



INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED
Mumbai Branch

Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements
(Under Section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949)

To
Chief Executive Officer
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Mumbai Branch
Report on the Financial Statements

1 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Mumbai Branch ("the Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017 and the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2 The Bank's Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the circulars, guidelines and directions issued by Reserve Bank of India ("RBI") from time to time. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3 Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

4 We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

5 We conducted our audit of the Bank in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

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

7 We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on standalone financial statements.

Opinion

8 In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given, the said financial statements together with notes thereon give full information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Companies Act, 2013, in the manner so required for banking companies and give true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2017;
- (b) in case of the Profit and Loss Account, of the profit of the Bank for the year ended on that date;
- (c) in the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the cash flows of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9 The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

10 As required by Section 30(3) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that:

- a. we have obtained all the information and explanation which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory; and
- b. the transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;

11 As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

- a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c. the Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d. in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in so far as they apply to the Bank;
- e. reporting requirement pursuant to provision of Section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable considering the Bank is a branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China incorporated in China with limited liability;
- f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure A" to this report; and
- g. with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Bank does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial positions- Refer note 18.7.6 of schedule 18 to the financial statements;
 - ii. the Bank has made adequate provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer note 18.7.6 of schedule 18 to the financial statements;
 - iii. the Bank is currently not liable to transfer any amount to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For Khimji Kunverji & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105146W

Date: June 28, 2017
Place: Mumbai
Gautam V Shah
Partner (F-117348)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Mumbai Branch ("the Bank"), as at March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards

and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Bank's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bank are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Bank; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Khimji Kunverji & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 105146W

Date: June 28, 2017
Place: Mumbai
Gautam V Shah
Partner (F-117348)

BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2017

Table with columns: Schedule, As on 31-Mar-17, As on 31-Mar-16. Rows include CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES, ASSETS, and various sub-items like Capital, Reserves and Surplus, Deposits, Borrowings, etc.

The schedules referred above form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

For and on behalf of
Khimji Kunverji & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 105146W

Zheng Bin
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 28, 2017
Yogesh Agrawal
Vice President - Financial & Accounting

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Table with columns: Schedule, Year ended 31-Mar-17, Year ended 31-Mar-16. Rows include INCOME, EXPENDITURE, APPROPRIATIONS, and various sub-items like Interest Earned, Interest Expended, etc.

The schedules referred above form an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account

For and on behalf of
Khimji Kunverji & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 105146W

Zheng Bin
Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 28, 2017
Yogesh Agrawal
Vice President - Financial & Accounting

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

Table with columns: Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Cash flow from operating activities, Cash flow from investing activity, Cash flow from financing activities, and various sub-items like Profit/(Loss) Before Tax, etc.

Cash flow from investing activity table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Purchase of fixed assets, Proceeds from sale of fixed assets, etc.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our Report on even date

For and on behalf of
Khimji Kunverji & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 105146W

Gautam V. Shah
Partner
Membership No. F-117348

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 28, 2017

For and on behalf of
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK
OF CHINA LIMITED
MUMBAI BRANCH

Zheng Bin
Chief Executive Officer

Yogesh Agrawal
Vice President - Financial & Accounting

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(₹ in Thousands)

Table with columns: As on 31-Mar-17, As on 31-Mar-16. Rows include SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL, SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS, etc.

SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include HEAD OFFICE ACCOUNT, Opening balance, Additions during the year, etc.

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include STATUTORY RESERVES, Opening balance, Additions during the year, etc.

SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include DEMAND DEPOSITS, SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS, TERM DEPOSITS, etc.

SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include BORROWINGS IN INDIA, Reserve Bank of India, Other banks, etc.

SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Bills payable, Interest accrued AIP, etc.

SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Cash in hand, Balances with Reserve Bank of India, etc.

SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include In India, Balances with banks, etc.

SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Investment in India, Government Securities, etc.

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Gross value of Investment, Less: Aggregate of Provisions / Depreciation, Net Investments, etc.

SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Bills purchased and discounted, Cash credits, overdraft and loan repayable on demand, etc.

SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include PREMISES (Leasehold improvements), At cost as on 31 March of the preceding year, etc.

SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Interest accrued, Advance Tax, Stationery and Stamps, etc.

SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts, Liability for partly paid investments, etc.

SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Interest/discount on advances/bills, Income on investments, etc.

SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Commission, exchange and brokerage, Net profit/(Loss) on sale of Investment, etc.

SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Interest on deposits, Interest on Reserve Bank of India/interbank borrowings, etc.

SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES

Table with columns: Description, 2017, 2016. Rows include Payments to and provisions for employees, Rent, taxes and lighting, etc.

SCHEDULE - 17 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Background:

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited ("The Bank") has been granted licence by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to carry on banking business in India. The Bank's Mumbai branch has commenced its operation from September 2011. The bank engages in comprehensive banking business including Corporate Banking, Retail banking and Investment Banking. The Bank's name has been included in the Second Schedule to The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 vide Notification DBOD IBD.No.8137/23.03.026/2011-12 dated December 01, 2011 published in the Gazette of India (part III - section 4).

II. Significant Accounting Policies:

1. Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements prescribed under the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, circulars and guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), notified Accounting Standards (AS) specified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounting) Rules 2014 and current practices prevailing within the banking industry in India.



INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED
Mumbai Branch

2. Use of Estimates
The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles, requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) as of the date of the financial statements and reported income and expenses for the reporting period.

3. Investments
(i) Classification
In accordance with Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') guidelines, all investments are categorised as 'Held to Maturity', or 'Held for Trading' or 'Available for Sale'.

(ii) Valuation
Investments classified as 'Held to Maturity' are carried at their acquisition cost. The premium paid on acquisition of debt instruments, if any, is amortised over the period remaining to maturity.

(iii) Acquisitions Cost
Brokerage, commission, etc., paid at the time of acquisition of securities are charged to Profit and Loss Account.

(iv) Disposal of Investments
Profit / Loss on sale of investments under the aforesaid three categories is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4. Advances
Advances are classified as performing and non-performing based on management's periodic internal assessment as RBI prudential norms.

5. Foreign Currency transactions and balances
Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are accounted for at the rates prevailing on the dates of transactions.

6. Fixed Assets & Depreciation
Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The Bank capitalizes all costs relating to acquisition and installation of fixed assets.

7. Revenue Recognition
(i) Interest Income on Advances is recognised on accrual basis except in case of Non-Performing Assets, where income is recognized on actual realisation as per RBI guidelines.

(ii) Arrangement fee is accounted for on completion of the agreed service and when right to receive is established.

8. Bullion
The Bank imports bullion on consignment basis for selling to wholesale customers including jewellery manufacturers and exporters.

9. Employee benefits
Gratuity
The Bank operates a Gratuity Fund Scheme and the contributions are remitted to the Trust established for this purpose.

Table with 2 columns: Assets, Depreciation Rate. Rows include Furniture & Fixtures (20%), Office Equipment (20%), Computers Hardware (33.33%), Leasehold Improvement (Over the primary lease period).

10. Accounting for Leases
Lease where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risk and benefits of ownership of the leased assets are classified as Operating Leases.

11. Taxation
Income Tax expense is the aggregate amount of the current tax provision (i.e. the amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules framed there under) and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability in the year.

12. Impairment of assets
The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. Impairment loss, if any, is provided in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent the carrying amount of assets exceeds their estimated recoverable amount.

13. Provision and Contingencies
The Bank estimates the probability of any loss that might be incurred on outcome of contingencies on the basis of information available up to the date on which the financial statements are prepared.

14. Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and Cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with Reserve Bank of India, balances with other banks and Money at call and short notice.

18.1 Capital Adequacy Ratio
As per the RBI guidelines on capital adequacy issued, banks are required to compute their capital requirement under Basel III effective June 30, 2013.

Table with 4 columns: Sr. No., Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio, Tier 1 capital ratio, Tier 2 capital ratio, Total Capital ratio, etc.

18.2 Investments
Contingent Liabilities on account of foreign exchange contracts, currency future contracts, guarantees, letters of credit, acceptances and endorsements are reported at rates of exchange as notified by FEDAI as at the Balance Sheet date.

Table with 4 columns: Sr. No., Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Value of Investments, Provision for Depreciation, Net Value of Investments, etc.

18.2.2 Non SLR Investment Portfolio
i) Issuer composition of Non SLR Investments
Table with 7 columns: Sr. No., Issuer, Amount, Extent of Private Placement, Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities, Extent of 'Unrated' Securities, Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities.

Table with 4 columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Opening balance, Additions during the year, Reductions during the above period, etc.

18.2.3 Repo Transactions (In face value terms)
Table with 5 columns: Minimum outstanding during the year, Maximum outstanding during the year, Daily Average outstanding during the year, Outstanding as on March 31, 2017.

18.3 Derivative
18.3.1 Forward Rate Agreement/Interest Rate Swap as on March 31, 2017
Table with 5 columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include The notional principal of swap agreement, Losses which are incurred if counter party failed to fulfill their obligations, etc.

18.3.2 The nature and terms of Forward Rate Agreement / Interest Rate Swap as on March 31, 2017
Table with 5 columns: Nature, No., Notional Principal, Benchmark, Terms.

18.3.3 Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives
The Bank does not deal in Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives. Hence the disclosure on the same is not applicable.

18.3.4 Disclosures on risk exposure in derivative
a) Qualitative Disclosure
'Derivative' means an instrument, to be settled at a future date, whose value is derived from change in interest rate, foreign exchange rate, credit rating or credit index, price of securities (also called 'underlying'), or a combination of more than one of them and includes interest rate swaps, forward rate agreements, foreign currency swaps, foreign currency-rupee swaps, foreign currency options, foreign currency-rupee options or such other instruments as may be specified by the Bank from time to time.

Structure and organization for management of risk in derivatives, the scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems, policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges / mitigants:

Bank has a management approved Derivative Policy as part of the Investment Policy. Bank has devised separate policy for Derivative Customer Business and Customer Appropriateness policy for derivative business. These policies contain detailed guidelines on dealing with derivatives products. The framework covers the following aspects:

- Establish the overall appetite for taking risk and
Hedge or transfer risk effectively, efficiently and expeditiously. Define the approved derivatives products and the authorized derivatives activities.
Detail requirements for the evaluation and approval of derivative business.

Bank undertakes derivative transactions to hedge - specifically reduce or extinguish an existing identified risk on an on-going basis during the life of the derivative transaction - or for transformation of risk exposure, as specifically permitted by RBI. During the year Bank has done forex forward contracts which are fully back to back covered. On account of these forward contracts, bank is not running any open and gap positions as on March 31, 2017.

The derivative transactions are originated by Treasury Front Office as per the bank's policy and the RBI guidelines. The mid office independently identifies measures and monitors the market risks associated with derivative transactions and appraises the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and the Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMC) on the compliance with the risk limits.

Accounting policy for recording hedge and non-hedge transactions; recognition of income, premiums and discounts; valuation of outstanding contracts; provisioning, collateral and credit risk mitigation:

The income recognition is done as per AS-11 on 'The Effects of changes in Foreign exchange Rates' and the guidelines issued by RBI/FEDAI from time to time.

The hedging book consists of transactions to hedge Balance Sheet assets or liabilities. The tenor of hedging instrument may be less than or equal to the tenor of underlying hedged asset or liability. Derivative contracts designated as hedges are not marked to market unless their underlying asset or liability is marked to market.

b) Quantitative Disclosure (Amount in '000)
Table with 5 columns: Sr. no., Particular, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Derivative (Notional Principal Amount), For Hedging, For trading, Marked to Market Positions, etc.

* This represents balance of outstanding currency swap
18.4 Asset Quality
18.4.1 Business/Information Ratios:
Table with 3 columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Interest income as a percentage to working funds, Non-interest income as a percentage to working funds, etc.

18.4.2 Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs
a) Concentration of Deposits:
Table with 3 columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors, Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to the total deposits of the bank.

b) Concentration of Advances (Amount in '000)
Table with 3 columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Total Advances of twenty largest borrowers, Percentage of Advances of twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the bank.

c) Concentration of Exposures (Amount in '000)
Table with 3 columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Total Exposure of twenty largest borrowers, Percentage of Exposures of twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the Bank.

d) Concentration of NPAs (Amount in '000)
Table with 3 columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts.

18.4.3 Sector-wise Advances
Table with 7 columns: Sr. No., Sector, Outstanding Total Advances, Gross NPAs, Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector, Outstanding Total Advances, Gross NPAs, Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector.

* Current year - Advances to priority sector include advances to following sub sectors: Oil & Gas: 10.69%, Cotton: 17.61% which exceed 10% of the total advances to that sector (Previous year - Textiles: 13.99%, Banks: 11.67%, Petrochemicals: 28.72%)

18.4.4 Unhedged foreign currency exposure
The bank has in place policy on managing credit risk arising out of unhedged foreign currency exposures of its borrowers. The Objective of this policy is to maximize the hedging on foreign currency exposures of borrowers by reviewing their foreign currency product portfolio and encouraging them to hedge the unhedged portion.

In accordance with RBI Circular DBOD No. BP.BC. 85/21.06.200/2013-14 dated 15th January 2014 effective 1st April, 2014, the Bank has maintained provision of Rs. 13,787 thousand (Previous Year 11,775 thousand) and additional capital of Rs.35,063 thousand (Previous Year 2,702 thousand) on account of unhedged foreign currency exposure of its borrowers as at March 31, 2017.

18.4.5 Asset Liability Management - Maturity Pattern
Table with 12 columns: As at March 31, 2017, 1 Day, 2 to 7 days, 8 to 14 days, 15 to 30 days, 31 days to 2 months, 2 months to 3 months, 3 months and upto 6 months, 6 Months and upto 12 Months, Over 1 year and upto 3 years, Over 3 year and upto 5 years, TOTAL.

As on March 31, 2016
Table with 12 columns: As on March 31, 2016, 1 Day, 2 to 7 days, 8 to 14 days, 15 to 28 days, 29 days to 3 months, 3 months and upto 6 months, 6 months and upto 12 months, Over 1 year and upto 3 years, Over 3 year and upto 5 years, Total.

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



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18.4.6 Non-Performing Assets (Amount in '000)
Table with columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Net NPAs to Net Advances, Movement of NPAs, and Movement of Net NPAs.

18.5 Lending to Sensitive Sector
18.5.1 Exposure to Real Estate Sector (Amount in '000)
Table with columns: Category, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Direct exposure, Indirect Exposure, and Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector.

18.5.2 Exposure to Capital Market
Exposure to Capital Market is NIL (Previous Year NIL)

18.5.3 Risk Category wise Country Exposure (Amount in '000)
Table with columns: Risk Category, Exposure (net) as on March 31, 2017, Provision held as on March 31, 2017, Exposure (net) as on March 31, 2016, Provision held as on March 31, 2016. Rows include Insignificant, Low, Moderate, High, Very High, Restricted, Off-credit, and Total.

* In terms of RBI circular, provision is made only for those countries where the net funded exposure is 1% or more of total assets.

18.5.4 Details of Single Borrower Limit (SBL), Group Borrower Limit (GBL) exceeded by the bank:

The RBI has prescribed credit exposure limits for banks in respect of their lending to single / group borrowers. The exposure limits prescribed are 15% of the capital funds of banks in case of single borrowers (SBL) and 40% of the capital funds of banks in case of group borrowers (GBL). In case of infrastructure projects, an additional

18.6.4 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (Amount in '000)
Table with columns: A. Quantitative Disclosures, 2016-17, 2016-17, 2016-17, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include High Quality Liquid Assets, Cash Outflows, Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, Unsecured wholesale funding, Secured wholesale funding, Additional requirements, Outflows related to derivative exposures, Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products, Credit and liquidity facilities, Other contractual funding obligations, Other contingent funding obligations, Total Cash Outflows, Cash Inflows, Secured lending, Inflows from fully performing exposures, Other cash inflows, Total Cash Inflows, TOTAL HQLA, Total Net Cash Outflows, and Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%).

Notes:
a) For the financial year March 2017, the weighted and un-weighted amounts are calculated taking simple average of month end positions from April 2016 to March 2017

b) For the financial year ended March 31, 2016, the weighted and un-weighted amount is calculated taking simple average month-end positions from April 2015 to March 2016.

In computing the above information, certain estimates and assumption have been made by the management which are relied upon by the auditors
B. Qualitative disclosure around LCR
(a) The main drivers of LCR results and the evolution of the contribution of inputs to the LCR's calculation over time;
The Bank measures and monitor the LCR in line with the Reserve Bank of India's circular dated 9th June, 2014 on "Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards-Liquidity Coverage Ratio(LCR), Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standard". The LCR guidelines aims to ensure that a bank maintains an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets(HQLAs) that can be converted in to cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30 calendar day time horizon under a significant severe liquidity stress scenario. At a minimum, the stock of liquid assets should enable the bank to survive until day 30 of the stress scenario, by which time it is assumed that appropriate corrective actions can be taken.

exposure upto 5%/10% of the capital funds is allowed for SGL/GBL respectively. SBL/GBL can also be increased by a further 5% of the capital fund with the approval of the bank's local management committee and provided the borrower consent's to the bank making appropriate disclosures in the Bank's statutory accounts.

Table with columns: Name of Borrower, During the year 2016-17, As on 31.03.2017, As on 31.03.2016. Rows include Single Borrower Limits (IL&FS Transportation Networks Ltd., Godrej Properties Ltd., Bliss GVS Pharma Ltd., ZTE Corporation, Reliance Tech Services Ltd., Shanghai Boiler Works Co Ltd, Dongfang Electric Corporation limited, TBEA Shenyang Transformer Group Co. limited) and Group Borrower Limits (Reliance Group, Dongfang Electric Corporation Limited).

* Outstanding balance for Bliss GVS Pharma Ltd as on March 31, 2017 is Rs. 246,153 Thousand i.e 4.30%

18.5.5 Unsecured Advances
The total amount of advances outstanding as at the year-end for which intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority etc. has been taken as also the estimated value of such intangible collateral is Rs. Nil (Previous Year Rs. Nil)

18.5.6 Intra-Group Exposures
The Intra-group exposure comprises of bank's transactions and exposures to the entities belonging to the bank's own group (group entities). The Bank's exposure to their Head Office and overseas branches of the parent bank, except for proprietary derivative transactions undertaken with them, are excluded from intra-group exposure.
The bank has the following exposures towards Intra-group
a) Total amount of intra-group exposures – NIL (Previous Year Rs. Nil)
b) Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures – NIL (Previous Year Rs. Nil)
c) Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers / customers – NIL (Previous Year Rs. Nil)
d) Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any – NIL (Previous Year Rs. Nil)

18.5.7 Provisioning Coverage Ratio (PCR)
Table with columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Row: Provisioning Coverage Ratio (100%, 25%)

18.6 Miscellaneous Disclosures
18.6.1 Provisions and Contingencies: Break-up of Provisions and Contingencies (Amount in '000)

Table with columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Provision for depreciation on Investment, Provision towards Standard Assets and Unhedged Foreign Currency, Provision for Substandard Assets, Provision for Country Risk, Income Tax for Current Year, Adjustment for Previous Year, Deferred Tax, and Total.

18.6.2 Floating Provisions
The floating provisions as on 31st March 2017 is Nil (Previous year Nil).

18.6.3 Disclosure of Penalties imposed by RBI
The Bank was imposed a penalty of Rs.232 ('000) by RBI in connection with bouncing of SGL during the financial year ending March 31, 2017 (Previous Year Nil)

ICBC Mumbai branch's liquidity management is centralized with treasury. It co-ordinates with respective department for efficient fund management.

(h) Bank does not expect any cash outflow regarding Guarantees and Letter of Credit in the next 30 days period.

(i) Other inflows and outflows in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR common template but which the institution considers to be relevant for its liquidity profile.

There is no other material inflow and outflow not capture in LCR common template. Bank's LCR of 253% is higher than minimum requirement of 80% and as such bank is in compliance with RBI guidelines.

18.6.5 Disclosures of Remuneration
The Bank had submitted a declaration received from its Head Office to RBI in June 2016 to the effect that the compensation structure in India including that of the CEO's was in conformity with the FSB principles and standards.

18.6.6 The Bank has no disclosure to make in respect of the following items as the relevant items are either Nil or Not Applicable

Table with columns: 1-12. Rows include Investments, Asset Quality, Awards passed by the Banking Ombudsman, Letter of Comforts issued by the Bank - Corporate team & Trade finance, Off-Balance Sheet SPVs sponsored - Corporate team & Trade finance, Bancassurance Business, Non Banking Assets acquired in satisfaction of claims, Disclosure for customer complaint, Unamortised Pension and Gratuity Liabilities, Disclosures relating to Securitisation, Credit Default Swaps- treasury, Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF).

18.7 Disclosure Requirements as per Accounting Standard (AS)

18.7.1 AS -15 Employee Benefit
Provident Fund
The Bank contributes an amount equal to the employees' contribution on a monthly basis to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC).The Bank has no liability for future provident fund benefits apart from its monthly contribution which is charged to the Profit and Loss Account amounting to Rs. 10,663 thousand (Previous Year Rs. 9,616 thousand).

Gratuity
The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit Gratuity Plan as required under AS 15 (Revised 2005):

Table with columns: Particulars, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Change in the present value of defined benefit obligation, Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of year, Interest Cost, Current Service Cost, Benefit Paid, Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligations.

Table with columns: Segmentation, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Segment revenue, Segment result, Unallocated expenses, Operating Profits, Income taxes, Extraordinary profit / (loss), Net profit (loss), Other information, Segment assets, Unallocated assets, Total assets, Segment liabilities, Unallocated liabilities, Total liability.

In computing the above information, certain estimates and assumption have been made by the management which are relied upon by the auditors.

18.7.3 AS-18 Related Party Disclosures
In the terms of the Accounting Standard 18 on 'Related Party Disclosures' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the related guideline issued by the RBI, the details pertaining to related parties are as under

Related Party Relationship
a) Parent
The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Beijing is the Head Office of the Bank.
b) Branch Office
Branch offices comprise all branches of The Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited outside India.
c) Fellow subsidiaries
Fellow subsidiaries comprise companies, which have a common ultimate holding company, These are as follows:
Industrial and commercial bank of china (asia) limited, Icgc international holdings limited, Industrial and commercial bank of china (macau) limited, Industrial and commercial bank of china (malaysia) berhad, pt. bank icbc indonesia, Industrial and commercial bank of china (thai) public company limited, Industrial and commercial bank of china (new zealand) limited, Industrial and commercial bank of china, (london) plc, Industrial and commercial bank of china (europe) s.a., Industrial and commercial bank of china (moscow), Industrial and commercial bank of china (usa) na, industrial and commercial bank of china financial services llc, industrial and commercial bank of china (canada), Industrial and commercial bank of china (argentina) s.a., Industrial and commercial bank of china (brasil) s.a., icbc peru bank, Icbc credit suisse asset management co., ltd., icbc financial leasing co., ltd., Icbc-axa assurance co., ltd., industrial and commercial Bank of China Mexico S.A., ICBC Turkey Bank Anonim Sirketi, ICBC Standard Bank PLC
d) Key Management personnel
Mr. Hong Qing was CEO up to September 19, 2016.
Mr. Luo Zan was appointed as Interim CEO, approved by RBI on October 25, 2016
Mr. Zheng Bin's appointment as CEO was approved by RBI on March 08, 2017.

Note:
Related parties are identified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.

Transactions with Related Parties:
The Bank's related party balances and transactions for the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016 are summarized as follows:

Table with columns: Items/Related Party, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Borrowings as on March 31, Maximum Outstanding, Lending as on March 31, Maximum Outstanding, Consignment purchase as of March 31, Interest Paid, Interest received.

In terms of the RBI circular guidelines regarding disclosure of related party transactions where there is only one entity in any category of related parties, particulars of such transactions have not been disclosed.

18.7.4 AS-19 Leases
The Company's significant leasing arrangement is in respect of operating leases for office premises. These lease agreements, which are non-cancellable and are usually renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. Lease payment charged to Profit & Loss Account is Rs. 58,672 ('000) [Previous year Rs. 39,029 ('000)]

Table with columns: Description, As on March 31, 2017, As on March 31, 2016. Rows include Payable within one year, Payable later than one year and not later than five year, Later than 5 years.

Table with columns: Description, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Closing value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year, Change in Plan Assets, Opening Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of year, Expected Return on plan assets, Contribution by Employer, Benefit Paid, Actuarial Gain/(loss) on obligations, Closing Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year, Actual Return on Plan Assets, Expected Return on plan assets, Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on plan assets, Actual Return on Plan Assets, Amount Recognised in the Balance Sheet, Fair Value of Plan Assets, Present value of benefit obligation as at end of the period, Fund status, Unrecognised past service cost at the end of the period, Unrecognised transitional liability at the end of the period, Net (Liability)/Assets Recognised in the Balance Sheet, Net Cost recognised in the Profit and Loss Account, Current service cost, Net Interest Cost, Actuarial (Gain)/Loss, Expense Recognised in P&L.

Principal Actuarial Assumption:
Table with columns: Valuation Assumptions, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Future Salary Rise, Rate of Discounting, Attrition Rate, Mortality Rate.

Experience Adjustment *
Table with columns: Description, 2016-17, 2015-16, 2014-15, 2013-14. Rows include Defined benefit obligation, Plan assets, (Surplus)/Deficit, Experience adjustment on plan liabilities -Gain/(Loss), Experience adjustment on plan assets -Gain/(Loss).

*Actuarial valuation was done from the Financial Year 2013-14.

18.7.2 AS 17-Segment Reporting
Segment Information – Basis of Preparation
In line with the RBI guidelines, the Bank has identified "Treasury Operations" and "Corporate Banking Operations" as the primary reporting segments.

Treasury activities include foreign exchange, fixed income, money market and derivative transactions. The corporate banking segment consists of lending to corporate client relationships and trade finance. Other Banking Operations comprises activities other than Treasury and corporate Banking.

The Bank does not have overseas operations and operates only in domestic segment.

Table with columns: Segmentation, 2016-17, 2015-16. Rows include Segment revenue, Segment result, Unallocated expenses, Operating Profits, Income taxes, Extraordinary profit / (loss), Net profit (loss), Other information, Segment assets, Unallocated assets, Total assets, Segment liabilities, Unallocated liabilities, Total liability.

In computing the above information, certain estimates and assumption have been made by the management which are relied upon by the auditors.

18.7.5 AS-22 Accounting for taxes on income
As on March 31, 2017 the Bank had a net deferred tax asset of Rs. 221,901 thousands (Previous year 36,556 thousands) which has been shown under other assets. The major components giving rise to the deferred tax assets and liabilities are as under:

Table with columns: Description, As on March 31, 2017, As on March 31, 2016. Rows include Provision for Bonus, Provision for Gratuity, Provision for Country Risk, Provision for advances, Fixed Asset, Provision for Straight lining of Lease rental, Total Deferred Tax Assets, Net Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset)-P&L Impact.

18.7.6 AS-29 Contingent Liabilities :
The following table describes the nature of contingent liabilities of Bank.

Table with columns: Contingent Liability, Brief Description. Rows include Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts, Liability on account of outstanding Foreign Exchange Contracts, Guarantees and Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations.

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

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

18.7.9 Transfer Pricing
The Bank has a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents required by transfer pricing legislation under section 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The management is of the opinion that international transactions are at arm's length so that the above legislation will not have material impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision of taxes.

18.7.10 Corporate Social Responsibility
The Bank has a global policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes that support art, children and education. In India, Bank has separate committee for CSR.

As per required under provision of Companies Act, 2013, the Bank is required to contribute 2% of average profit before tax of 3 immediately preceding financial years which work out to Rs. 11,040 ('000). During the year, the Bank has contributed as amount of Rs. 800 ('000) toward OXFAM included under Other Expenditures of Schedule 16. The above mentioned amount of Rs.800 ('000) was a final disbursement in respect of a two-year project for "Economic empowerment of tribal women farmers through vegetable cultivation, in Orissa", wherein the total cost of the project is Rs. 3,200 ('000).



INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED
Mumbai Branch

18.7.11 Specified Bank Notes

The disclosure required on Specified Bank notes is not applicable to the Bank as clarified by RBI vide letter DBR.BP.No. 15172/21.04.018/2016-17 dated June 22, 2017.

18.7.12 Comparative figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped /rearranged wherever necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

For and on behalf of Khimji Kunderji & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg. No: 105146W

For and on behalf of INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED MUMBAI BRANCH

Gautam V. Shah Partner Membership No. F-117348

Zheng Bin Chief Executive Officer

Place: Mumbai Date: June 28, 2017

Yogesh Agrawal Vice President - Financial & Accounting

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

(Currency: Indian rupees in millions)

1. Scope of Application & Capital Adequacy

The capital Adequacy framework is applicable to Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Mumbai branch.

Qualitative Disclosures:

- (a) List of group entities considered for consolidation: Not Applicable
(b) List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation: Not Applicable

Quantitative Disclosures:

- (c) List of group entities considered for consolidation: Not Applicable
(d) The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e. that are deducted: Not Applicable
(e) The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted: Not Applicable
(f) Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group: There are no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group.

2. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a) Capital funds are broadly classified as Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital. ICBC Mumbai branch has obtained a capital of INR 455.45 Cr. from the Head Office which is classified as Tier 1 capital. Mumbai branch has a well-defined Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which covers methodology and detailed information on the on-going assessment of the Bank's key risks, measurement and mitigation of risks. It also provides an overview of the current and future capital requirements of the Bank based on growth projections and assessment of these risks. The focus of the ICAAP includes the Bank's capital planning, assessment and management of material risks and adequacy of capital under normal and stress conditions. The management and the functional departments/business units are actively involved in the identification of the sources of risk and the review of mitigations/controls in place.

The Bank has adopted Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk and Standardized Duration Approach for Market Risk for computing CRAR in line with the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India.

Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 or in Upper Tier II:

- Tier I capital: - consists of funds from H.O. for the purpose of meeting capital adequacy norms & statutory reserves minus deferred tax asset.
Tier II capital comprises of general loan loss provisions on standard assets, country risk and un-hedged foreign currency exposures.

Capital Planning exercise of the bank is carried out every year to ensure the adequacy of capital at the times of changing economic conditions, even at the time of economic recession. The Bank-wide risk appetite is translated in terms of the targeted CRAR ratio. In capital planning process the bank reviews:

- Current capital requirement of the bank.
The targeted and sustainable capital in terms of business strategy, policy and risk appetite.
The future capital planning is done on a three-year outlook.

Quantitative disclosures:

The Capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and Tier I capital ratio of the Bank as on 31st March 2017 is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: PARTICULARS (Rs. in million) and 2016-17. Rows include Capital requirement for credit risk, Capital requirement for market risk, Capital requirement for operational risk, Capital Adequacy ratio of the Bank (%), and Tier I CRAR (%).

Risk Exposure and Assessment

The Bank is exposed to various risks such as Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Concentration Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Reputation Risk, Strategic Risk, Compliance Risk, Legal Risk, Country Risk and Foreign Exchange Risk and the methodologies adopted for their identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring and control is envisaged in the ICAAP and various risk management policies of the Bank. As part of the ICAAP, the bank conduct relevant stress tests periodically, particularly in respect of the bank's material risk exposures, in order to evaluate the potential vulnerability of the bank to some unlikely but plausible events or movements in the market conditions that could have an adverse impact on the bank.

Senior Management undertakes an annual assessment to ascertain whether the processes relating to the ICAAP implemented by the Bank successfully achieve the objectives or not. The senior management also receives and reviews the reports regularly to evaluate the sensitivity of the key assumptions and to assess the validity of the Bank's estimated future capital requirements. In the light of such an assessment, appropriate changes in the ICAAP are instituted to ensure that the underlying objectives are met.

General qualitative Disclosures:

Risk Management / Risk Management Committee

Adequate risk management and measurement systems are in place for analysing the risk in loans and investments and instituted timely remedial measures through Risk Management Committee (RMC).

The RMC regularly oversees the Bank's risk management policies/practices under various risks viz. credit, operational and market risk etc. This committee comprises of top executives of the Bank. The committee meets at regular intervals throughout the year to assess and monitor the level of risk under various Bank operations and initiate appropriate mitigation measures wherever necessary.

3. Credit Risk: General Disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit risk is defined as the inability of a borrower or counter-party to honour commitments under an agreement/contract, in relation to lending, trading, settlement and other financial transactions. Bank has fixed various exposure limits approved by the appropriate authority. These limits are being monitored on a regular basis.

Bank has a comprehensive credit manual for managing the credit risk. The credit manual aims to set a consistent framework and procedures to manage credit risk across the Bank and to take a well-balanced approach to risks and business opportunities. The manual serves as a practical guide and a common source of reference to the management and staff involved in lending activities of the Bank. The manual provides the information necessary to enable employees in credit business to carry out their duties with due care, efficiency, levels of control, cost effectiveness required by the management of the Bank and to reflect prevailing policies, practices, procedures and regulations.

Structure and Organization

The credit responsibilities are divided between the Corporate Banking and Risk Management Departments. Corporate Banking functions as front Office. Risk Management Department functions as the Middle Office. The role of Corporate Banking and Risk Management are performed independently by separate individuals to avoid potential conflicts of interest and to gain a fair and objective view on the risks that the Bank is undertaking.

In addition, Credit Committee is a key part of credit organization structure. The Bank establishes the Credit Review Committee with a view to achieving a standard management of credit business. The Credit Review Committee's conclusion is served as a reference for General Managers to make final lending decision.

Non-Performing Asset (NPA)

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:

- Interest and/or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
The account remains 'out of order', in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC),
The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,
The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops,
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,
In respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

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

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

Non Performing Assets of the Bank is further classified in to three categories as under:

Sub standard Assets

- A sub standard asset is one which has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months.

Doubtful Assets

- An asset would be classified as doubtful if it has remained in the sub standard category for 12 months.

Loss Assets

- A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the bank or by internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection. In loss assets realizable value of security available is less than 10% of balance outstanding/ dues.

Credit Rating System

Bank has an internal credit rating system to assign credit ratings to the corporate customers. These grades act as a tool for determining the risk of customer and are also used for determining the pricing for the customer. All customers are assigned a credit grade based on the different risk parameters in the system. The credit rating system uses a combination of quantitative inputs and qualitative inputs to arrive at a credit rating.

Monitoring & Review

The Bank has set up a regular monitoring mechanism at the portfolio, customer and transaction level. The periodic review of individual customer is a part of the post-lending management process. Corporate Banking is responsible for monitoring credit risk at customer or transaction level. Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring credit risk at portfolio level.

Concentration Risk

As a prudential measure aimed at better risk management and avoidance of concentration of credit risks, Bank has fixed limits on its exposure to specific industry or sectors and has prescribed regulatory limits on Bank's exposure to individual and group borrowers etc. The Bank avoids undue concentration of risk to a single sector, industry, region or large borrower/ connected group. Credit exposures to various segments of industry should meet the business objectives and portfolio targets of the Bank. These limits are reviewed and revised annually based on capital funds as of March of the previous financial year.

Quantitative disclosures:

Total Gross credit risk exposures including Geographic Distribution of Exposure

Table with 3 columns: Particulars, Domestic, Overseas, Total. Rows include Fund Based, Non Fund Based, and Total.

Industries wise exposure: (Rs. in million)

Table with 4 columns: Sr. No., Type of the Industries, Fund Based, Non Fund Based. Rows include Banking, Chemicals, Construction, NBFC, Pharmaceuticals, Power, Textile, Trading, Manufacturing, Engineering, Steel, Information Technology, Telecommunication, Mining, Service, Roads, Rails, Bridges etc., and Total.

Movement of NPA's and Provision for NPA's

Gross NPAs in various categories (Substandard, doubtful, loss etc.):

(Rs. in million)

Table with 2 columns: Particulars and 2016-17. Rows include Amount of NPA's (Gross), Net NPA's, NPA's ratios, Gross NPAs to gross advances, Net NPAs to net advances, Movement of NPA's, Opening Balance, Additions, Reductions, Closing Balance, Movement of Provision for NPA's, Opening Balance, Provision made during the year, Write offs, Write back of excess provision, Closing balance, Amount of Non performing investments and Provisions, Amount of provisions held for Non performing investments, Movement of provisions for depreciation on investment, Opening Balance, Add: Provision made during the year, Less: Write back of excess provisions, Add: Amortisation of premium on HTM category, Closing balance.

Residual Contractual maturity breaks down of Assets

(Rs. in million)

Table with 5 columns: MATURITY BUCKETS, Cash, balances with RBI and other Banks, Investment Securities, Loans and Advances, Other Assets including fixed assets. Rows include Next Day, 2 TO 7 Days, 8 TO 14 Days, 15 to 30 days, 31 days to 2 months, Over 2 months upto 3 months.

Table with 5 columns: Maturity Period, 30.40, 8.94, 131.29, 3 years to 5 years, 5 years to 7 years, 7 years to 10 years, 10 years to 15 years, Over 15 Years, Total. Rows include Over 3 months upto 6 Months, 6 months to 1 year, 1 year to 3 years, 3 years to 5 years, 5 years to 7 years, 7 years to 10 years, 10 years to 15 years, Over 15 Years, Total.

4. Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach

Qualitative Disclosures:

The facility provided by the Bank possesses rating assigned by an eligible credit rating agency; the risk weight of the claim is based on these ratings.

In accordance with the principles laid down in the Revised Framework from the Reserve Bank of India, Banks uses the ratings of the following domestic credit rating agencies for the purposes of risk weighting its domestic claims for capital adequacy purposes:

- Credit Analysis and Research Limited;
CRISIL Limited;
SMERA Ratings Ltd.;
ICRA Limited; and
Brickwork Ratings India Pvt. Limited (Brickwork)
India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings)

As per the guidelines from the Reserve Bank of India, Bank uses the ratings of the following international credit rating agencies for the purposes of risk weighting its international claims for capital adequacy purposes:

- Fitch;
Moody's; and
Standard & Poor's

The transfer of public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the Banking Book is in line with the provisions advised in Reserve Bank of India's Master circular on New Capital Adequacy Framework.

Quantitative Disclosures:

The exposure under each credit risk category is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Risk Bucket, 2016-17. Rows include Below 100% Risk Weight, 100% risk weight, More than 100% risk weight.

5. Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardised Approaches

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) allows the eligible credit risk mitigants to be recognised for regulatory capital purposes. Eligible credit risk mitigants like financial collateral, non-financial collateral and guarantees, are used to mitigate credit risk exposure. Bank recognises only those collaterals that are considered as eligible for credit risk mitigation as per RBI guidelines.

Quantitative Disclosures

(Rs. in million)

Table with 3 columns: S. No., Particulars, 31.03.2017. Rows include Total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off-balance sheet netting) that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts for each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio, Total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off-balance sheet netting) that is covered by guarantees/ credit derivatives (whenever specifically permitted by RBI) for each separately disclosed portfolio.

6. Securitisation Exposures: Disclosure for Standardised Approach

Qualitative and Quantitative disclosures:

The Bank does not have any Securitisation Exposure.

7. Market Risk in Trading Book

Market risk is defined as the risk of losses in on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices. Market Risk Management include a well-drawn Market Risk Management policy, various risk limits identification, measurement monitoring control and mitigation of market risk in trading book. ALCO monitors all the risk limits periodically and manages the issues relating to market risk management.

The Bank does not trade in securities. Banks deals in securities only to maintain the SLR requirement as per RBI guidelines.

Currently Bank uses standardized duration method to arrive at the capital charge for Market Risk.

11. Composition of Capital

(Rs. in million)

Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves

Table with 2 columns: Particulars, Amount. Rows include Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium), Retained earnings, Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves), Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies).

Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018

Table with 2 columns: Particulars, Amount. Rows include Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1), Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments.

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments

Table with 2 columns: Particulars, Amount. Rows include Prudential valuation adjustments, Goodwill (net of related tax liability), Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability), Deferred tax assets, Cash-flow hedge reserve, Shortfall of provisions to expected losses, Securitisation gain on sale, Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities, Defined-benefit pension fund net assets, Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet), Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity, 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), 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), Mortgage servicing rights4 (amount above 10% threshold), Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences5 (amount above 10% threshold), Amount exceeding the 15% threshold, of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities, of which: mortgage servicing rights, of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences, National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d), of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries, of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries, of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank, of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures, Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment, of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT], For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context), of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT], of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT], Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions, Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1, Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1).

Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments

Table with 2 columns: Particulars, Amount. Rows include Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32), of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares), of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments), Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1, 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), of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out, Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments.

8. Operational Risk

Qualitative disclosures

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 includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

The Bank has a management approved operational risk management policy in place. The purpose of this policy is to establish explicit and consistent Operational Risk Management framework that would result in the systematic and proactive identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of the operational risks. The operational processes are well documented and laid down and all the transactions adhere to the processes and are reconciled and monitored systematically.

The Bank uses Basic Indicator Approach for calculating capital charge for Operational Risk.

9. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk is the potential change in Net Interest Income or Economic Value of Equity caused by unexpected changes in market interest rates.

Qualitative Disclosures

Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk due to variability of interest rates. The various types of interest rate risk are Reinvestment Risk, Gap/ Mismatch Risk, Basis Risk, Embedded Option Risk, Yield-curve Risk and Model Risk.

The Bank strives to achieve a balance between reducing risk to earnings from adverse movements in interest rates, and enhancing net interest income through correct anticipation of the direction and extent on interest rate changes. IRRBB is measured and controlled using both Earnings Perspective (Traditional Gap Analysis) and Economic Value Perspective (Duration Gap Analysis). The Bank performs Duration Gap Analysis and Traditional Gap Analysis as per the RBI Guidelines on monthly basis for managing the interest rate risk. The Duration Gap analysis analyzes the impact of 100 bps change in the interest rates on the Net worth for the Bank. Traditional Gap Analysis analyzes the impact of 100 bps change in the interest rates on the Earnings.

Bank also performs periodic stress test on interest rate risk in order to analyze the impact of stress due to adverse movement in the interest rates and its impact on Bank's earnings.

After review of the current situation of IRRBB, the ALCO devise various strategies to minimize the interest rate risk while maximizing earnings and net worth.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Impact of increase (decline) in earnings and economic value for upward and downward interest rate shocks of 1% as on 31 March, 2017 are given below:

Earnings Perspective

Table with 3 columns: Particulars, Interest Rate Shock, Amount. Rows include Particulars, Interest Rate Shock, Impact on Earnings.

Economic Value Perspective

Table with 3 columns: Particulars, Interest Rate Shock, Amount. Rows include Particulars, Interest Rate Shock, Impact on Net Worth.

10. General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) is the risk that a counter party to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction cash flows. Unlike a bank's exposure to credit risk through a loan, where the exposure to credit risk is unilateral and only the lending bank faces the risk of loss, CCR creates a bilateral risk of loss to either party. Counterparty credit risk in case of derivative contracts arises from the forward contracts. The subsequent credit risk exposures depend on the value of underlying market factors (e.g., interest rates and foreign exchange rates), which can be volatile and uncertain in nature.

ICBC Mumbai Branch monitors and manages its exposure to counterparties in over-the-counter (OTC) derivative trades to protect its balance sheet in the event of a counterparty default. Counterparty risk exposures which may be materially and adversely affected by market risk events are identified, reviewed and acted upon by management and highlighted to the risk management committees. The risk measurement methodology includes the higher risks associated with transactions that exhibit a strong relationship between the creditworthiness of a counterparty and the expected future replacement value of a relevant transaction as identified during the trade booking process.

Quantitative Disclosures

The Bank enters into the foreign exchange forward contracts in the normal course of business for proprietary trading and arbitrage purposes, as well as for risk management needs, including mitigation of interest rate and foreign currency risk. Derivative exposures are calculated according to the current exposures method.

Credit exposures on foreign exchange forward contracts:

(Rs. in million)

Table with 5 columns: Nature, Notional Amount, Potential Exposure, Current exposure, Total credit exposure. Rows include Forward contracts.



INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED
Mumbai Branch

Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments
(i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)

	Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]	-
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]	-
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)	5548.31
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	74.72
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	74.72
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	-
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	74.72
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	74.72
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	74.72
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	5,623.02
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-
	of which: ...	-
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	13,934.64
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	10,655.74
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	1,536.45
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	1,742.44
Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	39.82%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	39.82%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	40.35%
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	0%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	0%
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0%
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	0%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	40.35%
National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	6%
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7%
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9%
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)	74.72
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	133.20
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	74.72
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)	-

12. Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements

(Rs. in million)

Step 1	Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
	As on 31.03.2017	As on 31.03.2017
A Capital & Liabilities	5,796.21	Not Applicable
i Paid-up Capital	4,554.48	
Reserves & Surplus	1,241.73	
Minority Interest	-	
Total Capital	5,796.21	
ii Deposits	6,218.37	
of which: Deposits from banks	-	
of which: Customer deposits	6,218.37	
of which: Other deposits	-	
iii Borrowings	8,010.68	
of which: From RBI	-	
of which: From banks	-	
of which: From other institutions & agencies	8,010.68	
of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	
of which: Capital instruments	-	
iv Other liabilities & provisions	299.43	
Total	20,324.69	
B Assets		
i Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	493.91	
Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	3,536.37	
ii Investments:	9,059.15	
of which: Government securities	8,059.36	
of which: Other approved securities	-	
of which: Shares	-	
of which: Debentures & Bonds	999.79	
of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	
of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	
iii Loans and advances	6,811.07	
of which: Loans and advances to banks	532.03	
of which: Loans and advances to customers	6,279.04	
iv Fixed assets	47.27	
v Other assets	376.92	
of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	
of which: Deferred tax assets	221.90	
vi Goodwill on consolidation	-	
vii Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	
Total Assets	20,324.69	

(Rs. in million)

Step 2	Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
	As on 31.03.2017	As on 31.03.2017
A Capital & Liabilities		Not Applicable
i Paid-up Capital	4,554.48	
of which: Amount eligible for CET1	4,554.48	
of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	
Reserves & Surplus	1,241.73	
of which:	-	
Statutory Reserve	310.43	
Investment Reserve	14.27	
Amount Retained in India for CAPAD	917.03	
Minority Interest	-	
Total Capital	5,796.21	
ii Deposits	6,218.37	
of which: Deposits from banks	-	
of which: Customer deposits	6,218.37	
of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
iii Borrowings	8,010.68	
of which: From RBI	-	
of which: From banks	-	
of which: From other institutions & agencies	8,010.68	
of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	
of which: Capital instruments	-	
iv Other liabilities & provisions	299.43	
of which:		
Provision against standard asset	33.24	
Provision for Country Risk	1.68	
Provision for Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures	13.79	
Total	20,324.69	
B Assets		
i Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	493.91	
Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	3,536.37	
ii Investments	9,059.15	
of which: Government securities	8,059.36	
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	6,811.07	
of which: Loans and advances to banks	532.03	
of which: Loans and advances to customers	6,279.04	
Fixed assets	47.27	
v Other assets	376.92	
of which: Goodwill and intangible assets		
Out of which:		
Goodwill	-	
Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	
Deferred tax assets	221.90	
vi Goodwill on consolidation	-	
vii Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	
Total Assets	20,324.69	