

## Basel III: Pillar III Disclosures

### 1. DF-1 Scope of Application

#### Qualitative Disclosure

- The name of the top Bank in the group, to which these regulations apply - Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB India).  
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank India Branches (ADCB India) is a network of two branches (Mumbai and Bangalore) of Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank (ADCB), a Company with limited liability incorporated in 1985 through the merger of three banks in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
- Basis of Consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes: Not Applicable

#### Quantitative Disclosure

- The aggregate amount of Capital deficiencies – NIL
- The aggregate amounts of Banks' total interests in Insurance entities – NIL

### 2. DF-2 Capital Structure

#### 2.1. Qualitative Disclosures

The role of capital is to act as a buffer against future un-identified losses, thereby protecting deposits and other creditors. The losses include both expected and unexpected losses. Expected loss is incurred during the normal operations of the Bank and the unexpected loss can occur from any of the risk sources. The amount of capital the Bank would hold, therefore, depends on the loss distribution (whether arising from credit, market or operational or any other kinds of risk), its risk appetite, as well as the risk bearing capacity.

ADCB India maintains more than adequate capital levels considering its business and operational risk profile and takes care of unforeseen contingencies. The capital planning process of the Bank ensures that the capital available for the Bank is at all times in line with the risk appetite of the Bank.

ADCB's ICAAP Management framework, aims to ensure that capital supports business growth. The ICAAP also stipulates that the Bank's capital should exceed the minimum statutory requirement by 6%.

One of the aims of the ICAAP is to ensure that management adequately identifies and measures the Bank's risks. The process also checks that management takes steps to ensure that the Bank maintains sufficient internal capital relative to its risk profile and that it applies and develops proper risk management systems. Pursuant to regulatory requirements, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will review and assess the application of ICAAP and the quality of the in-house management procedures of which ICAAP forms an integral part.

#### 2.2. Quantitative Disclosures

##### 2.2.1. Capital Requirements for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

	(Rs. in 000's)
<b>Capital Adequacy</b>	
<u>Credit Risk</u>	
Total Portfolio subject to credit risk	31,603,634
Capital Requirement under standardised approach	987,321
<u>Market Risk</u>	
(i) Interest rate risk	3,950
(ii) Equity position risk	-
(iii) Foreign exchange risk	36,000
<b>Capital Requirement : Total (i+ii+iii)</b>	<b>39,950</b>
<u>Operational Risk</u>	
Capital Requirement under Basic Indicator Approach	87,977
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>12,391,642</b>

##### 2.2.2. Capital Adequacy Ratio (CRAR)

<b>CRAR</b>	<b>27.56%</b>
<b>CRAR – Tier 1 Capital (%)</b>	<b>26.66%</b>

### 3. DF-3 Credit Risk: General Disclosures for All Banks

#### 3.1. Qualitative Disclosures

##### 3.1.1. Overview of policies and procedures

Credit risk reflects the risk of losses because one or more counterparties fail to meet all or part of their obligations towards the Group. Credit risk includes concentration, settlement and underwriting risk.

*The Credit Risk Management Framework is summarised as under:*

Identification	The Bank endeavours to identify all material risks that may affect it. This is a dynamic process that favours management considerations in the development of new products.
Policies	The Credit policy is designed to be an essential management tool providing readily accessible assistance and support to corporate, trade finance and credit professionals as well as senior management and other interested users.
Measuring and Handling Risk	To ensure measurement gives a fair presentation of underlying portfolios and transactions, continuous monitoring of various models and methods is carried out.
Parameter Applications	In order to capitalise on the Bank's risk appetite, the Bank applies risk based data about customers, industries, countries, etc in the day-to-day handling of customer transactions..
Controls	The Bank has established an independent control environment to monitor and enforce approved policies and limits.
Reporting	The Bank applies a systematic risk reporting at all levels of the organisation and openness in the reporting of risk factors to the Bank's stakeholders.

*The key objectives of Bank's Credit Policy are as follows:*

Bank's Loan Policy is devised for regulating the Bank's resources towards remunerative means, for directed national priorities and also for achieving uniformity in the lending activity Bankwide. This policy is meant to cover the macro and micro issues **at the broad policy level**. Credit deployment is required to be implemented in conjunction with various regulatory and operational guidelines issued from time to time. This Credit / Loan Policy would continue as a "**Credit Risk Policy**" of the Bank.

The objectives of the loan policy would precisely be as follows:

- To ensure credit growth both quantitatively and qualitatively through various channels in line with the common goals and objectives of the Bank.
- To build up and maintain a well diversified credit portfolio.
- To strengthen the credit delivery system and to instil a sense of credit culture enterprise-wide.
- To strengthen the Credit Risk Management System with parameterization of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and mitigation.
- To set up prudential exposure norms and to address issues of credit concentration.
- To provide for risk based Loan Pricing Policy.
- To comply with various regulatory requirements, more particularly on Exposure norms, Priority Sector norms, Income Recognition and Asset Classification guidelines, Credit Risk Management guidelines etc. of RBI/HO/other authorities.
- To guide officials handling credit to decide whom, why, how much, what rate, what period and with what terms and conditions to lend. How to monitor, follow up, and recover the facility extended.

*The Bank has undertaken the following **measures for mitigating risk** and strategies/processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of mitigants:*

- Clear definition of acceptable collaterals and factors governing the same
- Ensuring that there is no material positive correlation between borrower and guarantor
- Thorough analysis of strength of collaterals in terms of its legal certainty, enforceability and liquidity
- Creation of minimum stipulations and conditions for acceptance and valuation of collaterals
- Analysis of strength of guarantees in terms of its coverage of risks, enforceability and documentation
- Clearly outline in the policy the cases where insurance cover is required to be taken
- Regular monitoring and valuation of collaterals
- Clear and robust procedure for timely liquidation of collateral for prompt liquidation including those held by a custodian.
- Credit rating of obligors.

### 3.1.2. Past Due and Impaired Loans

The Bank is following guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India relating to income recognition, asset classification and provisioning of advances.

A non-performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;

- i. Interest and/or instalment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,

- ii. the account remains ‘out of order’ as indicated at paragraph 2.2 below, in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC),
- iii. the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
- iv. the instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,
- v. the instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops,
- vi. the amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of guidelines on securitisation dated February 1, 2006.
- vii. in respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

In case of interest payments, banks should, classify an account as NPA only if the interest due and charged during any quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter.

**‘Out of Order’ status**

An account will 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 Bank’s Balance Sheet, or where credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, such accounts are 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.

**3.2. Quantitative Disclosures**
**3.2.1. Total Credit Risk Exposure and Geographic Distribution**

(Rs. in ‘000)

Geographic Distribution of Exposures	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Fund Based	18,910,912	-	18,910,912
Non-fund Based	3,894,399	19,692	3,914,091
<b>Total Gross Credit Exposure</b>	<b>22,805,311</b>	<b>19,692</b>	<b>22,825,003</b>

**3.2.2. Industry Type distribution of Exposure:**

(Rs. in ‘000)

Industry Name	Fund Based Exposures	Non Fund Based Exposures
Iron and Steel	230,794	-
Other Metal and Metal Products	980,000	280,000
All Engineering	918,784	93,610
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	2,685	-
Other Textiles	-	-
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints etc	450,000	-
Leather and Leather Products	-	-
Gems and Jewellery	-	-
Construction	-	-
Glass & Glassware	-	-
Computer Software	-	-
Infrastructure	4,585,809	-
NBFC’s	1,743,606	-
Trading	50,000	-
Petroleum (non – infra), Coal Products (non – mining) Nuclear Fuels	450,000	8,768
Other Industries	625,000	-
Residuary Other Advances	2,124,234	3,531,713
BRDS	6,750,000	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,910,912</b>	<b>3,914,091</b>

**3.2.3. Residual Contractual Maturity breakdown of Assets**

(Rs. in '000)

Maturity Pattern	Cash, Balances with RBI and other Banks	Advances (Net)	Investment (Net)	Other Assets including Fixed Assets
0-1 day	351,927	97,440	-	1,246
2-7 days	1,160,977	2,051,817	-	568
8-14 days	444,090	1,197,886	-	25,457
15-28 days	148,703	1,584,903	-	10,283
29 days- 3 months	434,835	6,613,842	705,524	14,588
3-6 months	1,544,230	1,003,138	868,148	29,119
6-12 months	569,925	406,460	131,175	14,111
1-3 years	145,487	2,292,078	491,775	0
3-5 years	2,084	1,689,180	828,760	0
Over 5 years	35,199	621,197	489,988	559,574
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,837,457</b>	<b>17,557,941</b>	<b>3,515,370</b>	<b>654,946</b>

**3.2.4. Amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)**

(Rs. in '000)

NPAs (Gross) as on 31.03.2015	
Category	Amount
Sub-Standard	0
Doubtful 1	230,794
Doubtful 2	0
Doubtful 3	0
Loss	282
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,076</b>

**3.2.5. NPA Ratios**

NPA Ratios as on 31.03.2015	
Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	1.30%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.08%

**3.2.6. Amount of Net NPAs: Rs. 13,521 Thousand.**
**3.2.7. Movement of NPAs and Movement of Provisions for NPAs**

(Rs. in '000)

Movement of NPAs (Gross)		Movement of provisions for NPAs (Gross)	
(i) Opening Balance at the beginning of the year	231,040	(i) Opening Balance at the beginning of the year	161,813
(ii) Additions during the year	36	(ii) Provisions made during the year	55,742
(iii) Reductions during the year	-	(iii) Write-offs made during the year	-
(iv) Write-offs made during the year	-	(iv) Write-back of excess provisions made during the year	-
Closing Balance as at the end of the year (i+ii-iii-iv)	<b>231,076</b>	Closing Balance as at the end of the year (i+ii-iii-iv)	<b>217,555</b>

**3.2.8. Amount of Non-Performing Investments: Nil**
**Amount of Provisions held for Non-Performing Investments: Nil**
**Amount of Non-Performing Assets (Application Money): Rs. 0.1 thousand.**
**Amount of Provisions held for Non-Performing Assets (Application Money): Rs. 0.1 thousand.**

**3.2.9. Movement of Provision for Depreciation on Investments –**

(Rs. in '000)

Movement of Provision for Depreciation on Investments		
(i)	Opening Balance at the beginning of the year	-
(ii)	Provisions made during the year	18,100
(iii)	Write-offs made during the year	-
(iv)	Write-back of excess provisions made during the year	-
	Closing Balance as at the end of the year (i+ii-iii-iv)	<b>18,100</b>

**4. DF-4 Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios subject to Standardised approach**
**4.1. Qualitative Disclosures**
**4.1.1. Ratings**

As per the RBI guidelines, the Bank has identified CRISIL, ICRA, CARE Brickwork Rating India P. Ltd and Fitch India (Domestic Credit Rating Agencies) and Fitch, Moody's and S & P (International Rating Agencies) as approved rating agencies, for the purpose of rating the domestic and overseas exposures respectively, whose ratings are used for the purpose of capital calculation.

Currently most of the credit exposures of the Bank are rated by aforesaid rating agencies as per RBI guidelines.

**Types of exposures for which each agency will be used**

- For exposures with a contractual maturity of less than or equal to one year (except cash credit, overdraft and other revolving credits), short-term ratings given by approved rating agencies to be used
- For domestic cash credit, overdraft and other revolving credits (irrespective of the period) and for Term Loan exposures of over one year, long term ratings to be used
- For overseas exposures, irrespective of the contractual maturity, long term ratings given by approved rating agencies to be used

**Description of the process used to transfer Public Issue Ratings onto comparable assets in Banking Book**

Long-term issue specific ratings (for the Bank's own exposures or other issuance of debt by the same borrower-constituent/ counterparty) or issuer (borrower-constituent/ counterparty) ratings are applied to other unrated exposures of the same borrower-constituent/ counterparty in the following cases:

- If the issue specific rating or issuer rating maps to risk-weight equal to or higher than the unrated exposures, any other unrated exposure on the same counterparty is assigned the same risk weight, if the exposure ranks pari-passu or junior to the rated exposure in all respects
- In cases where the borrower-constituent/ counterparty has issued a debt (which is not a borrowing from the Bank) the rating given to that debt is applied to the Bank's unrated exposures, if the Bank's exposure ranks pari-passu or senior to the specific rated debt in all respects and the maturity of unrated Bank's exposure is not later than the maturity of rated debt

**4.2. Quantitative Disclosures**
**4.2.1. Exposure amounts after Risk Mitigation (subject to the standardised approach)**

(Rs. in '000)

Sr No.	Exposure amounts after risk mitigation	Amount
1	Below 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	27,348,440
2	100% risk weight exposure outstanding	3,480,087
3	More than 100% risk weight exposure outstanding	354,513
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,183,040</b>

**5. DF-5 Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for standardised approach.**
**5.1. Qualitative Disclosures**
**5.1.1. Types of Credit Risk Mitigants**

ADCB uses a variety of financial and non-financial collaterals and guarantees to mitigate the underlying credit risk in its regular lending operations. ADCB India has defined a list of eligible credit risk mitigants and permissible stipulations.

**Financial Collateral**

- Lien of Fixed Deposits, NSCs, LIC Policy, and Securities issued by Central /State Governments etc.
- Cash Margins for non-funded credit facilities

**Non-financial collateral**

- Hypothecation of Stocks/Book Debts/Accounts Receivables
- Assignment of Credit Card/Lease Rent receivables
- Equitable mortgage over real estate / property / factory land & building etc

## Guarantees

- Bank Guarantees
- Corporate Guarantee
- Personal Guarantee

## Others

- Assignment of salary account and terminal benefits in case of staff loans

### 5.1.2. Valuation

The Credit and Risk Committee makes arrangement to conduct an independent valuation of the assets being pledged before acceptance and at defined frequencies depending on the nature of collateral. The valuation is conducted by a team of independent valuation experts or by a team of qualified staff from the Bank depending upon the nature of collateral.

Collateral is valued, wherever possible, at net realisable value, defined as the current market value less any potential realisation costs including but not limited to carrying costs of the repossessed collateral, legal fees or other charges associated with disposing of the collateral.

Bank aims to maintain a level of information about pledges and guarantees that is sufficient for it to regularly estimate the value thereof.

To some extent, the Bank receives guarantees for credit exposures. A large part of these guarantees are provided by enterprises or persons where a group relationship between the borrower and the guarantor exists

### 5.1.3. Risk Concentration within the mitigation taken

ADCB uses the above mentioned financial, non-financial collaterals and guarantees to mitigate the underlying credit risk in its regular lending operations

## 5.2. Quantitative Disclosures –

For credit risk portfolio under the standardised approach, the **total exposure that is covered by eligible financial collateral after Application of haircuts is Rs. 150,000 thousands.**

## 6. DF-6 Securitisation: Disclosure for standardised approach

The Bank currently does not have any securitised exposures.

## 7. DF-7 Market Risk in Trading Book

### 7.1. Qualitative Disclosures

#### 7.1.1. Overview of Policies and Procedures

Market risk of the Bank is defined as the risk to the Bank's earnings and capital due to changes in the market interest rate or prices of securities, foreign exchange, commodities and equities as well as their volatilities.

*The salient features of the market risk at the Bank are as under:*

- The 'Trading Book' of the Bank comprises primarily of exposures such as bonds held in AFS category and foreign exchange exposures in different currencies.
- Majority of investments are in 'Held to Maturity' category.
- The Bank has a detailed Treasury Policy covering investments, foreign exchange risk management and derivatives.

*The key aspects of the treasury policy are as below:*

- **Roles and Responsibilities:** The Bank has Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), which shall be responsible for defining, estimating the market risk inherent in all activities. As regards, Investments, the ALCO shall be responsible for the pattern and composition of investment. The mid-office shall assess the risk independently and is responsible for preparing stress testing scenarios, providing inputs in pricing market risk, performing revaluation and marking to market of market exposures and communicating short term view with regard to market risk profile of the Bank.
- **Valuation and Pricing:** The Bank values its foreign exchange including derivative positions on monthly mark to market basis based on the rates independently sourced from reliable agencies such as stock exchanges, Reuters, Bloomberg. The investments (all AFS Category) are valued on a monthly basis.
- **Approved Instruments and Currencies:** The Bank has in place an approved list of products for its interest rate and foreign exchange transactions. This provides a comprehensive framework comprising of foreign exchange spot and forward transactions, currency options, cross currency interest rate swaps, interest rate swaps in INR and foreign currency, forward rate agreements (FRAs), REPOs, CDs, CPs, and SLR & Non-SLR securities.
- **Limits:** The Bank has clearly defined limits for different categories of instruments. For foreign exchange risk, the Bank has put in place overnight spot position limits, aggregate gap limits, counterparty limits, trigger limits. For derivatives, the Bank has set exposure limits, trigger limits and tenor limits. As regards Investments, the Bank has set exposure limits, tenor limits, dealing limits, trigger limits, issuer concentration limits, credit rating wise limits, counterparty limits in lines with overall regulatory limits.

**7.2. Quantitative Disclosures**
**7.2.1. Bank's Capital Requirement for Market Risk–**

		(Rs. in '000)
Risk Category		Capital charge
<b>I.</b>	<b>Interest Rate (a+b)</b>	<b>3,950</b>
	a. General market risk	3,950
	i) Net position (parallel shift)	3,808
	ii) Horizontal disallowance (curvature)	90
	iii) Vertical disallowance (basis)	52
	iv) Options	-
	b. Specific risk	-
<b>II.</b>	<b>Equity (a+b)</b>	-
	a. General market risk	-
	b. Specific risk	-
<b>III.</b>	<b>Foreign Exchange &amp; Gold</b>	<b>36,000</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Total Capital charge for Market risks (I+II+III)</b>	<b>39,950</b>

**8. DF-8 Operational Risk**
**8.1. Qualitative Disclosures**
**8.1.1. Overview of Policies and Procedures**

Operational risk is the risk of losses owing to

- Deficient or erroneous internal procedures and processes;
- Human or system errors; or
- External events, including legal risks.

This implies that operational risk is often associated with specific and one-off events, for instance failure to observe business or working processes, defects or breakdowns of the technical infrastructure, criminal acts, fire and storm damage or litigation.

ADCB is in process of adopting “Sound Practices for the Management and Supervision of Operational Risk” and relevant BASEL II guidelines to strengthen its existing Operational Risk Management Framework. The Bank has a commitment to meeting high ethical and Operational Risk Management standards in the way it conducts its business.

The Bank has an IT and information security framework in place to ensure control over operations. It also has an internal audit framework to monitor adherence to laid-down processes.

Source of Risk	Bank's Current Position
Process	The Bank has a board approved Operational Risk Policy. The Bank has identified Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) and put in place Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA) process. Bank has initiated an exercise to track and maintain operational loss data.
People	People Risk for the Bank emanates from the limited awareness of inherent risks in underlying activities.
Systems	ADCB India is exposed to risk of system failure, internet related frauds, hacking and phishing attacks. The Bank has a DRP framework in place and is in process of upgrading its IT security framework and setting up BCP framework.
External Events	ADCB India is exposed to the risks arising from external events like external fraud, natural disasters and exigencies like war.

Currently, ADCB has decided to apply the Basic Indicator Approach in the calculation of operational risk as per Basel II guidelines. The decision to adopt other approaches like Standardized Approach or Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) will be reviewed in due course. The process of the collection of KRIs and RCSA data for AMA of the Operational Risk is already started.

**8.2. Quantitative Disclosures**

As on 31st March 2015, the Operational Risk Capital Charge for the Bank was Rs. 977,522/- thousand based on previous 3 year's average gross income.

**9. DF-9 Interest rate risk in banking book (IRRBB)****9.1. Qualitative Disclosures****9.1.1. Overview of Policies and Procedures**

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 [OBS] items with different principal amount, maturity dates or repricing dates thereby creating exposure to changes in levels of interest rates.

Interest Rate Risk is part of the overall ALM (Asset Liability Management) Policy of the Bank.

*Broad overview of the ALM policy is as below:*

- Asset liability committee (ALCO) is responsible for the implementation of interest rate risk management strategy for the Bank. The day-to-day responsibility of risk measurement, monitoring, and evaluation rests with the Risk Evaluation Committee and the mid-office.
- Continuous monitoring of the interest rate sensitive gap statements across pre defined time buckets for measuring and managing the interest rate risk. The Bank has defined the approach to study interest rate risk via Net Interest Income (NII) and Market Value approach.
- Bank shall use Repricing Gap Approach and Economic Value Approach for Interest Rate Risk Analysis
- Bank has fixed interest rate gap limits for different time bucket, both for positive and negative interest rate scenarios.

**9.2. Quantitative Disclosures**

The Bank assesses its exposure to Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book using the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) approach & calculate likely drop in Market Value of Equity with 200 bps change in interest rates. The estimated impact of such shock as at the end of the last quarter is as under:-

For quarter ending 31st March 2015,

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	INR & others
Impact on Economic Value of Equity (EVE), based on 200 bps change in interest rates	287,785
Impact on Earnings at Risk (EAR), based on 200 bps change in interest rates	25,233

**10. DF-10 General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk****10.1. Qualitative Disclosures****Counterparty exposure**

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. The Bank has exposure to derivative only in the form of forward foreign exchange transactions at present.

**Credit limits for counter party credit exposure**

The Bank stipulates limits as per the norms on exposure stipulated by RBI for both fund and non-fund based products including derivatives. Limits are set as a percentage of the capital funds and are monitored. The utilisation against specified limits is reported to the Credit & Risk Committee on a periodic basis. The analysis of the composition of the portfolio is presented to the Credit & Risk Committee on a quarterly basis.

The Bank engages in collateralised borrowing from the RBI. When the Bank borrows from the RBI, collateral is typically statutory liquidity ratio eligible investments. The haircut for all such securities is stipulated by the RBI and is not based on the credit rating of the borrower. Similarly, CCIL's margin requirement is based on maturity and certain other factors but not on the credit ratings of the borrower. In addition, the Bank does not engage in derivative or swap transactions that require the Bank to increase its collateral if the Bank's credit rating is downgraded.



## Policies with respect to wrong-way risk exposures

Wrong way risk is defined as an exposure to a counterparty that is adversely correlated with the credit quality of that counterparty. The same is assessed at the time of credit approval stage and recommended to Credit & Risk Committee for approval.

## Credit exposures on forward contracts

The Bank enters into the forward contracts in the normal course of business for need of the counterparties, as well as for Bank's risk management needs, including mitigation of interest rate and foreign currency risk. Derivative exposures are calculated according to the current exposures method.

## 10.2. Quantitative Disclosures:

Credit Exposure as on March, 2015

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Notional Amount	Gross positive fair value of contracts	Potential Exposure	Credit equivalent
Forward Contracts	14,842,959	4,081	1,046,859	1,050,940

## 11. DF-11 Composition of Capital

### 11.1. Qualitative Disclosures

Capital instruments eligible for inclusion in Tier 1 includes local capital funds, capital reserves, statutory reserves and remittable surplus retained in India. Local capital funds comprise the amount brought in India by way of initial capital together with subsequent infusion of capital increased by revenue and other reserves accrued over the years.

### 11.2. Quantitative Disclosures

#### 11.2.1. Summary of Capital Funds

(Rs. in '000)

Sr. No.	Components of Tier I Capital	Bank's Amount	Eligible Amount
A.	Common Equity Tier I		
1	Paid up share capital	2,170,187	2,170,187
2	Statutory Reserves	446,382	446,382
3	Capital Reserves representing surplus arising out of sale proceeds of assets	14,711	14,711
4	Remittable Surplus retained in Indian books (not repatriable)	750,251	750,251
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital before Regulatory Adjustments</b>	<b>3,381,531</b>	<b>3,381,531</b>
5	Less: Deductions Deferred Tax Assets.	(78,136)	(78,136)
	<b>Total Tier I Capital</b>	<b>3,303,395</b>	<b>3,303,395</b>
Sr. No.	Components of Tier II Capital		
1	General Provisions and loss reserves	111,477	111,477
	<b>Total Tier II Capital</b>	<b>111,477</b>	<b>111,477</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,414,872</b>	<b>3,414,872</b>

## Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank – India Branches

(Incorporated in the U.A.E. with Limited Liability)



### 12. DF-12: Composition of Capital: Reconciliation requirements

#### Reconciliation Requirements

#### Step 1:

(Rs. in '000)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date
<b>A</b>	<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>		
i	Paid-up Capital	2,170,187	
	Reserves & Surplus	1,344,492	
	Minority Interest	NA	
	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>3,514,679</b>	
ii	Deposits	<b>19,644,614</b>	
	<i>of which:</i> Deposits from banks	203,052	
	<i>of which:</i> Customer deposits	19,441,562	
	<i>of which:</i> Other deposits (pl. specify)	0	
iii	Borrowings	<b>2,312,500</b>	
	<i>of which:</i> From RBI	0	
	<i>of which:</i> From banks	2,312,500	
	<i>of which:</i> From other institutions & agencies	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Others (pl. specify)	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Capital instruments	0	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	<b>1,093,920</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,565,713</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>Assets</b>		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	<b>626,925</b>	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	<b>4,210,532</b>	
ii	Investments:	<b>3,515,370</b>	
	<i>of which:</i> Government securities	3,340,470	
	<i>of which:</i> Other approved securities	174,900	
	<i>of which:</i> Shares	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Debentures & Bonds	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	0	
iii	Loans and advances	<b>17,557,941</b>	
	<i>of which:</i> Loans and advances to banks	6,750,000	
	<i>of which:</i> Loans and advances to customers	10,807,941	
iv	Fixed assets	<b>81,497</b>	
v	Other assets	<b>573,448</b>	
	<i>of which:</i> Goodwill and intangible assets	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Deferred tax assets	78,136	
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	0	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	0	
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>26,565,713</b>	

# Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank – India Branches

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## Step 2

(Rs. in '000)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date
<b>A</b>	<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>		
i	Paid-up Capital	2,170,187	
	<i>of which:</i> Amount eligible for CET1	2,170,187	
	<i>of which:</i> Amount eligible for AT1	0	
	Reserves & Surplus	1,344,492	
	Minority Interest	NA	
	Total Capital	3,514,679	
ii	Deposits	19,644,614	
	<i>of which:</i> Deposits from banks	203,052	
	<i>of which:</i> Customer deposits	19,441,562	
	<i>of which:</i> Other deposits (pl. specify)	0	
iii	Borrowings	2,312,500	
	<i>of which:</i> From RBI	0	
	<i>of which:</i> From banks	2,312,500	
	<i>of which:</i> From other institutions & agencies	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Others (pl. specify)	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Capital instruments	0	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	1,093,920	
	<i>of which:</i> DTLs related to goodwill	0	
	<i>of which:</i> DTLs related to intangible assets	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,565,713</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>Assets</b>		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	626,925	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	4,210,532	
ii	Investments	3,515,370	
	<i>of which:</i> Government securities	3,340,470	
	<i>of which:</i> Other approved securities	174,900	
	<i>of which:</i> Shares	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Debentures & Bonds	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	0	
	<i>of which:</i> Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	0	
iii	Loans and advances	17,557,941	
	<i>of which:</i> Loans and advances to banks	6,750,000	
	<i>of which:</i> Loans and advances to customers	10,807,941	
iv	Fixed assets	81,497	
v	Other assets	573,448	
	<i>of which:</i> Goodwill and intangible assets <i>Out of which:</i>	0	
	Goodwill	0	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	0	
	Deferred tax assets	78,136	
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	0	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	0	
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>26,565,713</b>	

## Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank – India Branches

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### Step 3

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
		Component of regulatory capital reported by Bank	Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	2,170,187	
2	Retained earnings	0	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,211,344	
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to nonjoint stock companies)</i>	0	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	0	
6	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>3,381,531</b>	
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	0	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	0	
9	Other Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	0	
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary difference	(78,136)	
11	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 2	0	
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>3,303,395</b>	

### 13. DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments		
1	Issuer	N.A
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	N.A
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	N.A
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	N.A
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	N.A
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	N.A
7	Instrument type	N.A
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	N.A
9	Par value of instrument	N.A
10	Accounting classification	N.A
11	Original date of issuance	N.A
12	Perpetual or dated	N.A
13	Original maturity date	N.A
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	N.A
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N.A
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N.A
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	N.A
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	N.A

# Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank – India Branches

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18	Coupon rate and any related index	N.A
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	N.A
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	N.A
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	N.A
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	N.A
23	Convertible or non-convertible	N.A
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N.A
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N.A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N.A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N.A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N.A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N.A
30	Write-down feature	N.A
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N.A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N.A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N.A
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N.A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	N.A
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	N.A
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	N.A

## 14. DF-14: Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Instruments	Full Terms and Conditions
N.A	N.A

## 15. DF-15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

	Qualitative Disclosures	
(a)	Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Remuneration Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADCB India is a branch of ADCB PJSC. There is no separate remuneration committee in India. The annual review of remuneration of India staff is approved at Head Office, under the supervision of ADCB's board Nomination, Compensation and HR Committee and in consultation with CEO - ADCB, Head Rewards - ADCB, Head of WGB - ADCB, CEO - ADCB, India and HR, India.</li> </ul>
(b)	Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes and the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank in India follows an annual appraisal cycle and remuneration to employees are split into fixed and variable depending on job requirements and is also linked to corporate and personal performance.</li> </ul>
(c)	Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. It should include the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADCB has practices and policies in place which promote effective risk-management. The Bank aligns employee's performance to the Bank's strategy.</li> </ul>
(d)	Description of the ways in which the Bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fixed and variable pay rewards are designed to be performance target based and aligned with shareholders' interests. Performance of all staff is appraised on an annual basis.</li> <li>ADCB seeks to ensure that remuneration packages reflect duties and responsibilities and rewards are linked to corporate and personal performance.</li> </ul>

## Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank – India Branches

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(e)	A discussion of the Bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and a discussion of the Bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and after vesting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per the current structure – employee's compensation consists of fixed and variable components with no deferrals. However, if cessations of employment happen due to resignation or dismissal for cause, the unvested deferred amounts will be considered as forfeited at the point that notice of cessation of employment is given.</li> </ul>
(f)	Description of the different forms of variable remuneration (i.e. cash, shares, ESOPs and other forms) that the Bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presently variable pay is only in the form of Cash Awards.</li> </ul>

Quantitative Disclosures		2014-15	2013-14
(g)	Number of meetings held by the Remuneration Committee during the financial year and remuneration paid to its members.	NA	NA
(h)	(i) Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year. (ii) Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year. (iii) Details of guaranteed bonus, if any, paid as joining / sign on bonus (iv) Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any.	6 - - -	4 - - -
(i)	(i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. (ii) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.	- -	- -
(j)	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show fixed and variable, deferred and non-deferred.  (i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and / or implicit adjustments. (ii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex-post explicit adjustments.	<b>Fixed Pay: 39,285</b> <b>(Count: 6)</b> <b>Variable Pay: 24,736</b> <b>(Count :6)</b> - -	Fixed Pay: 45,462 (Count:6) Variable Pay: 2,850 (Count :4) - -
(k)	(iii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex-post implicit adjustments.	-	-

For **ABU DHABI COMMERCIAL BANK**  
**India Branches**

Sd/-

**Darayus Bajan**

Interim Chief Executive Officer – India

June 25, 2015