First Abu Dhabi Bank PJSC - India Branch
(formerly known as National Bank of Abu Dhabi PJSC- India Branch)
(Incorporated in Abu Dhabi With Limited Liability)

BASEL III: PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS AT 30 JUNE 2019
(CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS)

1. Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures:

The CRAR of the Bank 53.53% 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 FAB Group, 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 FAB 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.

Quantitative Disclosures :

			Particulars	30 JUNE 2019
(a)	**Capital requirements for credit risk :**			
	*		Portfolios subject to standardised approach	2,765
	*		Securitisation exposures	-
(c)	**Capital requirements for market risk :**			
	*		Standardised duration approach;	513
		-	Interest rate risk	435
		-	Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	78
		-	Equity risk	-
(d)	**Capital requirements for operational risk :**			
	*		Basic Indicator Approach	169
(e)	Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios :			
	*		CET1 Capital ratio (%)	52.95%
	*		Tier 1 Capital ratio (%)	52.95%
	*		Total Capital ratio (%)	53.53%

General Disclosures for Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Erstwhile First 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 2019-20. 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.

Risk Monitoring

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.

Quantitative Disclosures

a. Credit Exposures

Particulars	**30 JUNE 2019**
Fund Based	5,128
Non Fund Based	8,139

*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.

(CURRENCY: INDIAN RUPEES IN MILLIONS)

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 **(INR mn)**

Industry type	**Fund based**	**NFB**	**Total**
Bank	1,961	3,257	**5,218**
QCCP	167	665	**832**
Extraction of crude, petroleum and natural gas		159	**159**
Other Computer Related Activities	1,500	0	**1,500**
NBFCs- general purpose loans	0	1,196	**1,196**
Mfg of Refined Pretroleum Products	0	162	**162**
Basic Telecom Services	0	1,707	**1,707**
Mfg of Basic Chemicals except Fertilisers	1,500	0	**1,500**
NBFCs- for small & micro enterprises	0	993	**993**
Total	5,128	8,139	**13,267**

d. Residual contractual maturity breakdown of total assets

Buckets	30-Jun
1 day	1,904
2 to 7 days	-
8 to 14 days	-
15 to 28 days	-
29 days and upto 3 months	20
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	12,850
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	5,363
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	15,309
Over 3 year and upto 5 years	2,292
Over 5 years	2,547
Total	**40,285**

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 (Standard Assets, Country Risk and UFCE) during the year is as under:

Opening Balance	46
Provisions made during the year	37
Write-offs / write back of excess provisions	(5)
Closing Balance	78

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

l. Movement of provisions for depreciations on investments

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

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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; ICRA 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 2019
Below 100% risk weight	4,063
100% risk weight	267
More than 100% risk weight	3,000
Deduction	63

* 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 2019. 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.

Quantitative Disclosures

For credit risk portfolio under the standardized approach, the Bank had extended guarantee to Indian corporate obligor on the basis of counter guarantee from Bank's parent totaling to INR 1,904 million.

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 2019**
Tier 1 Capital	20,276
Exposure Measure	55,507
Leverage Ratio (%)	36.53%