

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

**1. INTRODUCTION:**

Doha Bank Q.P.S.C. is an entity domiciled in the State of Qatar and was incorporated on March 15, 1979 as a Joint Stock Company under Emiri Decree No. 51 of 1978. The commercial registration of the Bank is 7115. The address of the Bank's registered office is Doha Bank Tower, Corniche Street, West Bay, P.O. Box 3818, Doha Qatar.

The India branch of Doha Bank Q.P.S.C. ("Doha Bank" or the "Bank") started operations from June 10, 2014. The registered office of the Bank is Sakhar Bhavan, Ground Floor, Plot No. 230, Block No. III, Backbay, Reclamation, Nariman Point, Mumbai -400021, Maharashtra State, India.

**2. SCOPE OF APPLICATION**

The Basel III disclosure contained herein relate to the Indian branches of Doha Bank Q.P.S.C. (the Bank) as on 31 March 2024. These primarily relate to the disclosure required under Annexure 18 – Pillar 3 disclosure requirements of the Reserve Bank of India (The RBI) Master Circular - Basel III capital regulation dated 1st July 2015 and published in accordance with the requirements of RBI for a branch of foreign bank, and do not require the disclosures pertaining to the consolidation of entities.

The Bank has implemented the requirement laid down by RBI for Pillar 3 disclosure, covering both the quantitative and qualitative items. The information provided has been reviewed by senior management and is in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the RBI. All table DF reference relate to those mentioned in annexure 18 - pillar 3 of above mentioned circular.

**Qualitative and Quantitative disclosure as per DF 1**

The Bank does not have any reportable interest in subsidiaries/associates/ joint venture or insurance entities. As such this disclosure is not applicable to the Bank.

**3. CAPITAL ADEQUACY:**

**Qualitative Disclosures:**

The capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR) of the Bank is 40.00% as of Mar 31, 2024 computed under Basel III norms, higher than minimum regulatory CRAR requirement of 11.50% including capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.50%.

The bank's capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times.

It is overseen by the Bank's local Risk Management Committee (RMC). The Bank's capital management framework also includes a comprehensive internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) conducted annually. The ICAAP encompasses capital planning for five years' time horizon, identification and measurement of material risks and the relationship between risk and capital. Further bank has developed ICAAP policy for assessment of capital adequacy.

The Bank's ICAAP document covers the capital management framework of the bank, sets the process for the assessment of the adequacy of capital to support current and future activities / risk and report on the capital projection for period of 5 years. This framework is supplemented by the existing stress testing framework which is an integral part of ICAAP.

In the normal course of event, management reviews the adequacy of capital quarterly or with increased frequency, if circumstances demand. The capital requirement of the bank is assessed after considering bank's business model as well as opportunity for growth in India.

The capital assessment by the bank factors in the credit, operational and market risk associated with its current and future activities as well as the effective management of these risks to optimise the utilisation of capital.

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

**Quantitative Disclosure:**

A Summary of the bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and capital adequacy ratio as on March 31, 2024 is presented below:

Details	(Rs'000) Risk weighted assets
<b>Capital requirement for credit risk (Standardized approach)</b>	<b>800,209</b>
On balance sheet exposure	534,333
Off balance sheet exposure	-
Non market related	260,753
Market related	5,123
<b>Capital requirement for market risk (Standardized duration approach)</b>	<b>156,839</b>
Interest rate risk	121,722
Foreign exchange risk	32,344
Equity risk	2,773
<b>Capital requirement for operational risk (Basic Indicator approach)</b>	<b>107,003</b>
<b>Total capital requirements</b>	<b>10,64,051</b>
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets of the Bank</b>	<b>92,85,961</b>
Credit risk	69,91,673
Market risk	13,63,830
Operational risk	9,30,458
CET 1 capital	36,27,232
Additional Tier 1 capital	-
<b>Total Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>36,27,232</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital</b>	<b>87,396</b>
<b>Total regulatory capital</b>	<b>37,14,628</b>
<b>CET1 / Tier 1 Capital ratio</b>	<b>39.06%</b>
<b>Tier II Capital ratio</b>	<b>0.94%</b>
<b>Total capital ratio</b>	<b>40.00%</b>

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

The Composition of the Capital structure as on March 31, 2024:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>(Rs'000)</b>
Paid up Capital (Funds from Head Office)	3,042,002
Statutory Reserve	242,281
Capital Reserve*	324,248
Balance in Profit & Loss Account	36,633
Regulatory Adjustment to CET I	(17,932)
<b>CET 1 Capital</b>	<b>36,27,232</b>
Additional Tier 1 Capital	-
<b>Total Tier 1 Capital</b>	<b>36,27,232</b>
Tier 2 Capital	153,898
Restricted to 1.25% of Credit Risk Weighted Assets	87,396
<b>Whichever is lower, so allowed</b>	<b>87,396</b>
<b>Total regulatory capital</b>	<b>37,14,628</b>

\*Net of reserve Rs 6,645 thousand created on acquisition of HSBC Bank Oman SAOG.

#### 4. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

The Bank has identified the following risks as material to its nature of operations:

- ✓ Credit Risk
- ✓ Market Risk
- ✓ Operational Risk
- ✓ Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
- ✓ Liquidity Risk

##### **Risk Management framework**

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Bank's risk management framework. Risk Management policies and systems are established to identify and analyse risks faced by the Bank. Doha Bank's Risk Management Group (RMG) operates through an independent enterprise-wide risk management framework. RMG consistently and continually monitors risks and processes across the organization to identify, assess, measure, manage and report on potential threats that could impact the achievement of Bank's objectives to optimize its risk management framework.

Risk Management policies, models, tools and systems are regularly reviewed to improve the framework and reflect market changes. The RMG is also independently empowered to escalate issues directly to the Board and Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee. Implementation of the Risk Management framework is entrusted to a highly competent team and is controlled and implemented through various senior level management committees chaired by the CEO - mainly in Credit, Operational Risk, Investment and Asset and Liability Committees. In addition, the Board level committees viz. Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, reviews the observations and findings of internal auditors, external auditors, compliance and the regulators to prevent deviations.

## DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

### Credit Risk: General Disclosure

#### Qualitative disclosure

This refers to risk arising from the potential that an obligor is either unwilling to honour his/her obligation or has become unable to meet such obligation, which leads to economic loss to the bank or the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counter parties and/or in the value of the collateral held by the Bank as security. Identification, measurement and management of risk are strategic priorities for the Bank and its credit risk is managed by a thorough and well-structured credit assessment process complemented with appropriate collaterals wherever necessary and continuous monitoring of the advances at account and portfolio levels.

#### Credit Risk Management (CRM) Structure:

The CRM function is independent of the business functions. Such functions include policy formulation, underwriting and limit setting, exposure and exception monitoring, reporting, custody and monitoring of documentation, input of credit limits, classification of advances, remedial asset management, recovery of delinquent loan and determination of provision requirements.

The key objectives of CRM are to ensure:

- Bank-wide credit risks are identified, assessed, mitigated (wherever possible), monitored and reported on a continuous basis at customer and portfolio level;
- The Bank's exposure is within the risk appetite limits established and approved by the Board of Directors, which covers group and single obligor limits, borrower ratings, portfolio analysis, counter party limits and concentration of the limits to effectively measure and manage its credit risk;
- Review and assessment of credit exposures in accordance with the authorization structure and limits prior to facilities being committed to customers;
- Ensure completion of documentation and security creation as per approval terms before release of credit facilities to the clients. Monitoring the concentration of exposure to industry sectors, geographic locations and counter parties;
- Proactive and dynamic monitoring of the accounts as to the quality of the assets and to spot any ad-verse features/warning signs which can eventually lead to deterioration in the recovery prospects Engage the Business Units at an early stage itself to take corrective steps so that the exposure does not become unmanageable. Review of compliance with exposure limits agreed for counter parties, industries and countries, on an ongoing basis, and review of limits in accordance with the risk management strategy and market trends;
- Prior to launching of new products, vetting the business proposals from risk perspective especially in light of delinquent reports.

Although the overall responsibility for managing the risks at macro level lies with the Board, the responsibility for identifying risk in Bank's credit exposure is entrusted to the Management Credit Committee. The Management Credit Committee shall review and decide on the following:

- The extent to which the Bank should assume credit risk, taking into account the capital base, the Bank's ability to absorb losses, the risk reward ratio, probability of default etc.;
- The credit portfolio, including concentration trends, provisions, quality of portfolio and requirements vis à vis credit strategy and risk appetite;
- Portfolio concentration limits against Regulatory and Internal Limits set for counterparties, industry sectors, geographic regions, foreign country or class of countries, and classes of security;
- Business strategies to ensure consistency with the Bank's business/growth plan and other asset/liability management considerations;
- Significant delinquent credits (watch list and under settlement accounts) and follow up actions taken to safeguard the

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

interests of the Bank;

- Adequacy of loan loss provisioning requirements.
- Establishment of an authorization structure and limits for the approval and renewal of credit facilities;
- Detailed credit policies, procedures and guidelines, proper segregation of duties, well defined authority matrix for credit approval and periodic audit and examinations by internal and external auditors to ensure that a rigorous environment of checks and balances exist within the Bank.

**Credit quality**

The Bank's credit risk systems and processes differentiate exposures in order to highlight those with greater risk factors and higher potential severity of loss.

Special attention is paid to problem exposures in order to accelerate remedial action. The Bank uses a Remedial Asset Management unit under the Credit Risk Department and adopts corrective action on delinquent credits so as to recover the bank dues.

**Impairment assessment**

It is the Bank's policy to create allowances for impaired loans promptly and consistently.

**Maximum exposure to credit risk**

The Bank's exposure to credit risk is spread across a broad range of asset classes, including derivatives, loans and advances to customers, loans and advances to banks, and financial investments.

**Concentration of exposure**

Exposure to a person, company or group (the Single Borrower Lending Limit) is restricted to maximum 20% of eligible capital base subject to any regulatory dispensations.

**Credit quality of financial instruments**

All loans and advances in the Bank are classified according to asset quality. Standard accounts include all facilities which demonstrate good financial condition, risk factors and capacity to pay in line with the original terms of sanction. Upto 25% of Tier 1 capital is allowed post Board approval.

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

**Quantitative disclosure**

Total gross credit risk exposures including geographic distribution of exposure as on March 31, 2024

Particulars			(Rs '000)
	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Fund Based	12,791,469	564,746	13,356,215
Non Fund Based*	5,433,184	32,76,535	8,709,719
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,224,653</b>	<b>38,41,281</b>	<b>22,065,934</b>

\*Non fund based exposure are guarantee given on behalf of constituents, acceptances, endorsement, undrawn credit limits sanctioned to borrower and credit exposure on outstanding derivative contracts.

**Industry wise distribution of advances and off balance sheet credit exposure as at 31 March 2024 (Gross)**

(Rs '000)

Industry Name	Fund Based [Outstanding-O/s]			Non Fund Based Exposure (Outstanding)
	Standard	NPA	Total	
A. Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-
B. Food Processing	-	-	-	-
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	-	-	-	-
D. Textiles	-	-	-	-
E. Leather and Leather products	-	-	-	-
F. Wood and Wood Products	-	-	-	-
G. Paper and Paper Products	-	-	-	-
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	-	-	-
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	521,250	-	521,250	-
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	300,000	-	300,000	208,233
K. Glass & Glassware	-	-	-	-
L. Cement and Cement Products	-	-	-	-
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	-	-	-	94,830
N. All Engineering	437,000	-	437,000	78,735
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	-	-	-	-
P. Gems and Jewellery	594,000	-	594,000	-
Q. Construction	-	-	-	-
R. Infrastructure	650,000	-	650,000	434,411
S. Other Industries	-	-	-	-
Residuary other advances (to tally with gross advances)	4,256,883	93,734	4,350,617	3,496,499
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,759,133</b>	<b>93,734</b>	<b>6,852,867</b>	<b>4,312,708</b>

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

Residual Contractual maturity breaks down of Assets

(Rs '000)

MATURITY BUCKETS	Cash balances with RBI and other Banks	Investment Securities	Loans and Advances	Other Assets including fixed assets
1 Day	5,97,191	9,105	2,03,945	1,11,525
2 to 7 Days	1,99,809	1,00,362	3,16,233	891
8 Days to 14 Days	-	92,134	12,24,325	590
15 days to 30 Days	-	64,879	5,29,583	4,202
31 days to 2 months	-	1,29,851	2,01,319	13,498
2 months to 3 months	4,17,025	4,71,062	3,78,419	3,129
Over 3 months to 6 months	-	3,80,410	7,99,612	40,069
Over 6 months to 1 year	-	9,10,748	8,31,279	1,00,923
Over 1 year to 3 years	-	19,20,424	12,95,226	9,759
Over 3 years to 5 years	-	31,220	3,34,445	-
Over 5 years	-	9,371	6,99,383	7,45,565
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,214,025</b>	<b>4,119,566</b>	<b>6,813,769</b>	<b>1,030,151</b>

Movement of NPAs (Gross) and Provision for NPAs

(Rs '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2024
(i) Amount of NPAs (Gross)	93,734
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	-
Loss	-
(ii) Net NPAs	54,636
(iii) NPA Ratios	
Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	1.37%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.80%
(iv) Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2023	264,996
Additions during the year	93,734
Reductions during the year	264,996
<b>Closing Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>93,734</b>
(v) Movement of provision of NPAs	
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2023	264,996
Provisions made during the year	39,098
Write offs of NPA provision	264,996
Write backs of excess provisions	-
<b>Closing Balance as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>39,098</b>

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

Movement of General Provision- Position as on 31 March 2024

	(Rs '000)
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>37,234</b>
Provisions made during the year	-
Write offs	11,930
Write backs of excess provisions	-
Any other adjustments	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>25,304</b>

Movement of Provision for Depreciation on Investment

	(Rs '000)
<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>157,662</b>
Add: Provisions made during the year	43,797
Less: Write back of excess provisions	(90,778)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>110,681</b>



**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

**Major Industry wise break up of NPAs & Specific Provisions**

	(Rs '000)	
Industry	NPAs	Specific Provisions
B. Food Processing	-	-
S. Other Industries	97,321	97,321
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,321</b>	<b>97,321</b>

**Geography Wise distribution of NPAs**

	(Rs '000)	
State	NPAs	
Maharashtra	97,321	
Tamilnadu	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,321</b>	

**Credit Risk: Portfolios under the standardised approach:**

**Qualitative Disclosures**

The Bank uses external rating agencies that are approved by the RBI for capital adequacy, viz, CRISIL, ICRA, and CARE for domestic exposures and S&P, Moody's and Fitch for overseas exposures.

The Bank also has an independent internal ratings model. These internal ratings are used for ascertaining credit worthiness of a client, setting internal prudential limits, determining pricings etc. The internal and external ratings do not have a one to one mapping and for the purpose of calculation of the capital for the credit risk under the standardized approach, the external ratings are used.

**Quantitative Disclosures**

The exposure under each credit risk category is as follows:

	(Rs'000)	
Risk Bucket	Amount	
Below 100% Risk Weight	17,062,502	
100% risk weight	4,400,233	
More than 100% risk weight	603,198	
	<b>22,065,933</b>	

**Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for standardised approaches**

**Qualitative Disclosures**

It is the policy of the bank to obtain collaterals for all corporate credits, unless the business case warrants clean lending. Collaterals stipulated are usually mortgages, charge over business, stock and debtors, financial instruments. Cash Security is however recognized only as a fall back option and repayment of facilities are primarily sought from the cash flow of the borrower's business. However, collateral may be an important mitigant of risk. The bank has adopted norms of valuation of collateral as stipulated in the prudential guidelines of RBI.

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

Quantitative Disclosures

Detail of total credit exposure position as on 31 March 2023.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>(Rs '000)</i>
<b>Covered by</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Financial collaterals	21,178
Guarantees	-

**Securitisation: disclosure for standardised approach as per table DF - 6**

Not applicable as the Bank has not undertaken any securitization transaction during the current period.

**Market risks in the trading book**

**Qualitative disclosures as per table DF - 7**

**Market Risk:** This is the risk of loss arising from unexpected changes in financial indicators, including interest rates, exchange rates, bonds, equities and commodity prices. Bank has an active Management Information System to keep the Management and Investment Committees informed about the changes in market risk on the investments book. The prominent risks affecting the Bank are currency, interest rate and equity price risk.

The principal objective of market risk management of non-trading portfolios is to optimise net interest income. Market risk in non-trading portfolios arises principally from mismatches between the future yield on assets and their funding cost as a result of interest rate changes. Analysis of this risk is complicated due to assumptions regarding the economic duration of liabilities which are contractually repayable on demand, for example, current accounts. ALCO regularly reviews that these risks are effectively managed.

**Management of market risk**

The Bank separates its exposure to market risk between trading and non-trading portfolios. Trading portfolios include positions arising from market making and proprietary positions together with financial assets and liabilities that are managed on a fair value basis. The management has set in place various limits as tool to control the risk.

Overall authority for market risk is vested in ALCO. Risk Management Group is responsible for the development of detailed risk management policies, subject to review and approval by ALCO/Board and for the day-to-day review of their implementation. As a risk control mechanism limits are put in place for foreign exchange open positions. Positions are managed and monitored on an ongoing basis by the Treasury. Periodic reporting is made to ALCO who deliberate on the issue and give necessary guidance to Treasury.

**Stress testing:** Bank wide stress tests form an integral part of the risk review process and provide sufficient insight into the financial health and risk profile of the bank. Stress tests also provide early warning signs of potential threats to the Bank's capital. Doha Bank adopts a comprehensive stress testing framework in line with RBI guidelines.

In particular the bank measures the impact of different stress scenarios on its capital adequacy ratio, net interest margin, profit after tax, return on assets, liquidity ratio and additional liquidity requirements.

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

The capital requirements for market risk are as follows:

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>(Rs '000)</b>
Interest Rate Risk	121,722
Equity position risk	2,773
Commodities position risk	-
Foreign Exchange risk	32,344
	<b>156,839</b>

**table DF – 8 Operational Risk:**

**Qualitative disclosures**

**Operational Risk:** Operational Risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. The Bank has well defined operational risk management policies and Operational Risk Management tools in place that are regularly updated to ensure a robust internal control mechanism for the Bank. The Bank continues to invest in risk management and mitigation strategies, such as a robust control infrastructure, business continuity management, through risk transfer mechanisms etc.

The Bank has a well-defined operational risk management framework and an independent operational risk management function. Manager-Operational Risk, heading the Operational Risk management function in India is a member of the Risk Management Committee. The Risk Management Committee oversees the implementation of an effective risk management framework that encompasses appropriate systems, practices, policies and procedures to ensure the effectiveness of risk identification, measurement, assessment, reporting and monitoring.

In addition, the Internal Audit department of the Bank carries out an independent assessment of the actual functioning of the overall Operational Risk Management Framework.

The process of Operational Risk Management includes the following steps:

- Review of documented processes/ procedures to ensure establishment of appropriate controls, segregation of duties etc. are some of the measures adopted by Doha Bank to manage operational risk;
- Reporting of any risk event (losses, near misses and potential losses), which is used to help identify where process improvements and control requirements are needed to reduce the recurrence of risk events. Risk events are analysed, reported, mitigated, recorded on a central database and reported periodically to the Risk Management Committee.

**TABLE DF – 9 Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)**

**Qualitative disclosure**

**Interest Rate Risk:** This risk largely arises due to the probability of changes in interest rates, which may affect the value of financial instruments or future profitability. The Bank is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of mismatches or gaps in the quantum of Assets and Liabilities and Off Balance Sheet instruments that mature or reprice in a given period. Since most of the Bank's financial assets such as loans and advances contain an option to reprice, majority of the bank's interest rate risk is hedged due to simultaneous repricing of deposits and loans.

**Quantitative Disclosures**

As per stress tests prescribed by Reserve Bank of India, the impact of an incremental 200 basis points parallel fall or rise in all yield curves, on net interest income Profit for the next 12 months amounts to Rs 14,712 thousand.

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

**TABLE DF – 10 General disclosure for exposures related to counter party credit risk**

**Qualitative disclosure**

The banks has stipulated limit as per the norms on exposure stipulated by the RBI for both fund and non-fund based product including derivatives. Limits are set as per the percentage of the capital fund and monitored. The utilisation against specified limits is reported to the credit committee on a periodic basis. The analysis of the composition of the portfolio is presented to the local management committee on a half yearly basis.

The credit exposure arising on account of interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives transaction is computed using the “current exposure method” as laid down by RBI.

Exposure to central counterparty arising from over the counter derivative trades, exchange traded derivatives transaction and security financing transaction (SFTs) attracts capital charges applicable to central counter party.

Applicable risk weight for trades guaranteed by central counterparties which recognised as Qualifying Central Counter Party (QCCP) by the RBI or SEBI, are comparatively lower than OTC deals.

In India, presently there are four QCCPs namely Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL), National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd (NSCCL), India Clearing Corporation Ltd (ICCL) and MCX – SX Clearing Corporation Ltd (MCX – SX CCL). These CCPs are subjected, on an ongoing basis, to rules and regulation that are consistent with CPSS – IOSCO Principal for Financial Market Infrastructures

Bank has computed the incurred Credit Valuation adjustment (CVA) loss as per Basel III Master Circular and same has been considered for reduction in derivative exposure computation.

**Quantitative disclosure**

The derivative exposure outstanding as on March 31, 2024 is given below

Type	Notional Amount	Positive MTM	Potential Future Exposure	(Rs '000)
				Exposure as per current exposure Method
Foreign Exchange Contract	29,605	65	584	649
Cross Currency Swap (including USD/INR Swaps)	500,650	445	10,009	10,454
<b>Total</b>	<b>530,255</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>10,593</b>	<b>11,103</b>

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

DF – 11: Composition of Capital

(Rs '000)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount	Ref No.
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves</b>			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium) (Funds from Head Office)	3,042,002	
2	Retained earnings	36,633	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	566,529	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 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	<b>3,645,164</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments</b>			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	(4,412)	
10	Deferred tax assets	(13,113)	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	(407)	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights(amount above 10% threshold)	N.A.	
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		

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
26a	of which :Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
26b	of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	
26c	of which : Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
26d	of which : Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	<b>Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1</b>	(17,932)	
29	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>		<b>3,627,232</b>
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments</b>			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (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	-	
<b>Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

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	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	
44a	<b>Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy</b>	-	
45	<b>Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)</b>		<b>3,627,232</b>
<b>Tier 2 capital : instruments and provisions</b>			
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	87,396	
51	<b>Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>87,396</b>	
<b>Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments</b>			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
56a	of which : Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

56b	of which :Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	87,396	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	87,396	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	87,396	
<b>59</b>	<b>Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)</b>	<b>3,714,628</b>	
<b>60</b>	<b>Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)</b>	<b>92,85,961</b>	
60a	of which : total credit risk weighted assets	6,991,673	
60b	of which : total market risk weighted assets	1,363,830	
60c	of which : total operational risk weighted assets	930,458	
<b>Capital</b>			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	39.06%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	39.06%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	40.00%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	-	
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	
<b>National minima (if different from Basel III)</b>			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%	
<b>Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)</b>			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	N.A.	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	N.A.	
<b>Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2</b>			



**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	87,396	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
<b>Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2024)</b>			
-	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	N.A.	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	N.A.	
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)	-	
<b>Notes to templates:</b>			
	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Rs.000</b>	
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	193,552	
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves and Investment Fluctuation reserve included in Tier 2 capital	161,245	
	Eligible provision toward standard assets and country risk	32,307	

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

DF – 12: Composition of Capital – Reconciliation of regulatory capital items as on March 31, 2024 is given below:  
Step 1

		(Rs '000)	
		<i>Balance sheet as in published financial statements</i>	<i>Under regulatory scope of consolidation</i>
		<i>As at 31 March 2024</i>	<i>As at 31 March 2023</i>
<b>A</b>	<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>		
i.	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	3,042,002	
	Reserves & Surplus	765,914	
	Total Capital	<b>3,807,916</b>	
ii.	Deposits	<b>8,794,533</b>	
	of which : Deposits from banks	221,383	
	of which : Customer deposits	8,573,150	
	of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
iii.	Borrowings	<b>249,769</b>	
	of which : From RBI	-	
	of which : From banks	-	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	249,769	
	of which : Others (pl. specify)	-	
	of which : Capital instruments	-	
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	325,293	
		<b>13,177,511</b>	
	<b>B Assets</b>		
i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	442,223	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	771,802	
ii.	Investments :	<b>4,119,566</b>	
	of which : Government securities	3,365,322	
	of which : Other approved securities	-	
	of which : Shares	8,717	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	745,527	
	of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	
iii.	Loans and advances	<b>6,813,769</b>	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	876,839	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	5,936,930	
iv.	Fixed assets	372,768	
v.	Other assets	657,383	
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	
	of which : Deferred tax assets	-	
vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	
vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	
		<b>13,177,511</b>	

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

Step 2

(Rs '000)

	<i>Balance sheet as in published financial statements</i>	<i>Under regulatory scope of consolidation</i>
	<i>As at 31 March 2024</i>	<i>As at 31 March 2023</i>
<b>A Capital &amp; Liabilities al &amp; Liabilities</b>		
iii Paid-up Capital (funds from HO Paid-up HO)	3,042,002	
Reserves & Surplus	765,914	
Total Capital	<b>3,807,916</b>	
ii. Deposits	<b>8,794,533</b>	
of which : Deposits from banks	221,383	
of which : Customer deposits	8,573,150	
of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
iii. Borrowings	<b>249,769</b>	
of which : From RBI	-	
of which : From banks	-	
of which : From other institutions & agencies	249,769	
of which : Others (pl. specify)	-	
of which : Capital instruments	-	
iv. Other liabilities & provisions	325,293	
	<b>13,177,511</b>	
<b>Assets</b>		
i. Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	442,223	
Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	771,802	
ii. Investments :	<b>4,119,566</b>	
of which : Government securities	3,365,322	
of which : Other approved securities	-	
of which : Shares	8,717	
of which : Debentures & Bonds	745,527	
of which : Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	
of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	
iii. Loans and advances	<b>6,813,769</b>	
of which : Loans and advances to banks	876,839	
of which : Loans and advances to customers	5,936,930	
iv. Fixed assets	372,768	
v. Other assets	657,383	
of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	
of which : Deferred tax assets	-	
vi. Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii. Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	<b>13,177,511</b>	

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

Step 3

(Rs '000)

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		Component of regulatory capital reported by bank	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the Regulatory scope of consolidation from step2
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	3,042,000	-
2	Retained earnings	36,633	-
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	566,529	-
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1(only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	-
6	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>3,645,164</b>	-
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	(17,932)	-
10	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability excluding those arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-
11	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-
	<b>Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)</b>	<b>3,627,232</b>	-

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

DF – 13: Main feature of regulatory capital instrument as on March 31 2023.

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

Not Applicable



**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

---

37	If yes, specify non-compliant features
----	----------------------------------------

---

**Composition of capital disclosure template (Capital Structure)**

**Common equity tier 1 capital**

Primarily comprises of interest free capital fund received from head office, statutory reserve, capital reserve, general reserve and remittable surplus retained for meeting capital adequacy requirement.

**Additional Tier I Capital**

The bank does not have any additional tier I capital

**Tier II capital**

Tier II capital mainly comprises of the subordinated debt raised from head office, revaluation reserve, investment fluctuation reserve, provision country risk, provision towards standard assets (including derivatives and unhedged foreign currency exposure)

Qualitative disclosure as per table DF 11, DF 12, DF 13 and DF 14

The composition of capital as on March 31, 2024 as per table DF 11, composition of capital – reconciliation requirement as on March 31, 2023 (Step 1 to 3) as per table DF 12 and Main features of regulatory capital instrument as per table DF 13 are provided above in this disclosure.

The bank has received only interest free capital funds from Head office. The terms and condition of the same already disclosed under DF 13.

The bank has not issued any regulatory capital instrument in India. Accordingly, no specific disclosure is required under DF 14.

**DF –15: Disclosure for remuneration**

In terms of guidelines issued by RBI vide circular no. DBOD No. BC. 72/29.67.001/2011-12 dated 13th January 2012 on “Compensation of Whole-time Directors/Chief Executive Officers/ Risk takers and Control function staff, etc.”, the Bank has submitted a declaration during the year received from Head office to RBI to the effect that the compensation structure in India, including that of the CEO’s / CMI’s, is in conformity with the Financial Stability Board (FSB) Principles and Standard.

**DF – 16: Equities – Banking book position**

**Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosure**

The bank does not have any equity exposure and disclosure under this section is NIL

**DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.**

**Leverage Ratio Disclosures**

As on March 31, 2024 the leverage ratio is 19.71%. The summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure and Leverage ratio common disclosure as per table DF 18 are provided below to this disclosure.

**DF – 17: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure**

		(Rs '000)
	Particular	Amount
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	13,177,511
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	44,552
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)	5,036,219
	Other adjustments	145,372
8	<b>Leverage ratio exposure</b>	<b>18,403,654</b>

**DF – 18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template**

		(Rs'000)
	Particular	Leverage ratio framework
<b>On-balance sheet exposures</b>		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	13,340,815
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(17,932)
3	<b>Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)</b>	<b>13,322,883</b>
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	510
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	44,042
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	-

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) AS ON 31 March 2024.

	Particular	Leverage ratio framework
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-
11	<b>Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)</b>	<b>44,552</b>
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	<b>Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)</b>	<b>-</b>
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	6,540,937
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(1,504,718)
19	<b>Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)</b>	<b>5,036,219</b>
Capital and total exposures		
20	<b>Tier 1 capital</b>	<b>3,627,232</b>
21	<b>Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)</b>	<b>18,403,653</b>
Leverage ratio		
22	<b>Basel III leverage ratio</b>	<b>19.71%</b>

For Doha Bank Q.P.S.C. – India Branches

Manish Mathur  
Country Manager- India