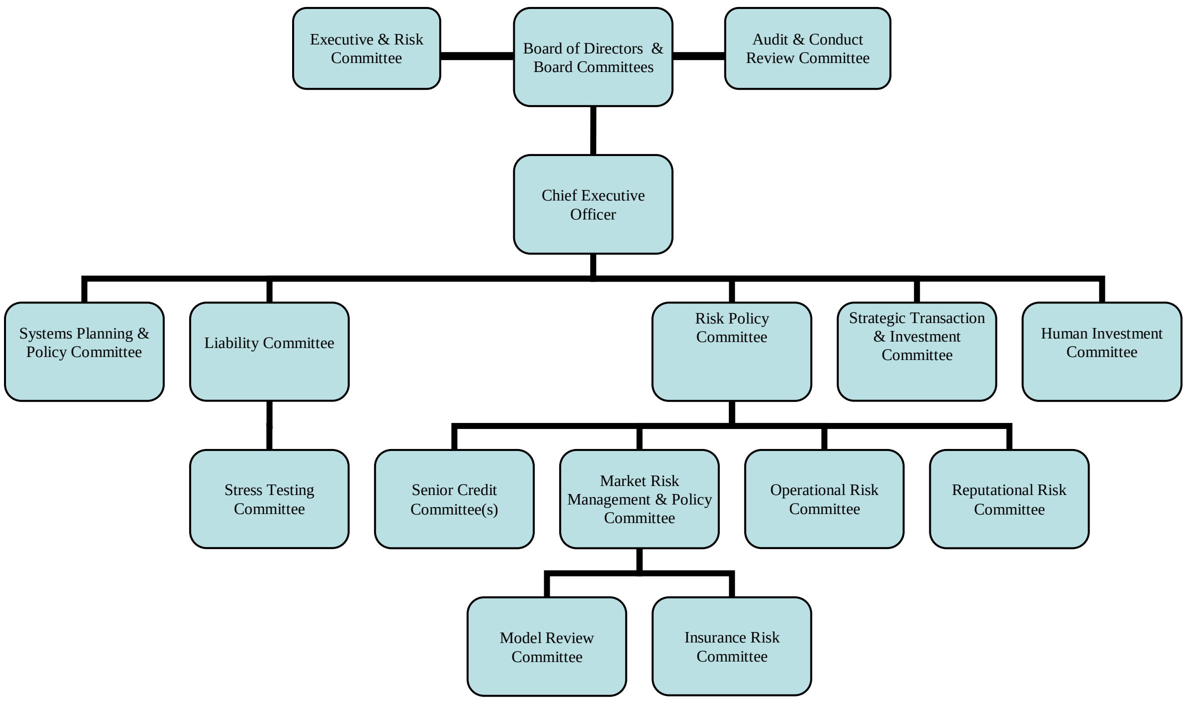
BASEL III DISCLOSURES OF THE INDIA BRANCHES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016.

A. DF -1 : Scope of Application

Qualitative Disclosures

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

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 March 31, 2016, 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'.
- Sub Debt- The bank has raised USD 100 MIO sub debt capital, the bank does the progressive discounting as per RBI norms for inclusion in the Tier II capital. As the remaining maturity of the sub-debt is less than one year as of 31st March 2016, the same will be fully discounted and not considered as Tier 2 capital as of 31st March 2016

Quantitative Disclosures

(a) Tier 1 Capital

(Rs. 000's)

Amount Received from Head Office	8,394,130
Statutory Reserves	5,013,675
Remittable Surplus Retained in India for CRAR	3,617,952
General Reserve	94,921
Less : Intangible Assets	657,463
Total Tier 1 Capital	16,463,215

(b) Tier 2 Capital

(Rs.000's)

General Provisions	399,539
Investment Reserve	32,092
Country Risk Provisions	6,416
Total Tier 2 Capital	438,047

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

(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 (Rs.000's)

Total amount outstanding*	6,250,000
of which amount raised during the current year	-
Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-

* As the remaining maturity of the sub-debt is less than one year as of 31st March 2016, the same will be fully discounted and not considered as Tier 2 capital as of 31st March 2016.

(e) Other deduction from capital.
There are no other deductions from capital.

(f) Total Eligible Capital
The total eligible capital is Rs. 16,901,262 (thousand).

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

(Rs. 000's)

(a) Capital Requirements for Credit Risk:	
Portfolios subject to Standardised Approach	5,552,064
Securitisation Exposures	-
(b) Capital Requirements for Market Risk: Standardised Duration Approach	
Interest Rate Risk	129,197
Foreign Exchange risk (including Gold)	88,031
Equity Risk	15,714
(c) Capital Requirements for Operational Risk:	
Basic Indicator Approach	987,024
Total Eligible Capital	16,901,262
Total Risk Weighted Assets	75,244,778
Total Capital Ratio	22.46%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	21.88%

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 by Global Risk Management in detail, among other things, 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 requests are processed through the credit adjudication units of Global Risk Management for analysis and recommendation. Within the risk management framework, these credit units have defined authority levels appropriate to the size and risk of each transaction.

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 current and projected financial results and credit statistics; 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, structure, term and any other forms of credit risk mitigation 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 quantification calculations. 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 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

(Rs. 000's)

Total Fund Based Credit Risk Exposure *(Note 1)*	164,657,578
Total Non-Fund Based Credit Risk Exposure (Note 2)	18,152,720
Total	182,810,298

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

(Rs. 000's)

	Fund Based	Non Fund Based
Overseas	-	-
Domestic	164,657,578	18,152,720
Total	164,657,578	18,152,720

(c) Industry Type Distribution of Exposures

(Rs.000's)

Type of Industry	Funded based Exposure			Non Fund Based Exposure
	Standard	NPA/NPI	Total	
Beverage (excl Tea & Coffee)	500,000	-	500,000	-
Cement and Cement Products	2,115,000	-	2,115,000	462,696
Chemicals and Chemical Products :Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	12,280,000	1,101,703	13,381,703	207,963
Chemicals and Chemical Products :Others	5,995,023	-	5,995,023	1,055,740
Computer Software	741,598	-	741,598	119,093
Construction	350,000	-	350,000	-
Engineering : Others	500,000	-	500,000	-
Food Processing : Others	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	2,981
Gems and Jewellery	71,386,025	-	71,386,025	560,795
Iron and Steel	750,000	-	750,000	-
Other Industries	7,729,334	3,615	7,732,949	1,609,672
Other infrastructure	2,500,000	263,968	2,763,968	19,702
Other Metal and Metal Products	16,291	-	16,291	1,709
Other Services : All Other services not classified elsewhere	500,000	-	500,000	-
Other Services: Banking & Finance other than NBFC's	23,155,427		23,155,427	11,434,600
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	11,200,000	-	11,200,000	218,752
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	3,164,036	-	3,164,036	483,664
Social & Commercial Infra : Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage	2,721,670	-	2,721,670	-
Telecommunication & Telecom Services	1,850,000	280,122	2,130,122	-
Textiles : Others	5,303,034	-	5,303,034	123,625
Tobacco & Tobacco Products	719,117	-	719,117	30,883
Transport Operators-Railways	300,000	-	300,000	-
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	2,616,667	1,914,948	4,531,615	3,975
Wholesale Trade (other than Food Procurement)	3,700,000	-	3,700,000	1,816,870
Total Exposure	**161,093,222**	**3,564,356**	**164,657,578**	**18,152,720**

d) Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of Assets

(Rs.000's)

	1 day	2-7 days	8-14 days	15-28 days	29 days – 3 month	Over 3 months to 6 months	Over 6 months to 1 year	Over 1 years to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	TOTAL
Cash & Balances with RBI	551,105	1,006,918	224,688	507,018	931,759	310,030	44,080	212,398	500	-	3,788,496
Balances with Banks	3,538,161	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	32	75	3,538,368
Investments	29,423,901	2,796,403	2,598,206	2,592,344	4,605,278	1,129,474	2,424,996	1,159,966	1,253	-	46,731,821
Loans & Advances	1,177,323	7,443,392	2,807,761	9,647,680	19,140,652	9,060,927	41,354	1,462,025	337,307	119,517	51,237,938
Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,683	85,683
Other Assets	876,209	-	-	292,561	3,764,997	-	-	-	-	2,290,038	7,223,805

(e) Amount of Gross NPAs

(Rs.000's)

Substandard	1,918,562
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	1,631,826
Doubtful 3	-
Loss	-
Gross NPA	3,550,388

(f) Net NPAs – Rs 1,741,324 (thousand)

(g) NPA Ratios

Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	6.69%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	3.40%

(h) Movement in NPAs (Gross)

(Rs. 000's)

Opening Balance	1,931,825
Additions	1,918,562
Reductions	300,000
Closing Balance	3,550,387

(i) Movement of Provisions for NPAs

(Rs. 000's)

Opening Balance	1,611,822
Provisions Made During the Period	497,241
Write-off	-
Write-back of Excess Provisions	(300,000)
Closing Balance	1,809,063

(j) Amount of Non Performing Investments – 53,232 (thousands)

(k) Amount of Provisions Held for Non-performing Investments – 39,264 (thousands)

(l) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation on Investments

(Rs.000's)

Opening Balance	10,320
Provisions Made During the Period	28,944
Write-off	-
Write-back of Excess Provisions	-
Closing Balance	39,264

E. 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 March 31, 2008. The Bank has assigned risk weights to different classes of assets as prescribed by RBI.

As at March 31, 2016, the Bank has not considered external rating of claims of any borrower counterparty.

Quantitative Disclosures of exposure

(Rs. 000's)

Below 100 % Risk Weight	113,261,873
100 % Risk Weight	54,937,746
More than 100 % Risk Weight	40,115,758
Deducted	-

F. 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 March 31, 2016, 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, cash as financial collateral is 11.03 % of total Risk Weighted Assets as at March 31, 2016.

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:

(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	53,047,002	83,009	75,215	75,215	6,769
Letter of credit	279,679	-	-	-	-
Guarantees	25,683,888	-	-	-	-

(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.

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

The Bank does not have any securitization exposure.

H. 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.

The following portfolios are covered for measuring Market Risk:

- Securities held under Available for Sale (AFS) category.
- Securities held under Held for Trading (HFT) category.
- Derivatives entered into for trading.
- Open foreign exchange and gold position limits.

The Board of Directors, (Head Office – Toronto, Canada) reviews and approves market risk policies and limits annually. The Bank's Liability Committee (LCO) and Market Risk Management and Policy Committee (MRMPC) oversee the application of the framework set by the Board and monitor the Bank's market risk exposures and the activities that give rise to these exposures. The MRMPC establishes specific operating policies and sets limits at the product, portfolio, business unit and business line levels and for the Bank in total. Limits are reviewed at least annually.

Global Risk Management provides independent oversight of all significant market risks, supporting the MRMPC and LCO 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.

To ensure compliance with policies and limits, market risk exposures are independently monitored on a continuing basis, either by Global Risk Management or by the back office.

Quantitative disclosures

The Capital Requirements for:

(Rs. 000's)

Interest Rate Risk	129,197
Equity Position Risk	15,714
Foreign Exchange Risk	88,031
Total	**232,942**

I. 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 March 31, 2016, is Rs. 987,024 thousand *(previous year Rs.* 881,669 *thousand)*.

J. 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. Interest rate risk arising from the Bank's funding and investment activities is managed 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 March 31, 2016, broken down by currency is as follows:

Earnings Perspective

(Rs. 000's)

Currency	Interest Rate Shock	
	2% Increase	2% Decrease
Rupees	192,521	(192,521)
US Dollar	(118,424)	118,424

K. 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 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

(Rs. 000's)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2016**
Gross positive fair value of contracts	3,830,612
Netting benefits	-
Netted current credit exposure	3,830,612
Collateral held	-
Net derivatives current credit exposure	3,830,612
Potential Future Exposure (PFE)	6,546,530
Measures for exposure at default, or exposure amount, under CEM	10,377,143
Notional value of credit derivative hedges	-
Distribution of current credit exposure by types of credit exposure	
Current credit exposure-Interest Rates	27,063
Current credit exposure-Forex	3,803,549

L. Composition of capital

DF-11 : Composition of Capital				
				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.**
(i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)				
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	8,726,548	-	(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, 2018		-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)		-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	**17,120,678**	-	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments				
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
9	Other Intangibles.	35,330	-	(C1)
10	Deferred tax assets	622,133	-	(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**	**657,463**	-	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**16,463,215**	-	
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)**	**16,463,215**	-	
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(Including Investment Reserve) (Please refer to Note to Template Point 50)	438,047	-	(D)+(E)+(F)
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**438,047**	-	
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 investments13in 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)**	**438,047**	-	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy14	438,047	-	
58b	**Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital**	-	-	
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	**438,047**	-	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)**	**16,901,262**	-	

	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)**	**75,244,778**	-	
60a	of which : total credit risk weighted assets	61,689,604	-	
60b	of which : total market risk weighted assets	2,588,243	-	
60c	of which : total operational risk weighted assets	10,966,931	-	
Capital ratios				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	21.88%	-	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	21.88%	-	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	22.46%	-	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	6.125%	-	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	0.625%	-	
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)	405,955	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	771,120	-	
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 March 31, 2017 and March 31, 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	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	622,133
	Total as indicated in row 10	622,133
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	405,955
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	32,092
	Total of row 50	438,047
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

(Rs. 000's)

			Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
			As at 31.03.2016	**As at 31.03.2016**
A		**Capital & Liabilities**		
	i.	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	8,394,130	8,394,130(A)
		Reserves & Surplus	9,690,885	9,690,885
		of which : Statutory reserve, reserve for CRAR and General reserve	8,726,548	8,726,548(B)
		of which investment reserve	32,092	32,092(D)
		Total Capital	18,085,015	18,085,015
	ii.	Deposits	45,162,579	45,162,579
		of which : Deposits from banks	48,040	48,040
		of which : Customer deposits	45,114,539	45,114,539
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
	iii.	Borrowings	43,479,402	43,479,402
		of which : From RBI	15,500,000	15,500,000
		of which : From banks	2,700,000	2,700,000
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	-	-
		of which : Others (pl. specify) **(Borrowings outside India)**	18,653,902	18,653,902
		of which Capital instruments	6,625,500	6,625,500
	iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	5,879,115	5,879,115
		Of which Standard assets provision	399,539	399,539(E)
		Of which Standard Country risk provision	6,416	6,416(F)
		Total	**112,606,111**	**112,606,111**

Assets				
B	i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	3,788,496	3,788,496
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	3,538,368	3,538,368
	ii.	Investments :	46,731,821	46,731,821
		of which : Government securities	46,717,853	46,717,853
		of which : Other approved securities	-	-
		of which : Shares	13,968	13,968
		of which : Debentures & Bonds	-	-
		of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
		of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	-
	iii.	Loans and advances	51,237,938	51,237,938
		of which : Loans and advances to banks	-	-
		of which : Loans and advances to customers	51,237,938	51,237,938
	iv.	Fixed assets	50,355	50,355
		of which : intangible assets	35,330	35,330(C1)
	v.	Other assets	6,601,672	6,601,672
		of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
		of which : Goodwill	-	-
		of which : Intangible assets	-	-
		Deferred tax assets	622,133	622,133(C)
	vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
	vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
Total Assets			**112,606,111**	**112,606,111**

DF-13 & DF-14: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments & Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments.

The bank has raised USD 100 MIO sub debt capital, the bank does the progressive discounting as per RBI norms for inclusion in the Tier II capital. As the remaining maturity of the sub-debt is less than one year as of 31st March 2016, the same will be fully discounted and not considered as Tier 2 capital as of 31st March 2016

M. Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

The bank has no equity investment in banking books as of 31st March 2016.

N. 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 March 31, 2016 is as follows.

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

Sr. No.	Particulars	Rs. in 000's
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	112,606,111
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	6,546,530
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	556,569
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	40,493,160
7	Other adjustments	(657,463)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**159,544,907**

b) **Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template**

Rs. in 000's

	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	108,775,499
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(657,463)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**108,118,036**
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	3,830,612
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives	6,546,530

	transactions	
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)**	**10,377,142**
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	556,569
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)**	**556,569**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	132,457,388
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(91,964,227)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**40,493,161**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**16,463,215**
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**159,544,907**
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**10.32%**