BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2017 (CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS)

1. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures:

The CRAR of the Bank 378.45% as computed under Basel III norms, which is higher than the minimum regulatory CRAR requirement of 10.9%.

The Bank's capital management approach is driven by the desire to maintain an appropriate capital base and to maintain an adequate buffer in support of its business development and to meet the regulatory capital requirements stipulated by the RBI at all times. Implications of major business decisions on the Bank's capital position are taken into account by the India Executive Committee (India EXCO) of the Bank and the NBAD GNroup, prior to implementation, in order to preserve the Bank's overall capital requirements.

The Bank's capital requirements are drawn up annually in conjunction with the financial budgeting exercise and approved by the NBAD Group for implementation at the beginning of each financial year. The capital requirements take into account, inter alia, the Bank's strategic objectives and business plans and regulatory capital requirements.

	Part	ticul	ars	30 JUNE 2017 INR Million
(a)	Capital requirements for credit risk :		24.56	
	*	Po	rtfolios subject to standardised approach	24.56
	*	Sec	curitisation exposures	-
(c)	Capital requirements for market risk :		requirements for market risk :	
	*	Sta	ndardised duration approach;	68.99
		-	Interest rate risk	26.16
		-	Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	42.83
		-	Equity risk	-
(d)	Cap	oital	requirements for operational risk :	
	*	Bas	sic Indicator Approach	66.37
(e)	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios :		n Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios :	
	*	CET1 Capital ratio (%)		378.45%
	*	Tie	er 1 Capital ratio (%)	378.45%
	*	То	tal Capital ratio (%)	378.45%

Quantitative Disclosures :

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2017 (CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS) General Disclosures for Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

National Bank of Abu Dhabi Bank India follows the Group Credit Policy Manual and has also developed an India Credit Policy Addendum which together cover all stages of the credit life cycle, viz. origination, assessment and measurement, pricing, approval, commitment, administration, operations, monitoring, reporting, remedial management and portfolio management. It addresses all the businesses of the Bank where credit risk is presently being assumed, in any manner.

The Manual provides a set of policies to establish and maintain the following including, but not limited to:

- An appropriate credit risk environment,
- A sound credit granting process,
- An appropriate credit measurement, monitoring and reporting process, and
- Adequate controls over credit risk, in all business segments at, both, the individual credit and portfolio levels. It also seeks to establish a common quality standard for the management of credit risk.

The India credit policy is under revision following the merger of FGB and NBAD and the modified policy would be adopted by India EXCO in FY 2018-19. This will be done in line with Group policy.

Risk rating system

The Bank uses an internal risk rating system to assess the credit quality of borrowers and counterparties. Each counterparty is assigned a rating, including classified accounts that are either watch list or non-performing. The risk rating system has 11 grades, further segregated into 24 notches. Grades 1-7 are performing, Grade 8 is Watch-list and Grades 9 - 11 are non-performing, each with a rating description.

The Group has implemented bespoke models and scorecards using its own data and expert judgment for:

- Borrower risk rating models for Corporate, SMEs, and High Net-Worth Individuals.
- Facility risk rating models for Project Finance and Real Estate.

Model performance and usage are monitored regularly by the Group and are reported to the Group senior management and risk committees. All models are subject to periodic in-depth reviews by the Group to ensure that they remain fit-for-use and appropriate to the underlying portfolio segment and geography.

The output of each model and scorecard is mapped to an internal rating scale. Each grade in the rating system is linked to a Probability of Default (PD) estimated using the Group default experience supplemented by data from external sources.

Sovereign and bank exposures are governed by the ratings from external credit rating agencies.

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2017 (CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS) <u>Risk Monitoring</u>

The Bank regularly monitors its credit risk in respect of all its portfolios at various levels. At the obligor level, the Bank has a process of periodic review of credit based on the internal rating grades. More frequent reviews are made for the weaker credits and less frequent reviews for the superior credits. The Bank conducts full reviews and renewals of all performing credits at least annually. Obligors with lower risk profile are monitored at lower frequency by business units, unless otherwise required, to evaluate the potential changes in credit worthiness and related impact on risk rating based on latest available financial and other relevant information. More frequent and focused monitoring for lower rated borrowers ensures early identification of potential impairments, if any.

The Group has clearly identified specific sectors (real estate etc.) that are vulnerable, and are subject to material credit risk. The Bank in India currently have exposure to Housing Finance Company.

The classification and impairment policy currently implemented by the Group classifies delinquent borrowers as Substandard, Doubtful or Loss in line with the guidelines laid down in the Central Bank of United Arab Emirates' (CBUAE) circular 28/2010. The Bank in India will comply with the Group policy as well as the RBI's Master Circular - Prudential Norms on Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning pertaining to Advances dated 01 July 2015. Currently there are no non-performing exposures.

In assessing the collective loss allowance, the Bank uses the capital charge of 0.4% (and other specified rates) of standard assets and credit equivalent of FX and derivative exposure as stipulated in the above RBI circular.

Watch-listed accounts are also monitored and reported to senior management. This category comprises accounts where either contractual principal or interest is past due or when the accounts show weakness in the borrower's financial position and creditworthiness and requires more than normal attention. Such weakness is specifically monitored to ensure that the quality of the asset does not further deteriorate. Currently there are no Watch-listed accounts.

The Bank monitors all excesses over limits. The monitoring reports are available to senior management and processes are initiated to realize and regularize such excesses, where outstanding.

The Bank monitors the existing portfolio based on country, industry and ratings. These portfolio reports are prepared periodically and tabled for review by senior management. In view of the single branch status and nascent stage of business, the Bank in India does not currently have economic sector / industry wise exposure caps / limits nor have geographic caps / limits been set. These will be considered in due course.

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2017 (CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS)

Quantitative Disclosures

a. Credit Exposures

Particulars	30 JUNE 2017
Fund Based	6
Non Fund Based	1,371

*Does not include Gsec & CDs investment

The Fund based exposures represents Nostro Balances, Deposits with QCCP, Loans and Investment in CPs. Non fund based exposures represents Guarantees and credit equivalent of Foreign exchange contracts.

b. Geographic distribution of exposures

The Bank does not have overseas operations and hence exposures are restricted to the domestic segment

c. Industry type distribution of exposures

Industry type	Fund Based	Non Fund Based	Total
Bank	6	1,314	1,320
QCCP	0	57	57
Total	6	1,371	1,377

d. Residual contractual maturity breakdown of total assets

Buckets	30 JUNE 2017
1 day	17
2 to 7 days	782
8 to 14 days	-
15 to 28 days	-
29 days and upto 3 months	743
Over 3 months and upto 6	4,253
months	
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	804
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	-
Over 3 year and upto 5 years	-
Over 5 years	237
Total	6,836

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2017 (CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS)

e. Amount of NPA

The Bank did not have any NPA during the year and hence this disclosure is not applicable

f. Net NPAs

The Bank did not have any NPA during the year and hence this disclosure is not applicable

g. NPA ratios

The Bank did not have any NPA during the year and hence this disclosure is not applicable

h. Movement of NPAs (Gross)

The Bank did not have any NPA during the year and hence this disclosure is not applicable

i. Movement of provisions

The Bank did not have any NPA during the year and hence disclosure is not applicable for specific provisions. The movement for general provisions during the year is as under:

Particulars	30 JUNE 2017
Opening Balance	0.02
Provisions made during the year	-
Write-offs / write back of excess provisions	(0.01)
Closing Balance	0.01

j. Amount of Non-Performing Investments (NPI)

The Bank did not have any NPI during the year and hence this disclosure is not applicable

k. Amount of provisions held for NPI

The Bank did not have any NPI during the year and hence this disclosure is not applicable

1. Movement of provisions for depreciations on investments

Particulars	30 JUNE 2017
Opening Balance	-
Provisions made during the year	-
Write-offs / write back of excess provisions	-
Closing Balance	-

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2017 (CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS)

2. Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank uses the External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) approved by the RBI to calculate its capital adequacy for sovereigns, banks, and corporate counterparties. For all exposures to domestic corporates, ratings by the following ECAIs are to be considered in line with 5.8 of RBI's Master Circular on Basel III Capital Regulations dated 01 July, 2015 - Brickwork Ratings India Pvt Ltd; Credit Analysis and Research Ltd; CRISIL Ltd; India Ratings and Research Ltd; SMERA Ratings Ltd.

Claims on Indian banks and Indian branches of foreign banks will be risk weighted in line with the RBI's Master Circular on Basel III Capital Regulations dated 01 July, 2015 based on the CET1 and applicable CCB ratio levels set out.

Ratings from Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's are considered for risk weights for claims on foreign sovereigns, foreign public sector entities and foreign banks as set out in the RBI Master Circular.

The use of the ratings and mapping process will be in line with the RBI Master Circular.

Quantitative Disclosures

Bank's outstanding (rated and unrated) in the three major risk buckets as well as those that are deducted are as under:

Particulars	30 JUNE 2017
Below 100% risk weight	6
100% risk weight	147
More than 100% risk weight	-
Deduction	21

* Deduction represents DTA which has deducted from CET 1 Capital

3. Credit Risk Mitigation : Disclosures for Standardised Approaches

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank has not accepted any collateral for credit risk mitigation purposes as on 30 June 2017. The types of collateral considered by the Bank are provided below, which will be accepted based on Legal advice and approval – cash; fixed deposit receipts issued by the Branch; debt securities; marketable securities including mutual fund units, equity shares; trade and other receivables; commercial real estate; other tangible assets such as, commodities, vehicles, plant and machinery, merchandise, goods, inventory, and stock; life insurance policies with a declared surrender value of an insurance company which is regulated by an insurance sector regulator; credit insurance / guarantees; standby letters of credit etc.

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2017 (CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS)

Quantitative Disclosures

There was no credit risk mitigation considered in Pillar 1 computation and hence this disclosure is not applicable.

4. Securitisation Exposures : Disclosure for Standardised Approach

The Bank has not undertaken any securitisation and hence this disclosure is not applicable.

Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio has been calculated using the definition of capital and total exposure. The Banks leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines under consolidated framework is as follows:

Particular	30 June 2017
Tier 1 Capital	6,725
Exposure Measure	7,336
Leverage Ratio (%)	91.66%