	2,421,555	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.71%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.71%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.71%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.50%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	3.50%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.21%	
	<b>National minima (if different from Basel III)</b>		



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%	
	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>	-	
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)	-	
	<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	378,668	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	378,668	
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	-	
	<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)</b>		
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)	-	

**Note – Provision and Revaluation Reserve includes the below items:**

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs
Investment Reserve	72,296
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	230,010
	66,696
Provision on Standard Assets	
Floating Rate Provision	9,100
Country Risk Provision	566
<b>Total</b>	<b>378,668</b>

**Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition period  
Composition of Capital - Consolidated Basis**

Amount in Rs. lakhs

Sl. No	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2024	REF
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	663,713	a
2	Retained earnings		b9
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2,907,440	b1+b2+b3+b4+b5+b6+b7+b8
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies <sup>1</sup> )		
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)		
6	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>3,571,153</b>	
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	8,228	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)		
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	1,464	c
10	Deferred tax assets	54,804	d
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) <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	-	
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 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: Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
<b>28</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1</b>	<b>64,496</b>	
<b>Add :</b>	<b>Deferred Tax Asset which relate to timing difference, up to 10% of CET1 Capital</b>	<b>54,804</b>	
<b>29</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>3,561,460</b>	
	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	-	
<b>36</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	
	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	
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) <sup>10</sup>	-	
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	-	
<b>43</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy <sup>11</sup>	-	

<b>45</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)</b>	<b>3,561,460</b>	
	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 and Revaluation Reserve ( <b>Refer Note</b> )	379,798	
<b>51</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>379,798</b>	
	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 <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	-	
<b>57</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	<b>379,798</b>	
<b>58a</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy</b>	<b>379,146</b>	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	<b>Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)</b>	<b>379,146</b>	
<b>59</b>	<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)</b>	<b>3,940,606</b>	
<b>60</b>	<b>Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)</b>	<b>19,429,228</b>	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	13,588,713	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	3,346,268	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	2,494,247	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.33%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.33%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	20.28%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.50%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	3.50%	

68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.83%	
	<b>National minima (if different from Basel III)</b>		
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%	
	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>		
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)	-	
	<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	379,798	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	379,798	
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	-	
	<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)</b>		
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)	-	

**Note – Provision and Revaluation Reserve includes the below items:**

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs
Investment Reserve	72,296
Investment Fluctuation Reserve	230,010
Provision on Standard Assets	67,825
Floating Rate Provision	9,100
Country Risk Provision	566
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,798</b>

**Step 1 to Reconciliation Requirements**  
*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

	Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial statements Solo	Balance sheet as in financial statements Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2024	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> Mar, 2024
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i	Paid-up Capital	374,384	663,713
	Reserves & Surplus	4,023,539	4,136,692
	Minority Interest	-	-
	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>4,397,923</b>	<b>4,800,405</b>
ii	<b>Deposits</b>	<b>19,162,554</b>	<b>19,162,554</b>
	of which: Deposits from banks	112,449	112,449
	of which: Customer deposits	19,050,105	19,050,105
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	<b>Borrowings</b>	<b>604,679</b>	<b>744,288</b>
	of which: From RBI	-	-
	of which: From banks	599,683	619,683
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	4,996	4,996
	of which: Others (Debentures & Finance Lease obligation)	-	119,609
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-
iv	<b>Other liabilities &amp; provisions</b>	<b>1,793,609</b>	<b>1,801,321</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,958,765</b>	<b>26,508,568</b>
	<b>Assets</b>		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	3,819,350	3,819,350
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	2,774,642	2,851,067
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,593,992</b>	<b>6,670,417</b>
ii	<b>Investments:</b>	<b>11,075,881</b>	<b>11,281,931</b>

	of which: Government securities ( <b>Note</b> )	10,355,339	10,409,406
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-
	of which: Shares	2,042	14,616
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	106,000	236,709
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	8,700
	of which: Others(Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc)	612,500	612,500
iii	<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>6,830,762</b>	<b>7,050,295</b>
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	3,946	3,946
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	6,826,816	7,046,349
iv	<b>Fixed assets</b>	<b>153,373</b>	<b>153,586</b>
v	<b>Other assets</b>	<b>1,304,757</b>	<b>1,352,338</b>
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	1,465	1,465
	of which: Deferred tax assets	40,405	54,804
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>25,958,765</b>	<b>26,508,568</b>

**Note:** This includes Investment in Foreign currency Treasury Bills of Rs. 4,16,285 lakhs.

### Step 2 to Reconciliation Requirement

		<i>Amount in Rs. Lakhs</i>		
	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Balance sheet as in financial statements Solo</b>	<b>Balance sheet as in financial statements Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation</b>	<b>Ref</b>
		<b>As on 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2024</b>	<b>As on 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2024</b>	
A	Capital & Liabilities			
i	Paid-up Capital	<b>374,384</b>	<b>663,713</b>	
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	374,384	663,713	a
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1			
	Reserves & Surplus	<b>4,023,539</b>	<b>4,136,692</b>	
	- Statutory Reserves	1,725,794	1,804,132	b1
	- Remittable Surplus retained in Indian books	1,024,020	1,058,835	b2
	- Capital Reserves on Sale of Immovable Property	31,324	31,324	b3
	- Furniture & Equipment Reserve	-	-	b4
	- Properties Investment Reserve	6,194	6,194	b5
	- FX Capital Reserve	-	-	b6
	- Special Reserve	-	-	b7
	- Revaluation Reserve (Part of CET 1 Capital)	6,954	6,954	b8
	-General Reserves	-	-	b9
	-Other reserves	1,229,253	1,229,253	b10
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	<b>4,397,923</b>	<b>4,800,405</b>	
ii	<b>Deposits</b>	<b>19,162,554</b>	<b>19,162,554</b>	
	of which: Deposits from banks	112,449	112,449	
	of which: Customer deposits	19,050,105	19,050,105	

	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
iii	<b>Borrowings</b>	<b>604,679</b>	<b>744,288</b>	
	of which: From RBI	-	-	
	of which: From banks	599,683	619,683	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	4,996	4,996	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	119,609	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-	
iv	<b>Other liabilities &amp; provisions</b>	<b>1,793,609</b>	<b>1,801,321</b>	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-	-	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	-	-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,958,765</b>	<b>26,508,568</b>	
	<b>Assets</b>			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	3,819,350	3,819,350	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	2,774,642	2,851,067	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,593,992</b>	<b>6,670,417</b>	
ii	<b>Investments:</b>	<b>11,075,881</b>	<b>11,281,931</b>	
	of which: Government securities ( <b>Note</b> )	10,355,339	10,409,406	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	2,042	14,616	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	106,000	236,709	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	8,700	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	612,500	612,500	
iii	<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>6,830,762</b>	<b>7,050,295</b>	<b>Ref</b>
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	3,946	3,946	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	6,826,816	7,046,349	
iv	<b>Fixed assets</b>	<b>153,373</b>	<b>153,586</b>	
v	<b>Other assets</b>	<b>1,304,757</b>	<b>1,352,338</b>	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	1,465	1,464	
	Of which: Goodwill	-	-	c
	Of which: Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	40,405	54,804	
Vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	d
Vi		-	-	
i	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account			
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>25,958,765</b>	<b>26,508,568</b>	

**Note:**

- 1) This includes Investment in US Treasury Bills of Rs 4,16,285 lakhs
- 2) Citi does not have any regulatory Capital Instrument; the disclosure template for the same is not applicable.



**Scope of Application:  
Qualitative Disclosures:**

**A) List of group entities considered for consolidation as on 31<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2024**

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Citicorp Finance (India) Limited	No	NA	Yes	The RBI guidelines on Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFCs and Banks' Relationship vide circular ref. DBOD. No. FSD. BC.46 / 24.01.028/ 2006-07 December 12, 2006 read with 'Guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods to facilitate consolidated supervision' vide circular ref. DBOD.No.BP.BC.72/ 21.04.018/2001-02 dated February 25, 2003 mandate coverage of the 'Consolidated Bank' (herein also referred to as 'Citi').	NA	As per RBI circular ref. DBOD. No. FSD. BC.46 / 24.01.028/ 2006-07 December 12, 2006, the bank is not required to publish consolidated financial statements as per AS – 21 under accounting scope of consolidation.

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

**B**

*Amount in Rs. lakhs*

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Citigroup Global Markets India private Limited*	Institutional broking, Investment banking, Professional clearing member of Currency & Equity derivatives segment of National Stock Exchange	2,22,063	0%	NA	1,516,618

Orbitech Pvt Ltd.	No active business	7,326	0%	NA	7,436
Citicorp Services India Private Limited	Captive Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO), Information Technology Outsourcing (ITO), ITES (Information Technology Enabled Services), vendors' oversight, decision support, shared services, SFS (Securities Fund Services) operations and software development / applications related services.	564,289	0%	NA	937,871

Note: The numbers updated for Citigroup Global Markets India Private Limited and Orbitech Private Limited.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

C List of group entities considered for consolidation

Amount in Rs. lakhs

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)
Citicorp Finance (India) Limited	NBFC, Insurance distribution	402,286	549,804

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

Name of the subsidiaries / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Name of the insurance entities / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA