

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 1 Scope of Application

The capital adequacy framework applies to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches ('the Bank') as per Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Basel III guidelines. The Bank has a subsidiary, HSBC Agency (India) Private Limited ('HAPL'), which is consolidated in line with Accounting Standard ('AS') – 21 (consolidated financial statements). Full capital deduction is taken in stand-alone financials for investment in HAPL. The Bank holds minority interests (2.07% shareholding) in a Group entity HSBC Professional Services (India) Private Limited which is neither consolidated nor is capital deducted. The Bank does not have any other Group company where a pro-rata consolidation is done or any deduction is taken. The investment in this company is appropriately risk weighted.

(i) *Capital in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation*

The aggregate amount of capital held by the Bank in HSBC Agency (India) Private Limited of Rs. 500 ('000) is not included in the consolidation and is deducted from capital.

(ii) *Bank's total interest in insurance entities*

The Bank has no interest in any of the insurance entities of the Group.

(iii) *List of Group entities in India not considered for consolidation both for accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation:*

(Rs '000)			
Name of Entity /Country of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity*	Total balance sheet assets*
HSBC Asset Management (India) Private Limited	Asset management/portfolio management	615,909	1,177,522
HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited	Back office / data processing / call centre activities	3,554,678	25,227,246
HSBC Global Shared Services (India) Private Limited	Non-operating company	25,000	47,723
HSBC InvestDirect (India) Limited	Holding company for HSBC InvestDirect Group	712,713	4,955,434
HSBC InvestDirect Employees' Welfare Trust	Non-operating company	15	18,548
HSBC InvestDirect Sales & Marketing (India) Limited	Non-operating company	1000	34,717
HSBC InvestDirect Securities (India) Private Limited.	Retail securities broking and related activities (Discontinued)	Equity - 875,112 0.001% Compulsory Convertible Preference shares - 870,000	199,110
HSBC Professional Services (India) Private Limited	Providing internal audit services to Group companies	4,838	184,763
HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited	Stock broking and corporate finance & advisory	Equity - 4,701,139 Preference – 250,000	6,178,377
HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited	Software design, development and maintenance	327,264	22,556,334
Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited	Life insurance	9,500,000	101,260,527

\* As stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity as at 31 March 2016

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For the period ended 31 March 2017

Note 1: The Bank does not hold any stake in the total equity of the entities mentioned above with the exception of HSBC Professional Services (India) Private Limited.

Note 2: Since the Bank does not hold any stake in the total equity of the entities, the same have not been considered for any regulatory treatment.

(iv) List of Group entities in India considered for consolidation under regulatory scope of consolidation:

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 dated 12 December 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 25 February 2003 mandate coverage of the 'Consolidated Bank' (herein also referred to as 'HSBC – India Branch'). This includes, in addition to the Bank as a branch of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, the following wholly/majority owned Non-Banking Finance Company ('NBFC'), which is a subsidiary of HSBC Holdings plc, held through intermediary holding companies:

(Rs '000)

Name of Entity /Country of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity*	Total balance sheet assets*
HSBC InvestDirect Financial Services (India) Limited	Non-banking Finance company	1,462,847	4,376,500

\* As stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity as at 31 March 2016

**HSBC InvestDirect Financial Services (India) Limited ('HIFSL')** is registered with the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') as a Non-Banking Financial Company ('NBFC').

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. Accordingly, (HIFSL) has been considered under regulatory scope of consolidation for the quantitative disclosures.

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 2 Capital Adequacy & Structure

#### a. Capital Adequacy

The Bank's capital management framework is shaped by its structure, business model and strategic direction. The Bank carefully assesses its growth opportunities relative to the capital available to support them, particularly in light of the economic environment and tightening of regulations around capital requirements. The Bank's Executive Committee ('EXCO'), Risk Management Meeting and Asset-Liability Committee ('ALCO') maintains an active oversight over the Capital and Risk Management framework.

Under Pillar 1 of the RBI guidelines on Basel III, the Bank currently follows Standardised Approach for Credit Risk, Standardised Duration Approach for Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational risk capital charge for computation and reporting capital adequacy locally to RBI. Further, the Bank has a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ('ICAAP'), which covers the capital management policy of the Bank, sets the process for assessment of the adequacy of capital to meet regulatory requirements, support current and future activities and meet the Pillar I and material Pillar II risks to which the bank is exposed to. The ICAAP also involves stress testing of extreme but plausible scenarios to assess the Bank's resilience to adverse economic or political developments and resultant impact on the Bank's risk profile and capital position for current and future periods. This ensures that the bank has robust, forward looking capital planning processes that account for unique and systemic risks. Further, the bank has put in place stringent risk appetite measures as per revised RBI guidelines on Prompt Corrective Action. In addition to the above, the Bank is also subject to Capital Buffers as prescribed by RBI from time to time.

As per the transitional arrangement, at March 31, 2017, the Bank is required to maintain minimum capital requirement including capital buffers as mentioned below:

<b>Regulatory Minimum in % as per RBI guidelines</b>	<b>As at March 2017</b>
<b>Common Equity Tier I (CET1)(i)</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) (ii) – (Refer note I)	1.25%
Counter-cyclical Buffer (CCCB) (iii) –(Refer note II)	NA
Domestically Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) (iv) (Refer note III)	1.19%
<b>Minimum Common Equity Tier I (i+ii+iii+iv)</b>	<b>7.94%</b>
<b>Minimum Tier I Capital</b>	<b>9.44%</b>
<b>Total Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio</b>	<b>11.44%</b>

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## **Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (*Continued*)**

*For the period ended 31 March 2017*

### **2 Capital Adequacy & Structure (*Continued*)**

#### **a. Capital Adequacy (*Continued*)**

Notes:

- I. The CCB is designed to ensure that banks build up capital buffers during normal times, which can be drawn down during a stressed period. Banks in India are required to maintain a capital conservation buffer of 2.5%, comprised of CET1 capital, over and above the regulatory minimum capital requirement. The CCB has been implemented w.e.f 31 March 2016 starting with 0.625% in 2016, increasing in a phased-in manner and reaching 2.5% by March 2019.
- II. RBI issued guidelines on CCCB framework for banks in India in February 2015. The CCCB may vary from 0 to 2.5% of total RWA and the decision would normally be pre-announced with a lead time of 4 quarters. The activation of CCCB will depend upon Credit to GDP gap in India (difference between Credit to GDP ratio and the long-term trend value of such ratio of any point in time) along with supplementary indicators such as Credit-Deposit ratio for a moving period of 3 years, industry outlook assessment index and interest coverage ratio. As stated by RBI in First Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2016-17 issued on 5 April 2016, a review of CCCB indicators was carried out by the RBI and it has been decided that it is not necessary to activate CCCB in India at this point in time. There was no further update in First Bi-monthly Monetary Policy Statement, 2017-18 issued on 6 April 2017.
- III. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released the framework on D-SIB requirements for banks operating in India in July 2014. Banks may become systemically important due to their size, cross-jurisdictional activity, complexity, interconnectedness and lack of substitutability. As per the RBI guidelines, for a foreign bank having branch presence in India (such as the Bank) which is classified as Globally Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) by Financial Stability Board (FSB), it has to maintain additional CET1 capital surcharge in India as applicable to it as a G-SIB, proportionate to its Risk Weighted Assets (RWAs) in India. This requirement has been implemented from 31 March 2016 in phased-in manner, to become fully effective from 31 March 2019. Accordingly 1.19% had been added to minimum requirement towards D-SIB.

The Bank continues to monitor developments and believe that current robust capital adequacy position means the bank is well placed for continuing compliance with the Basel III framework.

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 2 Capital Adequacy & Structure (Continued)

#### b. Capital Structure

##### (i) Composition of Tier I capital

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
	(Rs '000)	
<b>Capital</b>	<b>44,991,660</b>	44,991,660
<b>Eligible Reserves (Note 1)</b>	<b>136,978,630</b>	123,423,391
<b>Less: Deductions from Tier I Capital</b>	<b>(367,615)</b>	(1,021,393)
- Charge for Credit enhancement on Securitisation deal	-	-
- Intangible Assets Deferred Tax Asset ('DTA') (Note 2)	-	-
- Investment in subsidiaries in India	(75)	(111)
- Debit Value Adjustments (DVA)	(308,950)	(1,021,282)
- Defined Benefit Pension Fund Asset	<u>(58,590)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Tier I Capital</b>	<b>181,602,675</b>	167,393,657
<b>Of Which Common Equity Tier I Capital</b>	<b>181,602,675</b>	167,393,657
<b>Additional Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	-
<b>Total Tier I Capital</b>	<b><u>181,602,675</u></b>	<b><u>167,393,657</u></b>

Notes:

1 As per RBI guidelines as on 1 March 2016, DTA which was deducted from CET1 capital, can be recognised in the CET1 with a limit of 10% of net CET1 (after deducting DTA). Currently DTA @ Rs. 6,221,236 ('000) is 3.55% of net CET1 capital.

2 Property revaluation reserve which was included in Tier II Capital is now part of Tier I Capital

##### (ii) Tier 2 capital

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
	(Rs '000)	
General Loss Provisions	4,740,654	4,734,997
Other Eligible Reserves	2,550,726	2,703,749
<b>Total Tier II Capital (Note 1)</b>	<b><u>7,291,380</u></b>	<b><u>7,438,746</u></b>

Note 1: There is no debt capital instrument and subordinated debt outstanding as at 31 March 2017 included in Tier II Capital.

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 2 Capital Adequacy & Structure (Continued)

#### b. Capital Adequacy (Continued)

(iii) Capital requirements for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

	(Rs '000)	
	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
<b>I. Capital required for Credit Risk</b>	<b>85,713,970</b>	83,028,461
- For portfolios subject to Standardised approach	85,713,970	83,028,461
<b>II. Capital required for Market Risk (Standard Duration Approach)</b>	<b>16,964,723</b>	18,477,060
- Interest rate risk	14,050,319	16,305,104
- Foreign exchange risk	1,029,873	926,855
- Equity risk	247,991	140,638
- Securitisation exposure	1,636,540	1,104,463
<b>III. Capital required for Operational Risk (Basic Indicator Approach)</b>	<b>12,529,353</b>	11,084,606
<b>Total capital requirement (I + II + III)</b>	<b>115,208,046</b>	112,590,126
<b>Total capital funds of the Bank</b>	<b>188,894,055</b>	174,832,403
<b>Total risk weighted assets</b>	<b>1,006,795,865</b>	1,093,279,198
<b>Total capital ratio</b>	<b>18.76%</b>	15.99%
<b>Common Equity Tier I Capital Ratio</b>	<b>18.04%</b>	15.31%
<b>Tier I capital ratio</b>	<b>18.04%</b>	15.31%

(iv) Capital adequacy ratio for consolidated entity:

	(Rs '000)	
	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
Consolidated Total Capital Ratio	<b>19.05%</b>	15.99%
Consolidated Tier I Capital Ratio	<b>18.33%</b>	15.31%

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## **Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (*Continued*)**

*For the period ended 31 March 2017*

### **3 Credit risk**

#### **a. General**

Credit Risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer or counterparty fails to meet an obligation under a contract. It arises principally from direct lending, trade finance, marked-to-market exposure from derivative contracts and certain off-balance sheet products such as guarantees and from the Bank's holdings of assets in the form of debt securities.

The principal objectives of our credit risk management function are:

- to maintain a strong culture of responsible lending, and a robust credit risk policy and control framework;
- to both partner and challenge our businesses in defining, implementing and continually re-evaluating our credit risk appetite under actual and stress scenario conditions; and
- to ensure there is independent, expert scrutiny of credit risks, their costs and their mitigation.

#### **Strategy and Processes**

HSBC Holdings plc (HSBC Group Head Office) formulates high-level risk management policies for the HSBC Group entities worldwide. The Bank has also formulated local credit guidelines consistent with HSBC policy and RBI guidelines. The Bank's risk management policies and procedures are subject to a high degree of oversight and guidance to ensure that all types of risk are systematically identified, measured, analyzed and actively managed. The Bank remains a full service bank, servicing all major business groups- Global Banking and Markets (GBM), Commercial Banking (CMB), Retail Banking and Wealth Management (RBWM).

The Bank has standards, policies and procedures dedicated to the sanctioning, monitoring and management of various risks, which include the following:

- The Board of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited in Hongkong SAR (HBAP) has established the India Executive Committee (EXCO) to assist the Board in the running of the Bank. The EXCO is authorized to exercise all the powers, authorities and discretions of the HBAP on the management and day to day running of the Bank, in accordance with the policies and directions set by the Board from time to time. EXCO approves all the policies including credit policies. A Risk Management Meeting (RMM) consisting of senior executives, reviews overall portfolio risks and key risks faced by the bank in India on a monthly basis.
- A Wholesale Credit and Market Risk Management (WMR) unit independent of business with a matrix of delegated approval authorities, undertaking independent reviews and objective assessment of the credit risk for all customers. The WMR function has the responsibility of setting and managing strategy, policy, appetite, expectations and standards for wholesale credit and market risk.

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## **Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (*Continued*)**

*For the period ended 31 March 2017*

### **3 Credit risk (*Continued*)**

#### **a. General (*Continued*)**

##### **Strategy and Processes (*Continued*)**

- The RBWM Risk function is responsible for monitoring the quality of the Retail Banking and Wealth Management (RBWM) lending portfolio. For retail lending, INM has developed credit application scorecards, which make use of statistical models & historical data to scientifically assess the borrowers. This may also be supplemented with judgmental lending as appropriate. Policy rules are built into the system to enable online checks. The Bank also deploys other tools like external verifications, negative customer database search & most importantly credit bureau checks through the Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL). The judgmental aspect also tries to identify the financial strength, ability and intentions of borrowers for repayment.
- Starting 1 Jan 2017, First Line Of Defence activities of Underwriting and Collections team have been merged into a new unit called Credit Control Services (CCS) which at an entity level reports into the RBWM Chief Operating Office and functionally into the Regional CCS structure.
- For retail risk, the INM RBWM risk and Acquisition and Account Risk Management Team reviews and communicates the various internal risk policies. The RRP (Risk reward program) defines the product parameters for RBWM.
- A robust framework for Risk Appetite Statements (RAS) and Risk Tolerance triggers for all material risks. The Risk Management committee reviews and regularly monitors the compliance with RAS. The Bank has stipulated Credit Risk Appetite and tolerance triggers for asset quality, impairments, risk weighted assets, risk adjusted returns and concentration risks.
- Designing of comprehensive credit risk policies for management of Exposure norms and Country Risk Plan. These policies delineates the Bank's risk appetite and maximum permissible exposures to individual customers, customer groups, industries, sensitive sectors and other forms of credit risk concentrations.
- The bank also has comprehensive policies for valuation, end use monitoring, real estate exposures, management of intra-group exposures, provisioning, distressed assets and recovery and sale of NPA.
- Sustainability risk policies to ensure sustainable financing in accordance with the group guidelines.
- Stress Testing Policy & Framework for rigorous risk specific and Enterprise-wide stress testing and reporting.
- Managing exposures to debt securities by establishing controls in respect of the liquidity of securities held for trading and setting issuer limits for financial investments. Separate portfolio limits are established for asset-backed securities and similar instruments.
- Controlling of cross-border exposures to manage country and cross-border risk through the imposition of country limits with sub-limits by maturity and type of business.



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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### a. General (Continued)

##### Strategy and Processes (Continued)

- Maintaining and developing HSBC's risk rating framework and systems to classify exposures meaningfully and facilitate focused management of the risks involved. Rating methodologies are based upon a wide range of financial analytics together with market data-based tools, which are core inputs to the assessment of customer risk. For larger facilities, while full use is made of automated risk rating processes, the ultimate responsibility for setting risk ratings rests with the final approving executive. Risk grades are reviewed frequently and amendments, where necessary, are implemented promptly.

##### Structure and Organisation

The Risk function is responsible for the quality and performance of its credit portfolios and for monitoring and controlling all credit risks in its portfolios.

Credit underwriting is processed at different levels (country, region, Group) depending on size and complexity of proposals and by different teams (F.Is / Corporate / Trade / Cross-Border Approvals). Credit approval authorities are delegated from the Chief Risk Officer at the Regional Head Office in Hong Kong to the CEO, India and the CRO, India. The CRO in India maintains a functional reporting line to the CRO in Hong Kong. The CRO of India further delegates lending authorities to WMR and RBWM Risk executives. For Retail, the ASP Head of RBWM Risk delegates lending authority to the India RBWM Risk Head who, in turn, delegates the lending authority to underwriters in RBWM Risk and CCS. For certain customer types, the approval is granted either ASP Risk/ Group Risk basis the recommendation of India WMR. Relationship management of problem accounts or downgrades in certain internal ratings are transferred to LMU (Loan Management Unit) within Risk.

##### Scope and nature of risk reporting, measurement, monitoring and mitigation

The Bank manages and directs credit risk management systems initiatives. HSBC has constructed a centralised database covering substantially all of the Group's direct lending exposures, to deliver an increasingly granular level of management reporting.

The Bank performs regular reporting on its credit risk portfolio (wholesale & retail), to include information on large credit exposures, concentrations, industry exposures, levels of impairment provisioning, delinquencies, LTVs and country exposures to various internal governance forums. The analysis of the portfolio is also presented to the RMM monthly.

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### a. General (Continued)

##### Non-performing advances

Non-performing advances are identified by periodic appraisals of the portfolio by management or in accordance with RBI guidelines, whichever is earlier.

Specific provisions are made on a case by case basis based on management's assessment of the degree of impairment of the advances (including mortgage loans but excluding other homogeneous retail loans), subject to the minimum provisioning levels prescribed by the RBI. Where there is no longer any realistic prospect of recovery, the outstanding advance is written off.

Special attention is paid to high risk exposures, which are subject to more frequent and intensive review and reporting, in order to accelerate remedial action. The bank engages with customers closely to work out of distress situations.

Subject to the minimum provisioning levels prescribed by the RBI, the provision on homogeneous unsecured loans relating to retail business is assessed on a portfolio basis using the historical loss and/or net flow rate method.

#### b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach

##### (i) Total gross credit risk exposures by geography

			(Rs '000)
	Fund based <sup>Note 1</sup>	Non fund based <sup>Note 2</sup>	At 31 March 2017 Total
Overseas	-	-	-
Domestic	712,688,346	389,479,252	1,102,167,598
<b>Total</b>	<b>712,688,346</b>	<b>389,479,252</b>	<b>1,102,167,598</b>

			(Rs '000)
	Fund based <sup>Note 1</sup>	Non fund based <sup>Note 2</sup>	As at 31 March 2016 Total
Overseas	-	-	-
Domestic	795,500,976	446,638,086	1,242,139,062
<b>Total</b>	<b>795,500,976</b>	<b>446,638,086</b>	<b>1,242,139,062</b>

Note 1: Amount represents funded exposure before credit risk mitigants.

Note 2: Amount represents non-funded exposure after applying credit conversion factor and before credit risk mitigants.

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the standardized approach (Continued)

(ii) Industry type distribution of exposures as at 31 March 2017

(Rs '000)

Industry	Fund based	Non fund based	Total
Mining and Quarrying	25,944	60,794	86,738
Food Processing	7,545,710	2,676,142	10,221,852
Beverages and Tobacco	12,957,625	2,484,445	15,442,070
Textiles	4,380,496	1,969,225	6,349,721
Leather and Leather products	81	32	113
Wood and Wood Products	-	565	565
Paper and Paper Products	3,357,228	253,102	3,610,330
Petroleum	2,841	12,306,680	12,309,521
Chemicals and Chemical Products	53,084,716	28,302,365	81,387,081
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	6,095,565	2,316,188	8,411,753
Glass & Glassware	1,154,990	261,659	1,416,649
Cement and Cement Products	658,686	436,909	1,095,595
Basic Metal and Metal Products	13,856,242	6,640,099	20,496,341
All Engineering	33,622,683	34,695,034	68,317,717
Vehicles and Transport Equipments	17,931,230	15,152,775	33,084,005
Gems and Jewellery	129,389	1,167	130,556
Construction	408,168	924,062	1,332,230
Infrastructure	25,016,799	56,646,113	81,662,912
NBFCs and trading	54,404,373	21,759,810	76,164,183
Banking and finance	154,014,190	72,354,814	226,369,004
Computer Software	1,205,976	9,599,388	10,805,364
Professional Services	16,521,722	73,316,703	89,838,425
Other Industries	224,907,515	37,888,651	262,796,166
Retail	81,406,177	9,432,530	90,838,707
<b>Total</b>	<b>712,688,346</b>	<b>389,479,252</b>	<b>1,102,167,598</b>

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

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### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the standardized approach (Continued)

Industry type distribution of exposures as at 31 March 2016

(Rs '000)

Industry	Fund based	Non Fund based	Total
Mining and Quarrying	185,547	49,560	235,107
Food Processing	10,811,609	2,419,630	13,231,239
Beverages and Tobacco	11,974,377	2,221,228	14,195,605
Textiles	5,470,786	5,451,995	10,922,781
Leather and Leather products	32,001	32	32,033
Wood and Wood Products	225,406	565	225,971
Paper and Paper Products	3,668,791	293,317	3,962,108
Petroleum	123,908	7,720,136	7,844,044
Chemicals and Chemical Products	74,664,832	27,541,696	102,206,528
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	7,859,341	1,498,459	9,357,800
Glass & Glassware	2,681,077	256,475	2,937,552
Cement and Cement Products	1,134,793	1,624,935	2,759,728
Basic Metal and Metal Products	11,965,606	14,358,506	26,324,112
All Engineering	34,170,977	39,749,616	73,920,593
Vehicles and Transport Equipments	19,813,316	17,375,569	37,188,885
Gems and Jewellery	205,150	1,391	206,541
Construction	14,772,689	547,627	15,320,316
Infrastructure	74,197,448	57,024,517	131,221,965
NBFCs and trading	51,955,256	19,792,743	71,747,999
Banking and finance	152,005,200	94,604,954	246,610,154
Computer Software	1,894,350	40,567,424	42,461,774
Professional Services	30,629,887	59,630,782	90,260,669
Other Industries	173,903,510	42,528,221	216,431,731
Retail	111,155,119	11,378,708	122,533,827
<b>Total</b>	<b>795,500,976</b>	<b>446,638,086</b>	<b>1,242,139,062</b>

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach (Continued)

##### (iii) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of total assets

(Rs'000)

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
1 day	270,448,932	208,146,711
2 to 7 days	58,560,210	174,547,354
8 to 14 days	22,707,296	84,779,999
15 to 28 days	68,843,612	134,754,893
29 days & up to 3 months	119,745,859	135,842,120
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	53,267,942	107,026,679
Over 6 months and up to 1 year	82,260,552	147,988,870
Over 1 year and up to 3 years	243,611,801	112,308,089
Over 3 years and up to 5 years	201,520,182	87,237,238
Over 5 years	183,785,758	216,944,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,304,752,144</b>	<b>1,409,576,548</b>

##### (iv) Amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) (Gross)

(Rs'000)

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
Substandard	4,091,934	1,869,059
Doubtful 1	849,102	2,375,865
Doubtful 2	719,068	1,885,410
Doubtful 3	2,358,408	1,232,101
Loss	951,239	995,425
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,969,751</b>	<b>8,357,860</b>

##### (v) Net NPAs

The net NPAs are Rs. 2,040 million (previous year Rs. 2,113 million). Please see table (vii) below.

##### (vi) NPA ratios

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
Gross NPAs to gross advances	1.91%	1.50%
Net NPAs to net advances	0.44%	0.38%

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach (Continued)

##### (vii) Movement of NPAs

(Rs'000)

	At 31 March 2017		
	Gross NPA's	Provision	Net NPA
Opening balance as at 1 April 2016	8,357,860	6,244,737	2,113,123
Additions during the period	5,608,391	3,137,287	2,471,104
Reductions during the period	(4,996,500)	(2,452,056)	(2,544,444)
Closing balance as at 31 Mar 2017	<u>8,969,751</u>	<u>6,929,968</u>	<u>2,039,783</u>

(Rs'000)

	At 31 March 2016		
	Gross NPA's	Provision	Net NPA
Opening balance as at 1 April 2015	7,914,574	5,533,401	2,381,173
Additions during the period	3,383,758	1,448,979	1,934,779
Reductions during the period	(2,940,472)	(737,643)	(2,202,829)
Closing balance as at 31 Mar 2016	<u>8,357,860</u>	<u>6,244,737</u>	<u>2,113,123</u>

##### (viii) General Provisions

General provisions comprises of provision towards standard assets and Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE) in accordance with RBI Master Circular DBR No. .BP.BC.2/21.04.048/2015-16 dated 1 July 2015.

##### (ix) Non-performing investments

Non-performing investments as at 31 March 2017 are Rs. 2 (previous year 31 March 2016 Rs. 3). This represents 2 preference share investments which have each been written down to Rs.1.

##### (x) Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments

(Rs'000)

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
Opening balance	389	300
Provisions during the year	359,588	89
Write offs during the year	-	-
Write back of excess provisions during the year	-	-
MTM on hedging swaps reclassified as trading swaps	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<u>359,977</u>	<u>389</u>

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach (Continued)

(xi) Classification (by major industry) of NPA, Provision, past due loans as at 31 March 2017 and Specific Provision and Write off during the year

As at 31 March 2017

	(Rs '000)				
	NPA	Past Due Loans	Provision	Specific Provision during the year	Write off during the year
1. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Direct Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Indirect Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
2. Advances to Industries sector	<b>3,978,103</b>	<b>1,767,688</b>	<b>3,337,179</b>	<b>2,519,205</b>	<b>837,479</b>
of which:					
2.1 Glass & Glassware	-	-	-	266,592	837,479
2.2 Infrastructure	433,947	45,792	436,755	-	-
2.3 Paper and Paper products	2,830,647	2,443	2,187,943	2,218,446	-
3. Services	<b>2,226,658</b>	<b>104,843</b>	<b>2,232,399</b>	<b>213,038</b>	-
of which:					
3.1 Trade	1,764,360	12,278	1,765,690	26,696	-
3.2 Computer Software	221,503	-	221,501	4,338	-
3.3 NBFC	120,254	-	120,223	4,503	-
4. Retail	<b>2,764,990</b>	<b>2,261,747</b>	<b>1,360,390</b>	-	<b>538,626</b>
Total	<b>8,969,751</b>	<b>4,134,278</b>	<b>6,929,968</b>	<b>2,732,243</b>	<b>1,376,105</b>

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach (Continued)

(xi) Classification (by major industry) of NPA, Provision, past due loans and Specific Provision and Write off during the year (continued)

As at 31 March 2016

	(Rs '000)				
	NPA	Past Due Loans	Provision	Specific Provision during the year	Write off during the year
1. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
1.1 Direct Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
1.2 Indirect Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
2. Advances to Industries sector	3,233,947	1,219,546	2,715,013	790,626	13,579
of which:					
2.1 Glass & Glassware	2,078,006	-	1,556,968	746,743	-
2.2 Infrastructure	433,947	-	436,755	-	-
2.3 Paper and Paper Products	417,616	121,102	418,052	9,053	-
3. Services	2,352,361	175,498	2,359,922	132,692	158,553
of which:					
3.1 Trade	1,788,255	64,324	1,795,469	78,957	-
3.2 Computer Software	226,302	-	226,300	17,954	-
3.3 NBFC	219,738	-	218,494	7,634	158,553
4. Retail	2,771,552	2,184,000	1,169,802	525,661	452,119
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,357,860</b>	<b>3,579,044</b>	<b>6,244,737</b>	<b>1,448,979</b>	<b>624,251</b>



# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 3 Credit risk (Continued)

#### b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach (Continued)

(xii) Write offs and recoveries directly booked to income statement.

	(Rs '000)	
	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
Write offs	533,741	475,507
Recoveries	191,614	172,762

(xiii) Ageing of past due loans

	(Rs '000)	
	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
Overdue less than 30 days	3,413,823	3,111,246
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	488,014	379,632
Overdue for 60 to 90 days	232,441	88,166
Total	<u>4,134,278</u>	<u>3,579,044</u>

(xiv) Amount of NPAs and past due loans by significant geographic areas  
As at 31 March 2017

	(Rs '000)	
	NPA	Past Due Loans
Overseas	-	-
Domestic	8,969,751	4,134,278
Total	<u>8,969,751</u>	<u>4,134,278</u>

As at 31 March 2016

	(Rs '000)	
	NPA	Past Due Loans
Overseas	-	-
Domestic	8,357,860	3,579,044
Total	<u>8,357,860</u>	<u>3,579,044</u>

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 4. Disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach

The Bank uses the following External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs) approved by RBI to calculate its capital adequacy requirements under the standardised approach to credit risk for Corporate, Bank and Sovereign counterparties.

Domestic ECAIs for external ratings of Indian Corporates:

- a) Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE)
- b) CRISIL Limited
- c) India Ratings and Research Private Limited (FITCH)
- d) ICRA Limited
- e) Brickwork Ratings India Pvt Limited
- f) SMERA Ratings Limited (SMERA)

The Bank used the ratings issued by the ECAIs (for both long term and short term facilities) to risk weight both funded as well as non-funded exposures to corporate customers.

The process used by the Bank to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book is in line with RBI Master Circular on Basel-III Capital Regulations dated 01 July 2015.

The mapping of external credit ratings and risk weights for corporate exposures is provided in the grids below:

Risk weight mapping of Long term and short term corporate ratings

Long Term Ratings of all ECAIs	Risk weights
AAA	20%
AA	30%
A	50%
BBB	100%
BB & Below	150%
Unrated	100%

Short Term Ratings						Risk weights
CARE	CRISIL	FITCH	ICRA	BRICKWORK	SMERA	
CARE A1 +	CRISIL A1 +	FITCH A1 +	ICRA A1 +	BRICKWORK A1+	SMERA A1+	20%
CARE A1	CRISIL A1	FITCH A1	ICRA A1	BRICKWORK A1	SMERA A1	30%
CARE A2	CRISIL A2	FITCH A2	ICRA A2	BRICKWORK A2	SMERA A2	50%
CARE A3	CRISIL A3	FITCH A3	ICRA A3	BRICKWORK A3	SMERA A3	100%
CARE A4	CRISIL A4	FITCH A4	ICRA A4	BRICKWORK A4	SMERA A4	150%
CARE D	CRISIL D	FITCH D	ICRA D	BRICKWORK D	SMERA D	150%
Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	100%

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 4 Disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach (Continued)

In August 2016, RBI issued guidelines for revising the risk weights for unrated exposures to Corporates, AFCs, and NBFC-IFCs having aggregate exposure from banking system > INR 200 crore to 150% from 100% w.e.f 30 June 2017. Further, for exposures to Corporates, AFCs and NBFC-IFCs having aggregate exposure to banking system > INR 100 crores which are currently rated but becomes unrated subsequently, the risk weights need to be increased to 150% with immediate effect.

The claims on banks incorporated in India and foreign banks branches in India, excluding investment in equity shares and other instruments eligible for capital status (*Investments referred to in paragraph 5.6.1 (i) & (ii) of RBI Master circular on Basel-III Capital Regulations dated 01 July 2015*), are risk weighted as shown below:

Claims on Banks Incorporated in India and Foreign Bank Branches in India Level of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) including applicable capital conservation buffer (CCB) (%) of the investee bank (where applicable)	Risk Weights%	
	Scheduled Banks	Other Banks
Applicable Minimum CET1 + Applicable CCB and above	20%	100%
Applicable Minimum CET1 + CCB = 75% and <100% of applicable CCB	50%	150%
Applicable Minimum CET1 + CCB = 50% and <75% of applicable CCB	100%	250%
Applicable Minimum CET1 + CCB = 0% and <50% of applicable CCB	150%	350%
Minimum CET1 less than applicable minimum	625%	625%

International ECAs for external ratings of Foreign Banks, Foreign Sovereigns, Foreign Public Sector Entities and Non-Resident Corporates:

- Fitch Ratings;
- Moody's; and
- Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P)

The process used by the Bank to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book is in line with RBI Guidelines. The mapping of external credit ratings and risk weights for the above entities are provided in the grids below:

Risk weight mapping of foreign banks

<b>S&amp;P and Fitch ratings</b>	AAA to AA	A	BBB	BB to B	Below B	Unrated
<b>Moody's rating</b>	Aaa to Aa	A	Baa	Ba to B	Below B	Unrated
<b>Risk weight</b>	20%	50%	50%	100%	150%	50%

Risk weight mapping of foreign sovereigns / foreign central banks

<b>S&amp;P and Fitch ratings</b>	AAA to AA	A	BBB	BB to B	Below B	Unrated
<b>Moody's rating</b>	Aaa to Aa	A	Baa	Ba to B	Below B	Unrated
<b>Risk weight</b>	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	100%

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 4 Disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach (Continued)

Risk weight mapping of foreign public sector entities

<b>S&amp;P and Fitch ratings</b>	AAA to AA	A	BBB	Below BB	Unrated
<b>Moody's rating</b>	Aaa to Aa	A	Baa to Ba	Below Ba	Unrated
<b>Risk weight</b>	20%	50%	100%	150%	100%

Risk weight mapping of non-resident corporates

<b>S&amp;P and Fitch ratings</b>	AAA to AA	A	BBB	Below BB	Unrated
<b>Moody's rating</b>	Aaa to Aa	A	Baa to Ba	Below Ba	Unrated
<b>Risk weight</b>	20%	50%	100%	150%	100%

### 5. Policy for Collateral Valuation and Management

The Bank has policies and manuals for collateral management and credit risk mitigation techniques, which include among other aspects guidelines on acceptable types of collateral, ongoing monitoring of collateral including the frequency and basis of valuation and application of credit risk mitigation techniques.

The Bank's approach when granting credit facilities is to do so on the basis of capacity to repay rather than placing primary reliance on credit risk mitigants. Depending on a customer's standing and the type of product, facilities may be provided unsecured. Mitigation of credit risk is a key aspect of effective risk management for the bank.

Where credit risk mitigation is available in the form of an eligible guarantee, the exposure is divided into covered and uncovered portions. The covered portion, which is determined after applying an appropriate 'haircut' for currency and maturity mismatch to the amount of the protection provided, attracts the risk weight of the protection provider. The uncovered portion attracts the risk weight of the obligor.

All deeds of ownership/titles related to collateral are held in physical custody under control of executives independent of the business.

Valuation strategies are established to monitor collateral mitigants to ensure that they will continue to provide the anticipated secure secondary repayment source. For mortgages, the credit policy clearly outlines the acceptable Loan to value ratio (LVR) for different types of properties. The maximum LVR offered to customers has been capped at 80% for loans upto INR 7.5 Mn and 75% for loans greater than INR 7.5 Mn. The valuation of property is initiated through a bank-empowered valuer who is an expert on the subject matter. Additionally, as per the Bank's Risk Valuation Policy, in some cases where real estate is held as a security, dual valuations are initiated in order to have the benefit of a second opinion on the mortgaged property. Retail risk has a board-approved valuation policy which includes conditions when dual valuation is done. The disbursement of the loan is handled through an empowered lawyer who in exchange collects the security documents from the borrower. The property documents thus collected are stored in central archives in a secure manner.

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## **Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (*Continued*)**

*For the period ended 31 March 2017*

### **5. Policy for Collateral Valuation and Management (*Continued*)**

An in-house Property Price Index (PPI) has been developed which is used to measure the actual LVR of the properties financed by the Bank. The methodology for PPI development has been approved by Retail Risk and refreshed every 6 months. However, should a loan become a non-performing asset (NPA), a fresh valuation is initiated through the bank-empowered valuer and the provisions applicable are calculated accordingly.

#### **Main Types of Collateral taken by the Bank**

As stipulated by the RBI guidelines, the Bank uses the comprehensive approach for collateral valuation for RWA computation. Under this approach, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty when calculating its capital requirements to the extent of risk mitigation provided by the eligible collateral as specified in the Basel III guidelines. The Bank adjusts the value of any collateral received to adjust for possible future fluctuations in the value of the collateral in line with the requirements specified by RBI guidelines. These adjustments, also referred to as 'haircuts', to produce volatility-adjusted amounts for collateral, are reduced from the exposure to compute the capital charge based on the applicable risk weights. The Bank reckons the permitted credit risk mitigants for obtaining capital relief only when the credit risk mitigant fulfills the conditions stipulated for eligibility and legal certainty by RBI in its guidelines on Basel III.

The main types of recognised collateral taken by the Bank appear in the list of eligible financial collaterals advised in RBI Master circular on Basel III Capital Regulations issued in July 2015, and include (but are not limited to) cash on deposits, equities listed in a main index and/or a recognised exchange, units or shares in collective investment schemes and various recognised debt securities. Further the main types of recognised collateral taken by the Bank for mortgages include plots of land, ready possession and under construction properties.

#### **Main Types of Guarantor Counterparty and their Creditworthiness**

As stated in Section 7.5.6 of the RBI's Master circular on Basel-III guidelines, certain guarantees are recognised for credit risk mitigation purposes. Where guarantees are direct, explicit, irrevocable, unconditional and meeting all operating guidelines prescribed by RBI, the Bank may take account of such credit protection in calculating capital requirements. The main types of guarantees are from Sovereigns, sovereign entities (including Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Central Bank and European Community as well as those Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) referred to in paragraph 5.5 of the RBI's Master circular on Basel-III guidelines, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd (ECGC) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTSE), Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Low Income Housing (CRGFTLIH)), banks and primary dealers with a lower risk weight than the counterparty. Other entities that are externally rated are also eligible guarantors, except when credit protection is provided to a securitisation exposure. This would include credit protection provided by parent, subsidiary and affiliate companies when they have a lower risk weight than the obligor.

#### **Information about (Market or Credit) Risk Concentrations within the mitigation taken**

The quantum of the credit portfolio which benefits from financial collaterals and/or guarantees as credit risk mitigants is an insignificant portion of the customer advances of the Bank. Therefore the credit and/or market concentration risks are not material.

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 5. Policy for Collateral Valuation and Management (Continued)

The total exposure (including non-funded post Credit Conversion Factors) that is covered by eligible financial collateral, after the application of haircuts is Rs. 47,201 million as at 31 March 2017 (previous year Rs. 53,393million).

(i) Exposure under various risk buckets (post Credit Risk Mitigants)

(Rs'000)

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
Below 100% risk weight	569,765,029	726,180,194
100% risk weight	410,885,392	404,365,425
Above 100% risk weight	74,316,029	51,476,734
Deductions*	(367,615)	(1,021,282)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,054,598,835</b>	<b>1,181,001,071</b>

\*Deduction represents amounts deducted from Tier I Capital

Note: As per RBI guidelines as on 01 March 2016, DTA which was deducted from CET1 capital, can be recognised in the CET1 with a limit of 10% of net CET1 (after deducting DTA). Currently DTA is 3.55% of net CET1 capital. Accordingly, there is no deduction as on 31 March 2017.

### 6. Securitisation disclosure for standardised approach

The Bank acts as originator, servicer and investor in securitisation transactions. The Bank's strategy is to use securitisations to diversify our sources of funding for asset origination, capital efficiency, managing liquidity and meet the priority sector lending (PSL) requirements. The Bank also undertakes 'purchase' transactions through the direct assignment route.

The Bank participates in securitisation transactions in any or all of the following roles:

- **Originator:** The Bank uses Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to securitise customer loans and advances that we have originated, in order to diversify our sources of funding for asset origination and for capital efficiency purposes. In such cases, we transfer the loans and advances to the SPVs for cash, and the SPVs issue debt securities to investors to fund the cash purchases. Credit enhancements to the underlying assets may be used to obtain investment grade ratings on the senior debt issued by the SPVs.
- **Servicer:** For sold assets, the Bank undertakes the activity of collections and other servicing activities such as managing collections and monthly payouts to investors / assignee with respect to the underlying assets.
- **Investor:** The Bank invests in Pass Through Certificates (PTCs) for yield and priority sector lending opportunities. We have exposure to third-party securitisations which are reported as investments. These securitisation positions are managed by a dedicated team that uses a combination of market standard systems and third party data providers to monitor performance and manage market and credit risks.

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 6. Securitisation disclosure for standardised approach (Continued)

#### Valuation of securitisation positions

The investments of the Bank in PTCs have been marked to market on the basis of the Base Yield Curve and the applicable spreads as per the spread matrix relative to the Weighted Average Maturity of the paper as notified by Fixed Income Money Market and Derivative Association of India (FIMMDA).

#### Securitisation accounting treatment

The accounting treatment applied is as below:

- Originator: Securitised assets are derecognised upon sale if the true sale criteria are fully met and the bank surrenders control over the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. In respect of credit enhancements provided or recourse obligations accepted by the Bank, appropriate provision/ disclosures is made in accordance with AS 29 – ‘Provisions, contingent liability and contingent assets’. Gains on securitisation, being the excess of consideration received over the book value of the loans and provisions against expected costs including servicing costs and the expected delinquencies are amortised over the life of the securities issued by the SPV. Losses are recognised immediately. Sale and transfer that do not meet the above criteria are accounted for as secured borrowings.
- Servicer: In case the Bank acts as servicer of the securitisation deal the fees charged for servicing the loans would be recognised on an accrual basis.
- Investor: The investment in PTCs are accounted for as Available for Sale (AFS) investments and valued as per the note above. The loan assignment deals are classified as advances.

#### Securitisation regulatory treatment

- Originator: In case the loan is derecognised from the books, no capital needs to be maintained by the Bank, however the Bank is required to maintain capital for credit enhancements provided in line with the RBI guidelines.
- Servicer: No impact on capital.
- Investor: The Bank uses the issue specific rating assigned by eligible ECAI's to compute the RWAs of the investment in the PTCs.

#### ECAI's used

The Bank uses one of the following ECAIs for all types of securitisation deals:

- a) Credit Analysis and Research Limited
- b) CRISIL Limited
- c) India Ratings and Research Private Limited
- d) ICRA Limited
- e) Brickwork Ratings India Pvt Limited
- f) SMERA Ratings Limited (SMERA)

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (*Continued*)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

(i) *Details of securitisation of standard assets*

The Bank has not securitised any standard assets in the current year (previous year- Nil)

The RBI issued addendum guidelines on securitisation of standard assets vide its circular dated 7 May 2012, subsequent to this date the Bank has not originated any securitisation transaction.

(ii) *Securitisation of impaired/past due assets*

The Bank has not securitised any impaired/past due assets (Previous year Nil).

(iii) *Loss recognised on securitisation of assets*

The Bank has not recognised any losses during the current year for any securitisation deal (Previous year Nil).

(iv) *Securitisation exposures retained or purchased*

The Bank has made investments in Pass Through Certificates (PTCs) of Rs. 63,563 million as at 31 March 2017 (previous year Rs. 46,392 million). The portfolio consists of Commercial Vehicle Loans which are used for business purposes. These attract a risk weight of 20% since they are AAA rated instruments.

## 7 Market risk in trading book

The objective of the HSBC's market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures in order to optimize return on risk while maintaining a market profile consistent with our risk appetite.

Market risk is the risk that movements in market factors, including foreign exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads and equity prices will reduce our income or the value of our portfolios. Market risk arises on financial instruments, which are measured at fair value in the trading book.

### Strategy and Processes

The Bank separates exposure to market risk into Trading book and Accrual book. Trading book includes positions arising from market-making customer demand driven inventory.

Accrual book includes positions that arise from the interest rate management of the Bank's retail and commercial banking assets and liabilities, financial investments designated as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity.

The risk components apply equally to cash and to derivative instruments. All open market risk is subject to approved limits. Limits are established to control the level of market risk and are complementary to counterparty credit limits.

The existence of a market risk trading limit does not confer any credit, counterparty, country or sovereign risk limit; they are established separately through normal credit procedures.

### Structure and Organisation of management of risk

The management of market risk is undertaken in Markets using risk limits approved by an independent Risk function. Limits are set for portfolios, products and risk types. The level of market risk limits set for each operation depends upon the market liquidity, financial and capital resources of the business, the business plan, the experience and track record of the management, dealers and market environment, as well as the Group's risk appetite. Market risk limits are reviewed annually.



# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 7 Market risk in trading book (Continued)

#### Structure and Organisation of management of risk (continued)

Global Risk, an independent unit within the Group, is responsible for our market risk management policies and measurement techniques. At local level, the Bank has a Market Risk Management function, independent of Markets, which is responsible for measuring market risk exposures in accordance with the Group policies, and monitoring and reporting these exposures against the prescribed limits on a daily basis.

#### Scope and nature of risk measurement, reporting and monitoring

The Bank employs a range of tools to monitor and limit market risk exposures. These include position limits, sensitivity analysis (PVBP limits), stop loss limit, VaR, Stressed VaR and stress testing.

While VaR provides a measure of the market risk in the Bank, sensitivity analysis (e.g Present Value of 1 basis point (PV01)) and VaR are more commonly utilised for the management of the business units. Stress testing and stressed VaR complement these measures with estimates of potential losses arising from market turmoil.

The Bank's VaR and stressed VaR models are predominantly based on historical simulation. VaR measures are calculated to a 99% confidence level and use a one-day holding period, whereas stressed VaR uses a 10-day holding period. The accuracy of VaR models is routinely validated by back-testing the actual daily profit and loss results, adjusted to remove non-modelled items such as fees and commissions, against the corresponding VaR numbers.

Market Risk Limits are proposed by the Head of Treasury and are endorsed by CRO and CEO before submission to Regional/Group Risk for approval. Upon approval of country limits, they are delegated by entity's CEO to Head of Treasury, who delegates it downward within his team. These limits are monitored daily by the Bank's Market Risk Management function through system reports and advised to senior management on an ongoing basis.

(i) *Capital requirements for market risk*

(Rs'000)		
<b>Standardised Duration Approach</b>	<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	<b>At 31 March 2016</b>
Interest rate risk	<b>14,050,319</b>	16,305,104
Foreign exchange risk	<b>1,029,873</b>	926,855
Equity risk	<b>247,991</b>	140,638
Securitisation exposure	<b>1,636,540</b>	1,104,463
<b>Capital requirements for market risk</b>	<b>16,964,723</b>	18,477,060

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## **Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (*Continued*)**

*For the period ended 31 March 2017*

### **8 Operational risk**

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk. It is inherent in every business organisation and covers a wide spectrum of issues.

#### **Strategy and Process**

The Bank manages this risk within a control-based environment in which processes are documented, authorisation is independent and transactions are reconciled and monitored. This is supported by an independent programme of periodic reviews undertaken by internal audit and internal control departments, and continuous reviews by concurrent audit and by monitoring external operational risk events, which ensure that the Bank stays in line with industry best practice and takes account of learnings from publicised operational failures within the financial services industry.

#### **Structure and Organisation**

The RMM of the Bank, a sub-committee of EXCO, is responsible for the Operational Risk management of the Bank. The RMM meets monthly, or more frequently if required, to assess and monitor operational risks and, where appropriate, authorise mitigating actions. The RMM is supported by an independent Operational Risk Management team within the Risk function. Furthermore, senior representatives from each business and function are tasked with responsibility for ongoing operational risk management.

#### **Three Lines of Defence (3LOD) Overview**

The 3LOD outlines three essential columns of responsibilities, defined by activities performed. It is applicable to all individuals within the Bank. There should be a clear separation between the First, Second and Third Line of Defence responsibilities. The First Line has ultimate ownership for risk and controls, with an independent Second Line providing oversight, challenge and advice to the First Line of Defence (LOD). It should be noted that the 3LOD applies to all risk categories, not only operational risk categories. Functions can have both First and Second LOD responsibilities, although these must be segregated across teams. Individuals will therefore be aligned to a single LOD. At an appropriate level of seniority (normally executive level), a single individual may have responsibilities across the First and Second LOD.

#### **First Line of Defence**

The First Line of Defence is comprised of 'Risk Owners' and 'Control Owners'. Individuals can be both Risk Owners and Control Owners, depending on the activity they are undertaking. 'Risk Owners' own risk on behalf of the organisation. They are accountable for owning and managing the risks associated with their business activities, to ensure that they remain within the stated risk appetite. Risk Owners are responsible for ensuring day-to-day controls are in place to identify, assess, control and monitor their risks. Performance of the controls may remain with the Risk Owner, or may be outsourced to Global Functions, HOST or a Third party. The party that performs the control (i.e. the 'Control Owner') is accountable to the Risk Owner for the effectiveness and management of the controls. 'Control Owners' therefore have day-to-day responsibility for the process or activity that provides the control to mitigate the risks associated with our business activities. They own the control monitoring process to ensure the effectiveness of the controls relied upon by the Risk Owners to manage their risks. Extending and approving limits are examples of First Line activities performed by Risk and Control Owners.

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## **Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (*Continued*)**

*For the period ended 31 March 2017*

### **8 Operational risk (*Continued*)**

#### **Second Line of Defence**

The Second Line of Defence consists of 'Risk Stewards' who are independent of the risk-taking activities in the First Line of Defence. 'Risk Stewards' and their teams sit within Global Risk and other Global Functions. Risk Stewards are specialists in a risk area, set policies and limits in accordance with the stated risk appetite, and provide advice, guidance and challenge relating to their risk area. They assess and opine on the overall risk management activities relating to their risk area carried out by the First Line. Local Heads of Functions or Risk sub-functions are the lead Risk Stewards for their area. Credit policy definition is an example of a Second Line activity. The Operational Risk function provides advice and guidance on the use of the ORMF. They also challenge the effectiveness of the framework in use both in the 1LOD and 2LOD.

#### **Third Line of Defence**

The Third Line of Defence, Global Internal Audit, provides independent assurance to management and the non-executive Risk and Audit Committees that HSBC's risk management, governance and internal control processes are operating effectively.

#### **Scope and Nature of Risk reporting, monitoring and mitigation**

The Bank has codified its operational risk management process in a high level standard, supplemented by more detailed formal guidance. This explains how the Bank manages operational risk by identifying, assessing, monitoring, controlling and mitigating the risk, rectifying operational risk events, and implementing any additional procedures required for compliance with RBI requirements.

Information systems are used to record the identification and assessment of operational risks and to generate appropriate, regular management reporting.

Assessments are undertaken of the operational risks facing businesses and the risks inherent in its processes, activities and products. Risk and Control Assessment is done on a regular basis.

A regular report on operational losses is made to the Bank's senior management through the RMM.

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### **9 Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)**

Interest rate risk in non-trading portfolios arises principally from mismatches between the future yield on assets and their funding cost as a result of interest rate changes.

Asset, Liability & Capital Management (ALCM) is responsible for measuring and controlling non-trading interest rate risk under the supervision of the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO).

Its primary responsibilities are

- To define the rules governing the transfer of interest rate risk from the commercial bank to Balance Sheet Management (BSM);
- To ensure that all market interest rate risk that can be hedged is effectively transferred from the global businesses to BSM; and
- To define the rules and metrics for monitoring the residual interest rate risk in the global businesses.

Market risk in the banking book arises principally from structural mismatches in assets and liabilities and from off-balance-sheet instruments arising from repricing risk, yield curve risk and basis risk.

Further, an analysis of these risks incorporates assumptions on optionality in certain products such as in mortgage prepayments, and from behavioural assumptions regarding the economic duration of liabilities which are contractually repayable on demand, for example, current accounts.

IRRBB is monitored as part of the Bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and capital maintained, if required, based on this assessment.

#### **Strategy and Process**

In order to manage this risk efficiently, interest rate risk in the banking book is transferred to the supervision of the Treasurer.

The transfer of market risk to the Treasury is achieved through a formal transfer pricing framework wherein a series of internal deals are executed between the business units and Treasury. In certain products, the interest rate risk behaviour may differ from the contractual nature thereby requiring a study to determine the correct approach in managing the risk. This is achieved through a behaviouralisation study that is periodically updated and placed before the ALCO for approval, along with underlying assumptions.

The different type of non-trading interest rate risk and controls which the Group uses to quantify and limit its exposure to these risks are categorised as follows:

- Risk transferred to BSM and managed by BSM within a defined risk mandate
- Risk which remains outside BSM because it cannot be hedged or which arises due to behaviouralised transfer pricing assumptions.
- Basis risk which is transferred to BSM when it can be hedged.
- Model risks not captured by above

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 9 Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) (Continued)

#### Structure and Organisation

The Bank has an independent market risk management and control function which is responsible for measuring interest rate risk exposures in accordance with prescribed policies, monitoring and reporting these exposures against the approved limits on a daily basis. This monitoring process effectively builds on the level of interest rate risk that is commensurate with the capital held.

#### Scope and nature of Risk reporting, measurement, monitoring and mitigation

The Bank monitors the sensitivity of projected net interest income under varying interest rate scenarios. The Bank effectively identifies, measures, monitors and controls the interest rate risk in the banking book, to mitigate the impact of prospective interest rate movements which could reduce future net interest income, whilst balancing the cost of such hedging activities on the current net revenue stream.

The Bank manages the interest rate risk arising from commercial banking activities in order to maximise the return commensurate with its capital base, without exposing the Bank to undue risk arising from movements in market interest rates. This involves the use of money market and derivative instruments available in the interbank market, in order to achieve the economic perspective set by Management on future market rates and market liquidity.

#### (i) *Impact on Economic Value of Equity(EVE)* (USD 'Mn)

	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
<b>Base</b>		
Total EVE	3,951	1,909
Total Regulatory Capital	2,825	2,892
<b>+200 bps</b>		
EVE	3,695	1,629
EVE Sensitivity	(256)	(280)
EVE Sensitivity / Total Regulatory Capital	8.05%	9.68%
<b>-200 bps</b>		
EVE	4,190	2,206
EVE Sensitivity	239	297
EVE Sensitivity / Total Regulatory Capital	8.46%	10.28%

#### (ii) *Earnings (NII)*

As at 31 March 2017 (USD '000)

	Commercial Banking	Treasury	Total
Projected NII for next 12 months	497,053	229,101	726,154
Parallel Movement in yield curve			
+100 bps	34,356	(33,629)	727
-100 bps	(34,158)	33,933	(225)
Ramp Movement in yield curve			
+100 bps	19,813	(23,176)	(3,363)
-100 bps	(31,861)	23,375	(8,486)

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 9 Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) (Continued)

As at 31 March 2016

(USD '000)

	Commercial Banking	Treasury	Total
Projected NII for next 12 months	557,404	112,237	669,641
Parallel Movement in yield curve			
+100 bps	(40,795)	15,500	(25,295)
-100 bps	40,214	(19,888)	20,326
Ramp Movement in yield curve			
+100 bps	(27,333)	8,798	(18,535)
-100 bps	13,271	(10,991)	2,280

### 10 Counterparty Credit Risk

#### Methodology used to assign economic capital and credit limits for counterparty credit exposures

Counterparty credit risk arising from over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives is calculated in both the trading and non-trading books, and is the risk that a counterparty to a transaction may default before completing the satisfactory settlement of the transaction on any foreign exchange, interest rates, or equity contracts. An economic loss occurs if the transaction or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty has a positive economic value at the time of default.

As per the RBI Master circular on Basel-III Capital Regulations dated 01 July 2015, banks are expected to use the standardised method for computation of counterparty credit exposure using the Current Exposure Method (CEM) for market related off balance sheet exposures. Under this method the exposure on all the derivative contracts is calculated as the sum of current credit exposure/replacement cost i.e. the sum of the positive mark-to-market (MTM) of the contracts (negative MTMs are to be ignored) and the potential future exposure (PFE). PFE is determined based on a set percentage multiplied by the notional of the deal. The percentage by which the notional is multiplied is dependent upon the type of the product and the tenor as prescribed in RBI guidelines. PFE so obtained is added to the gross positive replacement cost to arrive at the final exposure at default.

Bilateral netting of counterparty credit exposures, in derivative contracts, i.e bilateral netting of MTM values arising on account of such derivative contracts is not permitted. Accordingly, only gross positive MTM value of such contracts is considered for the purposes of exposure computation for capital adequacy.

The Group assesses total economic capital requirements centrally for the risk by utilising the embedded operational infrastructure used for the Pillar 1 capital calculation.

Limits for counterparty credit risk exposures are assigned within the overall credit process for distinct customer limit approval.

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## **Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)**

*For the period ended 31 March 2017*

### **10 Counterparty Credit Risk (Continued)**

#### **Policies for securing collateral and establishing credit reserves**

Despite these being a standard credit mitigant for OTC derivatives in most jurisdictions, market practice in this respect is still evolving in India. The bank has executed a few Credit Support Annexes (CSA's) and is currently negotiating with some more counterparties.

The credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is an adjustment to the value of OTC derivative transaction contracts to reflect, within fair value, the possibility that the counterparty may default or migrate to a lower credit grade, and we may not receive the full market value of the transactions. The Bank calculates a separate CVA for each counterparty to which the bank has exposure. The adjustment aims to calculate the potential loss arising from the portfolio of derivative transactions against each third party, based upon a modeled expected positive exposure profile, including allowance for credit risk mitigants such as netting agreements and CSA's.

The bank computes a CVA for its markets related off balance sheet exposures and takes it to the profit and loss account for financial reporting purposes. The same was implemented for capital adequacy purposes under Basel III in line with RBI Guidelines from quarter ending June 2014.

#### **Wrong-way Risk exposures**

Wrong-way risk is a form of concentration risk and arises when there is a strong correlation between the counterparty's Probability of Default (PD) and the MTM value of the underlying transaction. The Bank uses a range of procedures to monitor and control wrong-way risk, including requiring prior approval before undertaking wrong-way risk transactions outside pre-agreed guidelines.

#### **Central Counterparties**

Whilst exchange traded derivatives have been cleared through central counterparties ('CCP's) for many years, recent regulatory initiatives designed to reduce systemic risk in the banking system are directing increasing volumes of OTC derivatives to be cleared through CCPs. The Bank has accordingly developed a risk appetite framework to manage risk on CCPs.

#### **Impact of Credit Rating Downgrade**

The Credit rating downgrade clause in an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement is designed to trigger a series of events which may include the requirement to pay or increase collateral, the termination of transactions by the non-affected party, or assignment by the affected party, if the credit rating of the affected party falls below a specified level. At the Group level, we assess additional collateral requirements where credit ratings downgrade language affects the threshold levels within a collateral agreement.

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For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 11. Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio requirement was introduced into the Basel III framework as a non-risk-based limit, to supplement risk-based capital requirements. It aims to constrain the build-up of excess leverage in the banking sector. As per RBI guidelines, the bank is required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 4.5%. The bank's leverage ratio is calculated as per RBI guidelines as follows:

#### Leverage Common disclosure:

(Rs in Million)

Sr No	Item	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
	<b>On-balance sheet exposures</b>		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	1,195,584	1,326,843
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(368)	(1,021)
3	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)</b>	<b>1,195,217</b>	<b>1,325,822</b>
	<b>Derivative exposures</b>		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	53,365	64,896
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	119,251	129,772
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	<b>Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)</b>	<b>172,616</b>	<b>194,668</b>
	<b>Securities financing transaction exposures</b>		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	55,803	17,838
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-	-
16	<b>Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)</b>	<b>55,803</b>	<b>17,838</b>
	<b>Other off-balance sheet exposures</b>		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	1,138,436	1,053,929
18	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(822,780)	(719,874)
19	<b>Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)</b>	<b>315,655</b>	<b>334,055</b>
	<b>Capital and total exposures</b>		
20	<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>181,603</b>	<b>167,394</b>
21	<b>Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)</b>	<b>1,739,291</b>	<b>1,872,383</b>
	<b>Leverage ratio</b>		
22	<b>Basel III leverage ratio (per cent)</b>	<b>10.44%</b>	<b>8.94%</b>

**Note:** The final minimum leverage ratio for Banks in India will be stipulated by RBI after considering the final rules prescribed by the Basel Committee post parallel run by the end of 2017.



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### 11. Leverage Ratio (Continued)

<b>Comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure:</b>		(Rs in Million)	
<b>Sr No</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>At 31 March 2017</b>	<b>At 31 March 2016</b>
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	<b>1,304,752</b>	1,409,577
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	<b>119,251</b>	129,772
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)	<b>315,655</b>	334,055
7	Other adjustments	<b>(368)</b>	(1,021)
<b>Total Exposure (point 21 in Table 1)</b>		<b>1,739,291</b>	1,872,383.00

Note: The consolidated leverage ratio is 10.63% as on 31 March 2017

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### 12 Composition of Capital

(Rs in Million)

	Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)	Basel-III Amounts	Basel-III Amounts under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference with DF-13
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves</b>			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	44,992	46,455	A
2	Retained earnings ( <i>incl. Statutory Reserves, Capital Reserves and Remittable Surplus retained for Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)</i> )	134,509	136,902	B1+B2+B3+B4+B5+B6+B7
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2,470	2,470	C*45%
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	-	
	<b>Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018</b>			
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	181,971	185,826	
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>		-	
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)		1	
10	Deferred tax assets	-	12	
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	309	309	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	59	59	

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### 12 Composition of Capital (continued)

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 differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	-	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments <sup>7</sup> (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 subsidiaries <sup>8</sup>	-	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank <sup>9</sup>	-	-	
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	-	-	
<b>28</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>381</b>	
<b>29</b>	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>181,603</b>	<b>185,444</b>	
	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 12 Composition of Capital (continued)

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	-	-	
<b>36</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	-	
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
42	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	
<b>43</b>	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>44</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>44a</b>	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy<sup>11</sup></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>45</b>	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)</b>	<b>181,603</b>	<b>185,444</b>	
	<b>Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

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### 12 Composition of Capital (continued)

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 ( <i>incl. eligible reserves</i> )	7,291	7,305	D1+D2
<b>51</b>	<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>7,305</b>	
	<b>Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>	-	-	
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 investments 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	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	
	of which:	-	-	
	of which:	-	-	

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

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### 12 Composition of Capital (continued)

57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	-
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	7,291	7,305
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	7,291	7,305
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital		-
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	7,291	7,305
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	188,894	192,749
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-
	of which:	-	-
	of which:	-	-
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	1,006,796	1,011,699
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	749,049	753,952
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	148,254	148,254
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	109,493	109,493
	<b>Capital ratios</b>		-
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.04%	18.33%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.04%	18.33%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.76%	19.05%
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.94%	7.94%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.25%	1.25%
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	1.19%	1.19%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.54%	12.83%
	<b>National minima (if different from Basel III)</b>	-	-
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

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### 12 Composition of Capital (continued)

71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	-	-	
	<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>	-	-	
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)	-	-	
	<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>	-	-	
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)	-	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	-	
	<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)</b>	-	-	
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)	-	-	

Note: There are no amounts subject to pre-Basel III treatment.

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 13 Composition of Capital – Reconciliation

(Rs Million)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference No.
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	DF-12
<b>A</b>	<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>			
i	Paid-up Capital	44,992	46,455	A
	Reserves & Surplus	159,837	162,229	
	a. Statutory Reserve	48,055	48,055	B1
	b. Capital Reserve - Surplus on sale of Immovable assets	5,675	5,675	B2
	c. Capital Reserves	13,261	13,440	B3
	d. Remittable surplus retained in India for CRAR purposes	65,890	65,890	B4
	e. Revaluation Reserve	5,488	5,488	C
	f. Investment Reserve	2,551	2,551	D1
	g. Specific Reserve	1,628	1,889	B5
	h. Balance in Profit & Loss Account	17,289	17,289	
	i. General Reserve		17	B6
	j. Security Premium		1,935	B7
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	204,829	208,684	
ii	Deposits	870,241	870,241	
	of which: Deposits from banks	44,471	44,471	
	of which: Customer deposits	825,770	825,770	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	



# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 13 Composition of Capital – Reconciliation (continued)

iii	Borrowings	78,640	78,640	
	Borrowings in India	32,707	32,707	
	of which: From RBI	14,500	14,500	
	of which: From banks	7	7	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	18,200	18,200	
	Borrowings outside India	45,933	45,933	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	45,933	45,933	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	151,042	151,567	
	of which: Provisions towards Standard Assets	4,740	4,754	D2
	<b>Total Capital and Liabilities</b>	<b>1,304,752</b>	<b>1,309,132</b>	
<b>B</b>	<b>Assets</b>		-	
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	36,501	36,621	
ii	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	193,782	193,782	
iii	Investments:	459,073	459,094	
	of which: Government securities	355,415	355,415	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	136	136	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	39,959	39,959	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	0	0	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	63,563	63,563	
iv	Loans and advances	462,692	466,907	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	-	-	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	462,692	462,692	
v	Fixed assets	8,333	8,336	

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## Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)

For the period ended 31 March 2017

### 13 Composition of Capital – Reconciliation (continued)

	Other assets	144,371	144,392	
vi	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	6,221	6,234	
vii	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
viii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,304,752</b>	<b>1,309,132</b>	

### 14 Regulatory capital Instruments

The Bank has not issued any regulatory capital instruments in India.

### 15 Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

In accordance with the requirements of the RBI Circular No.DBOD.NO.BC. 72/29.67/001/2011-12 dated 13 January 2012, the Hongkong Head Office of HBAP has submitted a declaration to RBI that the Bank's compensation policies including that of the CEO, is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board principles and standards. Accordingly, no disclosure is required to be made in this regard.

# The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited

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## **Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches (Continued)**

*For the period ended 31 March 2017*

### **16. Equities - Disclosure for Banking Book Positions**

Investment in equity shares as at 31 March 2017 is Rs.136 million. This includes investment in shares of private limited companies held either for:

- (i) business facilitation purpose;
- (ii) acquired as part of Corporate Restructured Debt(CDR) package; or
- (iii) in one instance investment in group subsidiary.

These investments are classified as ‘Available for Sale’(AFS). All investments in equity shares are held in private limited companies. There are no quoted market prices for these securities. Accordingly these are valued at lower of cost or break-up value basis the latest available balance sheet.

#### **Quantitative Disclosures**

1. The value of equity investments (unquoted) as at 31 March 2017 is Rs.136 million.
2. All equity investments are held in private limited companies.
3. The cumulative realised gain on sale of shares is Nil as at 31 March 2017.
4. The unrealised gain or loss recognised in the balance sheet and not through the profit and loss account is nil.
5. The break-up value of unquoted equity investment as at 31 March 2017 is Rs.901 million. The difference between break-up value and current cost of equity investment is Rs.765 million.
6. Investment in equity included in Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital – nil.
7. These investments are risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes. The capital requirement for credit risk relating to these investments amounts to Rs.101 million.