BASEL III DISCLOSURES

1.1 General

The BASEL III disclosures contained herein relate to Citibank N.A., India Branches (herein also referred to as the 'Bank') for the year ended March 31, 2014.. These are compiled in accordance with Reserve Bank of India (the 'RBI') regulations on Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations ' vide RBI Circular DBOD.No.BP.BC.2 /21.06.201/2013-14 dated July 1, 2013 as amended from time to time.

The Bank being a branch does not have any direct subsidiaries nor does it hold any significant stake in any company. The RBI guidelines on Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFCs and Banks' Relationship vide circular ref. DBOD. No. FSD. BC.46 / 24.01.028/ 2006-07 December 12, 2006 read with 'Guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods to facilitate consolidated supervision' vide circular ref. DBOD.No.BP.BC.72/ 21.04.018/2001-02 dated February 25, 2003 mandate coverage of the 'Consolidated Bank' (herein also referred to as 'Citi'). This includes, in addition to the Bank (which is the banking subsidiary of Citigroup Inc. operating in India) as a branch of Citibank N.A , the following wholly/majority owned non banking finance companies, which are subsidiaries of Citigroup Inc. held through intermediary holding companies:

Citicorp Finance (India) Limited.
Citicorp Finance (India) Limited ("the Company") (formerly known as 'CitiFinancial Consumer Finance India Limited *) incorporated in India on 1 May 1997, is registered with the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') as a Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC') vide Certificate No. N.14.00002 dated 21 April 2004. It is a non-deposit taking systemically important Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC-ND-SI').

*CitiFinancial Consumer Finance India Limited was renamed to Citicorp Finance (India) Limited effective February 2014. Prior to renaming, an entity named Citicorp Finance (India) Limited was merged with CitiFinancial Consumer Finance India Limited effective April 2013 pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") under Sections 391 to 394 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 1956, as sanctioned by Court order dated 23 December 2013 passed by Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay and Court order dated 18 November 2013 passed by High Court of Delhi at New Delhi.

Investments in below mentioned companies have been deducted from the capital of Citicorp Finance (India) Limited.

Citicorp Capital Markets Limited
Citicorp Clearing Services India Limited

As prescribed in the above guidelines, the Bank is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements. However, certain prudential guidelines apply on a Consolidated Bank basis, including that of capital adequacy computation under BASEL III guidelines.

No quantitative disclosures shall apply since there are no subsidiaries of the Bank. Further, the Bank does not have any interests in insurance entities.

In accordance with Basel requirements, the bank also has an internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) for Citibank India. The ICAAP depicts the various categories of risks to which the bank is exposed, details the ongoing assessment of such risks, how risks are to be mitigated, and quantifies the amount of capital required currently and in the future to cope with these risks. The ICAAP process also includes an assessment of capital adequacy in an extreme stress scenario. The ICAAP is also subjected to an independent review as is required by RBI guidelines.

1.2 Capital Structure

The capital funds of the bank include the following:

Tier 1 Capital:

1. Interest-free funds from Head Office specifically for the purpose of meeting the capital adequacy norms.
2. Statutory reserves calculated at 25 % of each year's profit.
3. Capital reserve not eligible for repatriation so long as the Bank functions in India.
4. Other free reserves
5. Remittable surplus
6. Deductions :Deferred Tax assets, Defined pension benefit asset, Intangibles

Tier 2 Capital:

1. Revaluation reserves arising from revaluation of the premises owned after a discount of 55%
2. General Provisions on Standard Assets
3. Investment Reserve
4. Floating provision.

Quantitative disclosures:

In Rs. Millions

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Tier I Capital		
Interest-free funds from Head Office	66,371	67,756
Other reserves eligible for Tier I	3,836	3,238
Statutory reserve	50,871	44,145
Remittable Surplus retained for CRAR	69,144	65,831
	190,221	180,970
Deductions:		
Intangible assets	3,090	2,157
Deferred Tax asset	8,682	4,932
Deffered pension benefit	482	-
Other deductions	-	1,106
Total deductions	12,254	8,195
Tier I Capital	177,967	172,775
Tier II Capital		
Property Revaluation Reserves	1,463	1,915
Investment Reserve	3,666	3,568
General Loss provision on Standard assets and other eligible reserves	5,154	5,179
Floating rate provision	910	-
	11,193	10,662
Deductions:		
Investment in Subsidiaries	-	846
Credit Enhancement on securitisation (50%)	-	75
Total deductions	-	921
Tier II Capital	11,193	9,741
Total of Tier I + Tier II (A) + (B) = (C)	**189,160**	**182,516**

1.3 Capital Adequacy

The Bank has in place processes to assess and maintain on an ongoing basis the amounts, types and distribution of internal capital that they consider adequate to cover the nature and level of the risks to which they are or might be exposed. The capital plan is put up to the Local Operations Management Committee (LOMC) for review and approval on an annual basis. The Bank is engaged in providing wholesale, retail and private banking services.

The Bank has an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which establishes a framework for the Bank to perform a comprehensive assessment of the risks they face and to relate capital adequacy to these risks. Furthermore, the capital analysis performed by the Bank is expected to encompass all significant risks, not only those risks captured by the Pillar 1 minimum regulatory capital calculation. A long tenor capital forecast is prepared for the Bank and reviewed by the senior management team.

Citi uses a Risk Based Capital framework to capture and quantify risks across the business. The returns of the products or line of activity are assessed in relation to the risk capital and is tested against the benchmark.

As allowed under the BASEL III guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach (SA) for credit risk, Standardized Duration approach (SDA) for computing capital requirement for market risks and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk. In this regard, the bank is also guided by the practice adopted by Citibank across its branches in various countries on adoption of advanced approaches. At present Citibank has not rolled out implementation of advanced models at a country level.

Capital requirements for credit risk:

Rs. in Millions

Category	Nature	As at March 31, 2014		As at March 31, 2013	
		Risk weighted assets	Capital charge	Risk weighted assets	Capital charge
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	615,723	55,415	567,524	51,072
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	227,427	20,468	251,035	22,512
Securitization exposures	Includes credit enhancement)	154	1,714	151	151

Capital requirements for market risk:

Rs in Millions

Category	Nature	As at March 31, 2014	As at March 31, 2013		
		Risk weighted assets	Capital charge	Risk weighted assets	Capital charge
Interest rate risk	Includes specific and general risk on interest rate instruments in the trading book	52,631	4,737	75,934	6,834
Foreign exchange risk	Includes specific and general risk on currencies (including gold)	19,722	1,775	18,007	1,620
Equity risk	Includes specific and general risk on equity instruments	2,109	190	5,869	528
Total		**74,462**	**6,702**	**99,810**	**8,983**

Capital requirements for operational risk:

Per the Basic Indicator approach for Operational risk the Bank is required to maintain capital at the rate of 15 % of average gross income of previous three years. The risk weighted assets for operational risk are calculated by dividing the operational risk capital charge by 9%. The capital requirement for Operational risk is Rs.10,373 Millions

Capital adequacy ratio

Entity	**As at March 31, 2014**			**As at March 31, 2013**		
	Total Capital ratio	**Tier I Capital ratio**	**Tier II Capital ratio**	**Total Capital ratio**	**Tier I Capital ratio**	**Tier II Capital ratio**
Citibank N.A.	16.49%	15.35%	1.14%	15.90%	14.81%	1.09%
Consolidated Bank	18.31%	17.23%	1.08%	17.64%	16.70%	0.94%

As per RBI guidelines issued vide circular reference DBOD.No.BP.BC.81/21.06.201/2013-14, Credit Valuation Adjustment (CVA) risk capital charge on OTC derivatives is to be implemented from April 1, 2014. The Bank has however computed CVA risk capital charge as of March 31, 2014 and CRAR of the Bank after including this charge has been additionally disclosed below.

Entity	**As at March 31, 2014**
	Total Capital ratio
Citibank N.A.	14.38%
Consolidated Bank	16.10%

1.4 Credit risk: General Disclosures

The three principal businesses of the Bank viz Corporate Banking, Commercial Banking and Consumer Banking approve and implement policies and procedures appropriate to their respective risk, business and portfolio. These policies address risk measurement, reporting, monitoring, mitigation and remediation. Seniors in the credit and business chain are involved in all policy recommendations and review the portfolio on a regular basis.

For Corporate Bank, the Global Credit Policy along with the Local Credit Policy lays down the parameters/norms for credit exposure. Based on the industry studies and detailed company analysis and after considering the Target Market Norms & Risk Acceptance Criteria, credit is approved. Business as well as Independent Risk Management unit needs to approve annual reviews. Wherever required, Industry specialist and product specialists review and approve sizeable credits. Credit approval limits are granted based on experience and seniority. The Bank has a policy of internal rating on a global scale to assign Obligor Risk Ratings (ORRs). ORRs define one-year probability of default and are continuously monitored. The bank also assigns an Obligor Limit Rating (OLR), which provides a medium to long-term view of credit quality. Approval authority is defined as per Credit Facilities Approval Grid, which requires higher level of authority to approve exposures with on the OLR scale ranging from high to low.

The Commercial Markets Business Credit Policies and Procedures define the guidelines and policies under which portfolio is managed supplemented by Credit Programs and MME framework. The sales team prospects customers within approved industry segments. The due diligence is performed by Independent Risk who assesses the borrowing requirements and recommends facilities within the parameters set out by the credit programs / framework. The due diligence process includes, but is not restricted to, obtaining adequate market

information and reference checks from buyers, suppliers, bankers and competitors. All proposals are approved by two officers in Independent Risk at least one of whom has credit initials to cover the facilities proposed.

Consumer banking has an independent Policy Unit, which recommends lending policy, review portfolio and take credit actions. This is supported by a credit operations unit, which reviews proposals for adherence to laid down policies as well as does all verifications prior to disbursal of credit. Credit appraisal is independent of the business stream to ensure unbiased credit judgment.

Norms for Determining When to Classify Various Types of Assets as Non-Performing

The Bank follows the RBI guidelines for asset classification, which are briefly described herein below.

Term Loans and Consumer loans are treated as a non-performing if the interest and/ or installments of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days.

Cash credits & Overdrafts are treated as non- performing if it remains 'out of order' for a period of more than 90 days.

An account will be treated "out of order" if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. In case where the outstanding balance is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for three months as on balance-sheet date or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts will be treated as out of order.
Bills purchased /discounted are treated as non-performing if the bill remains overdue and unpaid for a period of more than 90 days during the financial year.

Any other facility (including dues on forward exchange and derivative contracts) will be treated as non-performing if any amount to be received remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days.

For retail loans, including credit cards, the system buckets the overdue installments into Bucket 1 to Bucket 6 (each bucket is a 30 day period) based on day count from the overdue date determined as per the bank's policy. The NPA classification activities are performed by the system at the end of each month. All borrowers with balances in Bucket 4 and above are considered as non-performing assets. Card overdue and Ready Credit - Retail in Bucket 7 are written off and other unsecured retail loans are written off in Bucket 5.

1.4.1. Credit Risk Quantitative disclosures:

(contd. on page 60)

i) **Total Gross Credit Exposure by Industry and geography:**

Rs. in Millions

Particulars	As of March 2014		As of March 2013	
	Funded Based	Non Funded Based	Funded Based	Non Funded Based
Agriculture & Allied Activities	2,078	28	271	280
Aviation	1	1,461	-	1,293
Banks	232,174	152,265	167,587	124,456
Beverage & Tobacco	12,070	4,291	5,296	4,122
Cement and Cement Products	2,212	866	2	555
Computer Software	17,191	25,923	5,192	24,699
CONSTRUCTION	7,370	257	4,450	361
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	24,728	8,037	10,241	4,025
Edible Oils & Vanaspati	493	677	2,842	144
Electricity	6,205	3,192	282	3,189
Electronics	13,268	11,614	31,733	9,879
Fertilizers	1,127	2,266	40	3,344
Gems and Jewellery	1	196	6	18
Glass and Glass Ware	2,096	373	171	323
Iron & Steel	4,628	8,004	466	6,066
Leather And Leather Products	2,513	86	29	350
Mining & Quarrying	4,602	5,703	6,067	5,798
Other Food Processing	5,607	1,114	4,598	568
Other Industries	172,458	78,201	231,222	42,531
Other Infrastructure	623	42	31	619
Other Textile	6,139	954	48,039	2,744
Others	25,081	3,316	176,951	6,900
Others Metal and Metal Products	9,531	5,033	20,764	5,280
Others-Chemicals	12,891	3,648	6,705	3,246
Others-Engineering	36,503	13,384	1,863	13,580
Paper and Paper Products	8,277	2,778	10,195	1,354
Petro Chemicals	10,177	4,573	154	2,104
Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels	3,919	7,937	2,732	8,960
Power	0	26	1	-
Professional and other services	565,466	32,135	422,043	10,073
Railways (Other than Indian Railway)	-	137	-	2
Retail Advances	225,993	1,585	53,132	4,189
Retail trade	4,008	623	39	638
Rubber, Plastic & their Products	7,551	1,683	27,233	1,977
Shipping	1,817	548	1,473	890
Sugar	471	1,010	18,630	481
Telecommunications	20,144	3,736	14,298	2,548
Tourism and Hotels and Restaurants	1,702	390	1	111
Transport Operator	7,639	916	4,298	521
Vehicles, Vehicles part and Transport Equipments	37,470	9,979	54,345	13,583
Wholesale trade	418	-	163	4,353
Wood and Wood Products	1,153	673	340	289
Coal	1	0	-	20
Roads and Ports	380	8	3	3
Leasing	500	13	400	574
Ports	-	-	-	1
Water Sanitation	-	-	-	0.5
Biotech	-	-	3.3	-

ii) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets as at March 31, 2014.

Rs. in Millions

Maturity Bucket	As at Mar 31, 2014		As at Mar 31,2013	
	Loans and Advances	Investments	Loans and Advances	Investments
Day 1	7,681	168,687	3,718	217,743
2 to 7 days	18,671	137,637	28,315	-
8 to 14 days	18,078	9,564	11,747	-
15 to 28 days	49,552	21,443	36,529	30,959
29 days to 3 months	70,025	20,838	71,268	32,644
Over 3 months to 6 months	63,168	14,226	54,654	11,590
Over 6 months to 12 months	62,245	11,415	55,032	19,411
Over 1 year to 3 years	163,045	76,200	144,498	80,935
Over 3 years to 5 years	38,814	2,555	45,817	13,360
Over 5 years	112,053	56,955	109,005	37,872
Total	603,332	519,519	560,582	444,514

iii) Amount of NPAs (Gross)

Rs. in Millions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2014	As at March 31, 2013
Substandard	3,240	2,283
Doubtful 1	1,500	2,445
Doubtful 2	8,459	578
Doubtful 3	673	555
Loss	983	1406

iv) Net NPAs: Rs.7,020 Millions (Previous year Rs.8,867 Millions)

v) NPA ratios:

- Gross NPAs to gross advances: 2.43% (Previous year: 2.64%)
- Net NPAs to net advances: 1.16% (Previous year: 1.58%)

vi) Movement of NPAs

Rs. in Millions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2014			As at March 31, 2013		
	Gross NPA	Provision	Net NPA	Gross NPA	Provision	Net NPA
Opening Balance as on April 1	14,934	6,067	8,867	18,876	4,788	8,087
Additions during the year	7,194	3,650	3,544	12,893	4,119	8,775
Recoveries/write offs during the year	7,272	1,881	5,391	10,835	2,840	7,995
Closing Balance as on March 31	14,856	7,836	7,020	14,934	6,067	8,867

vii) Non-performing Investments (NPIs): Rs.1,500 Millions (Previous year: Rs.1,500 Milllions, please note last year number has been reinstated)

viii) Provision for NPIs: Rs. 540 Millions (Rs. 540 Millions, please note last year number has been reinstated)

ix) Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments

Rs. in Millions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2014	As at March 31, 2013*
Opening Balance as on April 1	1,477	8,439
Additions during the year	0	120
Recoveries/write offs during the year	229	7,082
Closing Balance as on March 31	1,248	1,477

*Please note last year numbers have been reinstated.

1.4.2 Credit Risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

The Bank has approved use of ratings issued by renowned external rating agencies- CRISIL Limited, Fitch India and ICRA Limited for local exposures as permitted by Reserve Bank of India. For the foreign exposures the ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's, Fitch and Moody's are used by the Bank, these being the parents of the local entities in question.

Where the obligors have obtained rating of the facility from any of the above credit rating agencies, the Bank has applied the risk weights relevant to the ratings so assigned. Where the obligors have not yet obtained such a rating, the exposure has been taken as unrated and appropriate risk weights applied.

The breakdown of the exposure (after mitigation) is as under:

Rs. in Millions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2014	As at March 31, 2013
Below 100% risk weight	1,333,891	1,064,406
100% risk weight	334,824	379,414
More than 100% risk weight	196,256	207,076
Deducted	0	151

1.4.3 Credit risk mitigation

The Bank has a three-stage approach to credit risk mitigation i.e. pre-disbursement due diligence, credit approval and post disbursement monitoring. The policies are individually varied for the corporate, retail and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) segments. Risk mitigation and defeasance techniques are utilized as appropriate in the various lines of business. While security and support are used by the corporate bank as risk mitigants, various risk mitigation tools such as rewrite and settlement programs are used in the consumer bank based on well-defined policies and processes. Ongoing calculation and monitoring ensures that the management is comfortable with the residual risk, which is adequately supported by the capital employed.

Credit review in Retail segment is based on an analysis of portfolio behavior as opposed to any judgmental review at an obligor level. Pre-disbursement due diligence involves appraisal and legal verification of collateral documents. The legal documentation is vetted and pre-approved.

For SME segment, as per RBI guidelines, the Bank has adopted the comprehensive approach that allows fuller offset of collateral against exposures, by effectively reducing the exposure amount by the value ascribed to the collateral. Under this approach, eligible financial collateral is reduced from the credit exposure to counterparty when calculating their capital requirements subject to hair cuts as prescribed under the guidelines. Credit collateral information is maintained by the Credit Administration. This data is available at facility level and is being used for reporting purposes.

The eligible collaterals used by the Bank as risk mitigants are in the form of cash margin deposits, term deposits and eligible guarantees for arriving at the benefit for capital adequacy purposes. Corporate/parent guarantees etc. do act as a risk mitigants but not taken benefit of when computing the prudential ratios. Given the nature of collateral, the Bank does not have any concentration risk within the mitigants accepted by the Bank.

Citibank India has in place a Standby Letter of Credit (SBLC) extended by Citibank Head Office (NY) to the extent of the rupee equivalent of USD 2.31 billion, as an additional support to cover Citibank India's facilities provided to locally incorporated subsidiaries of multinational companies which have a global banking relationship with Citibank. The Bank undertakes a credit appraisal of such exposures based on the available financials of the local subsidiaries. In addition, the Bank also receives inputs on credit assessment from the Citibank franchise in respective countries which manages the global relationship for that entity and further relies on credit support from the SBLC extended by Citibank Head Office. In turn the relevant Citibank entity derives comfort from the support of the parent of the local subsidiary. In certain cases, specific SBLCs are obtained from the Citibank branch which manages the global relationship basis periodic review. It may be noted that such credit support are not considered as eligible collateral

Exposure covered by eligible financial collateral after application of hair cut:

Rs in Millions

Category	**Nature**	**As at March 31, 2014**	**As at March 31, 2013**
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	16	199
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	NIL	Nil
Securitization exposures	Includes credit enhancement which is reduced from Capital funds (refer capital funds details at 1.2 above)	NIL	Nil

Exposure covered by guarantees:

Rs in Millions

Category	**Nature**	**As at March 31, 2014**	**As at March 31, 2013**
Wholesale exposures	Generally includes exposures to Banks, Financial Institutions and Corporates	NIL	271
Retail exposures	Generally includes exposures to individuals and households, small businesses of a retail nature	NIL	NIL
Securitization exposures	Includes credit enhancement which is reduced from Capital funds (refer capital funds details at 1.2 above)	NIL	NIL

1.4.4 Securitization

Securitization risk includes the risk that the capital resources held by the firm in respect of assets which it has securitized or participated in any third party securitization transactions are inadequate having regard to the economic substance of the transaction, including the degree of risk transfer achieved. Typically, in securitization transactions bank acts as an originator, servicing agent, investor in pass through certificates and provider of credit enhancement or as guarantor.

As an Originator, assets in the form of loan receivables held on the books of the bank are assigned to an independent Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) which is created as a specific trust by an independent third party acting as the Trustee. The Bank does not have any role in the formation or management of SPVs. The Bank has not sponsored any off-balance sheet vehicles for the purpose of securitization. The Bank does not provide any direct or indirect support to the SPV. The Bank is not responsible for the solvency or otherwise of the SPV nor is it concerned with any gains or losses that the SPV may make. The Bank obtains True sale opinion and loans so securitized are recorded as sales once the management is satisfied that control over the underlying assets has

been transferred. Pursuant to RBI guidelines, the gain arising on securitization of portfolio, which is the difference between sale consideration and book value of loans, is deferred and recognized in profit and loss account over the life of securities issued by the SPV. Loss, if any, is recognized on upfront basis in the profit and loss account. Expenses relating to securitization namely rating fees, trusteeship fees and legal expenses are charged to the profit and loss account. Where the Bank is acting as a servicing agent it earns servicing income from the transaction. In certain securitization structures, the Bank would have retained interest in the form of excess interest strips (also called Interest only strips receivable - IOSR). The Bank provides credit enhancement to support the transaction in the form of guarantee, cash collateral and subordination of IOSR. The Bank has not held any Pass through Certificates (PTCs) for securitization transactions where it has acted as originator. The credit enhancements provided by the Bank is deducted from capital funds. Apart from the credit enhancements the Bank does not have any continuing obligation/ exposure from the securitization except IOSR which is not offered as credit enhancement. The Bank does not hold any securitization exposures in its trading books as an investor or otherwise. Bank is not running any pipeline and warehousing risks with regard to its asset book.

Following the decline in transactions in securitization market over last several years, the Bank has not carried out any retail loan securitizations. The wholesale loan securitization has been largely restricted to single or more corporate loans securitization not involving any 'packaging' or 'repackaging' of receivables. In these transactions the Bank has not retained any interest in the transactions nor has the Bank provided any credit enhancement. With these transactions bank has been able to provide required finance to the corporate based on their credit strength despite the general degrowth in the asset book of the Bank. Bank has been able to achieve full risk defeasance by doing these securitizations. None of these wholesale loan assets are of a 'subprime' nature.

As regards the securitization transactions carried out in the past years, the outstanding position is not significant and the Bank has already built up adequate provision for losses on them. The Bank does not carry any securitization exposures as an investor. As regards, exposures as an originator of the transactions, the Bank monitors the performance of the portfolios and credit risk thereon and appropriately treats from a capital adequacy perspective. The Bank has not used any credit risk mitigants with regard to securitization transactions.

Quantitative Disclosures (Banking Book):

Rs. in Millions

Particulars:	**2013-14**	**2012-13**
Total amount of exposures securitised during the year		
Corporate Loans	Nil	Nil
Commercial Vehicles	Nil	Nil
Mortgage	92,989	987,435
For exposures securitised losses recognised by Citi during the current period broken by the exposure type	Nil	Nil
Corporate Loans	Nil	Nil
Amount of assets intended to be securitised within a year	Nil	Nil
Of above, amount of assets originated within a year before securitisation	Nil	Nil

Unrecognised gain on securitisation of deals	NIL	NIL
Unrecognised loss on securitisation of deals	Nil	Nil
Aggregate amount of On-Balance Sheet securitisation exposures/wholeloan sale retained or purchased		
IOSR (subordinated)		20
IOSR (non-subordinated)	10.49	15
Cash Collaterals	1543	4,336
Investment in Pass Through Certificates (PTCs)		118,246
Aggregate amount of off-balance sheet securitisation exposures		
Guarantees		0
Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital		
IOSR (subordinated)		20
IOSR (non-subordinated)	10.49	15
Cash Collaterals	1543	4,336
Guarantees		0

Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained and the associated capital charges, broken down between exposures and further broken down into different risk weight bands for each regulatory capital approach:

Exposure Type	**Capital Approach**	**2013-14**			**2012-13**		
		Amount	Rating	Capital Charge	Amount	Rating	Capital Charge
IOSR (subordinated)	Forms part of RWA				20	Unrated	20
IOSR (non-subordinated) 1	Forms part of RWA	10.49			15	Unrated	15
Cash Collaterals	Forms part of RWA	1543			4,336	Unrated	4,336
PTC Tranche 1	Forms part of RWA				Nil	Nil	Nil
PTCs Tranche 2	Forms part of RWA				Nil	Nil	Nil
Guarantees	Deducted from capital				Nil	Nil	Nil

The Bank has from time to time used ratings of CRISIL Limited, ICRA Limited and Fitch India for rating its securitisation transactions.

There are no quantitative disclosures required to be made for trading book as Citi is not holding any position.

1.5 Market risk

1.5.1 Market risk in trading book

Market Risk is the risk of loss due to changes in the market values of the Bank's assets and liabilities caused by changing interest rates, currency exchange rates and security prices.

The Bank is integrated into the overall Citigroup risk and control framework, balancing senior management oversight with well-defined independent risk management functions. It is the responsibility of the senior management of the Bank to implement Citigroup policies and practices, to oversee risk management, and to respond to the needs and issues in the Bank. The Bank's policy is to control material market risks through a framework of limits & triggers which are approved by LOMC and to manage any residual exposure through a series of sensitivity analyses, scenario tests and robust controls over calculating, monitoring and reporting results

All market risk taking activity in Citibank N.A. India is centralised with Treasury and undertaken by authorised dealers. The Treasury is subject to limits and triggers across all products and risk factor. The Bank's Risk Management Policy approved by LOMC defines the process and procedures of limit approvals, changes, delegation, reporting and escalation in case of limit excesses and trigger breaches. The independent Market Risk Management reports and monitors the trading risk exposures against approved limits and triggers on a daily basis. An excess or a breach is reported and dealt with appropriately for corrective action with reporting to ALCO, Senior Market Risk Management and Corporate Treasury.

The capital charge for interest rate related instruments and equities would apply to current market value of these items in Banks trading book. Since the Bank is required to maintain capital for market risks on an ongoing basis, the trading positions are marked to market on a daily basis. The current market value is determined as per extant RBI guidelines on valuation of investments.

The minimum capital requirement is expressed in terms of two separately calculated charges: Specific risk charge for each security, which is designed to protect against an adverse movement in the price of an individual security owing to factors related to the individual issuer. General market risk charge, which is towards interest, exchange and price risk in the portfolio in different securities or instruments.

Specific charge is computed in line with the rates for capital charge provided under the RBI guidelines on Prudential Norms on Capital Adequacy. The capital requirements for general market risk are designed to capture the risk of loss arising from changes in market interest rates. The Bank follows the modified duration method for measurement of the general market risk charge on investments portfolio. Measurement of market risk charge for interest rates include all interest rate derivatives and off-balance sheet instruments in the trading book, which react to changes in interest rates. The Bank has adopted intermediate approach for measuring the price risk for options. Options are reported as a position equal to the market value of the underlying multiplied by the delta. In addition, capital charge is also provided for the gamma and vega risk.

Capital charge for market risks in foreign exchange is 9 % on the open position limit of the Bank. This capital charge is in addition to the capital charge for credit risk on the on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items pertaining to foreign exchange.

On the equity position in the investment portfolio capital charge has been maintained at 11.25% for specific risk and 9% for general risk.

The risk appetite is largely determined and controlled due to regulatory limits on foreign exchange and interest rate exposure. The spot foreign exchange exposure is limited through Net Open Position which is approved by RBI and the interest rate exposure on derivatives is controlled through the gross PV01 limit which is restricted to 0.25% of the networth of the Bank as required by RBI. Further, the aggregate interest rate exposures on

trading account is limited by limits on PV01 which is much below the stipulated Gross PV01 limits established by RBI.

Risk is measured in terms of:-

(a) factor sensitivities (DV01 – impact of change of rates by one basis point) for interest rate products, FX Delta for Spot position, Vega and Gamma limits for FX Options. These measures & limits are further sub-divided for each yield curves and currencies.

(b) Value-at-risk Trigger, which measures maximum potential loss at 99% confidence level over 1-day holding period based on the day's outstanding risk positions across the entire mark-to-market exposures.

(c) Loss Triggers: The Trading book and available for sale book profit and loss monitored against month-to-date and inception-to-date (for available for sale) Loss Triggers.

(d) Aggregate Contract Trigger Limits: The notional positions for swaps (INR, FCY and cross-currency) and options are monitored against these limits.

Capital requirements for market risk:

Rs. in Million

Category	**As at March 31, 2014**		**As at March 31, 2013**	
	Risk weighted assets	**Capital charge**	**Risk weighted assets**	**Capital charge**
Interest rate risk	52,631	4,737	75,934	6,834
Foreign exchange risk (including precious metals)	19,722	1,775	18,007	1,620
Equity position risk	2,109	190	5,869	528
Total	74,462	6,702	**99,810**	**8,983**

1.5.2 Market risk : Interest Rate risk in banking book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk represents the Bank's exposure to adverse movements in interest rates with regard to its non-trading exposures. Interest rate risk is measured by doing a gap analysis as well as factor sensitivity analysis. Business-specific assumptions underlying these measurements, e.g., tenor bucket used for demand deposits, are documented and models used to measure interest rate risk are independently reviewed. Interest rate gap analysis utilizes the maturity or repricing schedules of balance sheet items to determine the differences between maturing or repricing items within given tenor buckets. Interest rate exposure (IRE) measures the potential pre-tax earnings impact, over a specified reporting period, for the accrual positions, from a defined change in the yield curve. Residual market risk is also monitored using a series of measures, including factor sensitivities (PV01) and stress testing. Factor sensitivities (PV01) are expressed as the change in the value of a position for a defined change in a market risk factor, such as a change in the value of a position for a one basis point change in interest rates. Independent Market Risk Management monitors factors for all relevant market risk.

The Bank undertakes Stress Testing for its banking book to assess the likely absolute loss and its impact on the net worth of the bank. Interest Rate stress parameters are based on sophisticated statistical analysis which provides tenor based stress parameter for different interest rate scenarios. The stress impact is estimated by multiplying factor sensitivity (dv01) for each tenor by the relevant tenor stress parameter which is further aggregated for each interest rate scenario. The stress impact as provided below is based on the worst loss interest scenario thereby capturing the direction of the interest rate risk positioning across the yield curve. The size of the stress parameter differs for each tenor and for each interest scenario reflecting the underlying economic condition.

Impact on earnings/ economic value/ capital for interest rate shocks by currency:

Rs. in Millions

	As at March 31, 2014		As at March 31, 2013	
Currency	Earnings	Capital	Earnings	Capital
INR	297	5,343	841	10,564
FCY	25	85	11	3
Total	322	5,428	852	10,567

1.6 Operational risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems, or human factors, or from external events. It includes reputation and franchise risks associated with Citi's business practices or market conduct. It also includes the risk of failing to comply with applicable laws, regulations, ethical standards, regulatory administrative actions or Citi policies.

Citi maintains an Operational Risk Management Framework with a Governance Structure to support its core operational risk management activities of anticipation, mitigation and recovery. To ensure effective management of operational risk across Citi, the Governance Structure presents three lines of defense:

- First Line of Defense: The business owns its risks, including its operational risk, and is responsible for its management. For example, the operational risks of new product strategies must be understood and addressed. The business heads, in partnership with the Risk Heads, determine each Segment's Key Operational Risks
- Second Line of Defense: Independent Risk Management and Citi's Control Functions establish the second line of defense to enhance the effectiveness of controls and manage operational risks across products, business lines and regions
- Third Line of Defense: Internal Audit recommends enhancements on an ongoing basis and provides independent assessment and evaluation

Citi has detailed out the Operational Risk Management requirement and objectives through its Operational Risk Policy which requires deployment of various operational risk tools for proactive identification of key risks. (MCA, Loss Data Key Risk and Control Indicators, Scenario Analysis etc.). MCA is a diagnostic tool used in the management of financial, operational and regulatory risks. MCA also supports the evaluation of internal controls over financial reporting and compliance with regulations by ensuring appropriate review and assessment of the design and execution of internal controls and risk and control assessment processes Significant control issues, emerging risks and MCA results are consolidated and aggregated for review by Citi's Business Risk Compliance and Control Committees (BRCCs) and Local Operations Management Committee (LOMC). Quarterly Managers assign a MCA Entity Rating along with significant residual operational risks (SRORs – These risks reflect the residual risk impacting the control environment considering management's assessment of the effectiveness of key controls designed to mitigate the entity's significant inherent operational risks)

Citi has adopted the basic indicator approach to operational risk for capital adequacy computation. Given the low experience of actual operational loss events, this is more than adequate to support this risk.

1.7 Other Risks

The bank also assesses other qualitative risks such as Reputational/Franchise Risk and Business and Strategic risks and additional capital requirements, if any, to cover for such risks. The assessment is covered in the ICAAP process. As part of the assessment process of all products and lines of business, the bank makes a specific assessment of franchise risk impacting the reputational position of the company. While Business and strategic risk is considered a material risk for Citibank India, strong controls exist to mitigate such risks such as the approval of new products and new activities and complex transactions. A robust process of mitigation of the individual risks also results in a collective mitigation of reputational / franchise risk.

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Citibank N.A. - Pillar III Disclosures

Annex 1

Table 2 Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments

Rs. in Millions

	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	As on 31st Mar, 2014	REF
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	66,371	a
2	Retained earnings	-	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	123,850	b1+b2+b3+b4+b5+b6+b7
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	-	
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**	**190,221**	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	3,083	c
10	Deferred tax assets	8,682	d
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	482	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)3	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights4 (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 non-financial subsidiaries8	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank9	-	
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**	**12,254**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**177,967**	
	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	-	
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)**	**177,967**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions	11,193	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**11,193**	
	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)	-	

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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)	**11,193**	
58a	**Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	**11,193**	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	**11,193**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)**	**189,160**	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	**1,032,864**	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	843,151	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	74,462	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	115,252	
	Capital ratios	18.31%	
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.23%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.23%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.31%	
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)	-	
	National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	50,174	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
	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	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	

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Annex 2 - Step 1

Rs. in Millions

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet as in financial statements Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 31st Mar, 2014	As on 31st Mar, 2014
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i	Paid-up Capital	37,438	66,371
	Reserves & Surplus	147,201	151,963
	Minority Interest	-	-
	Total Capital	**184,640**	**218,334**
ii	**Deposits**	**783,130**	**783,130**
	of which: Deposits from banks	2,007	2,007
	of which: Customer deposits	781,124	781,124
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	**Borrowings**	**264,147**	**279,197**
	of which: From RBI	122,140	122,140
	of which: From banks	123,948	127,828
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	18,059	21,049
	of which: Others (Debentures & Finance Lease obligation)	-	8,180
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-
iv	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**217,889**	226,887
	Total	**1,449,806**	**1,507,549**
	Assets		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	47,751	47,751
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	115,393	119,783
	Total	**163,144**	**167,534**
ii	**Investments:**	**512,721**	**519,434**
	of which: Government securities	496,082	496,082
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-
	of which: Shares	124	3,865
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	-	249
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	16,515	19,237
iii	**Loans and advances**	**565,193**	**605,344**
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	565,193	605,344
iv	**Fixed assets**	**16,595**	16,619
v	**Other assets**	**192,153**	198,619
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	3,047	3,047
	of which: Deferred tax assets	4,301	8,464
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	1,449,806	1,507,549

Annex 2 - Step 2

Rs. in millions

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	**Balance sheet as in financial statements Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Re**
		As on 31st Mar, 2014	**As on 31st Mar, 2014**	
A	Capital & Liabilities			
i	Paid-up Capital	**37,438**	**66,371**	
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	37,438	**66,371**	a
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	**147,201**	**151,963**	
	- Statutory Reserves	46,433	50,871	b1
	- Remittable Surplus retained in Indian books	68,819	69,144	b2
	- Capital Reserves on Sale of Immovable Property	1,098	1,098	b3
	- Furniture & Equipment Reserve	28	28	b4
	- Properties Investment Reserve	619	619	b5
	- FX Capital Reserve	1,193	1,193	b6
	- Special Reserve	898	898	b7
	-Other reserves*	28,113	28,113	b8
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	**184,640**	**218,334**	
ii	**Deposits**	**783,130**	**783,130**	
	of which: Deposits from banks	2,007	2,007	
	of which: Customer deposits	781,124	781,124	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
iii	**Borrowings**	**264,147**	**279,197**	
	of which: From RBI	122,140	122,140	
	of which: From banks	123,948	127,828	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	18,059	21,049	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	8,180	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-	
iv	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**217,889**	226,887	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill			
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets			
	Total			

		1,449,806	1,507,549	
	Assets			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	47,751	47,751	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	115,393	119,783	
	Total	**163,144**	**167,534**	
ii	**Investments:**	**512,721**	**519,434**	
	of which: Government securities	496,082	496,082	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	124	3,865	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	-	249	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	16,515	19,237	
iii	**Loans and advances**	**565,193**	**605,344**	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	565,193	605,344	
iv	**Fixed assets**	**16,595**	16,619	
v	**Other assets**	**192,153**	198,619	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	3,047	3,083	c
	Out of Which: Goodwill	-	-	
	of which: Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	4,520	8,682	d
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	**1,449,806**	**1,507,549**	

*Details of other reserves are as below:

Balance in Profit and Loss Account	196
Property Revaluation reserve	3,251
Investment Reserve	3,666
Operating surplus in current year	21,001
Total	**28,113**

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Annex 3

Rs. in Millions

	Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments	As on 31 March, 2014
1	Issuer	-
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	-
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	-
	Regulatory treatment	-
4	Transitional Basel III rules	-
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	-
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	-
7	Instrument type	-
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	-
9	Par value of instrument	-
10	Accounting classification	-
11	Original date of issuance	-
12	Perpetual or dated	-
13	Original maturity date	-
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	-
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	-
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	-
	Coupons / dividends	-
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	-
18	Coupon rate and any related index	-
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	-
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	-
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	-
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	-
23	Convertible or non-convertible	-
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	-
25	If convertible, fully or partially	-
26	If convertible, conversion rate	-
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	-
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	-
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	-
30	Write-down feature	-
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	-
32	If write-down, full or partial	-
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	-
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	-
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	-
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	-
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	-

Annex 4

(i)

A List of group entities considered for consolidation — **As on 31st Mar, 2014**

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Citicorp Finance (India) Limited	No	NA	Yes	The RBI guidelines on Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFCs and Banks' Relationship vide circular ref. DBOD. No. FSD. BC.46 / 24.01.028/ 2006-07 December 12, 2006 read with 'Guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods to facilitate consolidated supervision' vide circular ref. DBOD.No.BP.BC.72/ 21.04.018/2001-02 dated February 25, 2003 mandate coverage of the 'Consolidated Bank' (herein also referred to as 'Citi').	NA	

B List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Citicorp Capital Markets Limited	Registered as Stock Broker & Underwriter	1,142.50	0%	NA	1,230.03
Citicorp Clearing Services India Limited	Professional clearing member of Currency & Equity derivatives segment of National Stock Exchange and currency derivatives segment MCX-SX.	550.00	0%	NA	748.70
Citigroup Global Markets India Private Limited	Institutional broking, Investment banking, Wealth management & Professional clearing member of Currency & Equity derivatives segment of National Stock Exchange and currency derivatives segment MCX-SX.	2,300.00	0%	NA	24,588.20

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(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

C List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / country of incorporation (as indicated in (i)a. above)	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Citicorp Finance (India) Limited	NBFC, Insurance distribution	9,893.80	53,085.27

D The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies17 in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e. that are deducted:

Name of the subsidiaries / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

E. The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted:

Name of the insurance entities / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity	(as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA