THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH
(Incorporated in Scotland with Limited Liability)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER - THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH

Report on Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc - India Branch (the "Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the Profit and Loss Account and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") as well as provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (the "RBI"), in the manner so required for banking companies and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Bank as at March 31, 2019, and profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Bank's Executive Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Pillar III Disclosure.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for Financial Statements

The Bank's management is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) rule, 2014, Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and provisions of section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and circulars, guidelines and directions issued by the RBI from time to time as applicable to The Banks. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Management is also responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

We give in "Annexure A" a detailed description of Auditor's responsibilities for Audit of the Financial Statements.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the Bank for the year ended March 31, 2018, were audited by another auditor whose report dated May 24, 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This Report does not include a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section 11 of Section 143 of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Bank.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act and section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, we report that:
   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
   c. During the course of our audit we have visited and performed select relevant procedures at one branch only. Since the Bank considered its key operations to be automated, with the, key applications largely integrated to the core banking system it does not require its branches to submit any financial returns. Accordingly our audit is carried out centrally at Mumbai based on the necessary records and data required for the purpose of the audit being made available to us;
   d. The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
   e. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI;
   f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B"; and
   g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
      i. The Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 12(I) and Schedule 18-2.9 to the financial statements;
      ii. The Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts - Refer Schedule 17-4.10 and Schedule 18-2.9 to the financial statements; and
      iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank.
3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Bank as it is not a Company.

For **MSKA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Sd/-
Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership Number: 117812

Mumbai, May 30, 2019

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the bank has internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with management regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide management with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

For **MSKA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Sd/-
Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership Number: 117812

Mumbai, May 30, 2019

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH

[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc - India Branch (the "Bank") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Bank's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Bank's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Financial Statements

A Bank's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Bank's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bank; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the bank are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management of the bank; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bank's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Bank has, in all material respects, an internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Bank considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **MSKA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 105047W

Sd/-
Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership Number: 117812

Mumbai, May 30, 2019

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Schedules	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in 000's	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. in 000's
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
CAPITAL	1	28,028,210	28,028,210
RESERVES AND SURPLUS	2	(1,051,448)	(1,991,356)
DEPOSITS	3	315,648	634,726
BORROWINGS	4	15,603,097	14,707,366
OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS	5	4,622,043	5,785,679
TOTAL		**47,517,550**	**47,164,625**
ASSETS			
CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA	6	968,123	1,073,808
BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	7	431,004	2,609,678
INVESTMENTS	8	41,170,194	37,762,083
ADVANCES	9	-	-
FIXED ASSETS	10	109,861	192,057
OTHER ASSETS	11	4,838,368	5,526,999
TOTAL		**47,517,550**	**47,164,625**
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES	12	3,152,901	2,991,631
BILLS FOR COLLECTION		16,466,373	16,874,006
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS	17 / 18		

Schedules referred to herein form an integral part of the Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet has been prepared in conformity with Form 'A' of the Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

As per our report of even date attached.

For MSKA & Associates **Chartered Accountants** **ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W**	**For The Royal Bank of Scotland plc - India Branch**	
Sd/- **Swapnil Kale** **Partner** **Membership No.: 117812**	**Sd/-** **Ramit Bhasin** **Country Executive**	**Sd/-** **Rakesh Sheth** **Chief Financial Officer**
Mumbai, 30 May 2019	**Mumbai, 30 May 2019**	**Mumbai, 30 May 2019**

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

		Schedules	For the year ended 31 March 2019 Rs. in 000's	For the year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. in 000's
I	**INCOME**			
	INTEREST EARNED	13	2,296,439	2,096,742
	OTHER INCOME	14	350,389	24,975
	TOTAL		2,646,828	2,121,717
II	**EXPENDITURE**			
	INTEREST EXPENDED	15	839,202	753,562
	OPERATING EXPENSES	16	684,082	1,948,155
	PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENCIES (Refer Schedule 18-1.21)		183,636	1,230,967
	TOTAL		1,706,920	3,932,684
III	**PROFIT**			
	NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (Refer Schedule 18-2.10)		939,908	(1,810,967)
	TOTAL		939,908	(1,810,967)
IV	**APPROPRIATIONS**			
	TRANSFER TO STATUTORY RESERVE		234,977	-
	TRANSFER TO CAPITAL RESERVE		14,307	
	INVESTMENT RESERVE (Refer Schedule 18-2.16)		-	6,321
	BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD TO BALANCE SHEET		690,624	(1,817,288)
	TOTAL		939,908	(1,810,967)
	SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS	17 / 18		

Schedules referred to herein form an integral part of the Profit and Loss Account

The Profit and Loss Account has been prepared in conformity with Form 'B' of the Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

As per our report of even date attached.

For MSKA & Associates **Chartered Accountants** **ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W**	**For The Royal Bank of Scotland plc - India Branch**	
Sd/- **Swapnil Kale** **Partner** **Membership No.: 117812**	**Sd/-** **Ramit Bhasin** **Country Executive**	**Sd/-** **Rakesh Sheth** **Chief Financial Officer**
Mumbai, 30 May 2019	**Mumbai, 30 May 2019**	**Mumbai, 30 May 2019**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	Year ended 31 March 2019 (Rs. in 000's)	Year ended 31 March 2018 (Rs. in 000's)
Cash flows from Operating Activities		
Net Profit before taxes	1,121,155	(1,612,919)
Adjustment for		
Depreciation on Bank's property	3,181	12,141
Depreciation on Investments	-	(14,855)
Provision towards NPAs (net of write backs)	(1,147,367)	516,527
Bad Debts written off	1,147,367	495,292
Provision/(write back) on standard assets including Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure	-	(920)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	(33,500)	3,324
Provision for Country Risk Exposures	2,389	36,875
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	**1,093,225**	**(564,535)**
Changes in working capital		
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	(1,178,513)	(1,019,623)
Increase / (Decrease) in Deposits	(319,078)	(4,824,690)
(Increase) / Decrease in Investments	(3,408,111)	(830,139)
(Increase) / Decrease in Advances	-	207,068
(Increase) /Decrease in Other Assets	373,372	4,458,408
	(4,532,330)	**(2,008,976)**
	(3,439,105)	**(2,573,511)**
Taxes (paid)/Refund	146,500	638,111
Net cash from / (used in) Operating Activities	**(3,292,605)**	**(1,935,400)**
Cash flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from sale of Fixed Assets	112,515	202,579
Net cash from / (used in) Investing Activities	**112,515**	**202,579**
Cash flows from Financing Activities:		
(Repayment) from / Proceeds of Other Borrowings	895,731	75,584
Net cash from / (used in) Financing Activities	**895,731**	**75,584**
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(2,284,359)**	**(1,657,237)**
Cash and cash equivalents as at April 1	3,683,486	5,340,723
Cash and cash equivalents as at March 31	**1,399,127**	**3,683,486**
	(2,284,359)	**(1,657,237)**

Notes to the Cash flow statement:

Cash and cash equivalents includes the following

	31 March 2019 (Rs. in 000's)	31 March 2018 (Rs. in 000's)
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India (Refer Schedule 6)	968,123	1,073,808
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice (Refer Schedule 7)	431,004	2,609,678
	1,399,127	**3,683,486**

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Accounting Standard 3 specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

As per our report of even date attached.

For MSKA & Associates **Chartered Accountants** **ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W**	**For The Royal Bank of Scotland plc - India Branch**	
Sd/- **Swapnil Kale** **Partner** **Membership No.: 117812**	**Sd/-** **Ramit Bhasin** **Country Executive**	**Sd/-** **Rakesh Sheth** **Chief Financial Officer**
Mumbai, 30 May 2019	**Mumbai, 30 May 2019**	**Mumbai, 30 May 2019**

SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in 000's	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. in 000's
SCHEDULE 1 - CAPITAL		
I Amount of Deposit kept with the Reserve Bank of India under Section 11(2)(b) of the Banking Regulation Act,1949	8,750,000	8,750,000
II Head Office Account	28,028,210	28,028,210
TOTAL	28,028,210	28,028,210
SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVES AND SURPLUS		
I Statutory Reserve (Under Section 11(2)(b)(ii) of the Banking Regulation Act , 1949)		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the year	234,977	-
Closing balance	234,977	-
II Capital Reserve		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions during the year	14,307	-
Closing balance	14,307	-
III Investment Reserves		
Opening balance	6,321	-
Additions during the year (Refer Schedule 18-2.16)	-	6,321
Closing balance	6,321	6,321
III Balance of Profit and Loss Account		
Opening balance	(1,997,677)	(180,389)
Additions during the Year	690,624	(1,817,288)
Profit remitted to Head Office during the year	-	-
Closing balance	(1,307,053)	(1,997,677)
TOTAL	(1,051,448)	(1,991,356)
SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS		
A. I Demand deposits		
i) From banks	-	-
ii) From others	220,810	440,488
II Savings bank deposits	73,224	103,432
III Term Deposits		
i) From banks	-	-
ii) From others	21,614	90,806
TOTAL	315,648	634,726
B. i) Deposits of branches in India	315,648	634,726
ii) Deposits of branches outside India	-	-
TOTAL	315,648	634,726
SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS		
I Borrowings in India		
i) Reserve Bank of India	-	-
ii) Other banks	-	-
iii) Other institutions and agencies	-	-
II Borrowings outside India		
i) From banks	-	-
ii) From others	15,603,097	14,707,366
TOTAL	15,603,097	14,707,366

RBS
The Royal Bank of Scotland

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH
(Incorporated in Scotland with Limited Liability)

	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in 000's	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. in 000's
SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS		
I Bills payable	14,249	661,804
II Interest accrued	58,216	43,435
III Provisions on Standard Assets (Refer Schedule 18-1.13)	-	-
IV Provisions for Country Risk Exposures (Refer Schedule 18-1.20)	39,264	36,875
V Deferred tax liability (Refer Schedule 18-2.8)	17,359	4,872
VI Others (including provisions)	4,492,955	5,038,693
TOTAL	4,622,043	5,785,679
SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA		
I Cash in hand (including foreign currency notes)	-	304
II Balances with the Reserve Bank of India		
i) In current accounts	968,123	1,073,504
ii) In other accounts	-	-
TOTAL	968,123	1,073,808
SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		
I In India		
i) Balances with banks		
a) In current accounts	25,537	395,557
b) In other deposit accounts	75	75
ii) Money at call and short notice		
a) With banks	-	-
b) With other institutions	299,596	1,647,319
	325,208	2,042,951
II Outside India		
i) In current accounts	105,796	566,727
ii) Deposit accounts	-	-
iii) Money at call and short notice	-	-
	105,796	566,727
TOTAL	431,004	2,609,678
SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS		
I Investments in India		
i) Government Securities (Refer Schedule 18-2.2)	25,566,066	23,565,519
ii) Other Approved Securities	-	-
iii) Shares	-	-
iv) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
v) Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures	-	-
vi) Others	-	-
	25,566,066	23,565,519
II Investments outside India	15,604,128	14,196,564
TOTAL	41,170,194	37,762,083
Gross Investments	41,170,194	37,762,083
Less : Provision for dimunition in value	-	-
TOTAL	41,170,194	37,762,083
SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES		
A i) Bills purchased and discounted	-	-
ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	-	-
iii) Term loans	-	-
TOTAL	-	-
B i) Secured by tangible assets	-	-
ii) Covered by bank / government guarantees	-	-
iii) Unsecured	-	-
TOTAL	-	-
C I Advances in India		
i) Priority sector	-	-
ii) Public sector	-	-
iii) Banks	-	-
iv) Others	-	-
TOTAL	-	-
C II Advances Outside India	-	-
TOTAL	-	-
SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS		
I Premises		
At Book Value		
Beginning of the year	213,795	413,890
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions during the year	(84,095)	(200,095)
	129,700	213,795
Depreciation to Date		
Beginning of the year	25,166	23,425
Additions during the year	1,357	3,086
Deductions during the year	(5,467)	(1,345)
	21,056	25,166
	108,644	188,629
II Other fixed assets (Refer Schedule 18-2.11) (including furniture & fixtures and software)		
At Book Value		
Beginning of the year	293,501	1,233,865
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions during the year	(45,406)	(940,364)
	248,095	293,501
Depreciation to Date		
Beginning of the year	290,073	1,214,229
Additions during the year	1,824	9,055
Deductions during the year	(45,019)	(933,211)
	246,878	290,073
	1,217	3,428
TOTAL	109,861	192,057
SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS		
I Interest accrued	23,748	26,088
II Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax)	795,594	1,110,853
III Others	4,019,026	4,390,058
TOTAL	4,838,368	5,526,999
SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
I Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts (including tax matters)	2,542,772	2,198,157
II Liability on account of outstanding derivative contracts (including Forward rate agreements, Interest rate swaps, Currency swaps and Options)	-	-
III Liability on account of outstanding foreign exchange contracts	-	-
IV Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
i) In India	35,967	284,367
ii) Outside India	-	7,744
V Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable	574,162	501,363
TOTAL	3,152,901	2,991,631
SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST EARNED		
I Interest / discount on advances / bills	-	-
II Income on investments	1,971,674	1,684,176
III Interest on balances with the Reserve Bank of India and other inter bank funds	58,806	163,580
IV Others	265,959	248,986
TOTAL	2,296,439	2,096,742

	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in 000's	As at 31 March 2018 Rs. in 000's
SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME		
I Commission, exchange and brokerage	8,576	15,976
II Profit on sale of investments (net)	-	(84,618)
III Profit / (loss) on sale of land, buildings and other assets (net)	33,500	(3,324)
IV Profit / (loss) on exchange transactions (net) (includes profit / (loss) on derivative transactions (net))	(605)	(90,055)
V Miscellaneous income (includes recovery from written off debts)	308,918	186,996
TOTAL	350,389	24,975
SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED		
I Interest on deposits	13,322	176,889
II Interest on Reserve Bank of India / inter bank borrowings	825,880	576,673
TOTAL	839,202	753,562
SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES		
I Payments to and provision for employees	406,366	1,280,575
II Rents, taxes and lighting	37,553	110,788
III Printing and stationery	1,837	3,681
IV Advertisement and publicity	628	6,675
V Depreciation on bank's property	3,181	12,141
VI Auditors' fees and expenses	2,100	3,800
VII Law charges	930	53,085
VIII Postage, telegrams and telephones	12,026	20,018
IX Repairs and maintenance	91,337	130,892
X Insurance	4,932	11,166
XI Other expenditure (Refer Schedule 18-2.4)	123,192	315,334
TOTAL	684,082	1,948,155

Significant accounting policies and notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Schedule 17: Significant Accounting Policies

1. Background

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 comprise Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019, Profit and Loss Account and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended of the India Branch of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. ('the Bank') which is incorporated in Scotland with limited liability.

2. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with requirements prescribed under the Third Schedule (Form A and Form B) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The accounting and reporting policies of the Bank used in the preparation of these financial statements conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ("Indian GAAP"), the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') from time to time, the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 to the extent applicable and practices generally prevalent in the banking industry in India. The Bank follows the accrual method of accounting and the historical cost convention, unless otherwise stated.

3. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements. Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in the current and future periods.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1. Investments

Recognition and Classification

Investments are accounted for in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines on investment classification and valuation.

Investments are classified into the following three categories.

- Held to Maturity ('HTM')
- Held for Trading ('HFT'); and
- Available for Sale ('AFS')

Under each classification, Investments are further categorised as (a) Government Securities, (b) Other Approved Securities, (c) Shares, (d) Debentures and Bonds, (e) Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures and (f) Others.

For disclosure in Balance Sheet, Investments are classified under above mentioned six categories.

The Bank follows trade date method of accounting for purchase and sale of investments, except for Government of India and State Government securities where settlement date method of accounting is followed in accordance with RBI guidelines.

Acquisition cost/carrying cost

Cost of investment represents acquisition cost and in case of discounted instruments, carrying cost includes pro rata discount accreted for the holding period. Accretion on Treasury Bills is calculated on weighted average cost method.

Brokerages, commission, broken period interest, etc. on debt instruments, paid at the time of acquisition, are charged to Profit and Loss Account.

Disposal of Investments

- Investments classified as HFT or AFS - Profit or loss on sale/redemption is included in Profit and Loss Account
- Investment classified as HTM - Profit on sale/redemption of Investments is included in Profit and Loss Account and is appropriated to Capital Reserve after adjustments for tax and transfer to Statutory Reserve. Loss on sale/redemption is charged to Profit and Loss Account

Transfer between categories

Transfer of securities between categories of Investments is carried out in accordance with the RBI guidelines and accounted for at the lower of acquisition cost, book value and market value on the date of transfer and depreciation, if any, on such transfer is fully provided for.

Valuation/income recognition

Investments classified under HTM category are carried at their acquisition cost or at amortised cost, if acquired at a premium over the face value. Any premium paid on acquisition in excess of face value is amortised over the period remaining to maturity on a straight-line basis. Discount, if any, is ignored. A provision is made for other than temporary diminution in the value of HTM security.

Investments classified under AFS category are marked-to-market on a quarterly or at more frequent intervals and net depreciation, if any, in each classification as mentioned in Schedule 8 - 'Investments' is recognised in Profit and Loss Account. Net appreciation, if any, is ignored. Book value of individual securities is not changed consequent to periodical valuation of Investments.

Investments classified under HFT category are marked-to-market on a monthly or at more frequent intervals and net depreciation, if any, in each classification as mentioned in Schedule 8 - 'Investments' is recognised in Profit and Loss Account. Net appreciation, if any, is ignored. Book value of individual securities is not changed consequent to periodical valuation of Investments.

In the event, provisions created on account of depreciation in AFS or HFT categories are found to be in excess of the required amount in any year, excess is credited to Profit and Loss Account and excess is thereafter appropriated (net of taxes, if any and net of transfer to Statutory Reserve as applicable) to Investment Reserve Account.

Profit or loss on sale of securities is computed on the basis of weighted average cost. Market price of securities is sourced from revaluation rates published by the Financial Benchmark India Pvt. Ltd. ('FBIL').

Treasury Bills, Commercial Paper and Certificates of Deposit, being discounted instruments, are valued at carrying cost.

Accounting for repurchase/reverse repurchase transactions

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase (Repos) and securities purchased under agreements to resell (Reverse Repos) are accounted as collateralised borrowing and lending transactions respectively. Difference between consideration amount of first leg and second leg of repo is recognised as interest income/interest expense over the period of transaction.

4.2. Advances and Provisions/write-offs

Advances are classified as performing and non-performing advances ("NPA") in accordance with the RBI prudential norms on classification. Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by the RBI.

Advances are stated net of specific provisions, interest in suspense, provision for impaired assets, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation Limited ('ECGC') claims and bills rediscounted and provisions in lieu of diminution in fair value of restructured assets.

Specific loan loss provisions in respect of non-performing advances are made based on Management's assessment of the degree of impairment of advances after considering prudential norms on provisioning as prescribed by the RBI.

In the case of consumer loans, provisions are made upon reaching specified stages of delinquency under each type of loan after considering prudential norms on provisioning prescribed by the RBI.

As per the RBI guidelines, a general provision is required to be made on all standard advances based on the category of advances and additionally on Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure of borrowers. These provisions are made in line with the RBI guidelines and are disclosed under Schedule 5 - 'Provisions on Standard Assets'.

Provision for restructured assets is made in accordance with applicable requirements prescribed by the RBI on restructuring of advances by banks. Necessary provision for diminution in the fair value of a restructured account is made. Restructuring of an account is done at a borrower level.

Amounts recovered against debts written-off in earlier years and provisions no longer considered necessary in the context of current status of borrower are recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

Further to provisions required as per asset classification status, provisions are held for individual country exposure as per the RBI guidelines. Exposure is classified in seven risk categories as per the Bank's internal ratings.

4.3. Transactions involving foreign exchange

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into Indian rupees at the year-end exchange rates notified by the Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India ('FEDAI') and resulting profit/loss from year-end revaluation are recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using exchange rate at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items, which are measured at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency, are translated using exchange rate at the date when such value was determined.

Outstanding forward exchange contracts are revalued at exchange rates notified by FEDAI for specified maturities and at extrapolated rates for contracts of intervening maturities. The foreign exchange contracts of longer maturities where exchange rates are not notified by FEDAI are revalued at exchange rates implied by the USD/INR Currency Swap curve. The resultant gains or losses are recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

Income and expenditure in foreign currency are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction.

Contingent liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed at closing rates of exchange notified by FEDAI.

4.4. Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments include foreign currency options, interest rate swaps ('IRS'), cross currency interest rate swaps ('CCS') and forward rate agreements ('FRA') which are undertaken for trading or hedging purposes. Derivatives undertaken for trading purposes are measured at their fair value and resultant gain or loss is recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

The Bank treats all derivatives (except for derivative transactions that are undertaken for hedging are accounted on accrual basis) which include all customer and proprietary transactions together with any associated hedges and trades done for hedging Balance Sheet as 'trading' derivatives.

Derivatives are classified as assets under Schedule 11 - 'Other Assets' when the fair value is positive (positive marked to market) or as liabilities Schedule 5 - 'Other Liabilities' when fair value is negative (negative marked to market).

Changes in fair value of derivatives other than those designated as hedges are recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

Pursuant to the RBI guidelines, any receivables under derivative contracts which remain overdue for more than 90 days and mark-to-market gains on other derivative contracts with same counter-parties are reversed through Profit and Loss Account.

4.5. Revenue recognition

Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and income can be reliably measured.

Interest income is recognised in Profit and Loss Account on an accrual basis except in case of interest on NPA, where it is recognised on receipt basis as per the income recognition and asset classification norms of the RBI and relevant Accounting Standards.

Loan processing fee is accounted for upfront when it becomes due.

Commission on letters of credit is recognised at the inception of the transaction. Commission income on guarantees is recognised on a straight-line basis over the period of the guarantee if the commission received is greater than INR equivalent of GBP 10,000. Income on discounted instruments is recognised over the tenure of instrument on a constant yield basis.

All other fees are accounted for as and when they become due.

4.6. Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment, if any. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation of asset. Historical cost for this purpose includes written down value as at 31 March 1991 for fixed assets acquired up to that date and the cost of acquisition for fixed assets acquired thereafter.

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on a Straight Line Method over estimated useful life of the assets which is lower than useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 in order to reflect actual usage of the assets. Estimates of useful lives of the assets are based on Management estimate, taking into account the nature of asset, estimated usage of asset, and operating conditions surrounding the use of asset etc. Based on above, useful life of the assets has not undergone a change on account of transition to the Companies Act, 2013.

Asset Type	Estimated Useful Life in Years
Premises	50
Improvement of leasehold premises	Over the primary period of lease subject to maximum of 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5
Other equipment	5
Vehicles (including leased assets)	3
Computer Equipment (including software)	3

All fixed assets individually costing less than Rs 5,000 are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition. Assets which are held for disposal are not depreciated.

If Management's estimate of remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter, then depreciation is provided at a higher rate.

4.7. Leases

Operating Leases

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership over the lease term are classified as operating leases. Operating lease rentals are recognised as an expense in Profit and Loss Account on a straight-line basis over the lease period.

4.8. Employee Benefits

Provident fund

The Provident Fund Plan of the Bank is a defined contribution scheme. The Bank's contributions paid/payable towards Provident Fund are charged to Profit and Loss Account every year. This fund and the scheme there under is recognised by the Income-tax authorities and administered by various trustees.

Gratuity and Pension

The Bank has defined benefit plans for post-employment benefits in the form of Gratuity and Pension which is partly funded. Provisions for gratuity and pension which are defined benefit schemes are made on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation carried out as per Projected Unit Credit Method as at the year end. Fair value of plan assets are compared with liabilities and shortfall, if any, is provided in financial statements.

Deferred Bonus Scheme

The Bank accounts for its defined benefit obligation for non-funded deferred bonus benefits on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation as per Projected Unit Credit Method carried out as at the year end.

Compensated absences

Liability for long term compensated absences for employees is accounted on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation as per Projected Unit Credit Method carried out as at the year end. Unutilised short term compensated absences are provided for on an undiscounted basis.

Long Service Award

Liability for long term service award for employees is accounted on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation as per Projected Unit Credit Method carried out as at the year end.

Actuarial gains/losses are immediately recognised in Profit and Loss Account.

Other short term employee benefits are recognised on an undiscounted basis on their likely entitlement thereof.

4.9. Income taxes

Income tax comprises current tax provision and net change in deferred tax asset or liability in the year.

Current tax expense and deferred tax expense is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and as per Accounting Standard 22 - Accounting for Taxes on Income specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising on account of timing difference are recognised in Profit and Loss Account and cumulative effect thereof is reflected in Balance Sheet. Deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is a reasonable certainty that they will be realised, except for deferred tax assets in respect of unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses which are only recognised to the extent that it is virtually certain that they will be realised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by Balance Sheet date. Effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in Profit and Loss Account in the period of change.

4.10. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Bank has assessed its obligations arising in the normal course of business, including pending litigations, proceedings pending with tax authorities and other contracts including derivative and long term contracts. In accordance with Accounting Standard-29 on 'Provisions ,Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', the Bank recognises a provision for material foreseeable losses when it has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted (except for retirement benefits) to their present values and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation or present obligation that may but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets are not recognised or disclosed in financial statements.

4.11. Impairment

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date for any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is greater of asset's net selling price and "value in use". After impairment, depreciation is provided on revised carrying amount of asset over its remaining useful life. If at Balance Sheet date, there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, recoverable amount is reassessed and asset is reflected at recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost.

4.12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and in ATM/in transit, balances with RBI, balances with other banks and money at call and short notice (including the effect of changes in exchange rates of cash and cash equivalents in foreign currency).

4.13. Cash Flow Statement

Cash Flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future

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THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH
(Incorporated in Scotland with Limited Liability)

cash receipts or payments. Cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Bank are segregated based on the available information.

4.14. Segment Reporting

The Bank operates in three segments viz. Treasury, Retail Banking and Corporate and Wholesale Banking. These segments have been identified in line with the RBI guidelines and AS-17 on Segment Reporting after considering the nature and risk profile of the products and services, target customer profile, organisation structure and internal reporting system of the Bank.

Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities include amounts identifiable to each of the segments as also amounts allocated, as estimated by Management. Assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to identifiable segments are grouped under unallocated assets and liabilities.

Schedule 18

1. Statutory disclosures as per the RBI guidelines

1.1. Capital adequacy ratio

The capital adequacy ratio computed under Basel III guidelines are as under:

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Common Equity Tier I Capital Ratio (%) *	312.76%	295.19%
Tier I Capital Ratio (%)	312.76%	295.19%
Tier II Capital Ratio (%)	0.54%	0.49%
Total Capital Ratio (CRAR) (%)	**313.30%**	**295.68%**
Percentage of the shareholding of the Government of India	Nil	Nil
Amount of equity capital raised	Nil	Nil
Amount of Additional Tier I capital raised of which:		
Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares	Nil	Nil
Perpetual Debt Instruments	Nil	Nil
Amount of Tier 2 capital raised of which:		
Debt capital instrument	Nil	Nil
Preference share capital instrument	Nil	Nil

*Includes Capital Conservation Buffer ('CCB') of 2.50% & Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) charge of 0.75% for the year ended 31 March 2019.

1.2. Business information/ratios

The details relating to business information/ratios are given below:

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
i) Interest income as percentage of working funds	4.78%	4.15%
ii) Non-interest income as percentage of working funds	0.73%	0.05%
iii) Operating profits as percentage of working funds	2.34%	(1.15)%
iv) Return on assets (%)	1.96%	(3.59)%
v) Business (deposits plus advances) per employee (Rs.000s)	7,341	10,758
vi) Net Profit per employee (Rs.000s)	21,858	(30,694)

1) For computation of ratios in (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv), working funds represent monthly average of total assets as reported to the RBI in DSB returns.

2) For computation of ratios in (v), deposits (excluding Inter-bank deposits) plus advances as at year end have been considered.

3) For computation of ratios in (v) and (vi), number of employees as at year end have been considered.

4) Operating profit = Interest Income + Other Income - Interest expenses - Operating expenses.

1.3. Derivative instruments

Accounting for derivatives

The accounting policy for recording derivative transactions is in place which includes recognition of income and treatment of gains/losses on cancellation/termination of contracts. Refer Schedule 17-4.4 and Schedule 17-4.5.

The Bank has not entered into any Derivative transactions during the year.

Disclosures in respect of Forward Rate Agreements ('FRA'), Interest Rate Swaps ('IRS') and Cross Currency Swaps ('CCS') outstanding as at 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Forward Rate Agreements (Rs. in 000's)

Sr. No	Particulars	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
		Amount		Amount	
I	Notional Principal	Nil		Nil	
II	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements.	Nil		Nil	
III	Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps.		Nil		
IV	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps.	Banks	Nil	Banks	Nil
		Others	Nil	Others	Nil
V	The fair value of the swap [asset/(liability)].	Nil		Nil	

Interest Rate Swaps (Rs. in 000's)

Sr. No	Particulars	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
		Amount		Amount	
I	Notional Principal	Nil		Nil	
II	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements.	Nil		Nil	
III	Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps.		Nil		
IV	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps.	Banks	Nil	Banks	Nil
		Others	Nil	Others	Nil
V	The fair value of the swap [asset/(liability)].	Nil		Nil	

Cross Currency Swaps (Rs. in 000's)

Sr. No	Particulars	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
		Amount		Amount	
I	Notional Principal	Nil		Nil	
II	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements.	Nil		Nil	
III	Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps.		Nil		
IV	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps.	Banks	Nil	Banks	Nil
		Others	Nil	Others	Nil
V	The fair value of the swap [asset/(liability)].	Nil		Nil	

Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives (Rs. in 000's)

Sr. No.	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(i)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year (instrument-wise)	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding (instrument-wise)	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective" (instrument-wise)	Nil	Nil

Disclosures on risk exposure in derivatives

Year ended 31 March 2019 (Rs. in 000's)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency Derivatives	Interest rate Derivatives
1	**Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)**		
	a) For hedging	Nil	Nil
	b) For trading	Nil	Nil
2	**Marked to Market Positions**		
	a) Asset (+)	Nil	Nil
	b) Liability (-)	Nil	Nil
3	**Credit Exposure**	Nil	Nil
4	**Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) (as at 31 March 2019)**		
	a) On hedging derivatives	Nil	Nil
	b) On trading derivatives	Nil	Nil
5	**Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year**		
	a) On hedging		
	I) Maximum	Nil	Nil
	II) Minimum	Nil	Nil
	b) On Trading		
	I) Maximum	Nil	Nil
	II) Minimum	Nil	Nil

Year ended 31 March 2018 (Rs. in 000's)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Currency Derivatives	Interest rate Derivatives
1	**Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)**		
	a) For hedging	Nil	Nil
	b) For trading	Nil	Nil
2	**Marked to Market Positions**		
	a) Asset (+)	Nil	Nil
	b) Liability (-)	Nil	Nil
3	**Credit Exposure**	Nil	Nil
4	**Likely impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01) (as at 31 March 2018)**		
	a) On hedging derivatives	Nil	Nil
	b) On trading derivatives	Nil	Nil
5	**Maximum and Minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year**		
	a) On hedging		
	I) Maximum	Nil	Nil
	II) Minimum	Nil	Nil
	b) On Trading		
	I) Maximum	Nil	Nil
	II) Minimum	Nil	Nil

Note: Derivatives excludes Forward exchange contracts. Maximum and minimum of 100*PV01 observed during the year represents maximum and minimum of observations on the last day of each quarter during the year ended 31 March 2019.

1.4. Investments (Rs. in 000's)

Year Ended				31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(1)	Value of Investments				
	(i)	Gross Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India	25,566,066	23,565,519
		(b)	Outside India	15,604,128	14,196,564
	(ii)	Provision for Depreciation			
		(a)	In India	Nil	Nil
		(b)	Outside India	Nil	Nil
	(iii)	Net Value of Investments			
		(a)	In India	25,566,066	23,565,519
		(b)	Outside India	15,604,128	14,196,564
(2)	Movement of provisions held towards diminution in value of investments				
	(i)	Opening balance		Nil	14,855
	(ii)	Add: Provisions made during the year (including provision made on inter-bank repo outstanding at the end of the year)		Nil	Nil
	(iii)	Less: Write-off/write-back of excess provisions during the year		Nil	14,855
	(iv)	Closing balance		Nil	Nil

1.5. Disclosures in respect of repo transactions

Year ended 31 March 2019 (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	As at March 31 2019
Securities sold under repos				
i. Government securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii. Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Securities purchased under reverse repos				
i. Government securities	Nil	1,654,180	496,306	Nil
ii. Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Year ended 31 March 2018 (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily Average outstanding during the year	As at March 31 2018
Securities sold under repos				
i. Government securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii. Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Securities purchased under reverse repos				
i. Government securities	Nil	12,587,590	88,402	Nil
ii. Corporate debt securities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1.6. Movement in NPAs (Rs. in 000's)

Year ended			31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		Nil	Nil
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,147,367	1,834,984
	(b)	Additions during the year	Nil	Nil
	(c)	Reductions during the year	(1,147,367)	(687,617)
	(d)	Closing balance	Nil	1,147,367
(iii)	Movement of Net NPAs			
	(a)	Opening balance	Nil	1,204,144
	(b)	Additions during the year	Nil	(1,032,240)*
	(c)	Reductions during the year	Nil	(171,904)
	(d)	Closing balance	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,147,367	630,840
	(b)	Provisions made during the year / on amalgamation	Nil	1,032,240
	(c)	(Write-off)/write-back of excess provisions	(1,147,367)	(515,713)
	(d)	Closing balance	Nil	1,147,367

* Represents increase in Provision without increase in gross NPA during the year.

1.7. Technical Write off

There were no technical write offs during the year (Previous Year: Nil).

1.8. Provision Coverage Ratio

Provision Coverage Ratio as at 31 March 2019 is Nil (Previous Year: 100%).

1.9. Details of Financial Assets Sold to Securitisation/Reconstruction Company for Asset Reconstruction

There were no Financial Assets which were sold to a Securitisation/Reconstruction Company during the year (Previous Year: Nil).

1.10. Details of Non performing Financial Assets purchased/sold

A. Details of Non performing Financial Assets purchased: (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
1. (a) No. of accounts purchased during the year	Nil	Nil
(b) Aggregate Outstanding	Nil	Nil
2. (a) Of these, number of accounts restructured during the year	Nil	Nil
(b) Aggregate Outstanding	Nil	Nil

B. Details of Non performing Financial Assets sold: (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
1. No. of accounts sold	1	1
2. Aggregate Outstanding	1,147,367	687,617
3. Aggregate Consideration received	290,300	193,742

1.11. Maturity pattern

Maturity Pattern of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2019 (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Deposit	Advances	Investment	Borrowings	FCY Assets	FCY Liabilities
Up to 1 day	6,832	Nil	Nil	Nil	105,796	349
2 to 7 days	41,276	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,101
8 to 14 days	47,971	Nil	10,480,006	Nil	Nil	2,444
15 to 28 days	486	Nil	15,604,128	Nil	15,604,128	Nil
29 days to 3 months	1,891	Nil	13,310,674	3,229,262	Nil	3,233,482
Over 3 months & up to 6 months	1,059	Nil	1,775,386	1,736,828	Nil	1,740,952
Over 6 months & up to 1 year	6,840	Nil	Nil	10,637,007	Nil	10,679,506
Over 1 Year & up to 3 Years	208,883	Nil	Nil	Nil	26,486	19,079
Over 3 Year & up to 5 Years	354	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Over 5 Years	56	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	**315,648**	**Nil**	**41,170,194**	**15,603,097**	**15,736,410**	**15,677,913**

Maturity Pattern of Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2018 (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Deposit	Advances	Investment	Borrowings	FCY Assets	FCY Liabilities
Up to 1 day	13,364	Nil	Nil	Nil	566,727	1,659
2 to 7 days	80,635	Nil	1,498,998	Nil	Nil	11,080
8 to 14 days	95,252	Nil	9,482,430	Nil	Nil	11,616
15 to 28 days	2,211	Nil	14,196,564	Nil	14,196,564	Nil
29 days to 3 months	18,856	Nil	12,584,091	3,043,879	Nil	3,111,561
Over 3 months & up to 6 months	16,241	Nil	Nil	1,637,121	Nil	1,642,265
Over 6 months & up to 1 year	18,896	Nil	Nil	10,026,366	Nil	10,035,803
Over 1 Year & up to 3 Years	376,543	Nil	Nil	Nil	24,962	10,429
Over 3 Year & up to 5 Years	12,674	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Over 5 Years	54	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	**634,726**	**Nil**	**37,762,083**	**14,707,366**	**14,788,253**	**14,824,413**

Notes:

1) In accordance with the RBI guidelines, Management has made certain assumptions in respect of behavioural maturities of non-term assets and liabilities while compiling their maturity profiles.

2) Investments are bucketed as per residual maturity.

3) Deposits have been classified in their residual maturities, except for savings and current account deposits, which have been classified as per their volatility.

1.12. Lending to sensitive sectors

Exposure to Real Estate (Rs. in 000's)

Category	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
a) Direct exposure	Nil	Nil
(i) Residential Mortgages		
Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	Nil	Nil
Of which individual housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances	Nil	Nil
(ii) Commercial Real Estate	Nil	Nil
(iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures		
a. Residential	Nil	Nil
b. Commercial Real Estate	Nil	Nil
b) Indirect exposure	Nil	Nil
Fund based and non-fund based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs).	Nil	Nil
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**Nil**	**Nil**

Exposure to Capital Market (Rs. in 000's)

Category	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	Nil	Nil
Advances against shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds;	Nil	Nil
Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	Nil	Nil
Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/convertible debentures/units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances;	Nil	Nil
Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	Nil	Nil
Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	Nil	Nil
Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues;	Nil	Nil
Underwriting commitments taken up by the banks in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;	Nil	Nil
Financing to stockbrokers for margin trading;	Nil	Nil
All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered) will be deemed to be on par with equity and hence will be reckoned for compliance with the capital market exposure ceilings (both direct and indirect)	Nil	Nil
Total Exposure to Capital Market	**Nil**	**Nil**
Note: Advances includes funded and non-funded exposures for above categories.		

1.13. Provisions on Standard Assets (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Provisions on standard assets	Nil	Nil

The above includes provision on Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE) amounted to Rs. Nil. (Previous Year: Rs. Nil).

1.14. Issuer composition of Non SLR investments

Non SLR investments as at 31 March 2019 (Rs in 000's)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount	Extent of Private Placement	Extent of Below Investment Grade Securities	Extent of Unrated Securities	Extent of Unlisted Securities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	PSUs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii)	FIs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Banks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Private Corporates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v)	Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures					Nil
(vi)	Others*	15,604,128	Nil	Nil	Nil	15,604,128
(vii)	Provision held towards depreciation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	**15,604,128**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**15,604,128**

Non SLR investments as at 31 March 2018 (Rs in 000's)

Sr. No.	Issuer	Amount	Extent of Private Placement	Extent of Below Investment Grade Securities	Extent of Unrated Securities	Extent of Unlisted Securities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i)	PSUs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Fis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Banks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iv)	Private Corporates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(v)	Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(vi)	Others*	14,196,564	Nil	Nil	Nil	14,196,564
(vii)	Provision held towards depreciation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	**14,196,564**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**14,196,564**

* US Treasury bills

1.15. Non-performing Non-SLR investments

There are no Non-performing Non-SLR investments as at 31 March 2019 (Previous Year: Nil).

1.16. Particulars of Accounts Restructured

There were no restructured accounts as at 31 March 2019 (Previous year: Nil).

1.17. Resolution of Stressed Assets

During the year ended 31 March 2019, there were no accounts forming part of the Resolution Plan implemented in accordance with the revised framework issued by the RBI through notification "Resolution of Stressed Assets - Revised Framework" dated 12 February 2018.

1.18. Securitisation Transactions

There were no securitisation transactions entered during the year (Previous Year: Nil).

1.19. Single and group borrower exposures

During the year, the Bank has complied with the RBI guidelines on Single borrower limit (SBL) and Group borrower limit (GBL). As per exposure limits permitted under the extant RBI regulation, the Bank, with approval of the Management Team Committee ('MTCo'), can enhance exposure to a Single borrower or Group borrower by a further 5 % of capital funds. Additionally, for infrastructure companies, SBL and GBL can be enhanced by a further 5% and 10% respectively.

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During the year 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, the Bank's credit exposure to all Single & Group borrowers was within prudential exposure limits prescribed by the RBI.

1.20. Country Risk

As per the extant RBI guidelines, country exposure of the Bank based on the Bank's internal ratings is categorised into various risk categories listed in the following table:

(Rs. in 000's)

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
Risk Category	**Exposure (net)**	**Provision held**	**Exposure (net)**	**Provision held**
Insignificant	22,855	Nil	233,055	Nil
Low	15,709,924	39,264	14,767,017	36,875
Moderate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
High	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Very High	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Restricted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Off-Credit	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	**15,732,779**	**39,264**	**15,000,072**	**36,875**

As at 31 March 2019, Exposure also includes exposure of the Bank to its Head Office and its branches. In terms of the RBI Circular, provision is made for only those countries where net funded exposure is not less than 1 percent of total assets.

1.21. Provisions and contingencies charged to the Profit and Loss Account comprises of

(Rs. in 000's)

Year ended	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Provision towards NPA's (net of write backs)	(1,147,367)	516,527
Provision towards Standard Assets (including provision on UFCE) (Refer Schedule 18-1.27)	Nil	(920)
Debts written off	1,147,367	495,292
Income Tax	168,759	Nil
Deferred Tax	12,488	198,048
Provision for Country Risk Exposure	2,389	36,875
Provision for diminution in value of Investments	Nil	(14,855)
Total	**183,636**	**1,230,967**

1.22. Disclosure of Complaints/Unimplemented Awards of Banking Ombudsman

Customer complaints (Rs. in 000's)

	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(a)	No. of Complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Nil	11
(b)	No. of Complaints received during the year	37	62
(c)	No. of Complaints redressed during the year	37	73
(d)	No. of Complaints pending at the end of the year	Nil	Nil

Awards passed by the Banking Ombudsman (Rs. in 000's)

	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(a)	No. of unimplemented Awards at the beginning of the year	Nil	Nil
(b)	No. of Awards passed by the Banking Ombudsmen during the year	2	1
(c)	No. of Awards implemented during the year	2	1
(d)	No. of unimplemented Awards at the end of the year	Nil	Nil

The above information regarding customer complaints have been identified on the basis of information available with the Bank.

1.23. Penalties

During the year, no penalty was imposed by the RBI (Previous Year: Nil).

1.24. Floating Provisions

The Bank has not created any floating provisions during the year (Previous Year: Nil).

1.25. Letter of Comforts

The Bank has not issued any Letter of Comforts (LOCs) during the year and there are no LOCs outstanding as at 31 March 2019 (Previous Year: Nil).

1.26. Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF) (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Opening Balance of amount transferred to DEAF	501,363	405,965
Amount transferred during the year	90,610	95,398
Amount reimbursed by DEAF towards claims	17,811	Nil
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	**574,162**	**501,363**

1.27. Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE)

The Bank has a policy for monitoring unhedged foreign currency exposure of all clients. Relevant data in this regard is requested from all clients and potential loss which the clients could face owing to foreign currency fluctuation is computed. Suitable incremental provisions are then computed in line with the RBI guidelines.

Provision held for UFCE as at 31 March 2019 is Rs. Nil (Previous Year: Rs. Nil).

Incremental capital charge held by the Bank for UFCE as at 31 March 2019 is Rs. 33 thousands (Previous Year: Rs. 892 thousands).

1.28. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Bank manages funding and liquidity risk through a formal governance structure of India Assets Liability Committee (ALCO). ALCO comprises of senior management of the Bank and meets periodically. The ALCO oversees funding and liquidity position of the Bank and provides guidance and oversight. ALCO is responsible to oversee and ensure compliance with regulatory and internal requirements related to Liquidity risk management. ALCO is assisted in its oversight role by Treasury, Finance, Operations and other Business Units.

The Bank has adopted the Basel III framework on liquidity standards as prescribed by the RBI and has put in place requisite systems and processes to enable periodic computation and reporting of LCR.

The Bank follows the criteria laid down by the RBI for month-end calculation of High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs), gross outflows and inflows within the next 30-day period. HQLAs of the Bank primarily consist of Cash, Government of India (GoI) Bonds & Treasury-Bills and Foreign Sovereign Securities. Weighted outflows mainly consist of retail deposits and other contingent funding liabilities. Weighted inflows primarily consist of inflows on account of interbank placements.

(Rs. in crores)

	Particulars (Amount in crores)	June 2018		Sep 2018		Dec 2018		Mar 2019		Consolidated Average April to March 2019	
		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average	
		Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1	**Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)**	**3,727**	**3,727**	**3,910**	**3,910**	**4,023**	**4,023**	**4,022**	**4,022**	**3,921**	**3,921**
Cash Outflows											
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:										
	(i) Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Less stable deposits	18	2	17	2	16	2	14	1	16	2
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:										
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	41	16	29	12	23	9	18	9	28	12
	(iii) Unsecured debt	46	108	69	429	49	104	54	404	55	261
4	Secured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which										
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products										
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	94	94	88	88	56	56	49	49	72	72
7	Other contingent funding obligations	23	1	10	0	4	0	4	0	10	0
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**225**	**224**	**216**	**534**	**151**	**174**	**142**	**466**	**184**	**350**
Cash Inflows (A)											
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	77	77	85	85	78	78	72	72	78	78
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
11	Other cash inflows	65	65	50	48	37	37	37	37	47	47
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**144**	**143**	**136**	**134**	**116**	**116**	**109**	**109**	**126**	**126**
13	Total HQLA	-	3,727	-	3,910	-	4,023	-	4,022	-	3,921
14	Total Net Cash Outflows (B)	-	81	-	400	-	58	-	358	-	224
15	25% of total cash outflows (25% of A) (C)	-	56	-	133	-	43	-	117	-	87
16	Total Net Cash Outflows - Higher of B or C	-	**81**	-	**400**	-	**58**	-	**358**	-	**224**
17	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**	-	**4615%**	-	**978%**	-	**6879%**	-	**1124%**	-	**1749%**

Based on the above, average LCR (all currency) for the Bank for the year ended 31 March 2019 is 1,749% against the regulatory minimum of 100%.

The LCR is computed as simple averages of daily observations from 01 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

(Rs. in crores)

	Particulars (Amount in crores)	June 2017		Sep 2017		Dec 2017		Mar 2018		Consolidated Average April to March 2018	
		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average	
		Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1	**Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)**	**2,735**	**2,735**	**2,120**	**2,120**	**3,326**	**3,326**	**3,556**	**3,556**	**2,935**	**2,935**
Cash Outflows											
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:										
	(i) Stable deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Less stable deposits	47	5	41	4	30	3	21	2	35	3
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which :										
	(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	411	329	346	284	346	314	45	18	287	236
	(iii) Unsecured debt	-	-	24	356	-	-	-	-	6	89
4	Secured wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which										
	(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	682	682	49	49	174	174	25	25	233	233
	(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	188	188	154	154	120	120	128	128	148	148
7	Other contingent funding obligations	268	8	115	3	68	2	37	1	122	4
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**1,596**	**1,212**	**729**	**850**	**738**	**613**	**256**	**174**	**831**	**713**
Cash Inflows (A)											
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	217	217	172	172	229	229	173	173	198	198
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	30	15	17	9	3	1	2	1	13	6
11	Other cash inflows	597	559	906	847	515	486	120	114	534	502
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**844**	**791**	**1,095**	**1,028**	**747**	**716**	**295**	**288**	**745**	**706**
13	Total HQLA	-	2,735	-	2,120	-	3,326	-	3,556	-	2,935
14	Total Net Cash Outflows (B)	-	421	-	(178)	-	(103)	-	(114)	-	7
15	25% of total cash outflows (25% of A) (C)	-	303	-	213	-	153	-	44	-	178
16	Total Net Cash Outflows - Higher of B or C	-	**421**	-	**213**	-	**153**	-	**44**	-	**178**
17	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**	-	**650%**	-	**995%**	-	**2174%**	-	**8082%**	-	**1649%**

Based on the above, average LCR (all currency) for the Bank for the year ended 31 March 2018 is 1,649% against the regulatory minimum of 90%.

The LCR is computed as simple averages of daily observations from 01 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

1.29. Concentration of Deposits (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	186,115	403,156
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the Bank	59%	64%

1.30. Concentration of Advances (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers (including Banks)	34,898	1,749,328
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the Bank	100%	100%

Advances represent credit exposure (Funded & Non Funded) including derivative exposures as defined by the RBI Master Circular on Exposure Norms.

1.31. Concentration of Exposures (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/customers (including Banks)	15,639,026	15,945,892
Percentage of Exposures to twenty largest borrowers/ customers to Total Exposure of the bank on borrowers/ customers	100%	100%

Exposures represent credit, derivatives and investment exposure as prescribed in the RBI Master Circular on Exposure Norms.

1.32. Concentration of NPAs (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Total Exposure to top four NPA* accounts	Nil	1,147,367

* Represents Gross NPA

1.33. Sector wise advances (Rs. in 000's)

Sl. No.	Sector	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
		O/s Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	O/s Total Advances	Gross NPAs	Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
A	Priority Sector						
1	Agriculture & Allied activities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Advances to Industries Sector eligible as Priority Sector Lending	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Services	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Personal Loans	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Sub-total (A)	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**
B	**Non Priority Sector**						
1	Agriculture & Allied activities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Advances to Industries Sector of which	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,147,367	1,147,367	100%
	Paper & Paper products	*Nil*	*Nil*		*1,147,367*	*1,147,367*	
3	Services	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Personal Loans of which	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Staff Loan	Nil	Nil	Nil	*Nil*	Nil	Nil
	Sub-total (B)	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**1,147,367**	**100%**
	Total (A+B)	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**Nil**	**1,147,367**	**100%**

Figures in italics represent sub-sectors where the outstanding advance exceeds 10% of total outstanding advance to that sector. Classification into sectors as above has been done based on Bank's internal norms.

1.34. Movement in NPAs (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Gross NPAs as on 1st April of particular year (Opening Balance)	1,147,367	1,834,984
Additions (Fresh NPAs) during the year	Nil	Nil
Sub-total (A)	**1,147,367**	**1,834,984**
(i) Upgradations	Nil	Nil
(ii) Recoveries	Nil	193,741*
(iii) Write-offs	(1,147,367)	493,876
Sub-total (B)	**(1,147,367)**	**687,617**
Gross NPAs as at 31 March of the following year (closing balance) (A-B)	**Nil**	**1,147,367**

* Includes recoveries from sale of NPA

1.35. Intra Group Exposure

The following table sets forth the details of intra group exposure (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Total amount of intra-group exposures	Nil	Nil
Total amount of top 20 intra-group exposures	Nil	Nil
Percentage of intra-group exposure to total exposures of the Bank on borrowers/customers	Nil	Nil
Details of breach of limits on intra-group exposures and regulatory action thereon, if any	Nil	Nil

1.36. Overseas Assets and Revenues (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Total Assets	15,709,924	14,763,291
Total NPAs	Nil	Nil
Total Revenue	338,055	75,072

1.37. Off-balance sheet SPVs sponsored (which are required to be consolidated as per accounting norms) (Rs. in 000's)

Name of SPV Sponsored	
Domestic	Overseas
Nil	Nil

1.38. Intangible Security

Advances for which intangible security has been taken as collateral as at 31 March 2019 was Nil (Previous Year: Nil).

1.39. Bancassurance business

The Fees/Remuneration received in respect of bancassurance business / Life Insurance business / Non-Life Insurance business is Nil (Previous Year: Nil).

2. Other disclosures

2.1. Employee Benefits

Provident Fund

The Bank has recognised Rs. 3,612 thousand (Previous Year: Rs. 5,383 thousand) in Profit and Loss Account for the year under Schedule 16 - 'Payments to and Provisions for Employees' towards contribution to Provident Fund. The Bank has no further obligations.

Gratuity and Pension

The Bank has defined benefit scheme for gratuity as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Bank also has a defined benefit pension scheme for eligible employees providing a maximum pension of 50% of "pensionable salary". The scheme also provides for an annual increase of pension payment which can be varied at the discretion of the Bank.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in Profit and Loss Account, funded status and amounts recognised in Balance Sheet for Gratuity and Pension benefit plans.

Profit and Loss Account

Net employee benefit expense (recognised in Payments to and Provisions for Employees)

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Current service cost	Nil	Nil	0.27	0.59
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.27	0.32	24.19	19.45
Expected return on plan assets	Nil	(0.13)	(1.11)	(1.14)
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised in the year	0.11	(0.05)	3.03	69.72
Past Service Cost	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil
Settlement Cost	Nil	Nil	(25.97)	(10.22)
Net (benefit)/expense	**0.38**	**0.30**	**0.41**	**78.40**

Balance Sheet

Details of Provision for Gratuity and Pension (Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Present value of defined benefit obligation	3.81	4.62	318.43	336.28
Fair value of plan assets	Nil	Nil	18.03	18.38
Unrecognised Past Service Cost	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net Asset/(Liability)	**(3.81)**	**(4.62)**	**(300.40)**	**(317.90)**

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Opening defined benefit obligation	4.62	7.14	336.28	275.52
Acquisitions	(0.04)	1.41	0.47	4.09
Interest cost / (Credit)	0.27	0.32	24.19	19.45
Settlement Cost / (Credit)	Nil	Nil	(25.97)	(10.22)
Plans Amendment Cost/(Credit)	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil
Current service cost	Nil	Nil	0.27	0.59
Prior Period Cost	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Benefits paid	(1.15)	(4.23)	(20.11)	(21.65)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation	0.11	(0.18)	3.30	68.50
Closing defined benefit obligation	**3.81**	**4.62**	**318.43**	**336.28**

Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows (Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Opening fair value of plan assets	Nil	3.67	18.38	14.10
Acquisitions	Nil	Nil	0.85	Nil
Expected return	Nil	0.13	1.11	1.14
Contributions by employer	Nil	0.50	Nil	11.30
Benefits paid	Nil	(4.17)	(2.57)	(6.94)
Actuarial gains/(losses)	Nil	(0.13)	0.26	(1.22)
Closing fair value of plan assets	**Nil**	**Nil**	**18.03**	**18.38**

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(Incorporated in Scotland with Limited Liability)

Principle actuarial assumptions at Balance Sheet date

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Discount Rate	6.40%p.a	6.70%p.a	7.10%p.a	7.50%p.a
Expected rate of Return on Plan Assets	Nil	3.50%p.a	6.50%p.a	6.50%p.a
Salary Escalation Rate	4.00%p.a	4.00%p.a	4.00%p.a	4.00%p.a
Mortality Rate	**NA**		**100 % of LIC (1996-98) Ultimate**	

Experience Adjustments are as follows (Rs. in crores)

Gratuity					
Particulars	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**	**31 March 2015**
Defined Benefit Obligation	(3.81)	(4.62)	(7.14)	Nil	Nil
Plan Assets	Nil	Nil	3.67	Nil	Nil
Funded Status	(3.81)	(4.62)	(3.47)	Nil	Nil
Gain/(Loss) Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	(0.11)	0.17	0.07	Nil	Nil
Gain/(Loss) Adjustments on Plan Assets	Nil	(0.13)	(0.10)	Nil	Nil
Gain/(Loss) due to changes in assumptions	0.00	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Rs. in crores)

Pension					
Particulars	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**	**31 March 2017**	**31 March 2016**	**31 March 2015**
Defined Benefit Obligation	(318.43)	(336.28)	(275.52)	Nil	Nil
Plan Assets	18.03	18.38	14.1	Nil	Nil
Funded Status	(300.4)	(317.9)	(261.42)	Nil	Nil
Gain/(Loss) Adjustments on Plan Liabilities	(2.36)	1.28	7.11	Nil	Nil
Gain/(Loss) Adjustments on Plan Assets	0.26	(1.22)	(0.36)	Nil	Nil
Gain/(Loss) due to changes in assumptions	(0.68)	(69.78)	3.15	Nil	Nil

Expected Contribution in next Financial Year (Rs. in crores)

	Gratuity		Pension	
Particulars	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Expected Contribution	Nil	4.62	4.88	5.05

Investment Pattern is as follows

Particulars	Gratuity		Pension	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
	Percentage		Percentage	
Government of India Securities (Central and State)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Corporate Bonds (including Public Sector Bonds)	Nil	Nil	1.73	2.04
Cash (including Deposits)	Nil	Nil	98.27	97.96
Total	Nil	**Nil**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in employment market. Overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

Above information is certified by Actuary.

2.2. Investments

Investments in Government Securities include the following pledged securities (at Face value):

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Held with RBI as collateral for Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS) towards Intra-Day Liquidity (IDL) facility	25,00,000	1,000,000
Held with RBI as collateral for LAF borrowing	Nil	Nil
Held with RBI for requirements u/s 11(2)(b) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949	8,750,000	8,750,000
Held with Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL)	5,86,600	603,900

2.3. Head Office charges

During the current and the previous year, no transfers have been made to the Head Office Charges Reserve (under Schedule 2 'Reserves and Surplus') from provision for expenses (under Schedule 5 'Other Liabilities and Provisions').

2.4. Other expenses

Details of expenses included in Other Expenditure in Schedule 16, exceeding 1% of the total income are set out below:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Outsourced costs	68,003	205,069
Record Management Cost	38,660	Nil
Fees on purchase of Priority Sector Lending Certificates	Nil	24,256
Provision for Indirect Taxes	Nil	23,212
Total	**106,663**	**252,537**

2.5. Operating Lease (Rs. in 000's)

	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
1	**Total future minimum lease payments as at year end:**		
	Not later than one year	51,621	50,988
	Later than one year but not later than five years	23,241	72,317
	Later than five years	-	-
2	**Lease payments recognised in the Profit and Loss Account in Schedule 16.**	**33,719**	**105,195**

Operating lease comprises of premises. There are no sub-lease arrangements in respect of the current and previous years.

2.6. Segmental reporting

In terms of the RBI Guidelines on Segment Reporting, business of the Bank is divided into following segments viz. Treasury, Retail Banking and Corporate/Wholesale Banking. The Bank considers below mentioned segments as primary segments. The principle activities of these segments are as under:

Segment	Principal Activities
Treasury	Treasury Operations include investments in sovereign and corporate debt, certificate of deposits and commercial paper, money market operations, corporate deposits, derivatives and foreign exchange operations on the proprietary account and for customers and central funding.
Retail Banking	Retail Banking constitutes lending to individuals/small businesses subject to orientation, product and granularity criterion and also includes low value individual exposures not exceeding threshold limit of Rs. 5 crores as defined by the RBI. Retail Banking activities also include liability products.
Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Corporate/Wholesale Banking include corporate relationships not included under Retail Banking.

Income, expenses, assets and liabilities are either specifically identified with individual segments or are allocated to segments on a systematic basis. Support Divisions costs are considered as unallocated.

Revenues of the Treasury Segment primarily consist of interest income on securities, money market operations, non-convertible debentures, commercial paper, certificate of deposit, gains or losses in securities trading, derivatives and foreign exchange. Principal expenses of this segment comprise interest on market borrowings, subordinated-debt, hybrid capital and innovative perpetual debt, personnel cost and other direct overheads and allocated expenses.

Revenues from the Retail Banking activity are derived from interest earned on loans classified under this segment and fees earned on retail products. Revenues from the Corporate/ Wholesale banking lending activity consist of interest and fees earned on loans given to customers falling under this segment and commission earned on trade services. Expenses of the Corporate/Wholesale Banking and Retail Banking activity primarily comprise interest expense on deposits, expenses for operating the branch, personnel costs, other direct overheads and allocated expenses.

Geographical segments

The Branch renders its services within one geographical segment and have no offices or significant assets outside India.

Segment results for 31 March 2019 are set out below (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Treasury	Retail Banking	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Unallocated	Total
Revenue	2,029,848	23,347	298,447	295,186	**2,646,828**
Less: Inter Segment Revenue					**-**
Revenue net of Inter segment					**2,646,828**
Operating Profit	1,115,632	-236,009	268,910	-27,378	**1,121,155**
Taxes				181,247	**181,247**
Net Profit/(Loss)					**939,908**
Segment Assets	42,607,160	-	-	4,910,390	**47,517,550**
Segment Liabilities	16,454,295	627,052	177,679	30,258,524	**47,517,550**
Capital expenditure during the year				-	**-**
Depreciation on fixed assets during the year				3,181	**3,181**

Segment results for 31 March 2018 are set out below (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	Treasury	Retail Banking	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Unallocated	Total
Revenue	1,673,084	18,198	178,612	251,823	**2,121,717**
Less: Inter Segment Revenue					**-**
Revenue net of Inter segment					**2,121,717**
Operating Profit	938,947	-98,071	-1,112,233	-1,341,562	**-1,612,919**
Taxes				198,048	**198,048**
Net Profit/(Loss)					**-1,810,967**
Segment Assets	41,474,053	94,783	11,916	5,583,873	**47,164,625**
Segment Liabilities	14,921,827	922,984	1,356,754	29,963,060	**47,164,625**
Capital expenditure during the year				-	**-**
Depreciation on fixed assets during the year				12,141	**12,141**

Note: In computing the above information, certain estimates and assumptions have been made by Management. Segment liabilities include Share Capital and Reserves and Surplus.

2.7. Related Party Disclosures

(i) The Information required in this regard in accordance with Accounting Standard 18 on 'Related Party Disclosures', specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable read with guidelines issued by the RBI in so far as they are applicable to the Bank, is provided below:

Sr. No.	Relationship	Name
1	Parent/Head Office and branches of Head Office and ultimate holding company	The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc (Ultimate holding company) and its branches
2	Subsidiaries of Parent (Head Office) and entities under common control with whom there are transactions	RBS Prime Services India Private Limited RBS Services India Private Limited National Westminster Bank plc NWM Services India Private Limited
3	Key Management Personnel	Ramit Bhasin, Country Executive - India

The transactions with related parties are detailed below: (Rs. in 000's)

Relationship and Nature of Transactions	Maximum outstanding during the year ended 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019	Maximum outstanding during the year ended 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018
Parent/Head Office and branches of Head Office				
Deposits	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balance due from Banks outside India	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balance due to Banks outside India	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Borrowings	*	15,603,097	*	14,707,366
Foreign exchange deals (Notional)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Derivative transactions (Notional)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Non-funded commitments	*	22,855	*	233,653
Other receivables	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other payables	*	50,843	*	39,422
Subsidiaries of Parent (Head Office) and entities under common control				
Advances	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Balance due from Banks outside India	*	4,549	*	13,481
Deposits	*	Nil	*	Nil
Non-funded commitments	*	Nil	*	3,887
Foreign exchange deals (Notional)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other receivables	*	Nil	*	56,800
Other payables	*	4,459	*	6,394

* Maximum amounts outstanding during the year have not been given/cannot be determined

(Rs. in 000's)

Profit and Loss Account	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Parent/Head Office and branches of Head Office		
Expenses incurred	Nil	29,738
Other Income	Nil	Nil
Interest expense	722,892	550,363
Interest income	Nil	Nil
Subsidiaries of Parent (Head Office) and entities under common control		
Secondment revenue and other costs recovered	Nil	Nil
Expenses recovered	16,515	Nil
Services rendered	Nil	55
Services received	58,232	170,358
Interest income	Nil	Nil
Interest expense	Nil	142,833
Other expense	Nil	Nil
Fee/commission income	Nil	Nil
Other Income	Nil	12,336

2.8. Deferred taxation

The Bank follows the accounting policy for taxes on income in line with the Accounting Standard 22 (AS-22) on 'Accounting for Taxes on Income' specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable.

The primary components that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities included in Schedule 11/5 - Other Assets/Liabilities are as follows:

(Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Deferred tax asset	**Nil**	**Nil**
Depreciation on fixed assets	Nil	Nil
Deferred tax liability	**17,359**	**4,872**
Depreciation on fixed assets	17,359	4,872
Net deferred tax asset / (Liability)	**(17,359)**	**(4,872)**

2.9. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

In accordance with the provisions of AS 29, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset', specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable given below are brief description of the nature of contingent liabilities recognised by the Bank.

Description of Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liability	Brief Description
Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts	Includes various legal proceedings and outstanding tax matters in the normal course of business, which are disputed by the Bank.
Liability on account of forward exchange and derivative contracts.	The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts, currency options, forward rate agreements, currency swaps and interest rate swaps with inter-bank participants on its own account and for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. Currency swaps are commitments to exchange cash flows by way of interest/principal in one currency against another, based on predetermined rates. Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange fixed and floating interest rate cash flows. Forward Rate Agreements are agreements to pay or receive a certain sum based on a differential interest rate on a notional amount for an agreed period. The notional amount that are recorded, as contingent liabilities are typically amounts used as a benchmark for the calculation of the interest component of the contracts.
Guarantees given on behalf of Constituents, Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations	As a part of its commercial banking activities, the Bank issues documentary credit and guarantees on behalf of its customers. Guarantees generally represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event of the customer failing to fulfil its financial or performance obligations.
Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable - Others	This includes Deposits transferred to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund.

2.10. Prior period items

There were no prior period items that have been debited/credited in the current and previous year's Profit and Loss Account.

2.11. Software

Included in 'Other Fixed Assets' is capitalised software amounting: (Rs. in 000's)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
At Book Value		
Beginning of the year	39,734	396,058
Additions during the year	Nil	Nil
Deductions during the year	Nil	(356,324)
Total	**39,734**	**39,734**
Depreciation		
Beginning of the year	39,652	395,807
Additions during the year	82	Nil
Deductions during the year		(356,155)
Total	**39,734**	**39,652**
Net Book Value	**Nil**	**82**

2.12. Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLC) Purchased and Sold during the year ended 31 March 2019:

(Rs in 000's)

Particulars	Purchased during the year	Sold during the year
PSLC - Agriculture	Nil	Nil
PSLC - SF/MF	Nil	Nil
PSLC - Micro Enterprise	Nil	Nil
PSLC - General	Nil	Nil

Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLC) Purchased and Sold during the year ended 31 March 2018:

(Rs in 000's)

Particulars	Purchased during the year	Sold during the year
PSLC - Agriculture	Nil	Nil
PSLC - SF/MF	Nil	Nil
PSLC - Micro Enterprise	820,000	Nil
PSLC - General	2,900,000	Nil

2.13. Divergence in NPAs

The Bank was subjected to the RBI Supervisory Programme for Assessment of Risk and Capital (SPARC) for Financial Year 2017-18. Basis the review, there are no divergences in the Bank's asset classification and provisioning from the RBI norms.

2.14. Fraud Provisioning

No cases of frauds have been reported by the Bank during the year (Previous Year: Nil).

2.15. To the extent of the information received by the Bank from its vendors, there are no transactions with "suppliers" as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the financial year, hence disclosures as required under the said Act are not applicable.

2.16. During the year, the Bank has appropriated Rs. Nil (Previous Year: Rs. 6,321) (net of applicable taxes and transfer to statutory reserve) to Investment Reserve Account, being excess of provision on diminution of Investments credited to Profit and Loss Account, in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

2.17. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 the Bank is required to contribute 2% of the average gross profit of previous 3 years. Gross amount required to be spent by the Bank during the year is Nil (Previous Year: Nil). Amount actually spent during the year is Nil (Previous Year: Nil).

2.18. In accordance with the requirements of the RBI circular DBOD No BC. 72/29.67.001/2011-12 dated 13 January 2012 the Bank has obtained a letter from its Head Office which states that the compensation policies in India including that for the CEO are in line with the Financial Stability Board (FSB) requirements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For MSKA & Associates **Chartered Accountants** **ICAI Firm Registration No. 105047W**	**For The Royal Bank of Scotland plc - India Branch**	
Sd/- **Swapnil Kale** **Partner** **Membership No.: 117812**	**Sd/-** **Ramit Bhasin** **Country Executive**	**Sd/-** **Rakesh Sheth** **Chief Financial Officer**
Mumbai, 30 May 2019	**Mumbai, 30 May 2019**	**Mumbai, 30 May 2019**

BASEL III - PILLAR III DISCLOSURES AS AT 31 March 2019

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc - India Branch ("the Bank") is subject to the Basel III framework with effect from 27 February 2017 as stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Basel III framework consists of three-mutually reinforcing pillars:

(I) Pillar 1: Minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk

(II) Pillar 2: Supervisory review of capital adequacy

(III) Pillar 3: Market discipline

Market discipline (Pillar 3) comprises disclosures on the capital adequacy and risk management framework of the Bank. These disclosures have been set out in the following sections.

The Basel III capital regulations were effective 1 April, 2013 as per RBI guidelines in India.

1. Scope of Application

The Pillar 3 disclosures, being published in accordance with the requirements of RBI for a branch of foreign bank, do not require the disclosures pertaining to the consolidation of entities.

Royal Bank of Scotland Group Pillar 3 disclosures are published in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Requirements Directive on the Group Investor relations website www.investors.rbs.com and should be read together with the Group Annual Report and Accounts.

2. Capital Structure

Summary information on main terms and conditions/features of capital instruments

The Bank's regulatory capital is classified for disclosure according to the RBI capital adequacy requirements. Common Equity Tier-I capital includes Interest free funds received from Head Office.

Tier-II Capital includes country risk provision & Investment reserve account.

3. Capital Adequacy

a. Capital Management

The Bank actively manages its capital position to ensure compliance with regulatory norms meeting current and future business needs in line with the Group's strategy.

Organisational set-up

The capital management framework of The Bank is administered by the India Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) and the India Governance and Control Committee (GCC) under the supervision of the Management Team Committee (MTCo).

Regulatory capital

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy norms stipulated by the RBI guidelines on Basel III. The RBI guidelines on Basel III require the Bank to maintain a minimum ratio of total capital to risk weighted assets of 12.25% (including the CCB & GSIB charge), with a minimum Tier-I capital adequacy ratio of 7% and Common equity capital adequacy ratio of 5.5%. The total capital adequacy ratio of the Bank at 31 March 2019 as per the RBI guidelines on Basel III is 313.30% with a Tier-I capital adequacy ratio of 312.76% and Common equity capital adequacy ratio including capital conservation buffer and GSIB (capital charge for globally systemic important banks) 312.76%. Banks are required to maintain a capital conservation buffer of 2.50% for the year 2019 comprised of Common Equity Tier I capital above the regulatory minimum capital requirement of 9%. Under Pillar 1 of the RBI guidelines on Basel III, the Bank follows the Standardised Approach for Credit Risk, Standardised Duration method for Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk.

Internal assessment of capital

Effective management of the Bank's capital is achieved by supervision of actual capital ratios. The Bank's capital management framework also includes a comprehensive internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) conducted annually. The ICAAP encompasses capital planning for one year time horizon, identification and measurement of material risks and the relationship between risk and capital.

The Bank's capital management framework is complemented by its risk management framework (detailed in the following sections), which includes a comprehensive assessment of material risks.

Stress testing which is a key aspect of the ICAAP and the risk management framework provides an insight on the impact of extreme but plausible scenarios on The Bank's risk profile and capital position. Based on the approved stress testing framework, The Bank conducts stress tests on its various portfolios and assesses the impact on its capital ratios and the adequacy of capital buffers for current and future periods. The Bank periodically assesses and refines its stress tests in an effort to ensure that the stress scenarios capture material risks as well as reflect possible extreme market moves that could arise as a result of market conditions.

Monitoring and reporting

The Management maintains an active oversight over The Bank's capital adequacy levels. On a quarterly basis the capital adequacy position and the risk weighted assets as stipulated by RBI, are reported to the ALCO and MTCo.

b. Capital requirements for various risk areas

As required by RBI guidelines on Basel III, the Bank's capital requirements as at 31 March 2019 have been computed using the Standardised Approach for credit risk, Standardised Duration method for market risk and Basic Indicator Approach for operational risk. The minimum total capital required to be held is 12.25% for credit, market and operational risks. The actual position of various components of capital is given below:

DF-3: Capital Adequacy **(Rs. in crore)**

	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
A	**Capital requirements for Credit Risk**	52	62
	Portfolios subject to standardised approach	52	62
	Securitisation exposures		

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH
(Incorporated in Scotland with Limited Liability)

	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
B	**Capital requirements for Market Risk**	38	38
	Standardised duration approach		
	Interest rate risk	-	-
	Foreign exchange risk	38	38
	Equity risk	-	-
C	**Capital requirements for Operational risk**		
	Basic indicator approach	9	0*
D	**Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Bank (%)**	313.30%	295.68%
E	CET 1 capital ratio plus capital conservation buffer (%)	312.76%	295.19%
F	Tier II capital ratio (%)	0.54%	0.49%

Risk Management Framework:

As a financial intermediary, The Bank is exposed to various types of risks including credit, market, liquidity, operational, legal, compliance and reputation risks. The objective of the risk management framework at The Bank is to identify measure, control and monitor as well as manage and report risks in a clear manner and that the policies and procedures established to address these risks are strictly adhered to.

The important aspects of The Bank's risk management are a robust risk approval mechanism, well defined processes and guidelines and an independent internal control mechanism. The risk approval mechanism covers all the key areas of risk such as credit, market and operational risk and is involved in quantification of these risks wherever possible for effective and continuous monitoring.

Measurement of risks for capital adequacy purposes
Under Pillar 1 of the extant RBI guidelines on Basel III, The Bank currently follows the Standardised approach for Credit Risk and Standardised Duration approach for Market Risk and Basic Indicator approach for Operational Risk.

Objectives and Policies
The Bank's risk management processes are guided by well defined global as well as local policies appropriate for various risk categories. There is an independent risk team that oversees this function whose oversight is by the regional and global risk offices with periodic independent internal audit reviews.

The risk appetite for the Bank in India is determined by the global risk committees based on inputs from the country management.

In addition to the risk management and compliance departments of the Bank, in India, the India Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) and Governance and Control Committee (GCC) are involved in managing these risks within the Bank's guidelines and regulatory requirements.

The Group has global policies for Stress Testing to measure impact of adverse stress scenarios on the adequacy of capital which are implemented locally within the Bank.

Structure and Organisation
The Bank, has well established processes for management of all material risks faced by it as outlined above and has a robust risk governance framework comprising of risk committees at the global & India level.

The key components within the Bank's risk management framework include:

- Identification of all material risks that are relevant to the Bank covering all the current activities of the Bank
- Definition of relevant policies defined by the Head Office customised as required to suit local RBI regulations
- Measurement of its key material risks and performs stress testing to assess its position and response strategy in a stress scenario
- Having a robust control environment to monitor whether the various policies and limits are being adequately implemented
- Monitoring & reporting to the senior management on various material risks

The Bank's risk management framework is embedded in the business through the three lines of defence model supported by an appropriate level of investment in information technology and its people. The three lines of defence include the Business, Risk management department and Group Internal Audit. The Three Lines of Defence Policy Standard defines responsibilities and accountabilities of each unit. The three lines of defence are completely independent of each other. Business is independent of Risk which is independent from Group Internal Audit. The country Governance and Control Committee (GCC) and the ALCO detailed below are an important aspect of the risk management framework for the Bank.

The Cross Divisional GCC is the apex In-Country Risk Governance body established by the Country Executive to manage and oversee the country's aggregate risk exposure and to facilitate consolidated risk management for the RBS group franchise in India. The GCC meets monthly and the senior management of the Bank including heads of all the businesses, operations, support functions and risk functions, participate in the meeting. Cross divisional risk issues are tabled and taken to a resolution under the ambit of the country GCC.

Country ALCO is responsible for managing balance sheet risks within its scope and ensuring all related local regulatory requirements are met on a continual basis. The ALCO is a forum for discussion and making decisions on key strategic, financial, risk, control, operational and governance matters relating to the country's balance sheet, capital, liquidity and funding, non-traded interest rate risk and intra-group limits, subject to policies, limits and targets prescribed by RBS and Natwest Markets ALCO.

The Bank has constituted the following senior management level committees from the perspective of risk governance at the India and Group level:

India Level

Committee	Responsibilities
Executive Committee (MTCO)	The India Management Committee (MTCo) is the highest level, in-country decision-making forum that serves as the Board for the Bank; to oversee and control execution of strategy of RBS in India. The MTCo meets monthly and is responsible for all policy matters and periodic review of the same. It is chaired by the Country Executive (CEO) and its members include Head - Client Office, Head - Sales & Trading, Head - Retail Banking, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Chief Governance Officer (CGO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Head - Operations & Off Boarding, Head of Technology/CIO, Head - Conduct & Regulatory Affairs (C&RA), Head - HR and Head - Legal.
Country GCC	The India Cross Divisional GCC is the apex in-country Governance & Controls body established by the Country Executive Committee (MTCo) to manage and oversee the country's aggregate risk exposure and to facilitate consolidated risk management for RBS locally. It is chaired by Country Executive with India Chief Risk Officer acting as the convener. Members of the GCC comprises of Divisional/Business Heads of Client Office, Trading, Retail, and support function (including risk).
Asset Liability Committee	India Asset Liability Committee (ALCo) is responsible for ensuring that all Balance Sheet related regulatory requirements outlined in ALCo Terms of reference as within its scope, are met on a continual basis. The ALCo is a forum for discussion and making decisions on key strategic, financial, risk, control, operational and governance matters relating to the country's balance sheet, capital, liquidity and funding, non-traded interest rate risk and intra-group limits, subject to policies, limits and targets prescribed by the RBS/NWM Group ALCo. The members of the ALCO include the Country Executive (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Head - Client Office, Head - Sales & Trading, Head of Retail, and Country Treasury Manager. Regional Treasurer has a permanent/standing invitation to attend the Country ALCo. A representative of Internal Audit has a right of attendance at the Country ALCo meetings.
Audit Committee	The India Bank Audit Committee (IAC) is established to manage and oversee the audit approach for the India Bank (Royal Bank of Scotland plc India branches). The standing agenda items for the quarterly IAC meetings include IA providing status on the audit reports issued, audits in progress and audits in plan with an up to date status on remediation status of the issues raised and summary of concurrent audit reports issued by Concurrent Auditors. The IAC is chaired by the Country Executive (CEO) and meets quarterly. The members include Head-Sales and Trading, Head - Retail Banking, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Head - Compliance, Head - Human Resources, Country Head of Operations, Head -Technology, Head-Legal and Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Head - Client Office, Head of Audit. The Chief of Internal Vigilance (CIV) is invited to present the Frauds Identification, Classification & Reporting for the quarter.
Customer Service Committee (CSC)	The Customer Service Committee (CSC) reviews and comments on activities to bring about ongoing improvements in the quality of customer service provided by the Bank. This committee presently meets half-yearly and examines any issue having a bearing on the quality of customer service rendered. The agenda of the meeting includes update on agreed actionable of the last meeting, update on branch level customer service committee meeting, Complaint trends and Analysis, analysis of key categories of all client complaints to the committee members, update on implementation of all regulatory circulars related to customer service, update on service initiatives, if any. It is chaired by the Country Executive (CEO) and its members include Head - Customer Service, Principal Nodal Officer, representatives from all other Business Units, as well as representation from Compliance.
Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR)	CSR Committee is setup to review, assess and formulate the Corporate Social responsibility needs and mandates of the India Bank, in alignment with CSR Bill and RBS Group 'Supporting Our Community' strategy. This committee meets quarterly and is responsible for providing recommendations to the Bank MTCo, with respect to the CSR activities and expenditures.
	The Committee is presently chaired by the Bank CAO and consists of at least 2 employees of RBS plc., of which one person shall be as specified under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 380 of the Act (resident in India authorized to accept on behalf of the RBS plc service of process and any notices or other documents required to be served on the company) and any another member, as nominated by the Bank.
Outsourcing Committee	Outsourcing Committee (OSC) is the In-Country level forum to discuss and oversee any financial outsourcing by the Bank. This forum also serves as the Local Advisory on outsourcing. The OSC meets quarterly and prescribes the controls and processes required to meet RBS Group Policy Standard and RBI guidelines along with periodic review of the same. It is chaired by the Head - Retail Bank of the Bank and its members include the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Head of Operations-India, Head of Ops Risk & Control, Head of Compliance, Chief Governance Officer (CGO), with permanent/standing invitations to representatives from HR, Finance, Technology & PMO.
India Information Security Steering Committee (ISSC)	The India ISSC is the apex in-country Governance & Controls body established by the Country Executive Committee (MTCo), to devise strategies and policies for protection of all assets of The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. India. (Including information, applications, infrastructure and people). The ISSC convenes quarterly and is chaired by the Country Executive (CEO), with its members including, Head - Client Office, Head - Sales & Trading, Head - Retail Banking, Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Chief Governance Officer (CGO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Head - Operations & Off Boarding, Head of Technology/CIO, Head - Conduct & Regulatory Affairs (C&RA), Head - HR and Head - Legal.
IT Steering Committee (ITSC)	The IT Steering Committee (ITSC) - India Bank is the governance forum operating at an executive level and focusing on priority setting, resource allocation and project tracking for all Technology related services for India Bank, viz. IT Project Management, Application Support, Application Development, Telecom and Networks, Data Centre Operations, Application Server Hosting & Infrastructure Services, End User Computing, Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Planning, etc The ITSC convenes quarterly and is chaired by the Head of Technology/CIO, with its members including, Country Executive (CEO), Head - Client Office, Head - Sales & Trading, Head - Retail Banking, Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), Chief Governance Officer (CGO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Head - Operations & Off Boarding,Head - Conduct & Regulatory Affairs (C&RA), Head - HR, Head - Legal, Head - Internal Audit, PMO and Head - IT (APAC).

Group Level

Committee	Responsibilities
Group Board	The Group Board is the Board of Directors of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc. It meets periodically with ad hoc meetings convened when necessary. The Group Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Group and the delivery of sustainable value to shareholders. Its role is to provide leadership of the Group within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risk to be assessed and managed. It sets the strategic aims of the Group, ensures that the necessary resources are in place for the Group to meet its obligations, is responsible for the allocation and raising of capital and reviews business and financial performance. The Group Board sets the Group's values and standards and ensures that its obligations to its shareholders and others are understood and met. The Group Board reviews and approves the risk appetite framework and risk appetite targets for the Group's strategic risk objectives. It reviews, and as an appropriate, approves the results of, and actions arising from, Prudential Regulatory Authority and other enterprise-wide regulatory stress tests or other regulatory tests or investigations. The Group Board also considers longer-term strategic threats to the Group's business operations.
Group Audit Committee	The GAC's primary responsibilities, as set out in its terms of reference, are to assist the Group and Bank Boards in discharging their responsibilities in respect of: financial reporting, accounting policy of internal controls; processes for Internal and External Audit and oversight of the Group's relationship with its regulators. GAC meets at least six times a year, and as required, and operates under delegated authority from the Group and Bank Boards.
Board Risk Committee	The BRC is responsible for providing oversight and advice to the Group and Bank Boards in relation to current and potential future risk exposures of the Group and future risk strategy, including risk appetite and tolerance. BRC will review the performance of the Group relative to risk appetite, provide oversight of the effectiveness of key Group-wide policies and provide risk input to remuneration decisions. BRC has responsibility for promoting a risk awareness within the Group. The Committee meets at least eight times per annum and on an ad hoc basis as required. BRC operates under delegated authority from the Group and Bank Boards and the Committee will report and make recommendations to the Group and Bank Boards as required.
Group Performance and Remuneration Committee	The RemCo has oversight of the Group's policy on remuneration. It reviews performance and makes recommendations to the Group Board on remuneration of executive directors. RemCo is also responsible for approving remuneration and severance arrangements for the Group's Executive Committee and High Earners, oversees arrangements for employees identified as material risk takers falling within the scope of the UK remuneration regulations.RemCo consults and receives advice from management and other Board Committees as appropriate in the implementation of the Remuneration Policy. RemCo meets at least six times a year, and as required, and operates under delegated authority from the Group and Bank Boards.
Group Nominations and Governance Committee	The N&GC assists the Group and Bank Boards in the selection and appointment of directors to the Group and Bank Boards and the consideration and approval of appointments to the boards of directors of the Group's principal and material regulated subsidiaries. It reviews the structure, size and composition of the Group and Bank Boards, and membership and chairmanship of Board committees and oversees the induction, training and continuous professional development of directors. N&GC also has responsibility for monitoring the Group's governance arrangements in order to ensure best corporate governance standards and practices are upheld. In addition, N&GC will consider developments relating to banking reform and analogous issues affecting the Group in the markets where it operates, and will make recommendations to the Group Board on any consequential changes to the Group's governance model. N&GC meets at least four times a year, and as required, and operates under delegated authority from the Group and Bank Boards.
Sustainable Banking Committee	The SBC supports the Board in overseeing, supporting and challenging actions being taken by management to run the bank as a sustainable business, capable of generating long term value for its stakeholders. The Committee will have specific focus on culture, people, customer, brand, communications and ESE (environmental, social and ethical) issues. SBC meets at least six times a year in addition to regular stakeholder engagement sessions, and operates under delegated authority from the Group and Bank Boards
Executive Committee	The ExCo is responsible for managing strategic, financial, capital, risk and operational issues affecting the Group. It reviews and debates relevant items before they are submitted to the Group Board and relevant board committees. ExCo has authority to consider and approve the opening of overseas branches and and approve requirements. ExCo also has authority to assess and approve acquisitions and disposals in accordance with the delegated authority and expenditure limits set out. Material customer issues and executive succession planning are also considered by ExCo. ExCo meets atleast eleven times a year and as required. The ExCo operates under delegated authority from the Group Board and, as appropriate, the Bank Boards.

4. Credit Risk

The Bank is exposed to credit risk in its lending operations. Credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur from the failure of any counterparty to abide by the terms and conditions of any financial contract with the Bank principally the failure to make required payments as per the terms and conditions of the contracts.

Credit Risk Management Policy

Credit risk considers the ability of a borrower or counter-party to honor commitments under an agreement as any such failure has an adverse impact on the Bank financial performance. The Bank, in India is exposed to credit risk through its activities such as funded facilities, non-funded facilities as well as hedging facilities.

The Bank's credit risk management process is independent of the business so as to protect integrity of the risk assessment process and decision making. The global as well as local policies guide the credit risk team to make informed decisions.

Credit risk in respect of exposures on corporate as well as micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) is measured and managed at both individual counterparty level as well as at a portfolio level.. Credit rating tools are an integral part of risk-assessment of the corporate borrowers and different rating models are used for each segment that has distinct risk characteristics such as Large Corporate, Small and Medium Corporate, financial companies and project finance.

The credit rating tools use a combination of quantitative inputs and qualitative inputs to arrive at a 'point-in-time' view of the rating of counterparty. Each internal rating grade corresponds to a distinct probability of default. Model validation is carried out periodically at a global level by objectively assessing the accuracy and stability of ratings.

All credit exposures, once approved, are monitored and reviewed periodically against the approved limits. Besides this there are periodic risk migration analysis and early warning indicator (EWI) tracking.

Risk review involves independent review of credit risk assessment, compliance with internal policies of the Bank and with the regulatory framework, compliance of sanction terms and conditions and effectiveness of loan administration.

Customers with emerging credit problems are identified early and classified accordingly. Remedial action is initiated promptly to minimise the potential loss to the Bank.

The Bank controls and limits Concentration Risk by means of appropriate structural limits and borrower limits based on creditworthiness. The exposures to individual clients or counterparty group are based on the internal rating of the borrower as well as group-wide borrowing limits and capped by the regulatory ceiling.

Industry analysis plays an important part in assessing the Concentration Risk within the loan portfolio. Particular attention is given to industry sectors where The Bank believes there is a high degree of risk or potential for volatility in the future. The Bank has fixed internal limits for aggregate commitments to different sectors so that the exposures are evenly spread over various sectors.

With the change in the strategy of the bank, no fresh exposure is now extended to any of Bank's customers. The existing credit portfolio is being wound down with very limited residual exposures as on 31 March 19.

Definition and classification of non-performing assets (NPAs)

RBI guidelines are adhered to while classifying advances into performing and non-performing advances (NPAs) as per RBI guidelines. NPAs are further classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI.

The asset classification

Standard: less than overdue & up to a maximum of 90days from thereon

Substandard: Overdue from the 91st day up to maximum one year from there,

Doubtful1: Substandard + up to maximum one year from there

Doubtful2: Substandard + > 1 year but up to maximum 3 years from there

Doubtful3: Substandard + > 3 years

Loss: Substandard + > 3 years

Additionally, RBI guidelines on Resolution of Stressed Assets - Revised Framework is also adhered to for classification, reporting and implementation of resolution for stressed assets.

A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the Bank or internal or external auditors or during RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off fully.

An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the Bank.

An NPA is defined as a loan or an advance where:

Interest and/or instalment of principal remain overdue for more than 90 days in respect of a term loan. 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; if the interest due and charged during a quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter; the account remains 'out of order' in respect of an overdraft/cash credit facility.

An account is treated as 'out of order' if: the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days; or 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 the balance sheet; or credits in the account are not enough to cover the interest debited during the accounting period; or drawings have been permitted in the account for a continuous period of 90 days based on drawing power computed on the basis of stock statements that are more than three months old even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory; the regular ad hoc credit limits have not been reviewed/renewed within 180 days from the due date/date of adhoc sanction. Bill purchased/discounted by the Bank remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days; interest and or instalment of principal in respect of an agricultural loan remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops and one crop season for long duration crops;

In respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of the RBI guidelines on securitisation, the amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days;

In respect of derivative transactions, if the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

Restructured assets

The Bank ensures that prudential guidelines in respect of income recognition, asset classification & provisioning (including restructuring of advances) as specified by the RBI from time to time are adhered to at all times.

DF - 4: Credit Risk Exposures

Total Gross Credit Risk Exposure Including Geographic Distribution of Exposure

(Rs. in crore)

	31-March-19			31-March-18		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Fund Based	1,976	-	1,976	1,995	-	1,995
Non Fund Based	3	-	3	30	-	30
Total	**1,979**	**-**	**1,979**	**2,025**	**-**	**2,025**

Industry distribution of exposures (Rs. in crore)

	31-March-19		31-March-18	
Industry Classification	Funded	Non funded	Funded	Non funded
All Engineering	-	-	-	2
Basic Metal and Metal Products	-	-	-	-
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	-	-	-	-
Food Processing	-	-	-	-
Gems and Jewellery	-	-	-	-
Glass & Glassware	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-
Other Industries	-	-	-	-
Paper and Paper Products	-	-	115	-
Residuary Other Advances	-	3	1,880	27
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	-	-	-	1
Other residuary advances	1,976	-	-	-
Total	**1,976**	**3**	**1,995**	**30**

Residual Contractual/Behavioural Maturities breakdown of Assets as at 31 March 2019

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Deposits	Advances	Investment	Borrowings	FCY Assets	FCY Liabilities
Day 1	1	-	-	-	11	0[1]
2 to 7 days	4	-		-	-	0[1]
8 to 14 days	5	-	1,048	-	-	0[1]
15 to 28 days	0[1]	-	1,560	-	1,560	-
29 days to 3 months	0[1]	-	1,331	322	-	324
Over 3 months to 6 months	0[1]	-	178	174	-	174
Over 6 months to 12 months	1	-	-	1,064	-	1,068
Over 1 Year to 3 Years	21	-	-	-	3	2
Over 3 Years to 5 Years	0[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 Years	0[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**32**	**-**	**4,117**	**1,560**	**1,574**	**1,568**

[1] amounts in zero indicates amounts less than a crore.

Residual Contractual/Behavioural Maturities breakdown of Assets as at 31 March 2018:

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Deposits	Advances	Investment	Borrowings	FCY Assets	FCY Liabilities
Day 1	1	-	-	-	57	0[1]
2 to 7 days	8	-	150	-	-	1
8 to 14 days	10	-	948	-	-	1
15 to 28 days	0[1]	-	1,420	-	1,420	-
29 days to 3 months	2	-	1,258	304	-	311
Over 3 months to 6 months	2	-	-	164	-	164
Over 6 months to 12 months	2	-	-	1,003	-	1,004
Over 1 Year to 3 Years	37	-	-	-	2	1
Over 3 Years to 5 Years	1	-	-	-	-	-
Over 5 Years	0[1]	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**63**	**-**	**3,776**	**1,471**	**1,479**	**1,482**

Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs (Rs. in crore)

	Particulars	31-March-19	31-March-18
A	**Amount of NPAs (Gross)**	-	115
	Substandard	-	-
	Doubtful	-	115
	Loss	-	-
B	**Net NPAs**	-	-
C	**NPA Ratios**		
	Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	-	100%
	Net NPAs to net advances (%)	-	-
D	**Movement of NPAs (Gross)**		
	Opening balance	115	183
	Additions during the year/on amalgamation	-	-
	Reductions during the year/on amalgamation	(115)	(68)
	Closing balance	-	115
E	**Movement of Provision for NPAs**		
	Opening balance	115	63
	Provision made during the year/on amalgamation	-	103
	(Write - Offs)/Write - Back of excess provision	(115)	(51)
	Closing balance	-	115

Non Performing Investments (NPIs) and Provision for depreciation on NPIs - NIL

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH
(Incorporated in Scotland with Limited Liability)

Movement of Specific and General Provisions as on 31 March 2019 (Rs. in crore)

Movement of Provisions	Specific Provision	General provision
(a) Opening Balance	115	-
(b) Provisions made during the year	-	-
(c) Write-off/write-back of excess provisions	(115)	-
(d) Adjustments/Transfers between provisions*	-	-
(e) Closing balance	-	-

Details of write off's and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement as on 31 March 2019 (Rs. In crore)

Particulars	31-March-19
Write offs that have been booked directly to the income statement	-
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	-

Major Industries break up of Provision as on 31 March 2019 (Rs. in crore)

Industry	Specific Provision	General provision
Paper and paper products	-	-
Other Industries	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Major Industries break up of NPA as on 31 March 2019 (Rs. in crore)

Industry	Gross NPA
Paper and paper products	-
Total	**-**

Major Industries breakup of specific provision and write-off's for the financial year 31 March 2019 (Rs. in crore)

Industry	Provision	Write-offs
Paper and paper products	(115)	115

Geography wise distribution of NPA and Provision as on 31 March 2019 (Rs. in crore)

Geography	Gross NPA	Specific Provision	General Provision
Domestic	-	-	-
Overseas	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**

5. **Credit Risk: Use of rating Agency under the Standardised approach**

The Bank has not applied external ratings to its funded or non-funded short-term and long-term instruments or bank facilities' and has treated them as unrated exposure.

DF - 5: Details of Gross credit risk exposure (Fund based and Non-fund based) based on Risk Weight (Rs. in crore)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Below 100% risk weight	221	615
100% risk weight	415	461
More than 100% risk weight	0[1]	3
Deductions		
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-

[1] Indicates amounts less than a crore.

6. **Credit Risk Mitigation**

The Bank uses various collaterals both financial and guarantees as credit risk mitigants. The main financial collaterals include bank deposits. The guarantees include those given by Corporate & Bank.

The Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty with the value of eligible financial collateral to take account of the risk mitigating effect of the collateral. To account for the volatility in the value of collateral, haircut is applied based on the type, issuer, maturity, rating and re-margining/revaluation frequency of the collateral.

DF - 6: Detail of total credit exposure position as on 31 March 2019 (Rs. in crore)

Particulars	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
Covered by		
Financial collaterals	-	-
Guarantees	-	-

7. **Securitisation**

DF - 7: Securitisation
There were no securitisation transactions entered during the year (Previous year - Nil).

8. **Market Risk in Trading Book**

Following the business restructuring in previous years there is no more trading desks in NWM Plc. India Branch and hence there is no market risk incurred from trading positions incurred in the branch.

Market risk is the risk to the Bank earnings and capital arising from changes in the market level of interest rates or prices of securities and foreign exchange rates. There is a residual market risk position incurred in the branch from the head office capital fund and the investment of the fund. The Bank adopts a comprehensive approach to market risk management for these residual activities and market risk is governed by the risk policies of the Branch and NWM Group.

Market risk of the branch is managed by the Markets function and with the Market Risk Management function as the second line of defence. Market risk exposures are reported, monitored against limits and analysed daily.

The main market risk measures of the Branch are:

- Value at Risk ("VaR")
- Sensitivities to market risk factors (PV01, XCCY Basis etc)
- Open FX positions

A full description of the Group's approach to market risk can be found in the Group's 2019 Annual Report and Accounts for market risk disclosure

Market Risk capital charge is calculated using the non-modelled approach, whereby RBI prescribed rules are applied.

DF - 8: Capital Requirement for Market Risk (Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Amount of Capital required	Amount of Capital required
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Interest rate risk	-	-
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	38	38
Equity position risk	-	-

9. **Operational Risk - Three lines of defence model**

1st Line of Defence - Management & Supervision

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, and systems or from external events. Operational Risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk. Operational Risk is an integral and unavoidable part of the Bank's business as it is inherent in the processes operating to provide services to customers and generate profit for shareholders.

The objective of the Bank's Operational Risk management is to manage and control operational risks in a cost effective manner within targeted levels of Operational Risk consistent with RBS risk appetite. The bank's policy is to maintain an Operational Risk management framework that enables the consistent identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of operational risk, The Bank operates three lines of defence model which outlines the principles for the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for operational risk management.

The 1LOD encompasses most roles in the bank. Including those that directly serve our customers or which directly support those that do.

They originate and own most of the risks in the bank and are responsible for the management of these within risk appetite.

First line responsibilities:

- Development of business and function strategy aligned to, and informed by, financial objectives, customer outcomes and within risk appetite.
- Proposing their risk appetite, aligned to group-wide risk appetite where cascaded.
- The management of risks in business delivery within risk appetite.
- Exercising informed judgement in considering risk in decision making
- Designing, implementing and maintaining effective processes, procedures, controls to identify, measure, report and mitigate risks within risk appetite.
- Demonstrating the adequacy and effectiveness of controls and remediate where residual risk is outside of appetite.
- Compliance with the letter and spirit of all legal and regulatory requirements and maintenance of records to evidence compliance

2nd Line of Defence - Oversight & Control

The 2LOD primarily comprises roles in the Risk Function. It also includes aspects of activities in Corporate Governance and Regulatory Affairs (CGRA), Finance, Legal and HR. They

- set the standards for the effective management of risk across the bank and undertake independent oversight and challenge to ensure these are being managed within risk appetite.
- provide expert guidance and direction to the 1LOD in the application of effective risk and control frameworks and consideration of risk in decision making.

Second line responsibilities:

1. Roles in the Risk Function

   These set the standards for, and the independent oversight of, the effective management of risk. Activities can include;

   - Defining, managing and maintaining risk management frameworks and policies, to inform the effective management of risk in the 1LOD,
   - Facilitate, aggregate and propose group-wide strategic and material risk appetite statements to be approved by the Group Board and Executive.
   - Where delegated approve the group wide, legal entity, franchises and functions' risk appetite
   - Unrestricted access throughout the Group, providing independent oversight and challenge of the implementation of risk management frameworks, policies and controls within the 1LOD (including legal entities) to manage risks within appetite and within the letter and spirit of all legal and regulatory requirements. This includes;
     - Providing guidance, insights and direction to support consideration of risk in decision-making
     - Challenging a proposed decision and provide direction where risks have the potential to exceed risk appetite, breach policy or where risk appetite and controls are inadequately expressed or embedded.
     - Imposing controls to support the management of risk within risk appetite
     - Exercising its right and obligation to veto.

2. 2LOD activities undertaken outside the Risk Function.

   Due to specific subject matter expertise there are some activities undertaken elsewhere (CGRA, Finance, Legal and HR) that are responsible for defining and overseeing bank wide control frameworks and policies. People performing these activities may share many of the same responsibilities of those under the 2LOD.

3rd Line of Defence - Internal Audit
The 3LOD is Internal Audit.

They provide the Board and senior management with independent assurance on the appropriateness of the design and operational effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls to monitor, manage and mitigate the bank's material risks.

Third line responsibilities:
Internal Audit remit is unrestricted and provides independent assurance on the appropriateness of the design and operational effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls to monitor, manage and mitigate the bank's material risks.

Standard accountabilities for all roles across the Three Lines of Defence:

- to provide management with relevant information on risk, including escalating concerns where appropriate
- for the management and oversight of risk relating to day-to-day activities, including compliance with Our Code, all RBS policies, 'How we manage RBS', and if applicable 'How we manage our Business'
- to display, and evidence where appropriate, those risk practices and behaviours are consistent with a risk culture where "risk is simply part of the way we work and think"
- to work collaboratively across the 3LOD

With regards to the above framework, it must also be noted that all the three lines of defence are completely independent of each other.

The Operational Risk Handbook provides the direction for delivering an effective operational risk management. The objectives is to protect the Group from financial loss or damage to its reputation, its customers or staff and to ensure that it meets all necessary regulatory and legal requirements.

The operational risk management is supported by several key operational risk management techniques such as:

1. Risk assessments: business units identify and assess operational risks to ensure that they are effectively managed, prioritised, documented and aligned to risk appetite;
2. Risk Event and Loss data management: each business unit's internal loss data management process captures all operational risk loss events above certain minimum thresholds. The data is used to enhance the adequacy and effectiveness of controls, identify emerging themes, enable formal loss event reporting and inform risk and control assessments and scenario analysis.

   Escalation of individual events to senior management is determined by the seriousness of the event.
3. Risk Issues Management: This process ensures that operational risk issues are captured and classified consistently, and that there is robust governance over their closure and acceptance.

   Reporting forms an integral part of operational risk management. The Group's risk management processes are designed to ensure that issues are identified, escalated and managed on a timely basis. Exposures for each division are reported through monthly risk issue reports, which provide detail on the risk issues and action plans.

   Events that have a material, actual or potential impact on The Bank's finances, reputation or customers, are escalated and reported to divisional and Group executive.

Policies for mitigating risks
The objective of operational risk management is not to remove operational risk altogether, but to manage the risk to an acceptable level, taking into account the cost of minimising the risk with the resultant reduction in exposure. Strategies to manage operational risk include avoidance, transfer, acceptance and mitigation by controls.

Each business unit must manage its operational risk exposure within an acceptable level, testing the adequacy and effectiveness of controls and other risk mitigants regularly and documenting the results. Where unacceptable control weaknesses are identified, action plans must be produced and tracked to completion.

DF- 9: Approach for Operational Risk Capital Assessment
As per the RBI guidelines on Basel III, The Bank has adopted Basic Indicator approach for computing capital charge for operational risk. The capital required for operational risk at March 31, 2019 was 9 crores.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)
Risk management framework for Interest Rate Risk in the Banking book (IRRBB) also referred as Non-Trading interest Rate Risk (NTIRR) covers the interest rate risk outside the interest rate trading business.

The branch holds various interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities on its Balance sheet. IRRBB or NTIRR arises where there is potential for changes in benchmark interest rates to result in a movement in bank's future income.

Governance framework
India ALCO is responsible for evolving appropriate systems and procedures for identification and analysis of various balance sheet risks including IRRBB or NTIRR and laying down parameters for efficient management of these risks. India ALCO comprises of senior management of The Bank and meets periodically. The ALCO focuses on setting interest rate risk appetite by setting limits on relevant indicators, which positively contributes to optimising the balance sheet structure and Net Interest Income (NII) over time, while limiting the susceptibility to interest changes. ALCO periodically monitors risk positions of the branch, ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and internal limits and provides strategic guidance for management of the IRRBB or NTIRR.

Measurement
The branch uses the following tools for managing interest rate risk:

- **Gap analysis:** The interest rate gap or mismatch risk is measured by calculating gaps over different time intervals as at a given date. This static analysis measure mismatches between rate sensitive liabilities (RSL) and rate sensitive assets (RSA). The report is prepared monthly by grouping rate sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions into time buckets according to their residual/behavioural maturities or next re-pricing periods. The difference between RSA and RSL for each time bucket signifies the gap in that time bucket. The direction of the gap indicates whether net interest income is positively or negatively impacted by a change in interest rates and the magnitude of the gap helps in finding out the change in net interest income for any given interest rate shift
- **Earnings at risk (EaR):** The interest rate gap report mentioned above indicates whether the branch is in a position to benefit from rising interest rates by having a positive gap (RSA > RSL) or whether it is in a position to benefit from declining interest rates by having a negative gap (RSL>RSA). EaR measures the change in NII over a one year time horizon for various levels of parallel shift in interest rates
- **Economic value:** Change in the interest rates have a long-term impact on the capital position of the branch, as the economic value of the Branch's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions get affected by these rate changes. The branch applies modified duration approach and monitors impact of various levels of parallel shift in interest rate curves on the capital position
- **PV01:** PV01 measures the impact on economic value of a 1 basis point (0.01%) change in interest rates. The branch also uses PV01 limits to manage IRRBB or NTIRR.

Details of increase in earnings and economic value for upward and downward rate shocks, assuming parallel shift in the interest rate curves (basis points), based on the local currency positions are given below:

Economic value perspective **(Rs. In crore)**

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	-200	**200**	**-200**	**200**
INR	22	(22)	(45)	45
USD	(16)	16	(15)	15
GBP	-	0	0	-
EUR	-	-	-	-
JPY	-	-	-	-
RES	-	-	-	-
Total	**7**	**(7)**	**(60)**	**60**

Earnings perspective **(Rs. In crore)**

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	-200	**200**	**-200**	**200**
INR	(45)	45	4	(4)
USD	(17)	17	(15)	15
GBP	0	-	-	(0)
EUR	-	-	-	-
JPY	-	-	-	-
RES	-	-	-	-
Total	**(62)**	**62**	**(11)**	**11**

- **General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk**

Methodology used to assign economic capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures
Counterparty credit risk is covered by the Group's credit risk framework and there are policies which apply to OTC derivatives and repo products addressing documentation requirements, product-specific requirements, counterparty specific requirements, issuer risk, margin trading, collateral etc.

Counterparty exposure is calculated per each Counterparty based on The Bank approved exposure calculation methodology. The exposure takes into account of mark-to-market and potential future exposure of each trade, as well as Bank's netting/collateral opinion to the governing master agreement. Where there is a collateral agreement with clear collateral opinion in place, collateral held/posted is also used in the exposure calculation.

Policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves
The group credit policy framework governs counterparty credit risk management requirements where legal and administrative capacity of counterparties to enter into collateral agreement is assessed. The policy framework establishes minimum documentation requirements under collateral agreements including thresholds, minimum transfer amounts, haircuts, collateral eligibility criteria and collateral call frequency. Where netting and/or collateral enforceability criteria are not fulfilled, exposure is assumed to be un-collateralised.

Policies with respect to Wrong-way risk (WWR) exposures
Wrong-way risk exposures are also governed by the group policy framework. WWR arises when the risk factors driving the exposure to counterparty are adversely correlated with the creditworthiness of that counterparty, i.e. the size of the exposure increases at the same time as the riskiness of the counterparty increases. Bank recognises two different types of WWR - Specific WWR and General WWR.

Specific WWR arises when the exposure on transactions is by virtue of economic dependence or ownership i.e. 'self-referenced', to the counterparty. General WWR is further classified as (a) Currency Risk and (b) Correlation Risk. Currency risk arises when counterparty is correlated with a macroeconomic factor which also affects the exposure. Correlation Risk arises when the exposure on the transaction is correlated with the counterparty's creditworthiness for a reason that is specific to the counterparty. Bank monitors and manages the wrong-way risk in accordance with the group wide policy framework.

Collateral required in the event of a credit rating downgrade
The Group calculates the additional collateral it would be required to post in the event of its credit ratings being downgraded by one or two notches. This is undertaken on a daily basis for treasury and liquidity management purposes. The Bank follows the group-wide policy framework on collateral requirement in the event of credit rating downgrade.

The Bank not entered into any Derivative transaction during the year.

- **Composition of Capital**

Sr. No.	Particular	Amount (Rs. in millions)	Ref No.
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium) **	28,028	a
2	Retained earnings	(1,748)	b+c+d+i
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	-	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 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	26,280	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	0	e
10	Deferred tax assets	0.00	
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-in 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 differences5 (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold6	-	
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 adjustments7 (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated on-financial subsidiaries8	-	
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	-	
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	0	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	26,280	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (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	-	f
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)10	-	
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	-	
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 adequacy11	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)	26,280	
	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	-	e
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	46	g+h
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	46	

RBS
The Royal Bank of Scotland

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND plc - INDIA BRANCH
(Incorporated in Scotland with Limited Liability)

Sr. No.	Particular	Amount (Rs. in millions)	Ref No.
	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 investments13 in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
56a	Of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	
56b	Of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with The Bank	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	46	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy14	46	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	46	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	26,325	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	8,403	
60a	Of which: total credit risk weighted assets	4,279	
60b	Of which: total market risk weighted assets	3,375	
60c	Of which: total operational risk weighted assets	748	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	312.76%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	312.76%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	313.30%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	-	
66	Of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	Of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	304.01%	
	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)	12.25%	
	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)	46	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	53	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	
	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	NA	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	

NA - Not Applicable, ** From Head office account

Notes to the Template

	Particular	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability *	-
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	NA
	of which: Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	NA
	of which: Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	NA
	of which: Increase in Tier 2 capital	NA
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:	NA
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	NA
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	NA
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	46
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
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)	-

- **Composition of Capital - Reconciliation Requirements**

	Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial statements As on 31 March 2019 (Rs. in Millions)	Reference No.
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	Paid-up Capital	28,028	a
	Reserves & Surplus	(1,051)	
	Of which:		
	Statutory Reserves	235	b
	Capital Reserves	14	c
	Other Revenue reserves	(1,998)	d
	Investment fluctuation Reserve	6	g
	Balance in Profit/Loss account	691	i
	Minority Interest	-	
	Total Capital	**26,977**	
ii	Deposits	**316**	
	Of which: Deposits from banks	-	
	Of which: Customer deposits	316	
	Of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
iii	Borrowings	15,603	
	I. Borrowings in India		
	Of which: From RBI	-	
	Of which: From banks	-	
	Of which: From other institutions & agencies	-	
	Of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	
	II. Borrowings outside India	15,603	
	Of which: Capital instruments	-	f
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	4,622	
	Of which: Provision for Standard Advances	39	h
	Total	**47,518**	

	Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial statements As on 31 March 2019 (Rs. in Millions)	Reference No.
B	**Assets**		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	968	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	431	
ii	Investments:	41,170	
	Of which: Government securities	41,170	
	Of which: Other approved securities	-	
	Of which: Shares	-	
	Of which: Debentures & Bonds	-	
	Of which: Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates		
	Of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	
iii	Loans and advances	-	
	Of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	
	Of which: Loans and advances to customers	-	
iv	Fixed assets	110	
v	Other assets	4,838	
	Of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	
	Of which: Deferred tax assets	-	e
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	
	Total Assets	**47,518**	

- **Main Features Template**

1	Issuer	NA
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	NA
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	NA
6	Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	NA
7	Instrument type	NA
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	NA
9	Par value of instrument	NA
10	Accounting classification	NA
11	Original date of issuance	NA
12	Perpetual or dated	NA
13	Original maturity date	NA
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	NA
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons/dividends	NA
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	NA
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	NA
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	NA
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	NA
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30	Write-down feature	NA
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	NA
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	NA
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

1	Issuer	NA	NA
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	NA	NA
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument		
	Regulatory treatment		
4	Transitional Basel III rules	NA	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	NA	NA
6	Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	NA	NA
7	Instrument type	NA	NA
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	NA	NA
9	Par value of instrument	NA	NA
10	Accounting classification	NA	NA
11	Original date of issuance	NA	NA
12	Perpetual or dated	NA	NA
13	Original maturity date	NA	NA
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	NA	NA
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA	NA
	Coupons/dividends	NA	NA
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	NA	NA
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA	NA
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA	NA
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	NA	NA
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	NA	NA
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	NA	NA
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA	NA
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA	NA
30	Write-down feature	NA	NA
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	NA	NA
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	NA	NA
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA	NA

- **Leverage Ratio**

The Leverage ratio has been calculated using the definitions of capital and total exposure. The Bank's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines is as follows:

Leverage Common Disclosure (Rs. in Million)

Sr. No.	Leverage ratio framework	As of 31 March 2019	As of 31 Dec 2018	As of 30 Sep 2018	As of 30 June 2018
	On Balance Sheet exposures				
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	47,218	47,054	48,507	47,031
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	0	0	0	0[3]
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**47,218**	**47,054**	**48,507**	**47,031**
	Derivative Exposures				
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	-	-	-	-
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives 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)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	Securities financing transaction exposures				
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	300	798	-	898
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-	-	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15) Other off-balance sheet exposures	**300**	**798**	**-**	**898**
	Other Off - balance sheet exposures				
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	36	45	53	202
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(15)	(16)	(18)	(22)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	**21**	**29**	**35**	**180**
	Capital and total exposures				
20	Tier 1 capital	26,280	26,043	26,031	26,030
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	47,539	47,881	48,542	48,110
	Leverage ratio	55%	54%	54%	54%
22	Basel III leverage ratio	55%	54%	54%	54%

Comparison of accounting assets and Leverage ratio exposure **(Rs. in Million)**

Sr. No.	Particulars	As of 31 March 2019	As of 31 Dec 2018	As of 30 Sep 2018	As of 30 June 2018
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	47,518	47,852	48,507	47,930
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	-	-	-	-
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-	-	-	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	21	29	35	180
7	Other adjustments	-	-	-	-
8	Leverage ratio exposure	47,539	47,881	48,542	48,110

Reconciliation of total published balance sheet size and on balance sheet exposure under common disclosure (Rs. in Million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As of 31 March 2019	As of 31 Dec 2018	As of 30 Sep 2018	As of 30 June 2018
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	47,518	47,852	48,507	47,930
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions, i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin	-	-	-	-
3	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(300)	(798)	-	(898)
4	Adjustment for entities outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	-	-	-
5	On-balance sheet exposure under leverage ratio (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	47,218	47,054	48,507	47,031

Leverage Ratio

	As of 31 March 2019	As of 31 Dec 2018	As of 30 Sep 2018	As of 30 June 2018
Capital and Total exposures				
Tier 1 Capital	26,280	26,043	26,031	26,030
Exposure Measure	47,539	47,881	48,542	48,110
Leverage Ratio %				
Leverage Ratio	55%	54%	54%	54%

Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

In accordance with the requirements of the RBI circular DBOD No BC. 72/29.67.001/2011-12 dated 13 January 2012 the Bank has obtained a letter from its Head Office which states that the compensation policies in India including that for the CEO are in line with the Financial Stability Board (FSB) requirements

- **Liquidity Coverage Ratio** (Rs. in crores)

	Particulars (amt in crores)	Jun 2018		Sep 2018		Dec 2018		Mar 2019		Consolidated Average Apr to March 2019	
		Average		Average		Average		Average		Average	
		Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted
1	**Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)**	**3,727**	**3,727**	**3,910**	**3,910**	**4,023**	**4,023**	**4,022**	**4,022**	**3,921**	**3,921**
	Cash Outflows										
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:										
(i)	Stable deposits										
(ii)	Less stable deposits	18	2	17	2	16	2	14	1	16	2
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which :										
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)										
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	41	16	29	12	23	9	18	9	28	12
(iii)	Unsecured debt	46	108	69	429	49	104	54	404	55	261
4	Secured wholesale funding										
5	Additional requirements, of which										
(i)	Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements -	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
(ii)	Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products										
(iii)	Credit and liquidity facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Other contractual funding obligations	94	94	88	88	56	56	49	49	72	72
7	Other contingent funding obligations	23	1	10	0	4	0	4	0	10	0
8	**Total Cash Outflows**	**226**	**224**	**216**	**534**	**152**	**174**	**142**	**467**	**184**	**350**
	Cash Inflows (A)										
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	77	77	85	85	78	78	72	72	78	78
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
11	Other cash inflows	65	65	50	48	37	37	37	37	47	47
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	**144**	**143**	**137**	**134**	**116**	**115**	**109**	**109**	**127**	**126**
13	Total HQLA		3,727		3,910		4,023		4,022		3,921
14	Total Net Cash Outflows (B)		81		400		58		358		224
15	25% of total cash outflows (25% of A) (C)		56		133		43		117		87
16	Total Net Cash Outflows - Higher of B or C		**81**		**400**		**58**		**358**		**224**
17	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**4,615%**		**978%**		**6,879%**		**1,124%**		**1,749%**

The average weighted and unweighted amounts are calculated taking simple average for the quarter 01 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.