HSBC

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Chief Executive Officer

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches (the "Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Profit and Loss Account, the Cash Flows Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Bank's Executive Committee is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Basel III - Pillar 3 Disclosures.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

Other Matter

The standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended March 31, 2018, were audited by another auditor whose report dated June 20, 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. This Report does not include a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section 11 of Section 143 of the Act, since in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the said Order is not applicable to the Bank.
2. As required by Section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and section 143(3) of the Act and, we report that:
    a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory.
    b. The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice during the course of our audit, have been within the powers of the Bank;
    c. During the course of our audit we have visited 7 branches to examine the books of accounts and other records maintained at the branch and performed other relevant audit procedures. Since the key operations of the Bank are automated with the key applications integrated to the core banking system the audit is carried out centrally at Mumbai as all the necessary records and data required for the purpose of the audit are available therein.
    d. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
    e. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

f. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 to the extent they are not inconsistent with the accounting policies prescribed by the RBI.

g. The requirement of Section 164(2) of the Act are not applicable to the Bank considering it is branch of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, which is incorporated and registered in the Hongkong Special Administrative Region with Limited Liability.

h. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

i. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
   i. The Bank has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Schedule 12 and Note 5.3 in Schedule 18 to the standalone financial statements;
   ii. The Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts – Refer Note 5.13 in Schedule 18 to the standalone financial statement; and
   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank.

3. In our opinion, according to information, explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act and the rules thereunder are not applicable to the Bank.

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

Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership Number: 117812

Mumbai
June 25, 2019

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED – INDIA BRANCHES

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership Number: 117812

Mumbai
June 25, 2019

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED – INDIA BRANCHES

[Referred to in paragraph "2(h)" under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the Management of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019]

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches (the "Bank") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With reference to standalone financial statements

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

Opinion

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

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

Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership Number: 117812

Mumbai
June 25, 2019

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	Schedules	**As at 31 March 2019**	As at 31 March 2018
Capital and liabilities			
Capital	*1*	**44,991,660**	44,991,660
Reserves and surplus	*2*	**185,821,432**	171,232,242
Deposits	*3*	**1,026,096,713**	921,692,963
Borrowings	*4*	**333,516,295**	208,747,639
Other liabilities and provisions	*5*	**174,249,166**	97,883,458
Total		**1,764,675,266**	1,444,547,962
Assets			
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	*6*	**42,537,288**	42,929,466
Balances with banks and money at call and short notice	*7*	**131,500,452**	204,551,317
Investments	*8*	**709,737,621**	564,286,509
Advances	*9*	**669,046,305**	514,504,291
Fixed assets	*10*	**7,801,275**	7,825,643
Other assets	*11*	**204,052,325**	110,450,736
Total		**1,764,675,266**	1,444,547,962
Contingent liabilities	*12*	**13,377,822,160**	9,686,075,067
Bills for collection		**212,611,704**	255,442,649
Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements	*18*		

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

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	Schedules	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Income			
Interest earned	*13*	**99,745,787**	87,696,878
Other income	*14*	**19,637,146**	17,017,399
Total		**119,382,933**	104,714,277
Expenditure			
Interest expended	*15*	**45,018,601**	35,535,128
Operating expenses	*16*	**29,240,901**	26,434,288
Provisions and contingencies	*17*	**19,467,089**	19,618,140
Total		**93,726,591**	81,587,556
Net profit for the year		**25,656,342**	23,126,721
Profit brought forward		**23,388,422**	17,288,888
Total		**49,044,764**	40,415,609
Appropriations			
Transfer to Statutory Reserve		**6,414,086**	5,781,680
Transfer to Remittable Surplus retained in India for Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) requirements		**6,028,635**	–
Transfer to/(from) Investment Reserve		**243,613**	(298,782)
Transfer to Specific Reserve		**665,053**	284,036
Profit Remitted to Head Office		**11,283,862**	11,260,253
Transfer to Investments Fluctuation Reserve		**4,800,000**	–
Balance carried over to balance sheet		**19,609,515**	23,388,422
Total		**49,044,764**	40,415,609
Significant accounting policies and notes to the Financial Statements	*18*		

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

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

This is the Profit and Loss account referred to in our report of even date.

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

For The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches

Sd/-
Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership No: 117812

Sd/-
Amitabh Nevatia
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Surendra Rosha
Chief Executive Officer India

Mumbai
25 June 2019

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

		For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit before taxes		**45,446,274**	40,175,441
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on fixed assets		**776,945**	823,453
(Release)/provision for depreciation on investments		**(576,736)**	702,107
(Release)/provision for advances		**(77,177)**	1,508,093
Other provisions		**331,070**	359,220
(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets		**(429)**	178,303
		45,899,947	43,746,617
Adjustments for:			
Increase in investments (excluding held to maturity securities)		**(144,874,376)**	(105,915,855)
Increase in advances		**(154,427,876)**	(53,323,137)
Increase in deposits		**104,403,750**	51,451,319
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		**(93,946,240)**	29,389,572
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities and provisions		**75,997,761**	(53,815,432)
		(212,846,981)	(132,213,533)
Direct taxes paid (Net)		**(19,445,282)**	(12,428,254)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	*(A)*	**(186,392,316)**	(100,895,170)
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		**(536,303)**	(757,546)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		**782**	3,546
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	*(B)*	**(535,521)**	(754,000)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Increase in borrowings (Net)		**124,768,656**	130,107,661
Profit remitted to Head Office		**(11,283,862)**	(11,260,253)
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	*(C)*	**113,484,794**	118,847,408
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	*(A) + (B) + (C)*	**(73,443,043)**	17,198,238
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 April		**247,480,783**	230,282,545
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March		**174,037,740**	247,480,783

Note: Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and in ATMs, balances with Reserve Bank of India and balances with banks and money at call and short notice (refer to schedule 6 and 7 of the Balance Sheet).
The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under "Indirect Method" as set out in Accounting Standard-3 "Cash Flow Statements under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 7 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.
This is the Cash Flow Statement referrred to in our report of even date.

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

For The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches

Sd/-
Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership No: 117812

Sd/-
Amitabh Nevatia
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Surendra Rosha
Chief Executive Officer India

Mumbai
25 June 2019

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Schedules forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
1 Capital		
I Amount of deposit kept with the Reserve Bank of India under Section 11(2) (b) of the Banking Regulation Act,1949.	**57,550,000**	50,550,000
II **Capital**		
Opening balance	**44,991,660**	44,991,660
	44,991,660	44,991,660
2 Reserves and Surplus		
I **Statutory Reserve**		
Opening balance	**53,836,284**	48,054,604
Additions during the year	**6,414,086**	5,781,680
	60,250,370	53,836,284
II **Capital Reserves – Surplus on sale of Immovable properties**		
Opening balance	**5,674,609**	5,674,609
	5,674,609	5,674,609
III **Capital Reserves**		
Opening balance	**13,261,565**	13,261,565
	13,261,565	13,261,565
IV **Remittable Surplus retained in India for Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) requirements**		
Opening balance	**65,890,685**	65,890,685
Add : Transfer from profit and loss account *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.1)*	**6,028,635**	–
	71,919,320	65,890,685
V **Revaluation Reserve**		
Opening balance	**5,017,117**	5,488,169
Add /(Less): Revaluation of premises net of depreciation on revaluation uplift	**216,710**	(471,052)
	5,233,827	5,017,117
VI **Investment Reserve**		
Opening balance	**2,251,944**	2,550,726
Transfer from/(to) the Profit and Loss account	**243,613**	(298,782)
	2,495,557	2,251,944
VII **Specific Reserve** *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.4)*		
Opening balance	**1,911,616**	1,627,580
Additions during the year	**665,053**	284,036
	2,576,669	1,911,616
VIII **Investment Fluctuation Reserve** (refer to schedule 18 note 5.5)		
Opening balance	–	–
Additions during the year	**4,800,000**	–
	4,800,000	–
IX **Balance in Profit and Loss Account**	**19,609,515**	23,388,422
TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII+VIII+IX)	**185,821,432**	171,232,242

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
3 Deposits		
A. I. Demand Deposits		
i) From banks	**6,580,509**	2,347,288
ii) From others	**289,447,771**	267,324,458
Total i) and ii)	**296,028,280**	269,671,746
II. Savings Bank Deposits	**120,893,256**	121,042,511
III. Term Deposits		
i) From banks	**11,438,647**	27,694,073
ii) From others	**597,736,530**	503,284,633
Total i) and ii)	**609,175,177**	530,978,706
TOTAL (I+II+III)	**1,026,096,713**	921,692,963
B. I. Deposits of branches in India	**1,026,096,713**	921,692,963
II. Deposits of branches outside India	–	–
TOTAL (I+II)	**1,026,096,713**	921,692,963
4 Borrowings		
I **Borrowings in India**		
i) Reserve Bank of India	**219,170,000**	121,040,000
ii) Other banks	–	10,434
iii) Other institutions and agencies	**76,619,527**	44,333,434
iv) Subordinated debt	–	–
Total i), ii), iii) and iv)	**295,789,527**	165,383,868
II **Borrowings outside India**	**37,726,768**	43,363,771
TOTAL (I+II)	**333,516,295**	208,747,639
Secured borrowings included in I above	**286,732,027**	164,373,434
5 Other liabilities and provisions		
I Bills payable	**1,643,650**	1,783,208
II Inter-office adjustments (net)	–	–
III Interest accrued	**8,527,861**	7,600,003
IV Provision towards standard assets *(refer to schedule 18 Note 5.6 (s))*	**4,775,169**	4,738,207
V Others (including provisions)	**159,302,486**	83,762,040
TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V)	**174,249,166**	97,883,458
6 Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of india		
I Cash in hand and in ATMs (including foreign currency notes)	**1,265,086**	1,109,578
II Balances with the Reserve Bank of India		
i) In current account	**41,272,202**	41,819,888
ii) In other accounts	–	–
Total i) and ii)	**41,272,202**	41,819,888
TOTAL (I+II)	**42,537,288**	42,929,466

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Schedules forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
7 Balances with banks and money at call and short notice		
I In India		
i) Balances with banks		
a) in current accounts	**2,532,142**	2,325,341
b) in other deposit accounts	**11,064,800**	29,002,875
Total a) and b)	**13,596,942**	31,328,216
ii) Money at call and short notice		
a) with banks	**26,000,000**	33,000,000
b) with other institutions	**4,906,643**	44,128,056
Total a) and b)	**30,906,643**	77,128,056
Total i) and ii)	**44,503,585**	108,456,272
II Outside India		
i) In current accounts	**3,665,092**	2,894,795
ii) In other deposit accounts	**–**	–
iii) Money at call and short notice	**83,331,775**	93,200,250
Total i), ii) and iii)	**86,996,867**	96,095,045
TOTAL (I+II)	**131,500,452**	204,551,317
8 Investments		
A. Investments in India in *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.6 (d))*		
i) Government securities	**548,098,486**	409,752,965
ii) Other approved securities	**–**	–
iii) Shares	**136,100**	136,100
iv) Debentures and bonds	**72,363,764**	62,887,955
v) Subsidiaries and/or joint ventures:	**35**	35
vi) Others (CDs, CPs, Pass Through Certificates etc)	**89,139,236**	91,509,454
TOTAL i), ii), iii), iv), v) and vi)	**709,737,621**	564,286,509
B. Gross value of Investments in India	**710,222,969**	565,348,593
Aggregate provision for depreciation in India	**(485,348)**	(1,062,084)
Net Value of Investments in India	**709,737,621**	564,286,509
9 Advances*		
A. i) Bills purchased and discounted	**97,035,444**	83,712,369
ii) Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	**247,449,457**	188,295,349
iii) Term loans	**324,561,404**	242,496,573
TOTAL i), ii) and iii)	**669,046,305**	514,504,291
B. i) Secured by tangible assets (including advances against book debt)	**369,800,674**	274,316,621
ii) Covered by Bank/ Government guarantees	**14,319,581**	5,519,868
iii) Unsecured	**284,926,050**	234,667,802
TOTAL i), ii) and iii)	**669,046,305**	514,504,291

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
CI. Advances in India		
i) Priority sectors	**76,817,896**	52,568,379
ii) Public sector	**11,600,000**	7,300,000
iii) Banks	**–**	–
iv) Others	**580,628,409**	454,635,912
TOTAL i), ii), iii) and iv)	**669,046,305**	514,504,291
CII. Advances ouside India	**–**	–
TOTAL CI and CII	**669,046,305**	514,504,291
* Net off Interbank Participation Certificate (IBPC) of Rs.Nil with risk participation (previous year: Rs 29,211 million)		
10 Fixed Assets		
I Premises (including leasehold improvements) *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.2)*		
Cost at 1 April (including revaluation)	**8,839,452**	9,230,362
Additions during the year	**140,306**	472,423
Revaluation of premises during the year	**190,625**	(444,237)
Deductions during the year	**–**	(419,096)
	9,170,383	8,839,452
Depreciation to date	**(2,263,191)**	(1,856,707)
Net book value of Premises (including leasehold improvements)	**6,907,192**	6,982,745
II Other Fixed Assets (including furniture and fixtures)		
Cost at 1 April	**5,188,650**	5,130,896
Additions during the year	**300,631**	285,123
Deductions during the year	**(11,939)**	(227,369)
	5,477,342	5,188,650
Depreciation to date	**(4,846,308)**	(4,513,435)
Net book value of Other Fixed Assets (including furniture and fixtures)	**631,034**	675,215
III Capital Work-in-progress	**263,049**	167,683
TOTAL (I+II+III)	**7,801,275**	7,825,643
11 Other Assets		
I Inter-office adjustments (net)	**–**	–
II Interest accrued	**16,632,925**	12,544,418
III Tax paid in advance/tax deducted at source (net of provision for tax)	**7,134,105**	6,305,812
IV Deferred tax (net) *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.11)*	**3,890,559**	5,026,169
V Stationery and stamps	**3,335**	3,251
VI Non-banking assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	**–**	–
VII Items in course of collection	**–**	–
VIII Others	**176,391,401**	86,571,086
TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII)	**204,052,325**	110,450,736

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Schedules forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
12	**Contingent liabilities** *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.13)*		
I	Claims against the bank not acknowledged as debts (including tax matters) *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.3)*	**2,492,822**	2,865,310
II	Liability for partly paid investments	**500**	500
III	Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange and derivative contracts		
	i) Forward contracts	**4,326,477,732**	2,877,323,306
	ii) Currency options	**768,191,405**	356,523,413
	iii) Derivative contracts	**7,844,434,832**	6,013,776,922
	Total i), ii) and iii)	**12,939,103,969**	9,247,623,641
IV	Guarantees given on behalf of constituents		
	i) In India	**224,027,300**	179,422,484
	ii) Outside India	**74,926,033**	97,196,958
	Total i) and ii)	**298,953,333**	276,619,442
V	Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	**63,234,607**	72,644,040
VI	Bills rediscounted	**–**	–
VII	Other items for which the bank is contingently liable	**74,036,929**	86,322,134
	TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII)	**13,377,822,160**	9,686,075,067

Schedules forming part of the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency: Indian rupees in thousands)

		For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
13	**Interest earned**		
I	Interest/discount on advances/bills	**49,019,698**	40,985,712
II	Income on investments	**46,697,947**	36,496,366
III	Interest on balances with Reserve Bank of India and other inter-bank funds	**2,537,623**	5,250,625
IV	Others	**1,490,519**	4,964,175
	TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)	**99,745,787**	87,696,878
14	**Other income**		
I	Commission, exchange and brokerage (net)	**6,373,292**	5,953,564
II	Profit on sale/maturity of investments (net)	**2,017,788**	1,196,762
III	Profit/(loss) on disposal of land, buildings and other assets (net)	**429**	(178,303)
IV	Profit on exchange / derivative transactions (net)	**11,022,022**	9,394,929
V	Miscellaneous income	**223,615**	650,447
	TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V)	**19,637,146**	17,017,399
15	**Interest expended**		
I	Interest on deposits	**38,702,903**	33,813,314
II	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/inter-bank borrowings	**3,503,187**	956,189
III	Others	**2,812,511**	765,625
	TOTAL (I+II+III)	**45,018,601**	35,535,128
16	**Operating expenses**		
I	Payments to and provisions for employees	**10,027,986**	8,716,994
II	Rent, taxes and lighting	**1,360,276**	1,373,015
III	Printing and stationery	**71,804**	100,687
IV	Advertisement and publicity	**884,467**	1,000,227
V	Depreciation on Bank's property	**776,945**	823,453
VI	Auditors' fees and expenses	**8,500**	8,265
VII	Law charges	**109,309**	87,081
VIII	Postage, telegrams, telephones, etc.	**242,894**	258,909
IX	Repairs and maintenance	**585,688**	693,287
X	Insurance	**1,252,116**	1,174,236
XI	Other expenditure *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.6 (ao))*	**13,920,916**	12,198,134
	TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V+VI+VII+VIII+IX+X+XI)	**29,240,901**	26,434,288
17	**Provisions and Contingencies** *(refer to schedule 18 note 5.6 (c))*		
I	(Release)/provision for advances	**(77,177)**	1,508,093
II	(Release)/charge of provision for depreciation on investments (refer to schedule 18 note 5.6 (c) and (d))	**(576,736)**	702,107
III	Taxation charge		
	– Current tax expense	**18,654,322**	15,853,653
	– Deferred tax charge	**1,135,610**	1,195,067
		19,789,932	17,048,720
IV	Other provisions	**331,070**	359,220
	TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)	**19,467,089**	19,618,140

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts

1. **Background**

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 comprise the accounts of the India Branches of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ('the Bank'), which is incorporated and registered in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ('SAR'). The Bank's ultimate holding company is HSBC Holdings plc, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom.

2 **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements are prepared and presented under the historical cost convention and accrual basis of accounting, except where otherwise stated, and in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles ('GAAP') in India and statutory requirements prescribed under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, circulars and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India ('RBI'), Accounting Standards ('AS') prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 to the extent applicable and current practices prevailing within the banking industry in India. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

3 **Use of estimates**

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

4 **Significant accounting policies**

4.1 Investments

(a) Accounting and Classification

Investments are recognised using the settlement date basis of accounting. In compliance with RBI guidelines, all investments, which cover both debt and equity securities, are categorised as "Held for trading" ('HFT'), "Available-for-sale" ('AFS') or "Held-to-maturity" ('HTM'). Investments acquired by the Bank with the intention of holding up to maturity are classified as HTM. Investments acquired with the intention to trade by taking advantage of short-term price/interest rate movements and are to be sold within 90 days are classified as HFT. All other investments are classified as AFS. However for the purpose of disclosure in the balance sheet, investments are classified as disclosed in Schedule 8 ('Investments').

(b) Acquisition cost

In determining acquisition cost of an investment, brokerage and commission paid at the time of acquisition are charged to Profit and Loss Account. Further, cost of investments is determined based on weighted average cost method.

(c) Valuation

Investments categorised under AFS and HFT are marked-to-market on a monthly and daily basis respectively. Net depreciation, if any, in any classification mentioned in Schedule 8 ('Investments') is recognised in the profit and loss account.The net appreciation if any, under each classification is ignored, except to the extent of depreciation previously provided. The book value of individual securities is not changed consequent to periodic valuation of investments.

The mark-to-market value of investments classified as HFT and AFS is determined using Yield to Maturity ('YTM') rates / prices as notified by Financial Benchmarks India Pvt. Ltd. (FBIL), Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association ('FIMMDA') jointly with Primary Dealers Association of India ('PDAI'). The prices, base yield curve for GOI bonds, SDLs, Corporate Bonds are notified by FBIL, while the credit spreads over the GOI curve in bps is published by FIMMDA.

Investments classified under the HTM category are carried at their acquisition cost and any premium on acquisition is amortised on a straight line basis over the remaining period to maturity.Where in the opinion of management, a diminution, other than temporary in the value of investments classified under HTM has taken place, suitable provisions are made.

Pass through certificates ('PTC') purchased 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 FIMMDA/FBIL.

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

(d) Transfer between categories

Transfer of investments between categories is accounted for in accordance with RBI guidelines vide master circular DBR No. BP.BC.6/21.04.141/2015-16 dated 1 July 2015 as follows:

i) Investments classified as AFS/HFT are transferred to HTM category at the lower of book value (weighted average) and market value;

ii) Investments classified as HTM are transferred to AFS/HFT categories as follows:
- Investments originally placed in HTM at a discount, are transferred to AFS/HFT category at the acquisition price/book value (weighted average) and;
- Investments originally placed in HTM at a premium, are transferred to AFS/HFT category at the amortised cost (weighted average);

iii) Investments classified as AFS/HFT are transferred to HFT/AFS category at book value (weighted average) and the provisions for the accumulated depreciation, if any, held is transferred to the provisions for depreciation against HFT/AFS.

(e) Accounting for repos / reverse repos (including liquidity adjustment facility)

Repurchase (repos) and reverse repurchase (reverse repos) transactions are accounted for as collateralised borrowing and lending respectively with an agreement to repurchase on agreed terms in accordance with RBI guidelines vide master circular DBR No. BP.BC.6/21.04.141/2015-16 dated 1 July 2015. The difference between the consideration amounts of first and second leg is recognised as interest income / expense over the period of the transaction in the profit and loss account. Transactions with RBI under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) are also accounted for as collateralised borrowing and lending transactions.

(f) Short Sales

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the Bank undertakes short sale transactions in Central Government dated securities. Such short positions are categorised under HFT category. These positions are marked-to-market along with the other securities under HFT portfolio and the resultant mark-to-market gains/losses are accounted for as per the relevant RBI guidelines for valuation of investments as explained under point 4.1(c).

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

4 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

4.2 Advances

Advances are stated net of specific provisions and interest in suspense.

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.

Subject to the minimum provisioning levels prescribed by the RBI, provision on homogeneous loans relating to retail business (excluding mortgage loans) are assessed on a portfolio basis using the historical loss or net flow rate methods.

Provision on standard assets is made in line with the existing RBI guidelines and included in Schedule 5 ('Other Liabilities and Provisions'). The Bank also maintains provision for country risk exposures as per extant RBI guidelines and discloses the same in Schedule 5 - Other liabilities and provisions.

Provisioning for restructured assets is made in accordance with the requirements prescribed by RBI guidelines.

The Bank assesses the unhedged foreign currency exposure (UFCE) of corporate customers and adequate provisions are maintained as required by RBI guidelines. These provisions are part of standard asset provision mentioned above.

The sale of financial assets or Non Performing Advances (NPA) to Securitisation Company (SC)/Reconstruction Company (RC) is accounted for in accordance with RBI guidelines on 'Sale of financial assets to SC/RC', wherein if the sale to SC/RC is for a value higher than the Net Book Value (NBV), the excess provision is reversed.

In case the sale of NPA is to non SC/RC then same is accounted for in accordance with the RBI guidelines on "Purchase/Sale of Non Performing Financial Assets", wherein if the sale of non-performing advances is for a value higher than the NBV of the loans, the excess provision is not reversed but is held back to meet the shortfall/loss on account of sale of other non-performing advances and classified as additional standard asset provision subject to an overall ceiling of 1.25% of risk weighted assets.In case of a sale at a value lower than NBV, the shortfall is recognised in the profit and loss account in the year of sale after setting off any earlier provision held back on sale of other non- performing advances.

The Bank transfers advances through inter-bank participation with and without risk. In accordance with the RBI guidelines, in the case of participation with risk, the aggregate amount of participation issued by the Bank is reduced from advances and where the Bank is participating, the aggregate amount of the participation is classified under advances. In the case of participation without risk, the aggregate amount of participation issued by the Bank is classified under borrowings and where the Bank is participating, the aggregate amount of participation is shown as due from banks under advances.

4.3 Foreign Exchange Transactions

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded at rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions settled during the period are recognised in profit and loss account of the period. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at closing rates notified by Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India ('FEDAI') and resultant exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss account.

The premium or discount arising at the inception of a forward exchange contract not meant for trading or speculation is amortised as expense or income over the life of the contract. Exchange differences arising on such a contract are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the reporting period in which the exchange rates change. Any profit or loss arising on cancellation or renewal of such a forward exchange contract is recognised as income or expense for the period.

Outstanding spot and forward exchange contracts and foreign currency swaps meant for trading or speculation are revalued based on the period end exchange rates notified by FEDAI. The contracts where exchange rates are not notified by FEDAI are revalued at the forward exchange rates implied by the FX yield curves of the respective currencies. The forward exchange contracts are present valued using appropriate discount rates and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

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

4.4 Derivative financial instruments

The Bank transacts derivatives for three primary purposes: to create risk management solutions for clients, to manage the portfolio risks arising from client business and to manage and hedge the bank's own risks. Derivatives (except for interest rate swaps which are designated as hedging instruments as per Forward Rate Agreement/Interest Rate Swap Circular Ref.No.MPD.BC.187/07.01.279/1999-2000 dated July 7, 1999) are held for trading. Trading activities include sales, market-making and risk management while hedging transactions are entered into as part of the Bank's risk management strategy relating to the Bank's assets, liabilities, positions or cash flows.

Derivatives in the form of forwards, swaps and option contracts are undertaken by the Bank in the foreign exchange and interest rate markets.

Trading transactions are marked-to-market on a daily basis and the unrealised losses or gains are recognised into the profit and loss account as 'Other Income'. Currency Options are marked-to-market using market values after considering the premium received or paid. The profit or loss on revaluation is recorded in the profit and loss account and is included in 'Other assets' or 'Other liabilities'. Accordingly, premium received and paid is recognised in the profit and loss account upon expiry or exercise of the options.

Fair value adjustments as explained in schedule 18 note 5.6 (aj) are made on a monthly basis at the minimum with the adjustment accounted for in the profit and loss account and the corresponding debit/credit posted against 'Other Liabilities'.

Interest rate swaps designated as hedges are accounted for in line with the accounting of the underlying asset or liability. Where the underlying asset or liability is accounted for on an accrual basis the derivative is also accounted for on accrual basis. Where the designated asset or liability is carried at lower of cost or market value in the financial statements the derivatives are marked-to-market with the resulting gain or loss recorded as an adjustment to the market value of the designated asset or liability.

Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of derivatives, including the contractual interest, that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the profit and loss account as 'Other income'.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

4 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

4.5 Securitisation

The Bank may enter into securitisation transactions wherein corporate/retail loans are sold to a Special Purpose Vehicle ('SPV'). These securitisation transactions are accounted for in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

Securitised assets are derecognised upon sale if 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 / disclosure is made at the time of sale in accordance with AS 29 – 'Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets'.

Gains on securitisations, being the excess of the consideration received over book value of the assets and provisions towards expected costs including servicing costs and expected delinquencies are amortised over the life of the securities issued by the SPV. Losses are recognised immediately.

Sales and transfers that do not meet the criteria for surrender of control are accounted for as secured borrowings.

Securities issued by securitisation vehicles where the Bank is an investor are treated as AFS instrument and accounted in line with accounting policy under 4.1 (c).

4.6 Income recognition

Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account on an accrual basis, except in the case of interest on non-performing assets and unless otherwise specified by RBI guidelines.

Given the uncertainty ascribed to non-performing assets, income thereon is only recognised in the profit and loss account on a receipt basis in accordance with RBI guidelines.

Fee and commission income are recognised on an accrual basis. Commission on guarantees and letters of credit are recognised over the life of the instrument.

Dividends on equity shares are recognised as income when the right to receive dividends is established.

4.7 Employee benefits

The accounting policy followed by the Bank in respect of its Employee Benefit Schemes is set out below:

(a) Provident fund

The Bank contributes to recognised provident fund, which is a defined contribution scheme. The contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognised in the profit and loss account.

(b) Gratuity

The Bank provides for gratuity liability, which is a defined benefit scheme, based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the balance sheet date carried out by an independent qualified actuary.

Actuarial gains/losses for the gratuity liability are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(c) Pension

The Bank has an active pension scheme for award staff. This is defined benefit plan for employees who joined prior to 31 March 2002 and defined contribution plan for employees joined after 31 March 2002. In 2004, the bank introduced new salary terms for management staff and the pension benefits have been frozen based on the salary and service on the date of conversion. In respect of employees covered under the defined benefit plan, the Bank provides for the pension liability based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the balance sheet date carried out by an independent qualified actuary. In respect of other employees, the contributions are accounted for on an accrual basis and recognised in the profit and loss account.

Actuarial gains/losses for the pension liability are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(d) Compensated absences

The Bank has a leave encashment scheme for its award staff which is a defined benefit plan. The Bank provides for the leave encashment liability based on an actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the balance sheet date carried out by an independent qualified actuary.

Actuarial gains/losses for the leave encashment liability are recognised in the profit and loss account.

4.8 Fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation, with the exception of premises.

Premises are revalued annually and stated at revalued cost less accumulated depreciation. The revaluation of premises is done in line with RBI guidelines. The surplus arising on revaluation is credited to revaluation reserve account except to the extent such increase is related to and not greater than a decrease arising on revaluation previously recorded as a charge to the profit and loss account, wherein it is credited to profit and loss account. Deficit arising on revaluation is charged to the profit and loss account except to the extent such decrease is related to an increase previously recorded as a credit to revaluation reserve which has not been subsequently reversed or utilised, wherein it is charged directly to revaluation reserve account. On disposal of revalued premises, the amount standing to the credit of revaluation reserve is transferred to Capital Reserve in accordance with the RBI guidelines. Profit on disposal of premises is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and subsequently appropriated to Capital Reserve. Losses are recognised in the Profit and Loss Account.

Fixed assets individually costing less than Rs. 25,000 are expensed in the year of purchase. Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. The useful life estimates prescribed in Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 are generally adhered to, except in respect of few asset classes where, based on management evaluation and past experience, a different estimate of useful life is considered suitable. The rates applied by the Bank on different categories of fixed assets are as follows:

Category of Asset	Useful life of Assets
Freehold land	–
Premises	50 Years
Leasehold improvements	Over 5 years or remaining period of lease whichever is lower
Computers	3 Years
ATM	7 Years
Improvements at owned premises	5-10 Years
Other fixed assets	5 Years

Freehold land is not depreciated as it has an indefinite economic life.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

4 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

4.8 Fixed assets and depreciation (Continued)

The Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired and provides for impairment loss, if any, in the profit and loss account.

4.9 Accounting for leases

Assets taken on lease are accounted for in accordance with provisions of AS 19-'Leases'. Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

4.10 Taxes on income

"Taxation charge" comprises current tax provision and net change in deferred tax asset and liability during the year.

Current tax provision represents the estimated income-tax liability determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules framed thereunder.

The Bank accounts for deferred taxes in accordance with the provisions of AS 22 "Accounting for Taxes on Income". Deferred tax is provided on timing differences between the accounting and tax treatment of income and expenditure. Deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is reasonable certainty that they will be realised in the future. However, where there are unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is virtually certain that these assets will be realized supported by convincing evidence. Deferred tax assets are reviewed for appropriateness of their carrying value at each balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

4.11 Provision for reward points on credit cards

The Bank has a policy of awarding reward points for credit card spends by customers. Provision for credit card reward points is made on the basis of behavioral analysis of utilisation trends.

4.12 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Bank creates a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. In cases where available information indicates that the loss on the contingency is reasonably possible but the amount of loss cannot be reliably estimated, a disclosure to this effect is made in the financial statements. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources would be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

4.13 Priority Sector Lending Certificates

The Bank enters into transactions for the sale or purchase of Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs). In the case of a sale transaction, the Bank sells the fulfilment of priority sector obligation and in the case of a purchase transaction the Bank buys the fulfilment of priority sector obligation through the RBI trading platform. There is no transfer of risks or loan assets. The fee received for the sale of PSLCs is recorded as fee income and the fee paid for purchase of the PSLCs is recorded as fee expense in Profit and Loss Account. These are amortised over the period of the Certificate.

5 Notes to accounts

5.1 Capitalisation of profit

In accordance with Head Office approval and in line with the RBI requirements in this regard, the Bank has appropriated Rs. 6,029 million of accumulated profits to Remittable Surplus retained in India for Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) requirements. (previous year: Rs. Nil)

5.2 Fixed assets

During the year, the Bank revalued its properties in accordance with the applicable RBI guidelines. For property valued above Rs. 500 million the valuation was obtained from two independent valuers. The Bank revalued its owned freehold premises upward by Rs. 191 million (previous year: downward by Rs. 444 million) based on an independent professional valuation.

Certain premises valued at Rs.5,653 million (previous year: Rs. 5,645 million) acquired under a Scheme of Arrangement are held in the name of HSBC Agency (India) Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, for the benefit of the Bank. Accordingly, these premises have been treated as assets of the Bank.

5.3 Taxation

Contingent liability of the Bank in respect of taxation for pending litigation for all the years where tax assessment has been completed (i.e. upto assessment year 2015-16) amounts to Rs. 970 million (previous year: Rs. 1,558 million upto the assessment year 2014-15). This is awaiting final outcome of the appeals filed by the Bank/Revenue authorities. Management considers that adequate provision has been made for tax liabilities relating to above assessment years.

5.4 Specific Reserve

This Reserve is created and maintained in accordance with the provisions of Section 36(1)(viii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and is tax deductible subject to limits prescribed therein. Any amounts subsequently withdrawn there from, if at all, is liable to income tax in the year in which withdrawn.

5.5 Investment Fluctuation Reserve

As prescribed in the RBI circular dated 2 April 2018, the Bank has created an Investment Fluctuation Reserve of Rs. 4,800 million.

The Bank did not avail the option given vide RBI circular dated 15 June 2018 and 2 April 2018 to spread provisioning for mark to market (MTM) losses on investments held in AFS and HFT for the quarters ended 30 June 2018, 31 March 2018 and 31 December 2017 over upto four quarters commencing with the quarter in which the loss is incurred.

HSBC

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts ***(Continued)***

5.6 Statutory disclosures

(a) Capital adequacy ratio

The capital adequacy ratio of the Bank, calculated as per RBI guidelines is set out below:

(Rs '000)

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2019**	As at 31 March 2018
Tier 1 capital	**200,891,201**	187,733,115
Tier 2 capital	**12,070,726**	6,990,151
Total capital	**212,961,927**	194,723,266
Total risk weighted assets	**1,190,340,501**	1,053,665,571
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)	**16.88%**	17.82%
Tier I Capital Ratio (%)	**16.88%**	17.82%
Tier II capital Ratio (%)	**1.01%**	0.66%
Total Capital Ratio (CRAR)	**17.89%**	18.48%
Amount of subordinated debt raised as Tier II capital (see note 5.6–(am))	–	–

The Bank has not raised any additional Tier I and Tier II capital during the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018. Capital adequacy for the current year has been calculated based on the Guidelines in Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations, issued vide circular DBR .No. BP.BC.1/21.06.201 /2015-16 dated 1 July 2015.

(b) Business ratios/ information

The details relating to business ratios are given below:

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Interest income as percentage to working funds	**6.49%**	6.67%
Non-interest income as percentage to working funds	**1.28%**	1.29%
Operating profits as percentage to working funds	**2.93%**	3.25%
Return on assets	**1.67%**	1.76%
Business (deposits plus advances) per employee (Rs '000)*	**427,210**	353,844
Profit per employee (Rs '000)	**6,535**	5,822

The figures have been computed in accordance with RBI guidelines vide master circular DBR.BP.BC No.23/21.04.018/2015-16 dated 1 July 2015. Working funds represent average of total assets as reported to RBI in Form X. Return on assets is also based on average of total assets as reported to RBI in Form X.

* Excludes IBPC

(c) Provisions and Contingencies

(Rs '000)

Break up of provisions and contingencies shown under the head expenditure in Profit & Loss account	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Provision for depreciation on Investments	**(576,736)**	702,107
Provision towards NPA (including write-offs net of recoveries)	**(114,139)**	1,510,540
Provision towards standard assets	**42,212**	-
Release towards country risk provision	**(5,250)**	(2,447)
Provision towards current tax expense	**18,654,322**	15,853,653
Charge towards deferred tax	**1,135,610**	1,195,067
Other Provisions and Contingencies (refer to note 5.13):		
Provision towards reward points	**250,559**	257,636
Provision towards claims under litigation	**15,513**	14,525
Provision of overdue income	**38,150**	87,059
Others	**26,848**	-
Total	**19,467,089**	19,618,140

(d) Investments

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(1) Value of investments		
(i) Gross value of investments	**710,222,969**	565,348,593
(a) In India	**710,222,969**	565,348,593
(b) Outside India	**-**	-
(ii) Provision for depreciation	**(485,348)**	(1,062,084)
(a) In India	**(485,348)**	(1,062,084)
(b) Outside India	**-**	-
(iii) Net value of investments	**709,737,621**	564,286,509
(a) In India	**709,737,621**	564,286,509
(b) Outside India	**-**	-

The Bank has no sale and transfer to/from HTM category during the year (Previous Year: Nil). Investments include government securities representing face value of Rs. 347,589 million (previous year: Rs. 232,149 million) deposited for settlement guarantee fund and collateralised borrowing and lending obligation (CBLO) with Clearing Corporation of India Limited (CCIL); and for repo transaction, liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) and to meet the requirement of section 11 (2) (b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 with RBI.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued*)
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Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

4 Significant accounting policies *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(d) Investments (Continued)

(Rs '000)

			As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(2)	**Movement of provisions held towards depreciation on investments**			
	(i)	Opening balance	**1,062,084**	359,977
	(ii)	Add: Provision made during the year	**–**	702,107
	(iii)	Less :Write back of excess provision during the year	**(576,736)**	–
	(iv)	**Closing balance**	**485,348**	1,062,084

The outstanding commitments relating to securities purchase and sale contracts as at 31 March 2019 are Rs. 23,362 million (previous year: Rs. 22,890 million) and Rs. 27,061 million (previous year: Rs. 21,738 million) respectively.

(e) Issuer wise composition of non SLR investments

(Rs '000)

		As at 31 March 2019				
No.	**Issuer**	**Amount**	**Extent of Private Placement ***	**Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities**	**Extent of 'Unrated' Securities**	**Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities****
(1)	(2)	**(3)**	**(4) #**	**(5) #**	**(6) #**	**(7) #**
(i)	Public Sector Undertakings	**44,795,375**	**4,515,468**	–	**1,000**	**1,000**
(ii)	Financial Institutions	–	–	–	–	–
(iii)	Banks	–	–	–	–	–
(iv)	Private Corporate	**117,328,608**	**96,650,782**	–	**135,100**	**135,100**
(v)	Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures	**500**	**500**	–	**500**	**500**
(vi)	Others	–	–	–	–	–
(vii)	Provision held towards depreciation	**(485,348)**	–	–	–	–
	Total	**161,639,135**	**101,166,750**	**-**	**136,600**	**136,600**

(Rs '000)

		As at 31 March 2018				
No.	Issuer	Amount	Extent of Private Placement *	Extent of 'Below Investment Grade' Securities	Extent of 'Unrated' Securities	Extent of 'Unlisted' Securities**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) #	(5) #	(6) #	(7) #
(i)	Public Sector Undertakings	35,528,751	7,512,657	–	1,000	1,000
(ii)	Financial Institutions	–	–	–	–	–
(iii)	Banks	–	–	–	–	–
(iv)	Private Corporate	120,066,377	101,657,470	–	135,100	135,100
(v)	Subsidiaries/ Joint Ventures	500	500	–	500	500
(vi)	Others	–	–	–	–	–
(vii)	Provision held towards depreciation	(1,062,084)	–	–	–	–
	Total	154,533,544	109,170,627	–	136,600	136,600

Note: Total investments include net investments in PTC of Rs. 85,703 million (previous year: Rs. 81,340 million)
* The classification is based on the actual issue and not on the basis of secondary market purchases.
# Amounts reported under columns (4), (5), (6) and (7) above are not mutually exclusive.
**Excludes PTCs in line with extant RBI guidelines.

(f) Non-performing non SLR investments

The non-performing investments as at 31 March 2019 are Rs. 2 (previous year: Rs. 2). This represents Preference share/Equity share investments which have been written down to Rs. 2.

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(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts ***(Continued)***

5 Notes to accounts ***(Continued)***

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(g) Details of Investment in security receipts backed by NPAs

The Bank has no such Investments (previous year: Rs. Nil).

(h) Repo transactions (in face value terms) (Rs '000)

	Minimum Outstanding During the Year 2018-19	Maximum Outstanding During the Year 2018-19	Daily Average Outstanding During the Year 2018-19	Outstanding as at 31 March 2019
Securities sold under repos				
i. Government securities	**340,400**	**269,564,110**	**78,208,904**	**269,564,110**
ii. Corporate debt securities	**1,500,000**	**2,750,000**	**81,507**	**-**
Securities purchased under reverse repos				
i. Government securities	**910,000**	**109,608,880**	**19,437,192**	**28,876,940**
ii. Corporate debt securities	**500,000**	**9,600,000**	**5,180,685**	**9,600,000**

(Rs '000)

	Minimum Outstanding During the Year 2017-18	Maximum Outstanding During the Year 2017-18	Daily Average Outstanding During the Year 2017-18	Outstanding as at 31 March 2018
Securities sold under repos				
i. Government securities	249,700	164,969,130	18,205,640	164,969,130
ii. Corporate debt securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under reverse repos				
i. Government securities	800,000	196,245,090	91,049,205	75,288,750
ii. Corporate debt securities	250,000	650,000	52,740	650,000

Notes:

1. The above figures also include liquidity adjustment facility / repo transactions undertaken with the RBI.
2. Minimum outstanding during the year excludes days with Nil outstanding.

(i) Movement of Gross NPAs (Rs '000)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Gross NPAs* as on 1st April	**9,242,663**	8,969,751
Additions# (fresh NPAs during the year)	**3,914,319**	3,385,256
Sub-total (A)	**13,156,982**	12,355,007
Less:		
(i) Upgrades	**(1,998,827)**	(2,082,459)
(ii) Recoveries# (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)	**(1,589,044)**	(370,269)
(iii) Write-offs	**(3,592,029)**	(659,616)
Sub-total (B)	**(7,179,900)**	(3,112,344)
Gross NPAs as on 31st March (A-B)	**5,977,082**	9,242,663

*As per item 2 of Annex to DBOD Circular DBOD.No.BP.BC. 46 /21.04.048/2009-10 dated 24 September 2009, interest in suspense has been deducted from gross NPAs.

Includes movement due to exchange fluctuation

(j) Movements in NPAs (Rs '000)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019			For the year ended 31 March 2018		
	Gross NPA	**Provision**	**Net NPA**	Gross NPA	Provision	Net NPA
(a) OpeningBalance	**9,242,663**	**7,802,562**	**1,440,101**	8,969,751	6,929,968	2,039,783
(b) Additions during the period#	**3,914,319**	**1,394,098**	**2,520,221**	3,385,256	1,408,264	1,976,992
(c) Reductions during the period#	**(7,179,900)**	**(4,510,748)**	**(2,669,152)**	(3,112,344)	(535,670)	(2,576,674)
(d) Closing Balance	**5,977,082**	**4,685,912**	**1,291,170**	9,242,663	7,802,562	1,440,101

Includes movement due to exchange fluctuation

Provision includes specific provisions on non-homogeneous loans and provisions created on portfolio basis using the historical loss and/or net flow method for homogeneous loans relating to retail business.

(k) Non-Performing Advances (NPA)

The percentage of net NPA to net advances is 0.19% as at 31 March 2019 (previous year: 0.28%).

(l) Floating Provision

The Bank does not have a policy of making floating provisions.

(m) Provision coverage ratio

The provision coverage ratio (ratio of provision to gross non-performing assets) computed in accordance with RBI circular no DBOD.No.BP.BC.64 /21.04.048/2009-10 dated 1 December 2009 is 78.40% as at 31 March 2019 (previous year: 84.42%).

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Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(n) Concentration of Advances

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total Advances of twenty largest borrowers	**372,064,246**	333,177,087
Percentage of Advances of twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the bank	**13.84%**	14.59%

(o) Concentration of Exposures

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers / customers	**391,528,897**	359,233,294
Percentage of Exposures of twenty largest borrowers / customers to Total Exposure of the bank on borrowers / customers	**13.75%**	14.70%

(p) Concentration of NPAs

Total exposure to top four NPA accounts is Rs. 1,217 million (previous year: Rs. 4,024 million). The exposure is computed on a gross basis.

(q) Unsecured Advances

The Bank does not have any advances secured by intangible assets.

(r) Sector-wise Advances

(Rs '000)

Sl. No.	Sector	As at 31 March 2019 Outstanding Total Advances	As at 31 March 2019 Gross NPAs	As at 31 March 2019 Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector	As at 31 March 2018 Outstanding Total Advances	As at 31 March 2018 Gross NPAs	As at 31 March 2018 Percentage of Gross NPAs to Total Advances in that sector
A	Priority Sector						
1	Agriculture and allied activities	**29,686,882**	–	–	23,286,076	–	–
2	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	**17,993,004**	–	–	8,028,003	–	–
	2.1 Chemicals and ChemicalProducts	**1,418,688**	–	–	843,709	–	–
	2.2 Basic Metal and Metal Products	**3,214,854**	–	–	2,431,493	–	–
	2.3 Food Processing	**666,524**	–	–	872,054	–	–
	2.4 Infrastructure	**6,298,893**	–	–	314,250	–	–
3	Services	**28,036,926**	**383,588**	**1.37**	20,756,116	363,038	1.75
	3.1 Trade	**17,499,807**	**58,417**	**0.33**	8,286,953	20,170	0.24
	3.2 NBFC	**6,375,772**	**68,796**	**1.08**	10,534,039	120,254	1.14
4	Personal loans	**1,643,600**	**347,470**	**21.14**	916,744	106,572	11.63
	4.1 Housing	**1,643,600**	**347,470**	**21.14**	916,744	106,572	11.63
	Sub-total (A)	**77,360,412**	**731,058**	**0.95**	52,986,939	469,610	0.89
B	Non Priority Sector						
1	Agriculture and allied activities	**3,525,347**	–	–	2,700,941	–	–
	1.1 Indirect Agriculture	**3,525,347**	–	–	2,700,941	–	–
2	Industry	**242,997,287**	**1,452,583**	**0.60**	213,256,484	4,040,683	1.89
	2.1 Chemicals and ChemicalProducts	**51,178,767**	**140,578**	**0.27**	53,440,040	141,606	0.26
	2.2 All Engineering	**57,585,343**	**104,916**	**0.18**	46,735,171	104,916	0.22
	2.3 Infrastructure	**36,294,574**	**601,057**	**1.66**	26,050,675	433,638	1.66
	2.4 Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	**26,567,098**	–	–	20,266,084	–	–
3	Services	**246,178,267**	**1,328,643**	**0.54**	174,981,958	2,001,331	1.14
	3.1 Trade	**31,861,802**	**1,043,425**	**3.27**	25,734,839	1,878,000	7.30
	3.2 Commercial Real Estate	**99,445,773**	**266,080**	**0.27**	81,102,216	53,978	0.07
	3.3 NBFC	**60,289,206**	**-**	**-**	42,626,533	-	-
	3.4 Professional services	**31,982,527**	**19,077**	**0.06**	16,273,788	69,353	0.43
4	Personal loans`	**103,670,904**	**2,464,798**	**2.38**	78,380,531	2,731,039	3.48
	4.1 Housing	**74,636,926**	**1,805,946**	**2.42**	55,984,238	2,240,577	4.00
	4.2 Credit Card Receivables	**16,101,259**	**470,797**	**2.92**	12,510,343	351,425	2.81
	4.3 Other Retail Loans	**11,872,865**	**176,473**	**1.49**	9,021,993	139,037	1.54
	Sub-total (B)	**596,371,805**	**5,246,024**	**0.88**	469,319,914	8,773,053	1.87
	Total(A+B)	**673,732,217**	**5,977,082**	**0.89**	522,306,853	9,242,663	1.77

Note: Classification into sectors as above has been done based on the Bank's internal norms.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts ***(Continued)***

5 Notes to accounts ***(Continued)***

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(s) Provision towards Standard Assets

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision towards standard assets*	**4,450,027**	4,407,815
Provision towards country risk (Refer note 5.6 (ad))	**73,688**	78,938
Accumulated surplus arising on sale of NPA	**251,454**	251,454
Total	**4,775,169**	4,738,207

* Comprises general 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.

(t) Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE)

The Bank has an approved policy and rigorous process for managing the currency induced credit risk of its customers. The Bank assesses the credit risk arising out of foreign currency exposures of customers, including unhedged foreign currency exposure (UFCE), at the time of sanctioning and subsequent review of credit facilities, along with the customer's strategy for risk mitigation. The Bank also factors in the inherent risk of UFCE in credit risk rating and credit risk premium. The foreign currency exposures and UFCE are analysed on a regular basis and adequate provisioning and risk weights are maintained as required by RBI guidelines. The Bank advises its customers to ensure adequate and appropriate hedging/other risk mitigation strategies.

The Bank has to maintain incremental provisions and RWA's for UFCE of its customers as stipulated by the RBI circular 'Capital and Provisioning Requirements for Exposures to entities with Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure' dated 15 January 2014. The Bank obtains quarterly information on UFCE from its customers and the incremental provision is computed based on relative riskiness of a customer in terms of likely loss due to forex volatility as a % of EBID (defined as PAT + Depreciation + Interest on debt + Lease Rentals). The incremental provisioning required is Rs. 892 million and the additional capital required is Rs. 4,909 million for UFCE as at 31 March 2019. (Previous Year: Rs. 1,168 million provision and capital required Rs. 5,969 million).

(u) Details of financial assets sold to Securitisation Companies (SC) / Reconstruction Companies (RC) for Asset Reconstruction

(Rs '000)

	For year ended 31 March 2019	For year ended 31 March 2018
Number of accounts	**1**	–
Aggregate value (net of provisions) of accounts sold to SC/RC	–	–
Aggregate consideration	**748,959**	–
Additional consideration realised in respect of accounts transferred in earlier years	–	–
Aggregate gain over net book value	**748,959**	–

(v) Details of non performing financial assets purchased / sold

There has been no purchase of NPAs during the year ended 31 March 2019 (previous year: Rs. Nil).

Details of NPAs sold during the year ended 31 March 2019 are provided in Schedule 18 note 5.6 (u).

(w) Securitisation of standard assets

The Bank has not securitised any standard assets in the current year (previous year: Rs. 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.

(x) PSLCs purchased and sold

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2018
	Purchased	**Sold**	Purchased	Sold
Agriculture	**19,765,000**	–	8,850,000	–
Small Farmer / Marginal Farmer	**62,930,000**	–	41,250,000	–
Micro Enterprises	**21,950,000**	–	5,500,000	–
General	**5,000,000**	**7,000,000**	35,600,000	–
Total	**109,645,000**	**7,000,000**	91,200,000	–

(y) Disclosure on technical write-offs and recoveries made thereon

There have been Nil technical write-offs and recoveries during the year. (previous year: Rs. Nil)

(z) Disclosure on divergence in the asset classification and provisioning

No material divergences were observed by RBI for the financial year 2017-18 in respect of the Bank's asset classification and provisioning under the extant prudential norms on income recognition asset classification and provisioning which require such disclosures, as per RBI circular DBR.BP.BC.No.32/21.04.018/2018-19 dated 01 April 2019.

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Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(aa) Disclosure on Schemes for Stressed Assets

Bank does not have any asset under the schemes for stressed assets.

(ab) Exposures:

Exposure to real estate sector

(Rs '000)

Category	**As at 31 March 2019**	As at 31 March 2018
A Direct exposure	**233,718,847**	195,675,878
(i) Residential mortgages –		
Lendings fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented *	**91,713,868**	92,921,591
Of which individual housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances	**1,722,532**	957,868
(ii) Commercial real estate	**138,346,459**	100,483,757
(iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures –		
a. Residential	**3,509,440**	2,124,670
b. Commercial Real estate	**149,080**	145,860
B Indirect exposure	**44,166,528**	56,001,442
Fund based and non-funded based exposures on National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing Finance Companies	**44,166,528**	56,001,442
Others	**–**	–
Total exposure to real estate sector (A+B)	**277,885,375**	251,677,320

* Includes undrawn limits of Rs. **15,040 million** (previous year: Rs. 14,912 million) pertaining to mortgages on residential property.

Exposure to capital market

(Rs '000)

		As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
i.	direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt;	**136,600**	136,600
ii.	advances against shares/bonds/debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs/ ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds;	**1,469**	1,469
iii.	advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	**–**	–
iv.	advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares/convertible bonds/convertible debentures/units of equity oriented mutual funds does not fully cover the advances;	**1,543,000**	1,714,000
v.	secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	**9,029,673**	8,748,264
vi.	loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds/ debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	**–**	–
vii.	bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows/issues;	**11,244,500**	1,333,000
viii.	underwriting commitments taken up by the banks in respect of primary issue of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds;	**–**	–
ix.	financing to stockbrokers for margin trading;	**–**	–
x.	all exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	**–**	–
xi.	Others	**2,528,059**	8,761,740
	Total Exposure to Capital Market (i to xi)	**24,483,301**	20,695,073

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Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(ac) Restructured accounts for the year ended 31 March 2019

A) Particulars of accounts restructured (Rs '000)

Sr. No.	Type of restructuring Asset classification Details		Under CDR Mechanism					Others					Total				
			Standard	Sub–standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub–standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub–standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
1	Restructured accounts as on April 1 of the FY (opening figures)*	No of borrowers	–	–	2	–	2	–	7	167	1	175	–	7	169	1	177
		Amount outstanding	–	–	120,200	–	120,200	–	2,668	3,265	54,000	59,933	–	2,668	123,465	54,000	180,133
		Provision thereon	–	–	120,200	–	120,200	–	692	3,279	54,100	58,071	–	692	123,479	54,100	178,271
2	Fresh Restructuring during the year	No of borrowers	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	43	–	45	–	2	43	–	45
		Amount outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	965	4,146	–	5,111	–	965	4,146	–	5,111
		Provision thereon	–	–	–	–	–	–	393	4,146	–	4,539	–	393	4,146	–	4,539
3	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the FY	No of borrowers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(84)	–	(84)	–	–	(84)	–	(84)
		Amount outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(304)	–	(304)	–	–	(304)	–	(304)
		Provision thereon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(304)	–	(304)	–	–	(304)	–	(304)
4	Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No of borrowers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Amount outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Provision thereon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No of borrowers	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4)	–	–	(4)	–	(4)	–	–	(4)
		Amount outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,329)	–	–	(2,329)	–	(2,329)	–	–	(2,329)
		Provision thereon	–	–	–	–	–	–	(582)	–	–	(582)	–	(582)	–	–	(582)
6	Write-off of restructured accounts during the FY **	No of borrowers	–	–	(2)	–	(2)	–	(2)	(12)	–	(14)	–	(2)	(14)	–	(16)
		Amount outstanding	–	–	(51,405)	–	(51,405)	–	(445)	(347)	–	(792)	–	(445)	(51,752)	–	(52,197)
		Provision thereon	–	–	(31,165)	–	(31,165)	–	(136)	(351)	–	(487)	–	(136)	(31,516)	–	(31,652)
7	Restructured accounts as on March 31 of the FY (closing figures)*	No of borrowers	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	114	1	118	–	3	116	1	120
		Amount outstanding	–	–	68,795	–	68,795	–	859	6,760	54,000	61,619	–	859	75,555	54,000	130,414
		Provision thereon	–	–	89,035	–	89,035	–	367	6,770	54,100	61,237	–	367	95,805	54,100	150,272

*Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable).
**Includes recovery of restructured accounts as below
Note : There are no restructured accounts under SME restructuring mechanism.

	Recovery of restructured accounts during the FY	No of borrowers	–	–	(2)	–	(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	–	(2)
		Amount outstanding#	–	–	(51,405)	–	(51,405)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(51,405)	–	(51,405)
		Provision thereon	–	–	(31,165)	–	(31,165)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(31,165)	–	(31,165)

#Preference shares received as part repayment in lieu of outstanding term loans outstanding as on 31st March 2019 under the CDR mechanism.

HSBC

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
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Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(ac) Restructured accounts (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2018

A) Particulars of accounts restructured

(Rs '000)

Sr. No.	Type of restructuring Asset classification		Under CDR Mechanism					Others					Total				
			Standard	Sub–standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub–standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub–standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
	Details																
1	Restructured accounts as on April 1 of the FY (opening figures)*	No of borrowers	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	281	1	283	–	1	283	1	285
		Amount outstanding	–	–	120,200	–	120,200	–	(9)	4,544	54,000	58,535	–	(9)	124,744	54,000	178,735
		Provision thereon	–	–	120,200	–	120,200	–	23	4,558	54,100	58,681	–	23	124,758	54,100	178,881
2	Fresh Restructuring during the year	No of borrowers	–	1	–	–	1	–	6	5	–	11	–	7	5	–	12
		Amount outstanding	–	210,000	–	–	210,000	–	2,677	1,072	–	3,749	–	212,677	1,072	–	213,749
		Provision thereon	–	52,500	–	–	52,500	–	669	1,072	–	1,741	–	53,169	1,072	–	54,241
3	Upgradations to restructured standard category during the FY	No of borrowers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(59)	–	(59)	–	–	(59)	–	(59)
		Amount outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(703)	–	(703)	–	–	(703)	–	(703)
		Provision thereon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(703)	–	(703)	–	–	(703)	–	(703)
4	Restructured standard advances which cease to attract higher provisioning and / or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No of borrowers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Amount outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Provision thereon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Downgadations of restructured accounts during the FY	No of borrowers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Amount outstanding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		Provision thereon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Write-off of restructured accounts during the FY **	No of borrowers	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	–	(60)	–	(60)	–	(1)	(60)	–	(61)
		Amount outstanding	–	(210,000)	–	–	(210,000)	–	–	(1,648)	–	(1,648)	–	(210,000)	(1,648)	–	(211,648)
		Provision thereon	–	(52,500)	–	–	(52,500)	–	–	(1,648)	–	(1,648)	–	(52,500)	(1,648)	–	(54,148)
7	Restructured accounts as on March 31 of the FY (closing figures)*	No of borrowers	–	–	2	–	2	–	7	167	1	175	–	7	169	1	177
		Amount outstanding	–	–	120,200	–	120,200	–	2,668	3,265	54,000	59,933	–	2,668	123,465	54,000	180,133
		Provision thereon	–	–	120,200	–	120,200	–	692	3,279	54,100	58,071	–	692	123,479	54,100	178,271
	*Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable). ** Includes recovery of restructured accounts as below																
	Recovery of restructured accounts during the FY	No of borrowers	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	–	–	(34)	–	(34)	–	(1)	(34)	–	(35)
		Amount outstanding#	–	(210,000)	–	–	(210,000)	–	–	(1,116)	–	(1,116)	–	(210,000)	(1,116)	–	(211,116)
		Provision thereon	–	(52,500)	–	–	(52,500)	–	–	(1,116)	–	(1,116)	–	(52,500)	(1,116)	–	(53,616)

Note : There are no restructured accounts under SME restructuring mechanism.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(ad) Risk category-wise Country Exposure

Provision for country risk exposure in line with RBI guidelines is as follows:

(Rs '000)

Classification	Exposure as at 31 March 2019*	Provision held as at 31 March 2019	Exposure as at 31 March 2018*	Provision held as at 31 March 2018
Insignificant	**254,890,127**	**73,688**	264,511,563	78,938
Low	**10,384,125**	**-**	11,103,889	-
Moderate	**1,425,900**	**-**	1,495,853	-
High	**533,808**	**-**	4,094,895	-
Very high	**11,647**	**-**	69,376	-
Restricted	**-**	**-**	2,222	-
Off-credit	**-**	**-**	-	-
Unrated	**-**	**-**	-	-
Total	**267,245,607**	**73,688**	281,277,798	78,938

The above provision has been classified as 'Standard Asset provision' in Schedule 5.

* Exposures are computed on gross basis

(ae) Disclosure on Single Borrower Limits ('SBL')/Group Borrower Limits ('GBL')

The RBI has prescribed credit exposure limits for banks in respect of their lending to single / group borrowers. The exposure limits prescribed are 15% of the capital funds of banks in case of single borrowers (SBL) and 40% of the capital funds of banks in case of group borrowers (GBL). In case of infrastructure projects, an additional exposure of up to 5% / 10% of capital funds is allowed for SBL / GBL respectively. SBL/GBL can also be increased by a further 5% of capital funds with the permission of the Executive Committee (EXCO) and provided the borrower consents to the Bank making appropriate disclosures in the Bank's statutory accounts.

SBL has been raised to 25% of capital funds in respect of Oil Companies who have been issued Oil Bonds (which do not have SLR status) by the Government of India.

During the year VODAFONE IDEA LIMITED (earlier known as Vodafone India Limited and Vodafone mobile services Limited) and STAR INDIA PVT. LTD. were sanctioned an additional 5% limit in accordance with aforesaid RBI guidelines.

During the year, there was no breach in any of the customer's SBL limit.

(af) Intra-group exposure

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total amount of intra-group exposures	**33,764,834**	25,102,182
Total amount of top-20 intra-group exposures	**33,295,095**	24,885,499
Percentage of intra-group exposures to total exposure of the bank on borrowers / customers	**1.19%**	1.10%
Details of break of limits on intra group exposures and regulatory action theron, if any	**Nil**	Nil

(ag) Concentration of Deposits

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	**207,726,247**	195,374,516
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to Total Deposits of the bank	**20.24%**	21.20%

(ah) Deposit Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)

(Rs '000)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	**1,120,522**	864,112
Add: Amounts transferred to DEAF during the year	**248,190**	278,280
Less: Amounts reimbursed by DEAF towards claims	**(23,430)**	(21,870)
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	**1,345,282**	1,120,522

(ai) Off-Balance Sheet SPVs

The Bank has not sponsored any off-balance sheet SPVs (previous year: Rs. Nil).

(aj) Risk exposure in derivatives

Qualitative disclosure

Derivatives Usage, the associated risks and business purposes served

The Bank transacts derivatives for three primary purposes: to create risk management solutions for clients, to manage the portfolio risks arising from client business and to manage and hedge its own risks.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(aj) Risk exposure in derivatives (Continued)

Our control of market risk in derivatives is based on a policy of restricting individual operations to trading within a list of permissible instruments authorised for the Bank, of enforcing new product approval procedures, and of restricting trading in the more complex derivative products (as permitted by regulations) only where appropriate levels of product expertise and robust control systems exist.

Derivatives (except for derivatives which are designated as effective hedging instruments) are held for trading. Within the held-for-trading classification are two types of derivatives: those used in sales and trading activities, and those used for risk management purposes but which for various reasons do not meet the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting. These activities are described more fully below.

Trading derivatives

Most of the Bank's derivative transactions relate to sales and trading activities. Sales activities include the structuring and marketing of derivative products to customers to enable them to take, transfer, modify or reduce current or expected risks. Trading activities include market-making and risk management.

Market-making entails quoting bid and offer prices to other market participants for the purpose of generating revenues based on spread and volume.

Risk management activity is undertaken to manage the risk arising from client transactions, with the principal purpose of retaining client margin.

Other derivatives classified as held for trading include ineffective hedging derivatives and the components of hedging derivatives that are excluded from assessing hedge effectiveness. These derivative portfolios are not risk managed on a trading intent basis and are treated as non-traded risk for value at risk (VaR) measurement purposes.

Hedging derivatives

The Bank uses derivatives (principally interest rate swaps) for hedging purposes in the management of its own asset and liability portfolios and structural positions. This enables the Bank to optimise the overall cost of accessing debt capital markets, and to mitigate the market risk which would otherwise arise from structural imbalances in the maturity and other profiles of its assets and liabilities.

Structure & organisation for management of risk in derivatives trading

The management of market risk arising from derivatives is undertaken in Markets using risk limits approved by an independent Risk function. 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.

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, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems

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.

Our 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. The accuracy of our 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 Local Global Markets. The Local Market Risk function reviews the market risk limits and provides its endorsement as appropriate to the Regional Market Risk Management for approval. After regional concurrence, the proposed mandates are tabled to INM EXCO for approval. Upon approval, the limits are formally delegated by the CEO to the Head of Global Markets, who in turns delegates limits to its different Front office desks. 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. Any breaches in the internal and regulatory market risk limits set as part of internal risk policy is reported to the senior management immediately and is also tabled at the RMM and EXCO for discussion.

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) arises from derivative transactions and is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction may default before completing the satisfactory settlement of the transaction. The measurement of CCR takes into account the current mark-to-market value to the Bank of a derivative contract and the expected potential change in that value over time caused by movements in market rates. CCR on contracts having a negative mark-to-market value to the Bank is restricted to the expected potential change in the value.

CCR is monitored against limits approved by authorised individuals within a framework of delegated authorities. These limits represent the peak exposure or loss to which the Bank could be subjected should the counterparty fail to perform its contractual obligations. These credit limits are set based on the Bank's credit risk assessment for the counterparty which inter alia considers the ability of the counterparty to honour its obligations in the event of crystallisation of the exposure.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(aj) Risk exposure in derivatives (Continued)

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association ('ISDA') Master Agreement is our preferred agreement for documenting derivatives activity. It provides the contractual framework within which dealing activity across a full range of over-the-counter ('OTC') products is conducted, and contractually binds both parties to apply close-out netting across all outstanding transactions covered by an agreement if either party defaults or another pre-agreed termination event occurs. It is common, and our preferred practice, for the parties to execute a Credit Support Annex ('CSA') in conjunction with the ISDA Master Agreement. Under a CSA, collateral is passed between the parties to mitigate the counterparty risk inherent in outstanding positions. Despite these being a standard credit mitigant for OTC derivatives globally, market practice in this respect is still evolving in India. The Bank has executed a few CSAs and is negotiating with some more counterparties.

Hedging policy

The Bank bases its hedging decisions on an Asset and Liability Management Committee ('ALCO') approved hedging policy and the hedging activity is executed by a Balance Sheet Management team which is also responsible for the management of the banking book liquidity, funding and interest rate risks.

The Bank typically uses micro fair value hedges to manage fixed rate banking book risks as there are not many floating benchmark based risks. The Bank allows only external derivatives for hedging. It also allows partial term hedging of underlying.

At the inception of a hedging relationship, the Bank documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, its risk management objective and its strategy for undertaking the hedge.The Bank also requires a documented assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether or not the hedging instruments, primarily derivatives, that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting the changes attributable to the hedged risks in the hedged items.

Hedge effectiveness testing

To qualify for hedge accounting, the Bank requires that at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life, each hedge must be expected to be highly effective (prospective effectiveness), and demonstrate actual effectiveness (retrospective effectiveness) on an ongoing basis.

For prospective effectiveness, the hedging instrument must be expected to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated.For actual effectiveness to be achieved, the changes in fair value or cash flows must offset each other in the range of 80% to 125%.

The Bank treats hedging derivatives as 'Other Derivatives' in the trading book for accounting purposes.

Valuation & Provisioning of Derivatives Contracts

The accounting policy for derivative financial instruments is set out in schedule 18 note 4.4. Further, the Bank conforms to the RBI guidelines on provisioning.

All trading derivatives are recognised initially at fair value. In the normal course of business, the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is the transaction price (that is, the fair value of the consideration given or received).

In certain circumstances, however, the fair value will be based on other observable current market transactions in the same instrument, without modification or repackaging, or on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, such as interest rate yield curves, option volatilities and currency rates. When such evidence exists, the Bank recognises a trading gain or loss on inception of the financial instrument, being the difference between the transaction price and the fair value. When unobservable market data have a significant impact on the valuation of financial instruments, the entire initial difference in fair value from the transaction price as indicated by the valuation model is not recognised immediately in the income statement. Instead, it is recognised over the life of the transaction (also known as Day 1 P&L reserve) on an appropriate basis, when the inputs become observable, the transaction matures or is closed out, or when the Bank enters into an offsetting transaction.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value are measured in accordance with the Bank's valuation methodologies, which are described below.

Fair values are subject to a control framework designed to ensure that they are either determined or validated by a function independent of the risk-taker.

For all financial instruments where fair values are determined by reference to externally quoted prices or observable pricing inputs to models, independent price determination or validation is utilised. In inactive markets, direct observation of a traded price may not be possible. In these circumstances, the Bank will source alternative market information to validate the financial instrument's fair value, with greater weight given to information that is considered to be more relevant and reliable.

Fair value adjustments are adopted when the Bank considers that there are additional factors that would be considered by a market participant which are not incorporated within the valuation model. The typical types of fair value adjustments carried by the Bank are bid-offer adjustments, uncertainty adjustments, credit and debit valuation adjustments (CVA and DVA), funding fair value adjustments (FFVA) and Day 1 Profit and Loss reserve. A bid-offer adjustment recognises the cost to the Bank to close out the open market risk positions in the market as valuation models typically generate mid-market values. Where uncertainty exists about a market data or quote an adjustment may be made to recognise the same. CVA adjusts the fair value of a derivative to reflect the probability of default (PD) of a counterparty to meet its obligations under a derivative contract whereas DVA adjusts the fair value of a derivative to reflect the PD of the Bank failing to meet its obligations under a derivative contract. FFVA is a portfolio valuation adjustment that seeks to recognise within fair value the present value of the expected future cost or benefit of funding the uncollateralised derivative counterparty exposure over its remaining life.

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Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(aj) Risk exposure in derivatives (Continued)

Quantitative disclosure

(Rs '000)

No	Particular	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
		Currency Derivatives	**Interest Rate Derivatives**	Currency Derivatives	Interest Rate Derivatives
1	Derivatives (Notional Principal Amount)				
	a) for hedging	**–**	**–**	–	–
	b) for trading	**5,286,099,855**	**7,653,004,114**	3,415,171,497	5,832,452,143
2	Marked-to-Market Position				
	a) Asset (+)	**85,823,736**	**43,492,145**	33,124,095	19,108,528
	b) Liability (-)	**87,183,705**	**45,692,899**	36,335,265	20,298,052
3	Credit Exposure #	**171,307,947**	**80,380,691**	117,402,530	62,011,405
4	Likely impact of one percentage point change in interest rate (100 x PV01)				
	a) on hedging derivatives	**–**	**–**	–	–
	b) on trading derivatives	**1,409,487**	**1,350,432**	813,984	1,515,390
5	Maximum and Minimum of 100 x PV01 observed during the year				
	a) on hedging				
	Maximum	**–**	**–**	–	–
	Minimum	**–**	**–**	–	–
	b) on trading				
	Maximum	**1,574,955**	**3,603,029**	1,409,377	2,611,576
	Minimum	**727,693**	**940,861**	715,128	1,153,223

The credit exposure is computed based on the current exposure method specified in the RBI Basel III norms.

Currency derivatives include forwards, currency options, currency swaps and Currency Futures.

Interest rate derivatives include Forward Rate Agreements, Interest Rate Options, Interest Rate Swaps and Interest Rate Futures.

The Bank did not have exposure to Credit Default Swap as on 31 March 2019

(ak) Disclosure on interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements ('FRA')

(Rs '000)

No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
(i)	The notional principal of swap agreements	**7,652,143,519**	5,821,982,245
(ii)	Losses which would be incurred if counterparties failed to fulfill their obligations under the agreements	**43,489,134**	18,919,563
(iii)	Collateral required by the bank upon entering into swaps	**–**	–
(iv)	Concentration of credit risk arising from the swaps		
	– maximum single industry exposure with banks (previous year with banks)	**55%**	59%
(v)	The fair value of the swap book	**(2,200,754)**	(1,206,430)

The nature and terms of interest rate swaps outstanding are set out below:

(Rs '000)

Nature	Terms	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
		No.	**Notional principal**	No.	Notional principal
Trading swaps	Receive floating pay floating	**27**	**48,408,500**	19	29,502,550
Trading swaps	Receive floating pay fixed	**4,773**	**2,880,311,174**	4,474	2,956,568,555
Trading swaps	Receive fixed pay floating	**6,631**	**4,716,273,123**	4,668	2,828,980,440
Trading swaps	Receive fixed pay fixed	**3**	**3,930,722**	2	413,200

The nature and terms of forward rate agreements outstanding are set out below:

(Rs '000)

Nature	Terms	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
		No.	**Notional principal**	No.	Notional principal
Trading swaps	Receive floating pay fixed	**12**	**1,610,000**	1	3,258,750
Trading swaps	Receive fixed pay floating	**12**	**1,610,000**	1	3,258,750

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Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(al) Exchange traded interest rate derivatives

(Rs '000)

No.	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(i)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives undertaken during the year (instrument-wise)*		
	10 Yrs G Secs	–	400
(ii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding	–	–
(iii)	Notional principal amount of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective"	–	–
(iv)	Mark-to-market value of exchange traded interest rate derivatives outstanding and not "highly effective"	–	–

* Includes both purchase and sale.

(am) Subordinated debt

There was no subordinated debt that was outstanding at any point of time during the year ended 31 March 2019 (previous year: Rs. Nil).

(an) Penalties imposed by RBI

RBI imposed a penalty of Rs.10 million vide order No. 624/02.03.012/2018-19 u/s 35, 35A, 46, 47A of Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The penalty was imposed on various Banks by orders dated January 31, 2019 and February 25, 2019 for non-compliance with various directions issued by RBI on time-bound implementation and strengthening of SWIFT-related operational controls. The bank paid the penalty to RBI on 7 March 2019. (Previous year: Rs. 70,000 vide order dated 13 April 2017 under section 11(3) of Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA)).

(ao) Operating Expenses – other expenditure

"Other expenditure" includes the following:

(Rs '000)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Head office costs allocated	1,997,788	2,099,074
Services contracted out	7,816,656	6,534,648

(ap) Bancassurance income

During the year, the Bank earned an amount of Rs. 1,200 million towards bancassurance income (previous year: Rs. 1,138 million).

(Rs '000)

Nature of Income	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
For selling life insurance products	160,188	111,827
For selling non life insurance products	15,202	11,133
For selling mutual fund products	1,024,805	1,015,325
Total	1,200,195	1,138,285

(aq) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED), the following disclosure is made based on the information and records available with the management in respect of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises who have registered with the competent authorities:

(Rs '000)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any registered supplier as at the year end	15,076	61,802
Interest due thereon	–	–
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	–	–
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED act	–	–
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	–	–
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises, under Section 23 of the MSMED act	–	–

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(ar) Maturity pattern

Management has made certain estimates and assumptions in respect of behavioural maturities of non-term assets and liabilities and trading securities while compiling their maturity profile which is consistent with the Bank's reporting to the RBI which have been relied upon by the auditors.

As at 31 March 2019 (Rs '000)

	Day 1	**2 to 7 Days**	**8 to 14 Days**	**15 to 30 Days**	**31 days to 2 month**	**2 month to 3 months**	**over 3 month to 6 months**	**over 6 month to 12 months**	**Over 1 years to 3 years**	**Over 3 years to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Loans and Advances	**8,164,195**	**49,071,750**	**29,331,015**	**57,296,962**	**51,296,324**	**37,736,567**	**48,475,503**	**44,465,429**	**89,023,800**	**105,304,486**	**148,880,274**	**669,046,305**
Investment Securities	**79,167,472**	**171,373,225**	**114,426,479**	**64,802,124**	**46,418,235**	**26,265,038**	**24,642,641**	**36,644,691**	**66,958,718**	**16,987,482**	**62,051,516**	**709,737,621**
Deposits	**53,960,058**	**153,374,968**	**85,437,366**	**70,886,772**	**89,364,233**	**71,308,690**	**60,194,244**	**52,162,259**	**58,912,947**	**330,495,052**	**124**	**1,026,096,713**
Borrowings	**7,915,095**	**157,009,527**	**100,000,000**	**277,500**	**30,277,500**	**–**	**832,500**	**31,476,673**	**5,727,500**	**–**	**–**	**333,516,295**
Foreign Currency Assets	**4,933,189**	**85,900,836**	**1,832,847**	**7,757,204**	**8,107,675**	**6,976,908**	**10,331,932**	**12,237,261**	**19,702,111**	**9,708,745**	**2,877,545**	**170,366,253**
Foreign Currency Liabilities	**15,149,267**	**6,143,249**	**342,480**	**2,894,915**	**1,585,820**	**2,102,999**	**3,274,560**	**37,053,346**	**9,982,171**	**34,197,855**	**3,671,240**	**116,397,902**

As at 31 March 2018 (Rs '000)

	Day 1	2 to 7 Days	8 to 14 Days	15 to 30 Days	31 days to 2 month	2 month to 3 months	over 3 month to 6 months	over 6 month to 12 months	Over 1 years to 3 years	Over 3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Loans and Advances	8,827,046	30,347,189	20,502,092	53,739,919	40,218,491	31,494,884	40,715,027	38,966,671	50,809,607	85,869,208	113,014,157	514,504,291
Investment Securities	78,047,624	78,950,053	62,832,764	83,923,598	15,926,832	18,366,151	36,632,618	43,148,991	58,035,171	27,535,728	60,886,979	564,286,509
Deposits	33,544,179	156,121,910	65,283,471	66,017,203	79,499,968	66,654,122	43,221,514	56,175,069	39,742,705	314,850,579	582,243	921,692,963
Borrowings	4,817,541	75,833,434	58,540,000	30,000,000	–	–	–	20,633,549	18,923,115	–	–	208,747,639
Foreign Currency Assets	8,344,009	103,277,309	2,836,998	7,483,881	6,334,776	7,357,259	11,425,165	9,964,658	31,911,383	10,913,809	3,273,315	203,122,562
Foreign Currency Liabilities	8,446,393	4,517,674	780,367	978,479	4,122,980	2,666,434	3,590,657	27,481,015	28,607,375	39,373,888	3,650,922	124,216,184

(as) Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue

As the Bank is a branch of a foreign bank, this disclosure is not considered applicable.

(at) Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Qualitative disclosure

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) promotes the short term resilience of banks to potential liquidity disruptions by ensuring that they have sufficient unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLAs) (which can be converted readily into cash) to survive in an acute scenario lasting for 30 days, by which time it is assumed that appropriate corrective action would be taken.

The Bank has maintained an LCR of 153% as at 31 Mar 2019 and average LCR ratio as of 158% for the financial year ending March 2019 (based on the simple average of the daily values for the year ended March 31, 2019) which remains well above the minimum regulatory requirement.

i. Main drivers of LCR results and evolution of contribution of inputs to LCR's calculation over time

The key components/drivers of the LCR are (i) stock of HQLA and (ii) Net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days. HQLA comprises high quality assets that can be readily sold or used as collateral to obtain funds in a range of stress scenarios. They should be unencumbered and easily convertible into cash at little or no loss of value. Net cash outflows are the total expected cash outflows minus expected cash inflows for the subsequent 30 calendar days. Cash outflows and inflows are calculated by multiplying outstanding balances of various types of liabilities and off-balance sheet commitment and various categories of contractual receivables by the prescribed outflows/inflows rates. Total inflows are capped at 75% of total outflows for LCR computation. The contribution of FALLCR has increased over time with RBI permitting upto 15.50% of NDTL as at 31 Mar 2019 which is expected to increase upto17% by April 2020.

ii. Intra period changes as well as changes over time

The LCR requirement is binding for banks from 1 January 2015; with the minimum requirement being 60% for the calendar year 2015, and rising in equal steps to reach the minimum required level of 100% by 1 January 2019.

iii. Composition of HQLA

Level 1 assets for the Bank comprise 90% of the total average HQLAs for the period April 2018 to March 2019. Approximately 99% of the Level 1 assets are in the form of Government securities. This includes the regulatory dispensation allowed up to 15.50% (including 0.5% based on exposure to NBFC and housing sector) of Net Demand and Time Liabilities in the form of borrowing limit available through Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) and Facility to Avail Liquidity for LCR (FALLCR).

Level 2 assets are further divided as Level 2A and Level 2B. For the Bank, Level 2A assets consist of bonds issued by Public Sector Entities and non-financial corporate bond that are assigned a 20% risk weight under the Basel II Standardised Approach for credit risk. For the period April 2018 to March 2019, the Bank held investments in papers that qualified as Level 2A assets with a haircut of 15% and which constituted approximately 8% of the total HQLAs, well below the maximum cap of 40%. There are no Investments considered as Level 2B during the financial year ended 31st March 2019.

iv. Concentration of funding sources

The purpose of monitoring the funding sources is to ensure that there is no significant source, the withdrawal of which could trigger liquidity problems. The Bank relies on the customer deposits as the primary source of stable funds. The level of customer deposits continues to exceed the level of loans to customers. The Bank's customer deposits are diversified across

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts ***(Continued)***

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(at) Liquidity Coverage Ratio ***(Continued)***

Quantitative disclosure ***(Continued)***

retail, commercial, corporate and institutional clients as well as across products, tenors and currency. The positive funding gap is predominantly deployed in Level 1 assets. Apart from customer deposits, the Bank receives foreign currency funding from Hongkong branch to support foreign currency trade advances. The deposit mix is of stable retail deposits and wholesale deposits in line with the overall strategy of the bank.

v. Derivative exposure and potential collateral calls

Derivative exposures with outflows and inflows in the next 30 calendar days are included in the LCR calculations. Further, historical look back approach is considered to arrive at an expected outflow related to market valuation changes. The largest absolute net 30 day collateral flow realized during the preceding 24 months is taken as outflow for LCR computation.

vi. Currency mismatch in LCR

LCR computation is aggregated across currencies, with the predominant currency being INR. The foreign currency advances are mainly in USD and are funded through borrowing from HSBC Hongkong, however HQLA's are maintained in INR.

vii. Description of the degree of centralization of liquidity management and interaction between group's units.

The Bank's liquidity and funding management activities are centralized and managed by the Balance Sheet Management (BSM) team. The framework and policy around the liquidity and funding management is driven through the Asset, Liability and Capital Management (ALCM) function and reports in to the Finance function. The liquidity risk management policies are approved by the Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO). The Bank has in place its internal framework for monitoring of the balance sheet on a daily basis against the prescribed internal limits. The Bank also maintains a Contingency Funding Plan, which outlines the actions to be taken to meet any liquidity crisis scenarios that may emerge.

viii. Other inflows and outflows in the LCR calculation that are not captured in the LCR common template but which the institution considers to be relevant for its liquidity profile.

Nil.

Quantitative disclosure

Particulars	**Three months ended 31 March 2019**		Three months ended 31 December, 2018		Three months ended 30 September, 2018		Three months ended 30 June, 2018		Three months ended 31 March, 2018	
	Total unweighted value (average)	**Total weighted value (average)**	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)	Total unweighted value (average)	Total weighted value (average)
High quality liquid assets										
1. Total high quality liquid assets	**NA**	**365,812**	NA	456,217	NA	407,179	NA	337,968	NA	370,951
Cash Outflows										
2. Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	**220,250**	**21,136**	220,250	21,129	217,199	20,816	215,615	20,644	210,341	20,116
(i) Stable Deposits	**17,776**	**889**	17,925	896	18,084	904	18,351	918	18,359	918
(ii) Less Stable Deposits	**202,474**	**20,247**	202,325	20,233	199,115	19,912	197,264	19,726	191,982	19,198
3. Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	**615,759**	**289,832**	653,545	309,512	595,800	275,183	543,324	249,057	676,078	279,161
(i) Operational deposits (all counterparties)	**166,760**	**41,605**	169,233	42,223	166,697	41,589	158,411	39,517	157,650	39,322
(ii) Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	**448,999**	**248,227**	484,312	267,289	429,103	233,594	384,913	209,540	518,203	239,614
(iii) Unsecured debt	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	225
4. Secured wholesale funding	**NA**	**–**	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–	NA	–
5. Additional requirements, of which	**86,385**	**13,362**	85,054	12,538	83,473	12,749	97,582	12,885	90,246	13,821
(i) Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	**3,229**	**3,229**	2,735	2,735	3,551	3,551	2,705	2,705	2,605	2,605
(ii) Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(iii) Credit and liquidity facilities	**83,156**	**10,133**	82,319	9,803	79,922	9,198	94,877	10,180	87,641	11,216
6. Other contractual funding obligations	**17,431**	**17,431**	19,139	19,139	14,247	14,247	9,304	9,304	8,086	8,086
7. Other contingent funding obligations	**1,062,921**	**43,734**	1,010,211	44,497	957,278	42,751	999,534	44,733	1,033,343	46,075
8. TOTAL CASH OUTFLOWS	**NA**	**385,495**	NA	406,815	NA	365,746	NA	336,623	NA	367,259
Cash Inflows	**–**	**–**	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Secured Lending (e.g. reverse repo)	**10,308**	**5**	29,144	11	18,821	44	21,753	11	35,275	–
10. Inflows from fully performing exposures	**180,476**	**128,114**	178,587	126,132	173,107	115,848	154,914	101,898	160,419	108,710
11. Other cash inflows	**11,309**	**8,549**	7,980	5,512	8,456	6,032	10,190	7,686	9,080	6,592
12. TOTAL CASH INFLOWS	**NA**	**136,668**	NA	131,655	NA	121,924	NA	109,595	NA	115,302
13. Total HQLA	**NA**	**365,812**	NA	456,217	NA	407,179	NA	337,968	NA	370,951
14. Total net cash outflows	**NA**	**248,827**	NA	275,160	NA	243,822	NA	227,028	NA	251,957
15. Liquidty Coverage Ratio (%)	**NA**	**147.0%**	NA	165.8%	NA	167.0%	NA	148.9%	NA	147.2%

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.6 Statutory disclosures (Continued)

(au) Letters of comfort

The Bank has not issued any letters of comfort during the year ended 31 March 2019 (previous year: Rs. Nil).

(av) Remuneration policy

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

(aw) Drawdown from reserves

The Bank has not drawn down from reserves during the year ended 31 March 2019 (previous year: Rs. Nil).

(ax) Disclosure of complaints

Customer Complaints

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	**1,026**	982
No. of complaints received during the year	**20,658**	22,514
No. of complaints redressed during the year	**21,200**	22,470
No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	**484**	1,026

Awards Passed By Banking Ombudsman

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
No. of unimplemented awards at the beginning of the year	–	–
No. of awards passed by the Banking Ombudsman during the year	–	–
No of awards lapsed during the year	–	–
No. of unimplemented awards at the end of the year	–	–

(ay) Factoring services

The Bank has receivables acquired under factoring services amounting to Rs. 10,843 million as on 31 March 2019 (previous year: Rs 2,939 million).

5.7 Employee benefits

a) Summary

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Gratuity	**Pension**	Gratuity	Pension
Defined benefit obligation	**1,154,801**	**2,745,030**	1,058,961	2,515,636
Fair value of plan assets	**1,008,097**	**1,459,457**	843,257	1,380,705
Net Deficit	**146,704**	**1,285,573**	215,704	1,134,931

The pension liability includes a liability in respect of the unfunded plans of Rs. 332 million (previous year: Rs. 329 million).
The majority of the plan assets are invested in government securities, corporate bonds and special deposit schemes.

b) Changes in present value of defined benefit obligations

(Rs '000)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019		For the year ended 31 March 2018	
	Gratuity	**Pension**	Gratuity	Pension
Opening balance	**1,058,961**	**2,515,636**	924,936	3,580,169
Current service cost	**76,033**	**87,505**	58,151	103,750
Interest cost	**80,126**	**198,632**	58,238	235,354
Plan amendment	–	–	281,198	–
Benefits paid	**(114,780)**	**(73,359)**	(185,935)	(668,898)
Actuarial loss / (gain) recognised during the year	**54,461**	**16,616**	(77,627)	(734,739)
Closing Balance	**1,154,801**	**2,745,030**	1,058,961	2,515,636

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.7 Employee benefits (Continued)

c) Changes in the fair value of plan assets

(Rs '000)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019		For the year ended 31 March 2018	
	Gratuity	**Pension**	Gratuity	Pension
Opening balance	**843,257**	**1,380,705**	983,226	1,557,604
Expected return on plan assets	**71,469**	**108,640**	74,421	115,010
Contributions by the bank	**215,000**	–	80,000	400,000
Benefits paid	**(114,780)**	**(45,421)**	(185,935)	(639,965)
Actuarial (loss) /gain recognised during the year	**(6,849)**	**15,533**	(108,455)	(51,944)
Closing Balance	**1,008,097**	**1,459,457**	843,257	1,380,705
Actual return on plan assets	**64,620**	**124,173**	(34,034)	63,066

Based on actuarial valuation report expected contribution of the Bank is Rs. 147 million to the gratuity plan assets and Rs. Nil to the pension assets for the annual period ending on 31 March 2020.

d) Total expense recognised in the profit and loss account in schedule 16 (I)

(Rs '000)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019		For the year ended 31 March 2018	
	Gratuity	**Pension**	Gratuity	Pension
Current service cost	**76,033**	**87,505**	58,151	103,750
Interest cost	**80,126**	**198,632**	58,238	235,354
Plan amendment	–	–	281,198	–
Expected return on plan assets	**(71,469)**	**(108,640)**	(74,421)	(115,010)
Net actuarial loss /(gain) recognised during the year	**61,310**	**1,083**	30,828	(682,795)
	146,000	**178,580**	353,994	(458,701)

e) Key assumptions

	For the year ended 31 March 2019		For the year ended 31 March 2018	
	Gratuity	**Pension**	Gratuity	Pension
Salary Escalation #	**6%-11%**	**11%**	6%-11%	11%
Discount rate*	**7.6%**	**7.6%**	8%	8%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**8%**	**8%**	8%	8%
Attrition rate	**1%-15%**	**1%-12%**	1%-15%	1%-12%

Salary escalation rate varies based on the category of employees, their salary terms and future period of employment. Further, the estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into consideration inflation, seniority, promotion, bipartite settlements and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

***7.8%** for unfunded pension schemes (previous year:8.1%).

f) Experience adjustments

(Rs '000)

	For the year ended 31 March				
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Gratuity					
Defined benefit obligation	**1,154,801**	1,058,961	924,936	988,032	918,734
Fair value of plan assets	**1,008,097**	843,257	983,226	905,961	973,132
Net deficit / (surplus)	**146,704**	215,704	(58,290)	82,071	(54,398)
Experience loss on plan liabilities	**28,283**	20,632	49,792	36,099	29,425
Experience loss / (gain) on plan assets	**6,849**	108,455	(122,156)	38,470	(111,464)
Pension					
Defined benefit obligation	**2,745,030**	2,515,636	3,580,169	4,930,944	6,530,778
Fair value of plan assets	**1,459,457**	1,380,705	1,557,604	1,974,755	1,794,104
Net deficit	**1,285,573**	1,134,931	2,022,565	2,956,189	4,736,674
Experience (gain) / loss on plan liabilities	**(76,764)**	184,361	(71,258)	(1,474,063)	421,665
Experience (gain) / loss on plan assets	**(15,533)**	51,944	(106,663)	(113,888)	(20,209)

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.7 Employee benefits (Continued)

g) Defined contribution plan

The Bank has recognised an amount of Rs. 322 million as an expense for the defined contribution plan of provident fund (previous year: Rs. 380 million) and Rs. 7 million towards defined contribution plan of pension fund (previous year: Rs. 12 million).

5.8 Employee share-based payments

Eligible employees of the Bank have been granted options/awards of equity shares of the ultimate holding company HSBC Holdings plc. As per the schemes, these options/awards vest in a graded manner over an average period of one to five years. During the year the Bank has included these costs under "Payments to and provisions for employees" as compensation cost.

5.9 Segment Reporting

Segment Description

In line with the RBI guidelines, the Bank has identified "Treasury", "Retail Banking", "Corporate Banking", and "Other Banking Business" as the primary reporting segments.

Treasury undertakes trading operations, derivatives trading and foreign exchange operations. Principal expenses of this segment comprise interest on market borrowings, personnel costs and other direct overheads and allocated expenses.

Retail Banking includes personal banking business of the Bank, servicing retail customers and offering personal banking products. This segment includes exposures, which fulfill the four criteria of orientation, product, granularity and low value of individual exposures for retail exposures as detailed in the RBI guidelines for "Segment Reporting". Credit card operations and home loans are also included in Retail Banking.

Corporate Banking caters to the Corporate and Institutional customers. This segment includes all advances to trusts, partnership firms, companies and statutory bodies, which are not included under "Retail Banking". These also include custody operations, payment and settlement operations and factoring advances. Small and medium enterprises are also included in Corporate Banking.

Other Banking Business includes all other banking operations not covered under "Treasury", "Retail Banking" and "Corporate Banking" segments. It also includes all other residual operations such as para banking transactions/activities, except for credit card, factoring business, custody operations and payment and settlement operations.

Expense of these segments comprises interest expense on deposits, infrastructure cost for the branch network, personnel costs, other direct overheads and allocated expenses.

Segment revenues stated below are aggregate of Schedule 13 - Interest income and Schedule 14 - Other income and after considering the net fund transfer pricing adjustment. Treasury gives notional interest benefit to other divisions for the funds mobilised by the latter through deposits, and similarly charges notional interest to other divisions for the funds utilised by them for lending and investment purposes. Based on tenor of assets/ liabilities and market scenarios, Treasury calculates notional interest rates used for this purpose.

(Rs '000)

Business Segments	**Treasury**	**Retail Banking**	**Corporate Banking**	**Other Banking Business**	**Total**
Particulars			**For the year ended 31 March 2019**		
Segment Revenue	**27,868,641**	**21,858,692**	**67,722,167**	**1,933,433**	**119,382,933**
Segment Result	**18,509,178**	**1,658,769**	**28,031,256**	**(755,141)**	**47,444,062**
Unallocated expenses					**(1,997,788)**
Unallocated provisions					**–**
Extraordinary items					**–**
Profit before taxes					**45,446,274**
Income taxes					**(19,789,932)**
Net profit					**25,656,342**
			As at 31 March 2019		
Other information					
Segment assets	**1,029,134,228**	**106,940,566**	**568,094,296**	**49,481,512**	**1,753,650,602**
Unallocated assets					**11,024,664**
Total assets					**1,764,675,266**
Segment liabilities	**450,590,591**	**236,296,957**	**825,719,409**	**21,184,134**	**1,533,791,091**
Unallocated liabilities					**71,083**
Total net assets					**230,813,092**
Depreciation	**280**	**14,856**	**485**	**761,324**	**776,945**
Non cash Expense other than depreciation	**(468,148)**	**1,122,750**	**(992,958)**	**15,513**	**(322,843)**

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued*)

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.9 Segment Reporting (Continued)

(Rs '000)

Business Segments	Treasury	Retail Banking	Corporate Banking	Other Banking Business	Total
Particulars			For the year ended 31 March 2018		
Segment Revenue	22,869,731	21,515,796	56,797,620	3,531,130	104,714,277
Segment Result	14,616,026	1,557,591	23,096,938	3,003,960	42,274,515
Unallocated expenses					(2,099,074)
Unallocated provisions					–
Extraordinary items					–
Profit before taxes					40,175,441
Income taxes					(17,048,720)
Net profit					23,126,721
			As at 31 March 2018		
Other information					
Segment assets	874,545,485	82,165,285	439,630,627	36,874,584	1,433,215,981
Unallocated assets					11,331,981
Total assets					1,444,547,962
Segment liabilities	256,408,513	227,623,390	722,128,307	20,064,776	1,226,224,986
Unallocated liabilities					2,099,074
Total net assets					216,223,902
Depreciation	181	14,402	1,044	807,826	823,453
Non cash Expense other than depreciation	702,107	465,210	1,387,578	14,525	2,569,420

In computing the above information, certain estimates and assumptions have been made by the management which were relied upon by the auditors.

Geographical segments

The Bank does not have overseas operations and is considered to operate only in the domestic segment.

5.10 Related parties

The related parties of the Bank are broadly classified as follows:

a) Parent

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong is the Head office of the Bank and HSBC Holdings plc is the ultimate holding company of the Bank.

b) Branch Offices

Branch offices comprise all branches of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited outside India.

c) Fellow subsidiaries

Fellow subsidiaries comprise companies, which have a common ultimate holding company, HSBC Holdings plc. These are as follows:

HSBC Bank plc

HSBC Private Equity Management (Mauritius) Limited (Liaison office)

HSBC Bank Canada

HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad

HSBC Trinkaus and Burkhardt AG

HSBC Bank Mauritius Limited

HSBC Bank Australia Limited

HSBC France

HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited

HSBC Private Bank (UK) Limited

HSBC Software Development (Guangdong) Limited

HSBC Bank Oman SAOG

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.10 Related parties (Continued)

c) Fellow subsidiaries (Continued)

HSBC Bank A.S. Turkey
HSBC Bank Polska S.A.
HSBC Bank (RR) Moscow
HSBC Software Development (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd
HSBC Service Delivery (Czech Republic) S.R.O
HSBC Non-Insurance North America
HSBC Bank (Taiwan) Limited
HSBC Bank plc Joburg Branch
HSBC Software Development Malayasia
HBME Bahrain
HBME Oman
HBME - Qatar
HBME Kuwait
HBME - United Arab Emirates
HSBC Bank Canada
HSBC Bank Malaysia
HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Limited
HSBC Bank plc Prague Branch
HBEU Belgium Branch
HSBC Germany Holdings GmbH
HSBC Global Services (UK) Limited
HSBC Global Services (HK) Limited
HSBC Bank of Middle East
HSBC Private Banking Holdings (Suisse) SA
HSBC Bank USA, N.A.
HSBC Bank PLC Milan
HSBC Bank PLC Madrid
HSBC Global Operations Company Limited
HSBC Investsmart Financial Services Limited
HSBC Asset Management (India) Private Limited
HSBC Professional Services (India) Private Limited
HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited
HSBC Invest Direct (India) Limited
HSBC Invest Direct Securities (India) Private Limited
HSBC Insurance Brokers (India) Private Limited
HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited
HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited
HSBC Global Shared Services (India) Private Limited
HSBC Invest Direct Financial Services (India) Limited
HSBC Invest Direct Distribution Services (India) Limited
HSBC Invest Direct Academy for Insurance and Finance (India) Limited
HSBC Invest Direct Sales & Marketing (India) Limited

d) Other Related Parties

Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Insurance Company Limited
The Saudi British Bank

e) Key management personnel and subsidiaries

The Chief Executive Officer Mr. Surendra Rosha is considered the Key Management Personnel of the Bank.

HSBC Agency (India) Private Limited is the only subsidiary of the Bank.

The transactions of the Bank with related parties are detailed below except where there is only one related party (i.e. key management personnel and subsidiary in line with RBI circular DBR.BP.BC No.23/21.04.018/2015-16 dated 01 July 2015):

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*

(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts ***(Continued)***

5.10 Related parties (Continued)

Income/Expense during the year with related parties is as follows:

(Rs '000)

	Parent		Fellow Subsidiaries & Other Related Parties	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018	**31 March 2019**	31 March 2018
Interest Paid	**–**	–	**75,055**	69,007
Interest Received	**–**	–	**105,733**	8
Rendering of Services	**–**	–	**187,744**	189,392
Receiving of Services	**1,997,788**	2,099,074	**4,625,832**	3,648,661

(Rs '000)

	Branch offices	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Interest Paid	**839,477**	686,995
Interest Received	**221,973**	147,782
Rendering of Services	**165,210**	447,773
Receiving of Services	**4,046,520**	4,535,057

Balances with related parties are as follows:

(Rs '000)

Parent	As at 31 March 2019	Maximum during the year 2019	As at 31 March 2018	Maximum during the year 2018
Borrowings	**–**	**–**	–	–
Deposit	**–**	**–**	–	–
Placement of deposits/ other asset	**–**	**–**	–	–
Advances	**–**	**–**	–	–
Nostro balances	**–**	**–**	–	–
Other liabilities	**71,083**	**2,571,178**	2,099,074	2,099,074
Non Funded Commitments	**–**	**–**	–	–

(Rs '000)

Branch offices	As at 31 March 2019	Maximum during the year 2019	As at 31 March 2018	Maximum[1] during the year 2018
Borrowings	**29,811,673**	**57,738,981**	38,556,674	67,520,935
Deposit/other liability	**2,315,119**	**20,141,961**	3,812,374	14,466,880
Placement of deposits/ other asset	**11,467,372**	**43,281,873**	23,877,831	37,670,264
Advances	**–**	**–**	–	–
Nostro balances	**1,432,136**	**6,180,099**	897,659	7,786,870
Positive MTMs	**8,678,898**	**14,671,020**	5,183,212	8,210,903
Negative MTMs	**12,605,654**	**27,931,715**	10,175,550	15,059,943
Derivative notionals	**1,080,980,635**	**1,199,126,595**	585,287,778	648,137,369
Non Funded Commitments	**13,449,494**	**14,346,031**	8,632,558	8,703,182

(Rs '000)

Fellow Subsidiaries & Other Related Parties	As at 31 March 2019	Maximum[1] during the year 2019	As at 31 March 2018	Maximum1 during the year 2018
Borrowings	**7,915,096**	**60,918,916**	–	1,616,125
Deposit/other liability	**7,653,611**	**52,948,988**	15,556,662	64,627,969
Placement of deposits/ other asset	**5,775**	**202,858**	112,969	152,015
Advances	**8,625,800**	**8,625,800**	–	–
Nostro balances	**1,953,438**	**11,032,097**	1,757,696	11,148,929
Positive MTMs	**1,191,416**	**4,256,497**	1,535,120	2,481,656
Negative MTMs	**994,595**	**5,096,785**	2,768,017	5,220,801
Derivative notionals	**149,571,513**	**303,854,572**	248,436,886	309,297,190
Investments	**100**	**100**	100	100
Non Funded Commitments	**13,962,433**	**16,084,658**	10,923,342	12,264,908

[1] Disclosure of maximum balances has been enhanced and presented based on comparison of the total outstanding daily balances during the financial year.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.10 Related parties (Continued)

Material related party transactions

A related party transaction is disclosed as a material related party transaction wherever it exceeds 10% of all related party transactions in that category. Following are such related party transactions. All amounts are Indian Rupees in thousands.

Interest paid:

Payment of interest to The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 839,403 (previous year: Rs. 686,165).

Interest received:

Interest received from The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 221,973 (previous year: Rs. 147,782).

Rendering of services:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs.144,491 (previous year: Rs. 441,358), HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited Rs. 60,332 (previous year: Rs. 59,349), HSBC Asset Management (India) Private Limited Rs. 42,881 (previous year: Rs. 43,584) and HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited Rs. 22,098 (previous year: Rs. 20,639).

Receiving of services:

Expenses for receiving of services from The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 3,952,747 (previous year: Rs. 4,436,148), HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited Rs. 1,993,351 (previous year: Rs. 1,953,057) HSBC Global Services (UK) Limited Rs. 961,397 (previous year: Nil), HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited Rs. 655,008 (previous year: Rs. 431,640) and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, (Head Office) Rs. 1,997,788 (previous year: Rs. 2,099,074).

Borrowings:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 29,811,673 (previous year: Rs. 38,556,674), HSBC Non-Insurance North America Rs. 7,097,099 (previous year: Rs. 4,799,407) and HSBC France Rs 800,851 (previous year: Rs. 2,186)

Placement of deposits/other asset:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 11,467,372 (previous year: Rs. 23,877,831).

Nostros:

HBAP Japan Rs. 860,343 (previous year: Rs. 270,714), The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 286,142 (previous year: Rs. 543,430), The HSBC Bank Plc Rs. 871,635 (previous year: Rs. 1,259,890) and HSBC Bank Canada, Rs. 405,719 (previous year: Rs. 139,399).

Deposits/other liability:

HBAP Hong Kong Rs. 1,037,377 (previous year: Rs. 3,406,497), HBAP Bangladesh Rs. 570,904 (previous year: Rs. Nil), HBAP Sri Lanka Rs. 489,057 (previous year: Rs. 124,425), HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited Rs. 4,212,718 (previous year: Rs. 3,978,190) and HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited Rs. 2,453,716 (previous year: Rs. 5,436,048).

Advances:

HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited Rs. 5,625,800 (previous year: Rs. Nil) and HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited Rs. 3,000,000 (previous year: Rs. Nil).

Non Funded Commitments:

Hong Kong Branch Rs. 9,084,931 (previous year: Rs. 5,672,704) and HSBC France Rs. 3,703,782 (previous year: Rs. 2,774,850)

Derivative Notionals:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 1,063,611,742 (previous year: Rs. 573,713,156) and HSBC Bank plc Rs. 71,705,695 (previous year: Rs. 187,493,755), HSBC Bank Middle East Rs. 27,781,582 (previous year: Rs. 21,878,924) and HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited Rs. 20,104,313 (previous year: Rs. 20,474,435).

Positive MTM:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 8,513,869 (previous year: Rs. 5,169,600) and HSBC Bank Plc Rs. 1,075,634 (previous year: Rs. 1,141,457).

Negative MTM:

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Rs. 11,221,258 (previous year: Rs. 9,172,790), HSBC Bank Singapore Rs. 1,381,864 (previous year: Rs. 1,002,760), HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited Rs. 566,811 (previous year: Rs. 121,140), HSBC Bank Plc Rs. 212,111 (previous year: Rs. 2,299,771) and HSBC Bank USA Rs. 127,475 (previous year: Rs. 236,275).

5.11 Deferred taxes

There is a deferred tax charge of Rs. 1,136 million for the year ended 31 March 2019 (previous year: deferred tax charge of Rs. 1,195 million) which is included in the provision for taxation for the year.

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)

Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.11 Deferred taxes (Continued)

The primary components that gave rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities included in the balance sheet are as follows:

(Rs '000)

Deferred tax assets	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for doubtful advances	**3,353,245**	3,587,113
Employee benefits	**1,371,825**	1,766,846
Fixed Assets	–	–
Provisions	**108,423**	370,503
Others	**192,702**	195,421
Gross Deferred tax assets	**5,026,195**	5,919,883
Deferred tax liability		
Specific reserve	**(1,125,489)**	(834,994)
Fixed Assets	**(10,147)**	(58,720)
Net Deferred Tax Asset	**3,890,559**	5,026,169

5.12 Operating leases

Total lease rental of Rs. 1,175 million (previous year: Rs. 1,161 million) has been included under Operating expenses - rent, taxes and lighting in the profit and loss account. The terms of escalation clauses are those normally prevalent in similar agreements.

Details of total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are set out below:

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Not later than one year	**126,616**	148,481
Later than one year and no later than five years	**116,441**	85,882
Later than five years	**-**	-
Total	**243,057**	234,363

5.13 Provisions and contingencies

The Bank has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts (including derivative contracts) are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Bank has reviewed and ensured that adequate provision as required under any law / accounting standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) has been made in the books of accounts. Details of provisions for reward points on credit cards and debit cards and other provisions are set out below:

(Rs '000)

	For year ended 31 March 2019		For year ended 31 March 2018	
	Reward points	**Other provisions**	Reward points	Other provisions
Opening balance at the beginning of the period	**430,556**	**113,075**	446,604	99,834
Add: Provision made during the period (Note 5.6.(c))	**250,559**	**80,511**	257,636	101,584
Less: (Utilisation)/(Reversal) during the period	**(297,336)**	**(44,884)**	(273,684)	(88,343)
Closing balance at the end of the period	**383,779**	**148,702**	430,556	113,075

Note: Other provisions represent provision made for legal cases, overdue receivables, impaired non-financial assets and onerous contracts.

Description of contingent liabilities (included in schedule 12)

Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts - others

These represent various legal claims filed against the Bank in its normal course of business. It also includes claims / demands raised by Income tax authorities, which are disputed by the Bank. The Bank has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed the contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements.

Liability on account of forward exchange and derivative contracts

The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts, currency options, forward rate agreements, currency swaps, interest rate swaps and interest rate options on its own account and for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate.A foreign currency option is an agreement between two parties in which one grants to the other the right to buy or sell a specified amount of currency at a specific price within a specified time period or at a specified future time. Currency swaps are commitments to exchange cash flows by way of interest / principal in one currency against another, based on predetermined rates. Forward

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Schedules forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2019 (*Continued)*
(Currency: Indian rupees)
Schedule 18 – Significant accounting policies and notes to accounts *(Continued)*
5 Notes to accounts *(Continued)*

5.13 Provisions and contingencies (Continued)

Rate Agreements are agreements to pay or receive a certain sum based on a differential interest rate on a notional amount for an agreed period. Interest rate swaps are commitments to exchange fixed and floating interest rate cash flows. The notional amounts that are recorded as contingent liabilities are typically amounts used as a benchmark for the calculation of the interest component of the contracts.

Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations

As a part of its normal banking activities the Bank issues documentary credit and guarantees on behalf of its customers. Documentary credits, such as letters of credit, enhance the credit standing of the customers of the Bank. Guarantees generally represent irrevocable assurances that the Bank will make payments in the event of the customer failing to fulfill its financial or performance obligations.

Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable

These include non-unconditionally cancellable undrawn commitments, indemnity, capital commitments and credit enhancements given in relation to securitisation transactions undertaken by the Bank.

5.14 Disclosure of CSR Expenditure

a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Bank during the year was Rs. 748 million (previous year: Rs. 671 million)

b) Amount spent during the year: (Rs '000)

For the Year ended 31 March 2019	**In Cash**	**Yet to be paid in Cash**	**Total**
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	–	–	–
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	**747,779**	–	**747,779**

(Rs '000)

For the Year ended 31 March 2018	In Cash	Yet to be paid in Cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	–	–	–
ii) On purpose other than (i) above	671,126	–	671,126

5. 15 Disclosure in respect of ILFS and ILFS entities

As on 31 March 2019 the Bank does not have any exposure to ILFS and ILFS entities and hence the same is not separately disclosed.

5. 16 Prior period comparatives

Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified where necessary to conform to current year's presentation.

For MSKA & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 105047W

For The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches

Swapnil Kale
Partner
Membership No: 117812

Amitabh Nevatia
Chief Financial Officer

Surendra Rosha
Chief Executive Officer India

Mumbai
25 June 2019

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019

1. Background and Scope of Application

a. Background

The information contained in the document is for the India Branches of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ('the Bank'), which is incorporated and registered in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ('SAR'). The Bank's ultimate holding company is HSBC Holdings plc, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom. References to 'the Group' within this document mean HSBC Holdings plc together with its subsidiaries.

b. Scope of Application

The capital adequacy framework applies to the Bank as per Reserve Bank of India ('RBI') Basel III Capital Regulations vide RBI Circular DBR. No. BP. BC. 1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015 as amended from time to time. 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 investment in this company is appropriately risk weighted. The Bank does not have any other Group company where a pro-rata consolidation is done or any deduction is taken. The disclosure and analysis provided herein are in respect of the Bank, except where required and specifically elaborated, to include other Group entities operating in India.

(i) Accounting and prudential treatment / consolidation framework

a. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidation

The aggregate amount of capital held by the Bank in HAPL of Rs. 500,000 is not included in the consolidation and is deducted from capital.

b. List of Group entities in India considered for consolidation under regulatory scope of consolidation:

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'. This includes, in addition to the Bank as a branch of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, the following 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 (HIFSL) (Note1)	Non-banking Finance company	1,462,847	5,099,234

* As stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity as at 31 March 2018

Note 1. HIFSL is 'Systemically important non-deposit taking non-banking financial company' ('NBFC-ND-SI') governed by Reserve Bank of India ('RBI').

As prescribed in the above guidelines, the Bank is not required to prepare consolidated financial statements as it has no shareholding in this entity. However, HIFSL has been considered under regulatory scope of consolidation for the quantitative disclosures including that of capital adequacy computation under Basel III guidelines. Accordingly, HIFSL has been considered under regulatory scope of consolidation.

(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	1,565,999
HSBC Electronic Data Processing India Private Limited	Back office / data processing / call centre activities	3,554,678	26,276,888
HSBC Global Shared Services (India) Private Limited	Non-operating company	25,000	48,682
HSBC InvestDirect (India) Limited	Holding company for HSBC InvestDirect Group	712,713	5,051,652
HSBC InvestDirect Employees Welfare Trust	Non-operating company	15	18,586
HSBC InvestDirect Sales & Marketing (India) Limited	Non-operating company	1,000	36,840
HSBC InvestDirect Securities (India) Private Limited	Retail securities broking and related activities	Equity - 875,112 0.001% Compulsory Convertible Preference shares - 870,000	147,690
HSBC Professional Services (India) Private Limited	Providing internal audit services to Group companies	4,838	252,082
HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Limited	Stock broking and corporate finance & advisory	Equity - 4,701,139 Preference -250,000	6,596,531
HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited	Software design, development and maintenance	327,264	28,170,275
Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Limited	Life insurance	9,500,000	129,698,094

* As stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity as at 31 March 2018

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.

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

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 ('RMM') 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 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 31 March 2019, the Bank is required to maintain minimum capital requirement including capital buffers as per the table below:

Regulatory Minimum in % as per RBI guidelines	**As at 31 Mar 2019**
(i) Common Equity Tier I (CET1)	**5.50%**
(ii) Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) - (Refer note I)	1.88%
(iii) Counter-cyclical Buffer (CCCB) - (Refer note II)	–
(iv) Domestically Systemically Important Bank (D-SIB) - (Refer note III)	1.96%
Minimum Common Equity Tier I (i+ii+iii+iv)	**9.34%**
Minimum Tier I Capital	**10.84%**
Total Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio	**12.84%**

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 31 March 2019. However as per Master circular RBI/2018-19/106 DBR.BP.BC.No.20/21.06.201/2018-19 dated January 10, 2019, the last tranche of 0.625% of Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) has been deferred from March 31, 2019 to March 31, 2020. Current CCB stands at 1.88%

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, 2018-19 issued on 5 April 2018, 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 for FY 2018-19.

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, 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), 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, 1.96% had been added to minimum requirement towards D-SIB as of March 19.

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

b. Capital Structure

(i) Composition of Tier 1 capital for the bank (Rs. '000)

	Standalone		**Consolidated (Note 1)**	
	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	**As at 31 Mar 2019**	As at 31 Mar 2018
Capital	**44,991,660**	44,991,660	**46,454,507**	46,454,507
Eligible Reserves	**156,037,756**	142,832,462	**158,843,975**	145,378,617
– Capital reserves (excl. revaluation reserve)	**90,855,495**	84,826,859	**90,855,494**	84,826,859
– Statutory Reserves	**60,250,370**	53,836,284	**60,250,370**	53,836,284
– Specific Reserves	**2,576,669**	1,911,616	**2,576,669**	1,911,616
– Free Reserves	**–**	–	**2,806,220**	2,546,155

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

2 Capital Adequacy & Structure *(Continued)*

b. Capital Structure (*Continued)*

– Revaluation Reserves at a discount of 55 per cent	**2,355,222**	2,257,703	**2,355,222**	2,257,703
Less: Deductions from Tier I Capital	**-138,215**	-91,007	**-151,075**	-101,969
– Charge for Credit enhancement on Securitisation deal	**–**	–	**–**	–
– Intangible Assets Deferred Tax Asset ('DTA') (Note 2)	**–**	–	**-12,860**	-10,962
– Investment in subsidiaries in India	**-35**	-35	**-35**	-35.0
– Debit Value Adjustments (DVA)	**-138,180**	-90,972	**-138,180**	-90,972
– Defined Benefit Pension Fund Asset	**–**	–	**–**	–
Common Equity Tier I Capital	**200,891,201**	187,733,115	**205,147,407**	191,731,156
Additional Tier I Capital	**–**	–	**–**	–
Total Tier I Capital	**200,891,201**	187,733,115	**205,147,407**	191,731,156

Note 1: HIFSL is considered for consolidation purpose. Figures are as of Mar'19 (unaudited)

Note 2: 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). Accordingly, DTA of Rs. 3,890,559 ('000) (previous year ended Mar 18: Rs. 5,026,169 ('000)) is not deducted.

(ii) Tier 2 capital for the bank (Rs. '000)

	Standalone		**Consolidated (Note 1)**	
	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	**As at 31 Mar 2019**	As at 31 Mar 2018
General Loss Provisions	**4,775,169**	4,738,207	**4,804,155**	4,756,026
Other Eligible Reserves	**2,495,557**	2,251,944	**2,495,557**	2,251,944
Investment Fluctuation Reserves (Note 2)	**4,800,000**	–	**4,800,000**	–
Total Tier II Capital (Note 3)	**12,070,726**	6,990,151	**12,099,712**	7,007,970

Note 1: HIFSL is considered for consolidation purpose. Figures are as of Mar'19 (unaudited)

Note 2: RBI via its circular dated 2nd April 2018 has mandated banks for creation of Investment Fluctuation Reserve (IFR) with effect from the year 2018-19. An amount not less than the lower of (a) net profit on sale of investments during the year (b) net profit for the year less mandatory appropriations shall be transferred to the IFR, until the amount of IFR is at least 2 percent of the HFT and AFS portfolio, on a continuing basis and where feasible, this should be achieved within a period of 3 years. Accordingly, the Bank has created an Investment Fluctuation Reserve of Rs. 4,800 million for FY 2018-19.

Note 3: There is no debt capital instrument and subordinated debt outstanding as at 31 March 2019 (previous year ended Mar 18: Nil) included in Tier II Capital.

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

- *Standalone and Consolidated*

(Rs '000)

		Standalone		**Consolidated (Note 1)***	
		As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018	**As at 31 Mar 2019**	As at 31 Mar 2018
I.	**Capital required for Credit Risk**	**110,797,552**	95,410,876	**112,093,628**	96,193,739
–	For portfolios subject to Standardised approach	110,797,552	95,410,876	**112,093,628**	96,193,739
II.	**Capital required for Market Risk (Standard Duration Approach)**	**25,976,177**	20,007,563	**25,976,177**	20,007,563
–	Interest rate risk	**19,992,130**	14,870,659	**19,992,130**	14,870,659
–	Foreign exchange risk	**1,588,950**	1,112,400	**1,588,950**	1,112,400
–	Equity risk	**392,467**	336,166	**392,467**	336,166
–	Securitisation exposure	**4,002,630**	3,688,338	**4,002,630**	3,688,338
III.	**Capital required for Operational Risk (Basic Indicator Approach)**	**16,065,991**	14,814,626	**16,065,991**	14,814,626
Total capital requirement (I + II + III)		**152,839,720**	130,233,065	**154,135,796**	131,015,928
Total capital funds of the Bank		**212,961,927**	194,723,266	**217,247,119**	198,739,125
Total risk weighted assets		**1,190,340,501**	1,053,665,571	**1,198,981,007**	1,058,884,659
Total capital ratio		**17.89%**	18.48%	**18.12%**	18.77%
Common Equity Tier I Capital Ratio		**16.88%**	17.82%	**17.11%**	18.11%
Tier I capital ratio		**16.88%**	17.82%	**17.11%**	18.11%

Note 1: HIFSL is considered for consolidation purpose. Figures are as of Mar'19 (unaudited)
*Regulatory Minimum Capital Requirement of 15% is applicable for HIFSL.

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

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 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) and 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. All large value proposals will be tabled and approved by the Credit Committee (CC). The WMR function has the responsibility of setting and managing strategy, policy, appetite, expectations and standards for wholesale credit and market risk.
- 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 Defense (FLOD) 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. FLOD underwriting decisions cases within the approved policy parameters whereas exceptions / deviation proposals are approved by the RBWM Risk Second Line of Defense (SLOD) underwriting team.
- For retail risk, the INM RBWM risk and Acquisition and Account Risk Management Team reviews and communicates the various internal risk policies. The RRPs (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 delineate 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.
- 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 (FIs / Corporate / Trade / Cross-Border Approvals). Credit approval authorities are delegated from the Chief Risk Officer at the

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

3 Credit risk *(Continued)*

a. General *(Continued)*

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 delegation of limits to Head WMR, WMR executives including LMU will be approved by EXCO, and the CRO will only communicate the delegated limits to the respective staff. 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 centralized 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.

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 for the Bank

(Rs '000)

			At 31 March 2019
	Fund based Note 1	**Non fund based Note 2**	**Total**
Overseas	**–**	**–**	**–**
Domestic	**944,385,293**	**509,711,156**	**1,454,096,449**
Total	**944,385,293**	**509,711,156**	**1,454,096,449**

(Rs '000)

			At 31 March 2018
	Fund based Note 1	Non fund based Note 2	Total
Overseas	–	–	–
Domestic	804,597,753	445,507,260	1,250,105,013
Total	804,597,753	445,507,260	1,250,105,013

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.

(ii) Industry type distribution of exposures for the Bank as at 31 March 2019

(Rs '000)

Industry	**Fund based**	**Non fund based**	**Total**
Mining and Quarrying	–	**29,019**	**29,019**
Food Processing	**5,973,540**	**1,372,767**	**7,346,307**
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	**394,101**	**1,133,631**	**1,527,732**
Textiles	**11,220,210**	**2,167,727**	**13,387,937**
Leather and Leather products	**97,450**	**32**	**97,482**
Wood and Wood Products	**1,180,199**	**62,600**	**1,242,799**
Paper and Paper Products	**4,018,401**	**509,551**	**4,527,952**
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	–	**3,044,559**	**3,044,559**
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	**52,597,477**	**27,324,516**	**79,921,993**
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	**14,024,325**	**4,724,278**	**18,748,603**
Glass & Glassware	**988,899**	**1,840,863**	**2,829,762**
Cement and Cement Products	**3,677,564**	**1,931,610**	**5,609,174**
Basic Metal and Metal Products	**16,695,673**	**6,250,587**	**22,946,260**
All Engineering	**59,108,064**	**56,019,817**	**115,127,881**

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

3 Credit risk *(Continued)*

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

Industry	**Fund based**	**Non fund based**	**Total**
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	**26,825,288**	**22,020,856**	**48,846,144**
Gems and Jewellery	**238**	**2,075**	**2,313**
Construction	**48,547**	**2,280,197**	**2,328,744**
Infrastructure	**42,593,467**	**28,611,781**	**71,205,248**
NBFCs and trading	**116,026,581**	**4,934,070**	**120,960,651**
Banking and finance	**145,419,530**	**96,175,814**	**241,595,344**
Computer Software	**3,097,619**	**13,593,660**	**16,691,279**
Professional Services	**33,798,767**	**99,783,261**	**133,582,028**
Commercial Real Estate	**99,952,320**	**2,590,075**	**102,542,395**
Other Industries	**76,098,982**	**120,360,099**	**196,459,081**
Retail	**105,314,506**	**12,947,711**	**118,262,217**
Others*	**125,233,545**	**–**	**125,233,545**
Total	**944,385,293**	**509,711,156**	**1,454,096,449**

Note: Exposure is comprised of Loans & Advances, Credit equivalent of guarantees, acceptances, letters of credit, other Non-Market Related off balance sheet obligations, credit equivalent of derivative exposures, Balance with Banks and Money at call and short notice.

* Others include Cash and balances with RBI, Fixed Assets and Other Assets

Industry type distribution of exposures as at 31 March 2018

(Rs '000)

Industry	Fund based	Non Fund based	Total
Mining and Quarrying	-	29,794	29,794
Food Processing	11,201,450	1,726,106	12,927,556
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	6,758,661	2,468,667	9,227,328
Textiles	6,400,216	2,341,659	8,741,875
Leather and Leather products	23,577	32	23,609
Wood and Wood Products	925,000	13,065	938,065
Paper and Paper Products	6,579,068	3,307,685	9,886,753
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	28,070	2,270,517	2,298,587
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	54,283,797	34,722,247	89,006,044
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	8,775,513	3,248,206	12,023,719
Glass & Glassware	288,806	791,028	1,079,834
Cement and Cement Products	1,409,744	845,168	2,254,912
Basic Metal and Metal Products	12,222,305	4,724,778	16,947,083
All Engineering	47,458,187	52,262,867	99,721,054
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	20,382,224	15,029,002	35,411,226
Gems and Jewellery	42,145	2,656	44,801
Construction	883,452	1,019,976	1,903,428
Infrastructure	26,364,965	58,313,307	84,678,272
NBFCs and trading	87,182,367	19,031,136	106,213,503
Banking and finance	173,283,686	82,982,937	256,266,623
Computer Software	956,490	10,016,378	10,972,868
Professional Services	17,347,536	84,764,454	102,111,990
Commercial Real Estate	81,102,217	1,108,527	82,210,744
Other Industries	52,393,790	51,887,096	104,280,886
Retail	79,297,275	12,599,972	91,897,247
Others*	109,007,212	–	109,007,212
Total	**804,597,753**	**445,507,260**	**1,250,105,013**

* Others include Cash and balances with RBI, Fixed Assets and Other Assets

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

3 Credit risk *(Continued)*

b. Quantitative disclosures for portfolios under the Standardised approach *(Continued)*

(iii) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of total assets for the bank

As at 31 March 2019 (Rs'000)

	Cash & balances with RBI	Balance with Banks & Money at call & Short Notice	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 day	1,265,091	120,435,652	88,660,439	8,164,196	–	16,892
2 to 7 days	–	–	161,880,236	49,071,750	–	15,263,557
8 to 14 days	–	–	114,426,479	29,331,016	–	525,763
15 to 30 days	11,799,686	–	65,934,966	57,296,963	–	9,312,831
31 days & upto 3 months	6,721,929	–	70,638,027	89,032,890	–	22,430,557
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	2,986,331	–	24,956,064	48,475,503	–	27,646,117
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	2,478,603	–	36,840,982	44,465,416	–	27,699,734
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	2,001,478	5,186,625	66,377,837	89,023,799	–	65,058,986
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	2,496,313	5,878,175	16,164,519	105,304,486	–	25,012,239
Over 5 years	12,787,857	–	63,858,072	148,880,286	7,801,275	11,085,649
TOTAL	**42,537,288**	**131,500,452**	**709,737,621**	**669,046,305**	**7,801,275**	**204,052,325**

As at 31 March 2018 (Rs'000)

	Cash & balances with RBI	Balance with Banks & Money at call & Short Notice	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 day	4,493,568	98,420,386	78,047,624	8,827,046	–	21,274
2 to 7 days	–	–	78,950,053	30,347,189	–	21,605,156
8 to 14 days	–	–	62,832,764	20,502,092	–	734,382
15 to 30 days	10,850,560	–	83,923,598	53,739,919	–	3,364,850
31 days & upto 3 months	6,345,700	–	34,292,983	71,713,375	–	14,687,151
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	2,895,440	1,629,375	36,632,618	40,715,027	–	6,016,319
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	1,821,370	3,910,500	43,148,991	38,966,671	–	6,817,732
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	2,303,510	17,923,125	58,035,171	50,809,607	–	38,296,626
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	1,967,260	5,539,875	27,535,728	85,869,208	–	12,617,992
Over 5 years	12,252,058	77,128,056	60,886,979	113,014,157	7,825,643	6,289,254
TOTAL	42,929,466	204,551,317	564,286,509	514,504,291	7,825,643	110,450,736

(iv) Amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) (Gross) for the bank

(Rs'000)

	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 18
Substandard	**1,622,388**	1,472,645
Doubtful 1	**493,940**	3,414,135
Doubtful 2	**811,307**	1,072,635
Doubtful 3	**2,161,056**	2,343,406
Loss	**888,391**	939,842
Total	**5,977,082**	9,242,663

(v) Net NPAs

The net NPAs are Rs. 1,291 million (previous year ended 31 March 2018, Rs. 1,440 million). Please see table (vi) below.

(vi) Movement of NPAs for the bank

(Rs'000)

		As at 31 Mar 2019	
	Gross NPA's	**Provision**	**Net NPA**
Opening balance as at 1 April 2018	**9,242,663**	**7,802,562**	**1,440,101**
Additions during the period	**3,914,319**	**1,394,098**	**2,520,221**
Reductions during the period	**(7,179,900)**	**(4,510,748)**	**(2,669,152)**
Closing balance as at 31 Mar 19	**5,977,082**	**4,685,912**	**1,291,170**

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

3 Credit risk *(Continued)*

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

(vi) Movement of NPAs for the bank (Continued)

(Rs'000)

	As at 31 Mar 2018		
	Gross NPA's	Provision	Net NPA
Opening balance as at 1 April 2017	8,969,751	6,929,968	2,039,783
Additions during the year	3,385,256	1,408,264	1,976,992
Reductions during the year	(3,112,344)	(535,670)	(2,576,674)
Closing balance as at 31 March 18	9,242,663	7,802,562	1,440,101

(vii) NPA ratios for the bank

	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018
Gross NPAs to gross advances	**0.89%**	1.77%
Net NPAs to net advances	**0.19%**	0.28%

(viii) General Provisions

General provisions comprise of provision towards standard assets and Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE) in accordance with RBI Master Circular RBI/2013-14/448 DBOD.No.BP.BC. 85 /21.06.200/2013-14 dated 15 January 2014.

(ix) Non-performing investments

Non-performing investments as at 31 March 2019 are Rs. 2 (previous year ended 31 March 2018 Rs. 2). This represents preference/ equity share investments which have been written down to Rs.2.

(x) Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments for the bank

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018
Opening balance	**1,062,084**	359,977
Provisions during the year	**(5,76,736)**	702,107
Write offs during the year	**–**	–
Write back of excess provisions during the year	**–**	–
Closing balance	**485,348**	1,062,084

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

As at 31 March 2019

(Rs '000)

		NPA	**Past Due Loans**	**Provision**	**Specific Provision during the year**	**Write off during the year**
1.	Agriculture	–	6,269	–	–	–
2.	Advances to Industries sector of which:	**1,452,583**	**1,746,520**	**1,468,354**	**137,185**	**1,928,835**
2.1	Chemicals and Chemical Products	140,578	852,368	145,085	–	–
2.2	All Engineering	104,916	777,915	104,916	–	–
2.3	Infrastructure	601,057	–	612,325	137,121	16,271
2.4	Paper and Paper Products	282,090	17,887	282,090	–	1,773,646
2.5	Textile	323,939	16,050	323,938	–	87,118
3.	Services of which:	**1,712,231**	**173,159**	**1,515,639**	**163,662**	**828,347**
3.1	Trade	1,101,842	–	1,125,459	144,438	828,347
3.2	Commercial Real Estate	266,080	–	54,148	–	–
3.3	NBFC	68,796	–	89,035	7,923	–
4.	Retail	**2,812,268**	**2,112,357**	**1,701,919**	**1,093,249**	**834,847**
Total		**5,977,082**	**4,038,305**	**4,685,912**	**1,394,096**	**3,592,029**

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

4 Disclosures for portfolios under the standardised approach (*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 for the bank (Continued)

As at 31 March 2018 (Rs '000)

		NPA	Past Due Loans	Provision	Specific Provision during the year	Write off during the year
1	Agriculture	–	13,101	–	–	–
2.	Advances to Industries sector of which:	4,040,683	4,428,382	4,048,697	736,156	–
2.1	Chemicals and Chemical Products	141,606	3,340,109		–	–
2.2	All Engineering	104,916	408,211	104,916	–	–
2.3	Infrastructure	433,638	31,087	436,755	–	–
2.4	Paper and Paper products	2,905,663	43,016	2,905,721	–	–
2.5	Textile	402,997	27,634	407,897	–	–
3.	Services of which:	2,364,369	155,969	2,319,104	141,315	982
3.1	Trade	1,898,170	–	1,852,898	134,436	–
3.2	Commercial Real Estate	53,978	–	54,148	–	–
3.3	NBFC	120,254	–	–	–	–
4.	Retail	2,837,611	2,241,323	1,434,761	530,794	658,634
	Total	9,242,663	6,838,775	7,802,562	1,408,265	659,616

(xii) Write offs and recoveries directly booked to income statement for the bank

(Rs '000)

	For the period ended 31 Mar 2019	For the year ended 31 Mar 2018
Write offs	**892,737**	578,034
Recoveries	**359,527**	262,249

(xiii) Ageing of past due loans for the bank

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018
Overdue less than 30 days	**3,097,001**	6,063,566
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	**641,896**	581,539
Overdue for 60 to 90 days	**299,408**	193,670
	4,038,305	6,838,775

(xiv) Amount of NPAs and past due loans by significant geographic areas for the bank

As at 31 March 2019 (Rs '000)

	NPA	**Past Due Loan**
Overseas	–	–
Domestic	**5,977,082**	**4,038,305**
Total	**5,977,082**	**4,038,305**

As at 31 March 2018 (Rs '000)

	NPA	Past Due Loan
Overseas	–	–
Domestic	9,242,663	6,838,775
Total	9,242,663	6,838,775

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) ACUITE
g) Infomerics

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

4. Disclosures for portfolios under the Standardised approach ***(Continued)***

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.

For assets in the Bank's portfolio that have contractual maturity less than or equal to one year, short term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant. For other assets, which have a contractual maturity of more than one year, long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant.

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	ACUITE	
CARE A1 +	CRISIL A1 +	FITCH A1 +	ICRA A1 +	BRICKWORK A1+	ACUITE A1+	20%
CARE A1	CRISIL A1	FITCH A1	ICRA A1	BRICKWORK A1	ACUITE A1	30%
CARE A2	CRISIL A2	FITCH A2	ICRA A2	BRICKWORK A2	ACUITE A2	50%
CARE A3	CRISIL A3	FITCH A3	ICRA A3	BRICKWORK A3	ACUITE A3	100%
CARE A4	CRISIL A4	FITCH A4	ICRA A4	BRICKWORK A4	ACUITE A4	150%
CARE D	CRISIL D	FITCH D	ICRA D	BRICKWORK D	ACUITE D	150%
Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	Unrated	100%*

* As per RBI guidelines dated 25th Aug 2016, 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.

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. The implementation of these guidelines has been deferred by RBI until 01 April 2019.

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	Risk Weights%	
Level of Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1) including applicable capital conservation buffer (CCB) (%) of the investee bank (where applicable)	**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 ECAIs for external ratings of Foreign Banks, Foreign Sovereigns, Foreign Public Sector Entities and Non-Resident Corporates:

a) Fitch Ratings;
b) Moodys; and
c) Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (S&P)

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

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

Risk weight mapping of foreign sovereigns / foreign central banks

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

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

4. Disclosures for portfolios under the Standardised approach ***(Continued)***

Risk weight mapping of foreign public sector entities

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

Risk weight mapping of non-resident corporates

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

Exposure under various risk buckets (post Credit Risk Mitigants)

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018
Below 100% risk weight	**850,723,688**	725,281,767
100% risk weight	**426,431,527**	366,444,739
Above 100% risk weight	**144,947,618**	115,656,287
Deductions*	**(138,215)**	(91,007)
Total	**1,421,964,618**	1,207,291,786

*Deduction represents amounts deducted from Tier I Capital

Note: *Exposure is comprised of Loans & Advances, Credit equivalent of guarantees, acceptances, letters of credit, other Non-Market Related off balance sheet obligations, credit equivalent of derivative exposures post CRM.*

*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 1.94% of net CET1 capital. Accordingly, there is no deduction as on 31 March 2019. Deductions in above table are due to Debit Value adjustments(DVA).

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% or lower for loans greater than INR 7.5 Mn. The valuation of property is initiated through a bank-empaneled 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 disbursal of the loan is handled through an empaneled 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.

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-empanelled 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 cash on deposits. 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,

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

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

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 (CGTSI), 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.

The total exposure (including non-funded post Credit Conversion Factors) that is covered by eligible financial collateral and eligible Guarantees is as below

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 Mar 19	As at 31 Mar 18
Exposure covered by Financial Collaterals	**31,993,616**	42,722,221
Exposure covered by Guarantees	**39,956,138**	11,817,239

6. Securitisation disclosure for Standardised approach

The Bank acts as originator, servicer and investor in securitisation transactions. The Bank's strategy is to use securitisation 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) primarily to meet its priority sector lending requirements. We have exposure to third-party securitizations 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.

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 derecognized 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 amortized 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 de-recognised 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 (CARE)
b) CRISIL Limited
c) India Ratings and Research Private Limited (FITCH)
d) ICRA Limited
e) Brickwork Ratings India Pvt Limited
f) ACUITE
g) Infomerics

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

6. Securitisation disclosure for Standardised approach *(Continued)*

Details of Securitisation trades of the Bank

(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. 85,703 million as at 31 March 2019 (previous year Rs. 81,340 million). 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.

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 Local Global Markets. The Local Market Risk function reviews the market risk limits and provides its endorsement as appropriate to the Regional Market Risk Management for approval. After regional concurrence, the proposed mandates are tabled to INM EXCO for approval. Upon approval, the limits are formally delegated by the CEO to the Head of Global Markets, who in turns delegates limits to its different Front office desks. 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. Any breaches in the internal and regulatory market risk limits set as part of internal risk policy is reported to the senior management immediately and is also tabled at the RMM and EXCO for discussion.

(i) *Capital requirements for market risk for the bank*

(Rs '000)

Standardised Duration Approach	As at 31 Mar 2019	As at 31 Mar 2018
Interest rate risk	**19,992,130**	14,870,659
Foreign exchange risk	**1,588,950**	1,112,400
Equity risk	**392,467**	336,166
Securitisation exposure	**4,002,630**	3,688,338
Capital requirements for market risk	**25,976,177**	20,007,563

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

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 Risk Management Meeting (RMM) is the apex body at an entity level that is responsible for oversight and management of all risks in INM. Additionally, for Financial Crime risk (FCR) management and oversight, INM has a Financial Crime Risk Management Committee (FCRMC) at an entity level. Both these governance meetings are the apex risk management bodies of the bank and report to the EXCO. INM Operational Risk Working Group (ORWG) is responsible for providing guidance, advice and challenge in embedding of the ORMF in INM and reports into FCRMC and RMM.

At individual business level, there are Business Control Committees (BCC)/ Risk Management forum that are responsible for oversight and management of all risks. Similar bodies specializing in FCR risks also exists at business level. Theses bodies escalate/ report to RMM and FCRMC respectively.

Three Lines of Defence (3LOD) Overview

The 3LOD model is an organisational structure that outlines the division of roles and responsibilities, defined by the activities performed. It is applicable to all individuals and to all risk types. There should be a clear segregation between risk ownership (First LOD), risk oversight (Second LOD) and independent assurance (Third LOD) to help support the Bank in the effective identification, assessment, monitoring, management, and reporting of risks.

First Line of Defence

The First LOD has ultimate ownership for risk and controls. It comprises of three key roles: 'Risk Owners', 'Control Owners' and 'Business Risk and Control Managers' ("BRCM"). Individuals can be both Risk Owners and Control Owners, depending on the activity(ies) they are undertaking.

Risk Owners sit in the Global Businesses and are accountable for agreeing risk appetite and identifying, assessing, and managing risks for their business in line with the risk appetite set by the Board.

Control Owners may sit within a Global Business, Global Function or a third party. They are responsible for assessing and managing the processes, activities, or systems to ensure that they are operating effectively. They work with the Risk Owners to understand and manage the risks.

The BRCMs may sit within a Global Business, Global Function or geographic CEO or Chief

Operating Officer structure. They are responsible for providing operational risk advice and control testing for their organisational area. They work closely with Risk Owners and Control Owners to ensure operational risk management activities are effectively executed.

Second Line of Defence

The Second LOD review and challenge the activities of the First LOD to ensure that they have met the minimum requirements for risk management. The Second LOD consists of 'Risk Stewards' who are independent of the commercial risk-taking activities undertaken by the First LOD.

Risk Stewards sit within the Global Functions. They perform the specialist role of setting policies and the oversight of the First LOD activities for their given risk type. There are regional, country and global business Risk Stewards throughout the Organisation who execute the responsibilities cascaded to them by the global Risk Steward.

Global Functions with both First and Second LOD responsibilities must segregate these responsibilities 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.

The Operational Risk function provides advice and guidance on the use of the Operational Risk Management Framework. Operational Risk also challenges the effectiveness of the Operational Risk Management Framework in use by the First LOD and Risk Stewards.

Third Line of Defence

The Third LOD is Global Internal Audit. They provide independent assurance to management and the non-executive Risk and Audit Committees that our risk management, governance and internal control processes are designed and 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 dynamically on occurrence of 'Trigger Event'.

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

(i) Capital requirements for Operational risk for the Bank

(Rs '000)

	As at 31 Mar 19	As at 31 Mar 18
Capital required for Operational Risk (Basic Indicator Approach)	**16,065,991**	14,814,626

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

9. Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB) refers to the current or prospective risk to the bank's capital and earnings arising from adverse movements in interest rates that affect the bank's banking book positions. When interest rates change, the present value and timing of future cash flows change. This in turn changes the underlying value of a bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items and hence its economic value. Changes in interest rates also affect a bank's earnings by altering interest rate-sensitive income and expenses, affecting its Net Interest Income (NII).

Asset, Liability & Capital Management (ALCM) is responsible for measuring and controlling IRRBB 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 behavioral 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 BSM.

The transfer of interest risk to the BSM is achieved through a formal transfer pricing framework wherein a series of internal deals are executed between the business units and BSM. 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.

Structure and Organisation

The Bank has an independent interest rate 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 income stream.

The Bank manages the interest rate risk arising from commercial banking activities in order to maximize the return commensurate with its capital base, without exposing the Bank to undue risk arising from movements in market interest rates.

(i) Impact on Economic Value of Equity (EVE)

Economic Value of Equity (EVE) measures the impact of 200 bps movement in interest rates on capital. When interest rates change, the present value and timing of future cash flows change. This in turn changes the underlying value of a bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items and hence its economic value.

(Rs in Million)

	At 31 March 2019	At 31 March 2018
Base		
Total EVE	**282,982**	265,653
Total Regulatory Capital	**212,962**	194,723
+200 bps		
EVE	**260,092**	252,749
EVE Sensitivity	**(22,890)**	(12,905)
EVE Sensitivity / Total Regulatory Capital	**-10.75%**	-6.63%
-200 bps		
EVE	**308,155**	279,992
EVE Sensitivity	**25,172**	14,339
EVE Sensitivity / Total Regulatory Capital	**11.82%**	7.36%
EVE Limit	**18.00%**	18.00%

(ii) Impact on Earnings (NII)

Changes in interest rates also affect a bank's earnings by altering interest rate-sensitive income and expenses, affecting its Net Interest Income (NII).

(Rs in Million)

	At 31 March 2019	At 31 March 2018
Projected NII for next 12 months	**48,794**	**46,986**
Parallel movement in yield curve		
+100bps	**(1,783)**	(930)
-100bps	**2,104**	**1,398**

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

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.

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.

The derivative exposure is calculated using Current Exposure Method ('CEM'). The outstanding balances are given below:

(Rs'000)

Particulars	**As at 31-Mar-19**		As at 31-Mar-18	
	Notional	**Current credit exposures**	Notional	Current credit exposures
Currency Swaps	**191,430,718**	**31,077,580**	181,324,779	29,314,716
Forward Contracts	**1,427,215,453**	**64,930,424**	1,043,119,391	38,288,929
FX options	**392,642,430**	**17,822,694**	200,639,047	11,639,251
Interest rate options	**430,298**	**7,314**	5,234,949	241,314
Interest Rate swaps	**2,925,987,777**	**47,576,077**	2,903,870,946	39,837,615
Single currency Floating Floating	**–**	**5,246**	–	4,530
Forward Rate Agreement	**3,220,000**	**56,039**	6,517,500	33,196
Grand Total	**4,940,926,676**	**161,475,374**	4,340,706,612	119,359,551

Note: The above does not include Exposure to QCCP.

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

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 the Bi-Monthly Monetary policy committee held on 6th Jun 2019, RBI has advised banks to maintain the minimum leverage ratio at 3.5%. 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 2019	At 31 March 2018
On-balance sheet exposures			
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	**1,604,453**	**1,314,887**
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	**(138)**	**(91)**
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**1,604,315**	**1,314,796**
Derivative exposures			
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	**56,708**	**39,303**
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	**211,914**	**158,941**
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	–	–
7	Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	–	–
8	Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures	–	–
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	–	–
10	Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	–	–
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**268,622**	**198,243**
	Securities financing transaction exposures	–	–
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	**30,907**	**77,128**
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	–	–
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	–	–
15	Agent transaction exposures	–	–
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**30,907**	**77,128**
	Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	**1,194,514**	**1,189,354**
18	Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	**(841,476)**	**(828,344)**
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**353,038**	**361,010**
Capital and total exposures		–	–
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**200,891**	**187,733**
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**2,256,882**	**1,951,178**
Leverage ratio			
22	**Basel III leverage ratio (per cent)**	**8.90%**	**9.62%**

Comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure:

(Rs in Million)

Sr No	Item	At 31 March 2017	At 31 March 2016
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	**1,764,675**	1,444,248
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	**139,307**	146,011
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)	**353,038**	361,010
7	Other adjustments	**(138)**	(91)
	Total Exposure (point 21 in Table 1)	**2,256,882**	1,951,178

Note: The consolidated leverage ratio is 9.05% as on 31 March 2019 (based on un-audited figures of HIFSL for Mar'19).

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

12. Composition of Capital

(Rs in Million)

	Basel III common disclosure template	Basel-III Amounts	Basel-III Amounts under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference with DF-13
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	44,992	46,455	**A**
2	Retained earnings ***(incl. Statutory Reserves, Capital Reserves and Remittable Surplus retained for Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR))***	153,683	156,489	**B1+B2+B3+B4+ B5+B6+B7**
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2,354	2,354	**C*45%**
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	–	–	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018			
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Group CET1)	–	–	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	201,029	205,298	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		–	
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	–	–	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	–	–	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)		0	
10	Deferred tax assets	–	13	
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	138	138	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	–	–	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	–	–	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	–	–	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	–	–	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	–	–	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	–	–	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary 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[7] (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[8]	0	0	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank[9]	–	–	
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	–	–	

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

12 Composition of Capital ***(Continued)***

(Rs in Million)

	Basel III common disclosure template	Basel-III Amounts	Basel-III Amounts under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference with DF-13
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	**138**	**151**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**200,891**	**205,147**	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments	**–**	**–**	
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	–	–	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	–	–	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	–	–	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	–	–	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Group AT1)	–	–	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	–	–	
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**–**	**–**	
	Additional Tier 1 capital regulatory adjustments	**–**	**–**	
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	–	–	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	–	–	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	–	–	
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	–	–	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	**–**	**–**	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**–**	**–**	
44a	**Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy11**	**–**	**–**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)**	**200,891**	**205,147**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions	**–**	**–**	
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	–	–	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	–	–	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in Group Tier 2)	–	–	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	–	–	
50	Provisions ***(incl. eligible reserves)***	12,071	12,100	D1+D2
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**12,071**	**12,100**	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments	**–**	**–**	
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	–	–	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	–	–	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	–	–	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	–	–	

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited – India Branches
(Incorporated in Hong Kong SAR with limited liability)

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

12 Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

(Rs in Million)

	Basel III common disclosure template	Basel-III Amounts	Basel-III Amounts under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference with DF-13
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:	–	–	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**–**	**–**	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**12,071**	**12,100**	
58a	**Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	**12,071**	**12,100**	
58b	**Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital**		**–**	
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	**12,071**	**12,100**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)**	**212,962**	**217,247**	
	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)**	**1,190,341**	**1,198,981**	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	862,909	871,549	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	202,307	202,307	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	125,125	125,125	
	Capital ratios		–	
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.88%	17.11%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.88%	17.11%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.89%	18.12%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	9.34%	9.34%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.88%	1.88%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	–	–	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	1.96%	1.96%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.38%	11.61%	
	National minima (if different from Basel III)	**–**	**–**	
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)	–	–	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	–	–	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	**–**	**–**	
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	–	–	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	–	–	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	–	–	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	–	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2	**–**	**–**	
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	–	–	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	–	–	

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

12 Composition of Capital *(Continued)*

(Rs in Million)

	Basel III common disclosure template	Basel-III Amounts	Basel-III Amounts under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference with DF-13
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	–	–	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)	–	–	
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	–	–	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	–	–	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	–	–	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	–	–	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	–	–	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	–	–	

13. Composition of Capital – Reconciliation

(Rs in Million)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference No. DF-12
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i	Paid-up Capital	44,992	46,455	A
	Reserves & Surplus	185,821	188,627	
	a. Statutory Reserve	60,250	60,250	B1
	b. Capital Reserve - Surplus on sale of Immovable assets	5,675	5,675	B2
	c. Capital Reserves	13,262	13,772	B3
	d. Remittable surplus retained in India for CRAR purposes	71,919	71,919	B4
	e. Revaluation Reserve	5,233	5,233	C
	f. Investment Reserve	2,495	2,495	D1
	g. Specific Reserve	2,577	2,921	B5
	h.Investment Fluctation Reserve (refer to schedule 18 note 5.5)	4,800	4,800	
	i. Balance in Profit & Loss Account	19,610	19,610	
	j. General Reserve		17	B6
	k. Security Premium		1,935	B7
	Minority Interest	–	–	
	Total Capital	230,813	235,082	
ii	Deposits	1,026,097	1,026,097	
	of which: Deposits from banks	18,019	18,019	
	of which: Customer deposits	1,008,078	1,008,078	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	–	–	
iii	Borrowings	333,516	333,516	
	Borrowings in India	295,789	295,789	
	of which: From RBI	219,170	219,170	
	of which: From banks	–	–	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	76,619	76,619	
	Borrowings outside India	37,727	37,727	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	37,727	37,727	
	of which: Capital instruments	–	–	

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures of India Branches for the period ended 31 March 2019 *(Continued)*

13 Composition of Capital – Reconciliation *(Continued)*

(Rs in Million)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference No. DF-12
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	174,249	177,744	
	of which: Provisions towards Standard Assets	4,775	4,804	D2
	Total Capital and Liabilities	**1,764,675**	**1,772,439**	
B	**Assets**		–	
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	42,537	42,798	
ii	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	131,500	131,500	
iii	Investments:	709,738	709,738	
	of which: Government securities	548,098	548,098	
	of which: Other approved securities	–	–	
	of which: Shares	136	136	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	72,364	72,364	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	0	0	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	89,140	89,140	
iv	Loans and advances	669,046	676,481	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	–	–	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	669,046	676,481	
v	Fixed assets	7,801	7,804	
vi	Other assets	204,053	204,118	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	–	–	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	3,891	3,903	
vii	Goodwill on consolidation	–	–	
viii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	–	–	
	Total Assets	**1,764,675**	**1,772,439**	

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 Head office of the Bank 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.

16. Equities - Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

Investment in equity shares as at 31 March 2019 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 Unlisted 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 2019 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 2019.
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 2019 is Rs. 1,207 million. The difference between break-up value and current cost of equity investment is Rs. 1,071 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.367 million.