

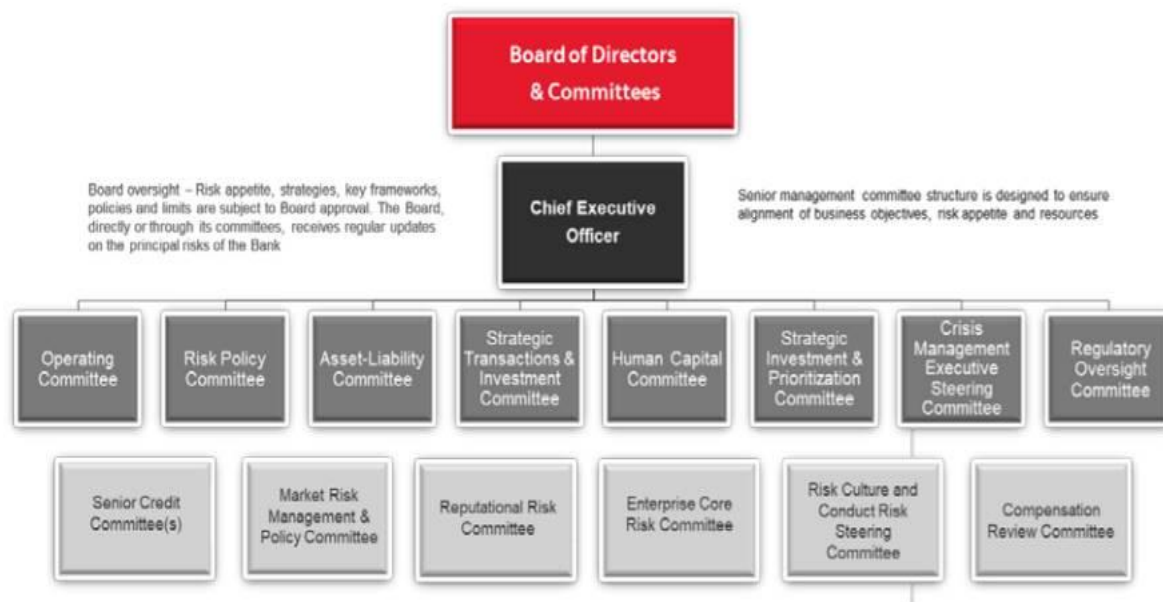
BASEL III DISCLOSURES OF THE INDIA BRANCHES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023.

A. DF -1 : Scope of Application

Qualitative Disclosures

The new capital adequacy framework applies to The Bank of Nova Scotia, India Branches ('The Bank').

The risk management framework of Indian operations is integrated with the Bank's strategy and business planning processes at global level. The Bank has comprehensive risk management framework to monitor, evaluate and manage the principal risks assumed in conducting its activities. The risk management function in India is as per directives and framework set out at Head Office level using a committee structure as outlined below:



As at 31 March 2023, the Bank does not have any investment in subsidiaries/Joint Ventures and Associates.

B. Capital Structure:
Qualitative Disclosures

Bank regulatory capital consists of two components – Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital. Both components of capital provide support for banking operations and protect depositors. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, the composition of capital instruments for foreign banks in India would include the following elements:

Tier 1 Capital:

- Interest-free funds received from Head Office
- Statutory reserves kept in Indian books
- Remittable surplus retained in Indian books which is not repatriable so long as the bank functions in India
- Interest-free funds remitted from Head Office for acquisition of property

Tier 2 Capital:

- General provisions and loss reserves:
Reserves not attributable to the actual diminution in value or identifiable potential loss in any specific asset and are available to meet unexpected losses are included in Tier 2 capital subject to a maximum of 1.25 per cent of the total credit risk-weighted assets. Such provisions and reserves include General Provisions on Standard Assets', unhedged foreign currency provision, Provisions held for Country Exposures' and Investment Reserve Account'.

Quantitative Disclosures

(a)	Tier 1 Capital	(In Rs.000's)
	Amount Received from Head Office	8,394,130
	Statutory Reserves	56,65,185
	Remittable Surplus Retained in India for CRAR	3,617,952
	General Reserve	94,920
	Less : Intangible Assets	274,459
	Total Tier 1 Capital	17,497,728
(b)	Tier 2 Capital	(In Rs.000's)
	General Provisions	19,992
	Investment fluctuation Reserve	400,000
	Country Risk Provisions	316
	Total Tier 2 Capital	420,308
	Of which Eligible as Tier 2 Capital	420,308

(c) Debt Capital Instruments Eligible for inclusion in Upper Tier 2 Capital

(In Rs.000's)

Total Amount Outstanding	-
of which amount raised during the current year	-
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-

(d) Subordinated Debt Eligible for inclusion in Lower Tier 2 Capital

(In Rs.000's)

Total amount outstanding	-
of which amount raised during the current year	-
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-

(e) Other deduction from capital

There are no other deductions from capital.

(f) Total Eligible Capital

The total eligible capital is Rs. 17,918,036 thousands.

C. DF- 2: Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures

As part of the Bank's capital management program, sources and uses of capital are continuously assessed and monitored. The Bank deploys capital to support sustainable, long-term revenue and net income growth. Capital is managed using regulatory thresholds.

In managing the Bank's capital base, attention is paid to the cost and availability of the various types of capital, desired leverage, changes in the balance sheet and risk-weighted assets and the opportunities to profitably deploy capital. The amount of capital required for the business risks being assumed, and to meet regulatory requirements, is always balanced against the goal of generating an appropriate return.

The Bank's capital management framework includes a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), aimed at ensuring that the Bank's capital is adequate to meet current and future risk. Key components of the Bank's ICAAP include sound corporate governance; establishing risk based capital targets; managing and monitoring capital, both currently and prospectively; and utilizing appropriate financial metrics which relate risk to capital. The ICAAP document is reviewed annually.

Quantitative Disclosures

(In Rs.000's)

(a) Capital Requirements for Credit Risk:	
Portfolios subject to Standardised Approach	1,017,931
Securitisation Exposures	-
(b) Capital Requirements for Market Risk: Standardised Duration Approach	
Interest Rate Risk	2,600
Foreign Exchange risk (including Gold)	238,050
Equity Risk	-
(c) Capital Requirements for Operational Risk:	
Basic Indicator Approach	299,184
Total Eligible Capital	17,918,036
Total Risk Weighted Assets	13,545,789
Total Capital Ratio	132.28%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	129.17%

D. DF -3: Credit Risk : General Disclosures**Qualitative Disclosures**

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a borrower or counter party to honour its financial or contractual obligations to the bank. Credit risk arises in the Bank's direct lending operations, and in its funding, investment and trading activities where counterparties have repayment or other obligations to the Bank.

Credit risk management policies are developed centrally by Global Risk Management in detail. Among other things, this includes the credit rating systems and associated parameter estimates, as well as delegation of authority for granting credit, calculating the allowance for credit losses and authorizing write-offs. The credit risk rating systems support the determination of key credit risk parameter estimates which measure credit and transaction risk. They form an integral part of enterprise-wide policies and procedures encompassing governance, risk management and control structure. All significant credit analyses and recommendations are presented to the credit adjudication units of Global Risk Management. Within the risk management framework, these credit risk units have defined authority levels appropriate to the size and risk of each transaction. For India operations, the Bank has a Local Loan Policy, which supplements the global policies and factors in various local regulatory directions.

The decision-making process begins with an assessment of the credit risk of the individual borrower or counterparty. Key factors considered in the assessment include: the borrower's financial results, credit statistics and projections where necessary the industry in which the borrower operates; economic trends; geopolitical risk and the borrower's management. Based on this assessment, a risk rating is assigned to the individual borrower or counterparty, using the Bank's risk rating systems. A separate risk rating is also assigned at the facility level, taking into consideration additional factors, such as security, seniority of claim, country risk cap, structure, term and any other forms of credit risk mitigation or enhancement that affect the amount of potential loss in the event of a default of the facility.

The Bank's credit risk rating systems are designed to support the determination of key credit risk parameter estimates which measure credit and transaction risk. These parameters are used in various internal and regulatory credit risk quantifications. The credit risk rating systems meet the objectives of transparency and replicability in order to provide consistency in terms of credit adjudication, minimum lending standards by risk ratings and reporting of credit risk. The internal risk ratings also determine the management level at which the facilities can be adjudicated /authorized or amended. Lower-rated credits require increasingly more senior management involvement, or Risk Policy Committee approval, depending on the aggregate exposure.

Global Risk Management is the final arbiter of internal risk ratings.

For recognition of past due and impaired loans and advances, the Bank follows guidelines prescribed by Reserve Bank of India as contained in circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.9/21.04.048/2015-16 dated July 01, 2015 on "Prudential norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances" and other circulars/notifications issued by RBI during the course of the year in this regard.

Quantitative Disclosures

(a)	Gross Credit Risk Exposures	(In Rs.000's)
	Total Fund Based Credit Risk Exposure (Note 1)	2,070,342
	Total Non-Fund Based Credit Risk Exposure (Note 2)	1,489,769
	Total	3,560,110

Note 1: Amount represents funded exposure before credit risk mitigants.

Note 2: Amount represents non-funded exposure as per current exposure method and before credit risk mitigants.

(b)	Geographic Distribution of Exposures		(In Rs.000's)
		Fund Based	Non Fund Based
	Overseas	366,634	368,343
	Domestic	1,703,677	1,063,050
	Total	2,070,312	1,431,394

(c) Industry Type Distribution of Exposures (In Rs.000's)

Type of Industry	Funded based Exposure			Non Fund Based Exposure
	Standard	NPA/ NPI	Total	
Computer Software	-	-	-	10,278
Bank	378,670	-	378,670	1,198,956
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	-	-	-	-
Electronics	-	-	-	-
Fertilizers	-	-	-	-
NBFCs	1,650,000	-	1,650,000	-
Other Industries	-	-	-	213,500
Others (Staff loans)	38,027	3,615	41,642	-
Telecommunication and Telecom Services	-	-	-	-
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	-	-	-	-
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	-	-	-	8,660
Total Exposure	2,066,697	3,615	2,070,312	1,431,394

(d) Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of Assets (In Rs.000's)

Particulars	1 Day	2-7 Days	8-14 Days	15-30 Days	31 Days to 2 Months	Over 2 Months to 3 Months	Over 3 Months to 6 Months	Over 6 Months to 1 Year	Over 1 Year to 3 Years	Over 3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Loans & Advances	-	-	-	-	1,650,000	-	-	-	292	-	37,735	1,688,027
Investment / Securities	5,722,617	1,936	5,430	405	28,307	9,050	-	-	181,184	-	-	5,948,928
Deposits	3,818	3,818	10,710	799	55,832	17,849	-	-	357,363	-	-	450,189
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Assets	367,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	367,851
Foreign Currency Liabilities	2,381	2,381	2,381	-	-	-	-	-	74,970	-	-	82,112

(e) Amount of Gross NPAs (In Rs.000's)

Substandard	-
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	3,614
Loss	-
Gross NPA	3,614

(f) Net NPAs – NIL

(g) NPA Ratios

Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	0.21%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.00%

(h) Movement in NPAs (Gross)

	(In Rs.000's)
Opening Balance	635,243
Additions	-
Reductions	631,629
Closing Balance	3,614

(i) Movement of Provisions for NPAs

(In Rs.000's)

Opening Balance	635,243
Provisions Made During the Period	-
Less : Write-off	631,629
Less : Write-back of Excess Provisions	-
Closing Balance	3,614

(j) Amount of Non Performing Investments – Rs.69,008 (thousands)

(k) Amount of Provisions Held for Non-performing Investments – Rs.69,008 (thousands)

(l) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation on Investments

	(In Rs.000's)
Opening Balance	69,008
Provisions Made During the Period	-
Less : Write-off	-
Less : Write-back of Excess Provisions	-
Closing Balance	69,008

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

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank has adopted the standardized approach of the new Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF) for computation of capital for credit risk with effect from 31 March 2008. The Bank has assigned risk weights to different classes of assets as prescribed by RBI.

As at 31 March 2023, the Bank has not considered external rating of claims of any borrower counterparty.

Quantitative Disclosures of exposure

(In Rs.000's)

Below 100 % Risk Weight	20,047,833
100 % Risk Weight	252,018
More than 100 % Risk Weight	-
Deducted	-

E. DF-5: Credit Risk Mitigation - Disclosures for Standardised Approach

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank's objective in securing collateral is to minimize losses and therefore is an important aspect of the Bank's credit risk mitigation strategy. Collateral refers to assets in which the Bank takes a legal interest in order to mitigate losses should a borrower counterparty default. The bank ensures that the taken collateral effectively mitigates substantial losses. The bank has ensured compliance with respect to the right to legally take control, liquidate or otherwise deal with collateral when required.

As at 31 March 2023, the Bank has recognized the following collateral as eligible credit risk mitigant:

- Cash (including bank's own fixed deposit receipts) on deposit with the Bank.

Cash as eligible financial collateral (FC) is readily realisable security and accordingly no limit has been prescribed to check concentration risk by the bank. Further, eligible cash as financial collateral is 0.00 % of total Risk Weighted Assets as at 31 March 2023.

Quantitative Disclosures

- (a) For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio the total exposure that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts:

(In Rs.000's)

Asset Class	Credit Risk Exposure	Eligible FC	Total amount of FC used	Net Amount of FC after Applicable haircut	Capital relief availed on account of FC
Loans	1,688,027	-	-	-	-
Letter of credit	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantees and Bonds	-	-	-	-	-

- (b) The bank has not availed benefit of on or off balance sheet netting / guarantees / credit derivatives (wherever specifically permitted by RBI) as credit risk mitigant.

F. DF-6: Securitisation - Disclosure for Standardised Approach

The Bank does not have any securitization exposure.

**G. DF-7: Market Risk in Trading Book
Qualitative Disclosures**

Market risk is the risk of loss from changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, credit spreads, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices), the correlations among them, and their levels of volatility.

Globally, the Board of Directors (“The Board”) at Head Office, Canada reviews and approves the Risk Appetite Framework and establishes the market risk appetite of the overall Bank annually. The Board delegates authority for overall market risk management and monitoring compliance with the VaR and stress testing limits to the President and CEO who, in turn delegates it to the Market Risk Management and Policy Committee (“MRMPC”). As part of this delegation, the MRMPC is expected to ensure that the Bank’s market risk management and control framework is operating effectively. This includes further allocation of limits, approval authorities, and delegation of risk monitoring and control responsibilities to Global Risk Management, Back Office units and senior management, as deemed appropriate.

India Management Committee (“MANCOM”) reviews and approves the India Risk Appetite Framework and provides overarching governance and oversight locally. The Bank’s Asset Liability Committee (“ALCO”) in India oversee the application of the framework locally.

Market risk policies define the approach to the assessment, reporting, control and management of market risk. These policies are reflected in market risk limits. Market risk limits are set within the limits and policies established by the Board. The limit management policies and processes ensure that activities are conducted in a manner that is commensurate with the Bank’s risk appetite and safety and soundness standards. Limits are established to ensure the risk-taking activities remain within the bounds of the Bank’s risk appetite while allowing for normal and profitable business activity. Limits are reviewed annually.

Global Risk Management (“GRM”) provides independent oversight for both Trading and Treasury (ALM) activities of the Bank and in ensuring all positions and their inherent key risks are properly identified, quantified, controlled, monitored and reported. GRM advises and support MRMPC and ALCO with analysis, risk measurement, monitoring, reporting, proposals for standards and support for new product development. The Bank uses metrics and models to measure and control market risk exposures. The measurements used are selected based on an assessment of the nature of risks in a particular activity. The principal measurement techniques are Value at Risk (VaR) and Gap analysis. All Limits are independently monitored on a continuing basis by monitoring unit as defined in limit documents.

Compliance to the limits are monitored by independent monitoring units as defined in the limit document on a periodic basis. Overruns of limits are reviewed to establish the cause and are resolved in an effective and timely manner. All overruns are reported to MRMPC (Head Office) and locally to Risk Management Committee (“RMC”).

Quantitative disclosures

The Capital Requirements for:	(In Rs.000’s)
Interest Rate Risk	2,600
Equity Position Risk	238,050
Foreign Exchange Risk	0
Total	240,650

H. DF-8: Operational Risk

Qualitative disclosures

Operational risk is the risk of loss, whether direct or indirect, to which the Bank is exposed due to external events, human error, or the inadequacy or failure of processes, procedures, systems or controls. Operational risk, in some form, exists in each of the Bank’s business and support activities and can result in financial loss, regulatory sanctions and damage to the Bank’s reputation. Operational risk encompasses business process and change risk, technology failure, financial crime and legal and regulatory risk.

The governing principles and fundamental components of the Bank’s operational risk management approach include:

- Accountability in the individual business lines for management and control of the significant operational risks to which they are exposed.
- A well-defined internal control procedure.
- An effective organization structure through which operational risk is managed, including:
 - A Board of Directors responsible for sound corporate governance.
 - Executive management who have clearly defined areas of responsibility.
 - Separation of duties between key functions.
 - An independent internal audit department responsible for verifying that significant risks are identified and assessed and for determining whether appropriate controls are in place to ensure that overall risks is at an acceptable level.
 - The Bank’s business continuity management policies, which require that all business units develop business continuity capabilities for their respective functions. The Bank’s Business Continuity Management Department at Head Office is responsible for governance and oversight of the Bank’s business continuity and tracks, monitors and ensures compliance with these policies.
 - The Bank’s training programs, such as the mandatory Anti-Money Laundering, Operational Risk and Information Security courses and examination which ensure employees are aware and equipped to safeguard our customers’ and the Bank’s assets.
 - Risk mitigation programs, which use insurance policies to transfer the risk of high severity losses e.g. cash, where feasible and appropriate.

Approach for Operational Risk Capital Assessment

As per RBI guidelines, the Bank has adopted Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for assessing capital for Operational Risk. As per BIA, the capital requirement as on 31 March, 2023, is Rs. 299,184 thousands (*previous year Rs. 335,666 thousands*).

I. DF-9:-Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Qualitative Disclosures

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the risk of loss in earnings or economic value of the Bank's Banking Book as a consequence of movement in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from holding assets / liabilities and Off-Balance Sheet items with different principal amount, maturity dates or repricing dates thereby creating exposure to changes in levels of interest rates. The Bank actively manages its interest rate exposures with the objective of enhancing net interest income within established risk tolerances. Management of Interest rate risk arising from the Bank's funding and investment activities is managed by Treasury governed by local Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) in accordance with Board-approved policies (Head Office – Toronto, Canada) and allotted limits.

Interest rate exposure calculations are generally based on the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet assets and liabilities, although certain assets and liabilities such as deposits without a fixed maturity are assigned a maturity profile based on longevity of the exposure. Gap analysis is used to assess exposures and for planning purposes.

Quantitative Disclosures

As required under Pillar III norms, the increase / decline in earnings and economic value for an upward / downward rate shock of 200 basis points as on 31 March 2023, broken down by currency is as follows:

Earnings Perspective

Currency	(In Rs.000's)	
	Interest Rate Shock	
	2% Increase	2% Decrease
Rupees	30,000	(30,000)
US Dollar	(2,500)	2,500

J. DF-10 : General Disclosures for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) limits are set within the context of established lending criteria and guidelines for individual borrowers, particular industries, and certain types of lending, to ensure the Bank does not have excessive concentration in any single borrower, or related group of borrowers, particular industry sector or geographic region. Bank ensures that applicable norms on exposure stipulated by RBI for both fund based and no-fund based products are complied with. CCR limits are set on the amount and tenor while fixing the limits to respective counterparties with distinct limits for each type of exposure. The utilization against sanctioned limit is monitored regularly. Analysis of composition of the portfolio is presented to the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis.

Bank engages in collateralised borrowing from Reserve Bank of India and Clearing Corporation of India Ltd (CCIL) against Government of India securities/ Treasury Bills where, haircut is stipulated based on maturity of the instrument and does not depend on the credit rating of the borrower. Also the Bank does not deal in derivatives which, requires Bank to post additional collateral in case of a downgrade. Hence Bank's credit rating downgrade will not impact the collateralised borrowing operations.

Quantitative Disclosures

(In Rs.000's)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Gross positive fair value of contracts	6,334
Netting benefits	-
Netted current credit exposure	6,334
Collateral held	-
Net derivatives current credit exposure	6,334
Potential Future Exposure (PFE)	22,144
Measures for exposure at default, or exposure amount, under CEM	28,478
Notional value of credit derivative hedges	-
Distribution of current credit exposure by types of credit exposure	
Current credit exposure-Interest Rates	-
Current credit exposure-Forex	6,334

K. Composition of capital

Table DF-11 : Composition of Capital				
Part II : Template to be used before 31 March 2023				
(i.e. during the transition period of Basel III regulatory adjustments)				
(In Rs. 000's)				
Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments			Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium) (Funds from Head Office)	8,394,130	-	(A)
2	Retained earnings	9,378,057	-	(B)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)		-	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)		-	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2019		-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)		-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	17,772,187	-	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments				
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	67,464	-	(C1+ D1)
10	Deferred tax assets	206,995	-	(C)
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	-	

18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights(amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences(amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-	
23	of which : significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights	-	-	
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	-	
26b	of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	-	
26c	of which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
26d	of which : Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT] For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	

28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	274,459	-	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	17,497,728	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-	-	
31	of which : classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	-	
32	of which : classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-	-	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	-	
35	of which : instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	-	
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	

	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-	
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)	17,497,728	-	
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 (Please refer to Note to Template Point 50)	420,308	-	(D)+(E)+(F)
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	420,308	-	
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 insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
56b	of which : Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	420,308	-	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy ¹⁴	420,308	-	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	-	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	420,308	-	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)	17,918,036	-	
	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)	13,545,789	-	
60a	of which : total credit risk weighted assets	8,851,578	-	
60b	of which : total market risk weighted assets	2,092,613	-	
60c	of which : total operational risk weighted assets	2,601,598	-	
Capital ratios				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	129.17%	-	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	129.17%	-	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	132.28%	-	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer	-	-	

	requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)			
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	-	-	
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-	
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	-	
National minima (if different from Basel III)				
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	-	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	-	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%	-	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	420,308	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	420,308	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	N.A.	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	N.A.	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 31 March 2019 and 31 March, 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.	-	

82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.	-	

Note to the template		
Row No. of the template	Particular	In Rs.000's
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	206,995
	Total as indicated in row 10	206,995
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	-
	of which : Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-
	of which : Increase in Tier 2 capital	-
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then :	-
(i)	Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
(ii)	Increase in risk weighted assets	-
44a	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	-
	of which : Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	20,308
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	400,000
	Total of row 50	420,308
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

DF-12: Composition of Capital-Reconciliation requirements

(In Rs.000's)

			Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
			As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
A	Capital & Liabilities			
	i.	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	8,394,130	8,394,130
		Reserves & Surplus	11,032,619	11,032,619
		of which : Statutory reserve, reserve for CRAR and General reserve	9,378,058	9,378,058
		of which investment reserve	400,000	400,000
		of which balance in profit and loss account	(216,268)	(216,268)
		Total Capital	19,426,749	19,426,749
	ii.	Deposits	450,189	450,189
		of which : Deposits from banks	45,905	45,905
		of which : Customer deposits	404,284	404,284
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
	iii.	Borrowings	-	-
		of which : From RBI	-	-
		of which : From banks	-	-
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	-	-
		of which : Others (pl. specify) (Borrowings outside India)	-	-
		of which Capital instruments	-	-
	iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	653,451	653,451
		Of which Standard assets provision	19,992	19,992
		Of which Standard Country risk provision	316	316
	Total		20,530,389	20,530,389
B	Assets			
	i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	10,309,095	10,309,095
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	379,888	379,888
	ii.	Investments :	5,948,928	5,948,928
		of which : Government securities	5,948,928	5,948,928
		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.)	-	-
	Loans and advances	1,688,027	1,688,027
iii.	of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	-
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	1,688,027	1,688,027
iv.	Fixed assets	112,948	112,948
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	67,463	67,463
	Other assets	2,091,503	2,091,503
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
v.	of which : Goodwill	-	-
	of which : Intangible assets	-	-
	of which : Deferred tax assets	206,995	206,995
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
Total Assets		20,530,389	20,530,389

L. Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

The bank has no equity investment in banking books as of 31 March 2023.

M. Leverage Ratio

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital of the risk based capital framework) divided by the exposure measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage. As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at the consolidated level at 31 March 2023 is as follows.

Table DF 17- Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

Sr. No.	Particulars	In Rs. 000's
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	20,530,389
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	22,144
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	9,702,135
7	Other adjustments	(272,765)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	29,981,902

Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

(In Rs.000's)

On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	20,525,749
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(274,459)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	20,251,290
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	6,334
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	22,144
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)	28,478
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-

13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	19,858,469
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(10,156,335)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	9,702,135
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	17,497,728
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	29,981,902
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	58.36