INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE COUNTRY MANAGER INDIA, DOHA BANK QSC – INDIA OPERATIONS

Report on the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Doha Bank QSC – India Operations (herein referred to as the "Bank"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. The Bank's management is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Bank in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 in so far as they apply to the Bank and the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Bank and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Bank's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Bank's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Opinion

5. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 as well as the Companies Act, 2013, in the manner so required for the 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, 2017, its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

6. The Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.
7. As required sub section (3) of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and the appointment letter dated March 3, 2017, we report that:
   (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
   (b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank; and
   (c) The financial accounting systems of the Bank are centralised and therefore, accounting returns for the purpose of preparing financial statements are not required to be submitted by the branches; we have visited 3 branches for the purpose of our audit.
8. Further, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we further 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 purpose of our audit;
   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Account and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.
   (e) Reporting requirements pursuant to provisions of Section 164(2) of the Act are not applicable considering this is a branch of Doha Bank QSC.
   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Bank and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 1" to this report; and
   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, 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- Refer Schedule 12 and Note 2.8 of Schedule 18 to the financial statement;
      ii. The Bank has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts –Refer Schedule 18 – Note 3.18 to the financial statements.
      iii. There were no amounts required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Bank; and
      iv. The disclosure requirement as envisaged in Notification G.S.R 308(E) dated 30th March 2017 is not applicable to the Bank - Refer Schedule 18 – Note.5

For S. R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Sd/-
per Sarvesh Warty
Partner
Membership No. 121411

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 22, 2017

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DOHA BANK QSC – INDIA OPERATIONS

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 over financial reporting of Doha Bank QSC – India Operations ("the Bank") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Bank's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Bank's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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 adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting 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.

For S. R. BATLIBOI & ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101049W/E300004

Sd/-
per Sarvesh Warty
Partner
Membership No. 121411

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 22, 2017

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DOHA BANK

DOHA BANK QSC
INDIA OPERATIONS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

(Rs. in '000)

	Schedule	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
Capital	1	3,042,002	3,042,002
Reserve and Surplus	2	37,370	132,845
Deposits	3	8,195,848	3,026,788
Borrowings	4	-	947,530
Other Liabilities and Provisions	5	271,301	103,724
Total		**11,546,521**	**7,252,889**
ASSETS			
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	6	375,918	214,782
Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	7	4,023,762	1,490,186
Investments	8	2,045,330	1,304,647
Advances	9	4,154,715	3,433,616
Fixed Assets	10	487,576	470,565
Other Assets	11	459,220	339,093
Total		**11,546,521**	**7,252,889**
Contingent Liabilities	12	2,984,225	1,034,124
Bills for Collection		8,170	15,112

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to accounts 17 &18

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

For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

Sd/-
Sarvesh Warty
Partner
Membership No. 121441

June 22, 2017 Mumbai

For Doha Bank QSC - India Operations

Sd/-
Manish Mathur
Country Manager - India

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

(Rs. in '000)

	Schedule	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I. INCOME			
Interest Earned	13	806,794	310,211
Other Income	14	54,543	91,834
Total		**861,337**	**402,045**
II. EXPENDITURE			
Interest Expended	15	564,442	108,353
Operating Expenses	16	357,105	258,872
Provisions and Contingencies	18.1.18	35,265	(80,444)
Total		**956,812**	**286,781**
III. PROFIT/(LOSS)			
Profit/(loss) for the year		**(95,475)**	**115,264**
IV. APPROPRIATIONS			
Transfer to Statutory Reserves		-	28,816
Transfer to Capital Reserves		-	22,924
Balance Carried Over To Balance Sheet		(95,475)	63,524
Total		**(95,475)**	**115,264**

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Account 17 &18

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

For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

Sd/-
Sarvesh Warty
Partner
Membership No. 121441

June 22, 2017 Mumbai

For Doha Bank QSC - India Operations

Sd/-
Manish Mathur
Country Manager - India

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DOHA BANK

DOHA BANK QSC
INDIA OPERATIONS

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2017

(Rs. in '000)

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
A)	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before taxes	**(135,649)**	**20,863**
	Adjustment for :		
	Depreciation on fixed assets	49,965	41,058
	Provision/(write back) for depreciation on investments	1,498	(198)
	Country Risk Provision	1,235	650
	Provision for Loans	72,706	13,504
	Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	(243)	(22,924)
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(10,488)**	**52,953**
	Adjustment for :		
	Increase/(Decrease) in Deposits	5,169,060	3,025,548
	Increase/(Decrease) in Borrowings	(947,530)	947,530
	(Increase)/Decrease in Investments	(742,181)	(1,094,633)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Advances	(791,454)	(3,433,616)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities and Provisions	163,991	60,790
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(76,833)	1,089,651
	Increase/(Decrease) in Reserve on merger	-	6,644
	Less : Direct Taxes paid	(3,120)	(4,416)
	Net Cash Flow from/(used in)Operating activities (A)	**2,761,445**	**650,451**
B)	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	(66,976)	(580,753)
	Sale of Fixed Assets	243	198,000
	Net Cash Used in Investing activities (B)	**(66,733)**	**(382,753)**
C)	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	**-**	-
D)	**Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	**2,694,712**	**267,698**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year*	1,704,968	1,437,270
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year *	4,399,680	1,704,968
	Net changes in Cash and Cash equivalents	**2,694,712**	**267,698**

*Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with RBI, balances with other banks and money at call and short notice – Refer Schedule 6 and Schedule 7. Cash and cash equivalent also includes Rs 2,000 (thousands) as deposit kept in with the Reserve Bank of India under section 11(2) (b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004

Sd/-
Sarvesh Warty
Partner
Membership No. 121441
June 22, 2017 Mumbai

For Doha Bank QSC – India Operations

Sd/-
Manish Mathur
Country Manager - India

DOHA BANK QSC
INDIA OPERATIONS

SCHEDULES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017

SCHEDULE 1 – CAPITAL (Rs. in '000)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
CAPITAL		
Opening Capital	3,042,002	3,042,002
Start-up Capital (as prescribe by RBI)		
Additions during the year	-	-
	3,042,002	3,042,002
Amount of deposit kept in with the Reserve Bank of India under section 11(2) (b) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949		
In form of securities	275,000	250,000
In Cash	2,000	2,000

SCHEDULE 2 - RESERVE AND SURPLUS (Rs. in '000)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I. Statutory Reserve		
Opening Balance	31,550	2,734
additions during the year	-	28,816
	31,550	31,550
deductions during the year	-	-
	31,550	**31,550**
II. Capital Reserve		
Opening Balance	29,568	-
additions during the year	-	29,568
	-	-
deductions during the year	-	-
	29,568	**29,568**
III. Share Premium		
Opening Balance	-	-
additions during the year	-	-
	-	-
deductions during the year	-	-
	-	-
IV. Investment Reserve		
Opening Balance	-	-
additions during the year	-	-
	-	-
deductions during the year	-	-
	-	-
V. Balance of Profit and Loss Account		
Opening Balance	71,727	8,203
additions during the year	(95,475)	63,524
	(23,748)	**71,727**
TOTAL: (I, II, III, IV and V)	**37,370**	**132,845**

SCHEDULE 3 - DEPOSITS (Rs. in '000)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
A. I. Demand Deposits		
(i) From Banks	286,707	334,039
(ii) From Others	171,320	130,611
II. Savings Bank Deposits	834,756	499,982
III. Term Deposits		
(i) From Banks	-	-
(ii) From Others	6,903,065	2,062,156
	8,195,848	**3,026,788**
B. I. Deposits of Branches In India	8,195,848	3,026,788
II. Deposits of Branches Outside India	-	-
	8,195,848	**3,026,788**

SCHEDULE 4 - BORROWINGS (Rs. in '000)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I. Borrowings in India		
(i) Reserve Bank of India	-	-
(ii) Other Banks	-	550,000
(iii) Other Institutions and Agencies	-	-
II. Borrowings Outside India	-	397,530
Bank & Other Institutions	-	947,530
Secured Borrowings included in I and II above	-	-

SCHEDULE 5 - OTHER LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS (Rs. in '000)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I. Bills Payable	-	-
II. Inter-Office Adjustments (Net)	-	-
III. Interest Accrued	65,842	17,243
IV. Others (Including Provisions)		
- Provision for standard advances	16,527	14,085
- Others	188,932	72,396
	271,301	**103,724**

SCHEDULE 6 - CASH AND BALANCES WITH RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (Rs. in '000)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I. Cash in Hand (Including Foreign Currency Notes)	7,837	5,854
II. Balances with Reserve Bank of India		
(i) In Current Accounts	368,081	208,928
(ii) In Other Accounts	-	-
	375,918	**214,782**

SCHEDULE 7 - BALANCES WITH BANKS AND MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE (Rs. in '000)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I. In India		
(i) Balances with Banks		
(a) In Current Account	14,509	220,911
(b) In Other Deposit Account	-	-
(ii) Money at Call and Short Notice		
(a) With Banks	2,359,400	-
(b) With Other Institutions	-	-
	2,373,909	**220,911**
II. Outside India		
(i) In Current Account	352,853	275,450
(ii) In Other Deposit Account	-	-
(iii) Money at Call and Short Notice	1,297,000	993,825
	1,649,853	**1,269,276**
TOTAL : (I and II)	**4,023,762**	**1,490,186**

SCHEDULE 8 - INVESTMENTS (Rs. in '000)

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I. Investments in India in		
(i) Government Securities	1,803,744	759,540
(ii) Other Approved Securities	-	-
(iii) Shares	-	-
(iv) Debentures and Bonds	-	-
(v) Subsidiaries and/or Joint Ventures Abroad	-	-
(v) Others (Commercial Paper)	241,586	545,107
	2,045,330	**1,304,647**
II. Investments Outside India		
(i) Government Securities (Including Local Authorities)	-	-
(ii) Subsidiaries and/or Joint Ventures Abroad	-	-
(iii) Others	-	-
	2,045,330	**1,304,647**
A. Investment in India		
Gross Value of Investments	2,046,828	1,304,647
Less: Aggregate of provisions/depreciation/ (Appreciation)	1,498	-
Net Investment	2,045,330	1,304,647
B. Investment Outside India		
Gross Value of Investments	-	-
Less: Aggregate of Provisions/depreciation/ (Appreciation)	-	-
Net Investments	-	-
Total Investments	**2,045,330**	**1,304,647**

SCHEDULE 9 - ADVANCES (Rs. in '000)

			March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
A.	(i)	Bills Purchased and Discounted	348,611	20,736
	(ii)	Cash Credits, Overdrafts and Loans Repayable on Demand	617,787	14,277
	(iii)	Term Loans	3,188,317	3,398,603
			4,154,715	**3,433,616**
B.	(i)	Secured by Tangible Assets (Including Advances Against Book Debts)	3,300,405	1,209,173
	(ii)	Covered by Bank/Government Guarantees	-	-
	(iii)	Unsecured	854,310	2,224,443
			4,154,715	**3,433,616**
C.	I.	**Advances In India**		
		(i) Priority Sectors	1,370,121	600,000
		(ii) Public Sectors	-	-
		(iii) Banks	-	-
		(iv) Others	2,784,594	2,833,616
			4,154,715	**3,433,616**
	II.	**Advances Outside India**		
		(i) Due from Banks	-	-
		(ii) Due from Others	-	-
		(a) Bills Purchased and Discounted	-	-
		(b) Syndicated Loans	-	-
		(c) Others	-	-
			-	**-**
TOTAL C.(I and II)			**4,154,715**	**3,433,616**

SCHEDULE 10 - FIXED ASSETS (Rs. in '000)

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I.	**Premises**		
	At Cost as on March 31 of the Preceding Year	370,095	-
	Additions During the year	1,201	551,162
	Less Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	(181,067)
	Less Depreciation to Date	(24,695)	(12,312)
		346,601	**357,783**
II.	**Other Fixed Assets (Including Furniture and Fixtures)**		
	At Cost as on March 31 of the Preceding Year	137,154	71,001
	Additions During the year	64,598	66,153
	Deductions During the year	(777)	-
		200,975	137,154
	Less Depreciation to Date	(62,573)	(25,768)
		138,402	**111,386**
III.	**Capital Work in Progress**	2,573	1,396
IV.	**Intangible Assets under development**	-	-
TOTAL (I, II, III and IV)		**487,576**	**470,565**

SCHEDULE 11 - OTHER ASSETS (Rs. in '000)

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I.	Inter-office Adjustments (Net)	-	-
II.	Interest Accrued	34,059	19,706
III.	Advance Tax/Tax Deducted at Source (Net of Provision for Taxation)	224,496	179,809
IV.	Stationery and Stamps	-	-
V.	Non-Banking Assets Acquired in Satisfaction of Claims	-	-
VI.	Deferred Tax Assets (net)	-	3,015
VII.	Others	200,665	136,563
		459,220	**339,093**

SCHEDULE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (Rs. in '000)

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I.	Claims Against the Bank Not Acknowledged as debts	29,685	-
II.	Liability for Partly Paid Investments	-	-
III.	Liability on Account of Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts	2,739,912	729,208
IV.	Guarantees Given on Behalf of Constituents		
	a) In India	50	245,026
	b) Outside India	-	-
V.	Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations	204,333	50,154
VI.	Other Items for which the Bank is Contingently Liable	10,245	9,736
		2,984,225	**1,034,124**

SCHEDULE 13 - INTEREST INCOME (Rs. in '000)

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I.	Interest/Discount on Advances/Bills	367,036	152,392
II.	Income on Investments	191,335	53,827
III.	Interest on Balances with Reserve Bank of India and Other Inter-Bank Funds.	248,423	103,992
IV.	Others	-	-
		806,794	**310,211**

SCHEDULE 14 - OTHER INCOME (Rs. in '000)

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I.	Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	24,430	11,145
II.	Profit/(loss) on Sale of Investments (Net)	5,551	232
III.	Profit/(loss) on Sale of Land, Building and Other Assets (net)	243	22,924
IV.	Profit/(loass) on Exchange Transactions (net)	22,248	23,936
V.	Income Earned by way of Dividends	-	-
VI.	Bad Debts Recovered	-	25,540
VII.	Others	2,071	8,057
		54,543	**91,834**

SCHEDULE 15 - INTEREST EXPENDED (Rs. in '000)

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I.	Interest on Deposits	552,641	107,353
II.	Interest on Reserve Bank of India/Inter-Bank Borrowings	11,801	999
III.	Others	-	-
		564,442	**108,353**

SCHEDULE 16 - OPERATING EXPENSES (Rs. in '000)

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
I.	Payments to and Provisions for Employees	120,800	68,440
II.	Rent, Taxes and Lighting	57,170	53,657
III.	Printing and Stationery	2,042	2,031
IV.	Advertisement and Publicity	773	1,703
V.	Depreciation on Bank's Property	49,965	41,058
VI.	Local Advisory Board Fees, Allowances and Expenses	800	483
VII.	Auditor's Fees and Expenses	2,410	2,310
VIII.	Professional Charges	13,477	13,941
IX.	Postages, Telegrams, Telephones etc.	9,305	11,421
X.	Repairs and Maintenance	39,335	40,546
XI.	Insurance	8,096	2,073
XII.	Law Charges	4,993	2,821
XIII.	Other Expenditure	47,939	18,388
		357,105	**258,872**

SCHEDULES 17 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Doha Bank Q.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.S.C ("Doha Bank" or the "Bank") started since June 10th, 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.

The Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 comprises the accounts of the India Branch of the Doha Bank Q.S.C ("Doha bank" or the "Bank").

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on the accrual basis of accounting, unless otherwise stated, and comply with the requirements prescribed under the Third Schedule (Form A and Form B) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The accounting and reporting policies of the Bank used in the preparation of these financial statements conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India (Indian GAAP), the guidelines issued by RBI ('Reserve Bank Of India') from time to time, the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 and other relevant provisions of Companies Act 2013 ("The 2013 Act") and Companies (Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2016 in so far as they apply to banking guidelines issued by RBI and practices generally prevalent in the banking industry in India.

2.1 USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ('GAAP') requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the accompanying financial statements. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Revenue recognition

i) Interest income is recognised in the profit and loss account on accrual basis, except in the case of interest on non-performing assets, which is recognised as income on realisation, as per the income recognition and asset classification norms of RBI.

ii) Income on discounted instruments is recognised over the tenure of the instrument on a constant yield basis.

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

3.2 Foreign currency transactions

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

3.3 Investment securities

Classification and valuation of Bank's Investments is carried out in accordance with RBI and Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association ('FIMMDA') guidelines issued in this regard from time to time.

a) *Classification*

Investments are classified into 'Held for Trading' ('HFT'), 'Available for Sale' ('AFS') and 'Held to Maturity' (HTM) categories at the time of purchase. Investments, which the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as HTM investments. Investments that are held principally for resale within a short period, including short sale, are classified as HFT investments. All other investments are classified as AFS investments.

The Bank follows settlement date method for accounting of its investments. For the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements, the Investments are classified under six groups

a) Government Securities
b) Other Approved Securities
c) Shares
d) Debentures and Bonds
e) Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures
f) Others.

Investments are classified as performing or non-performing as per RBI guidelines. Non performing investments are subjected to similar income recognition and provisioning norms as are prescribed by RBI for non performing advances.

b) *Valuation*

Investments classified as HTM are carried at amortised cost. Any premium paid on acquisition, over the face value, is amortised over the remaining period of maturity by applying effective yield method. Where in the opinion of the management, a diminution, other than temporary in the value of investments classified under HTM has taken place, suitable provisions are made.

Investments classified as AFS and HFT are marked-to-market on a periodic basis as per relevant RBI guidelines. The securities are valued scrip-wise and depreciation/appreciation is aggregated for each category. Net appreciation in each category, if any, is ignored, while net depreciation is provided for. The book value of individual securities is not changed consequent to the periodic valuation of investments.

Treasury bills, commercial papers and certificates of deposit are valued at carrying cost including the pro rata discount accreted for the holding period.

3.4 Repo and Reverse Repo transactions:

The Bank has adopted the uniform accounting treatment prescribed by the RBI for accounting of Repo and Reverse Repo transactions. Costs and revenues are accounted an Interest expenditure/income, as the case may be, over the period of transaction. Money paid and received during the year is treated as lending and borrowing transactions.

3.5 Advances:

Bank follows the prudential norms formulated by Reserve Bank of India, from time to time, as to Assets Classification, Income Recognition, and provisioning thereon. Accordingly, all advances are being classified into standard, Special mentioned, substandard, doubtful and loss assets.

Advances are stated net of provision for non-performing assets.

The Bank maintains provision on standard assets to cover potential credit losses which are inherent in any loan portfolio in accordance with RBI guidelines.

For entities with unhedged foreign currency exposure (UFCE), provision is made in accordance with guide lines issued by RBI which require ascertaining the amount of UFCE, estimating the extent of likely loss and estimating the riskiness of unhedged position.

These provisions for standard assets are classified under schedule 5 – Other Liabilities and Provisions in Balance sheet.

3.6 Fixed Assets and Depreciation:

Fixed Assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to the acquisition and installation of the asset. The appreciation on revaluation is credited to 'Premises Revaluation Reserve' Account. On disposal of revalued premises, the amount standing to the credit of the Premises Revaluation Reserve is transferred to Capital Reserve. Depreciation attributable to the enhanced value is transferred from Premises Revaluation Reserve to the credit of depreciation in the profit and loss account.

Depreciation is provided as per straight-line method from the date of addition over the estimated useful life of the asset. Depreciation on assets sold during the year is charged to the profit and loss account up to the date of sale. If the management's estimate of the useful life of a fixed asset at the time of acquisition of the asset or of the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter, then the depreciation is provided at a higher rate based on management's estimate of the useful life/ remaining useful life.

The depreciation rates applied on fixed assets are in accordance with the rates prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 however in case of exceptions it is duly supported by technical advice.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are as follows:

Buildings	30 years Leasehold improvements depreciated over the primary lease term.
Furniture	10 years
Office Equipments	10 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years

Items costing less than Rs. 5,000 are fully depreciated in year of purchase.

The Bank assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Profit and Loss account. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost.

3.7 Employee benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Bank has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Bank recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

The Bank operates one defined benefit plans for its employees, viz., gratuity plan. The costs of providing benefit under the plan are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation at each year-end. Separate actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in the profit and loss account.

The Bank treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the profit and loss account and are not deferred.

Employees who have joined Doha Bank QSC under merger scheme with HSBC Bank Oman SAOG India Operations and Country Manager of India holding position up to 13th March 2017 are entitled to receive retirement benefits under the Bank's pension scheme. Pension is defined contribution plan under which the Bank contributes annually a specified sum of 15% of the employee's eligible annual basic salary to LIC of India.

3.8 Lease Transactions

Operating leases

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

The Bank has not undertaken any Finance leases.

3.9 Provision for Taxation

Income tax comprises the current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the year, determined in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the rules framed there under) and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability for the year (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period).

Provision for current income-tax is recognized in accordance with the provisions of Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 and is made annually based on the tax liability after taking credit for tax allowances and exemptions.

The current tax, deferred tax charge or credit and the corresponding deferred tax liability or asset is recognised using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the assets can be realized in future. However, where there is unabsorbed depreciation or carried forward loss under taxation laws, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is virtual certainty (supported by convincing evidence) of realization of such assets.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and appropriately adjusted to reflect the amount that is reasonably/virtually certain to be realized.

3.10 Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities

The Bank establishes provisions when it has a present obligation as a result of past event(s), it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit to settle the obligation will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of such an obligation. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. A disclosure of contingent liability is made when there is:

i. A possible obligation, arising from a past event(s), the existence of which will be confirmed by occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not within the control of the Bank or

ii. Any present obligation that arise from past events but it is not recognized because:

- It is not probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- A reliable estimate of the amount of obligation cannot be made.

3.11 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with RBI, balances with other banks and money at call and short notice.

SCHEDULES 18 - NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 Ratio of Capital funds to Risk weighted assets of the Bank is as under:

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
1	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio (%)	38.29	48.19
2	Tier I Capital ratio (%)	38.29	48.19
3	Tier II Capital ratio (%)	0.23	0.07
4	Total Capital ratio (CRAR) (%)	38.52	48.26
5	Percentage of the shareholding of the Government of India in public sector banks	N.A.	N.A.
6	Amount of equity capital raised	N.A.	N.A.
7	Amount of additional Tier I capital raised; of which PNCPS: PDI:	 Nil Nil	 Nil Nil
8	Amount of Tier II capital raised; Of which Debt capital instrument: Preference Share Capital Instruments: [Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares (PCPS)/ Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS)/ Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares (RCPS)	 Nil Nil	 Nil Nil

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
1	CRAR (%) (As per Basel III)	38.52	48.26
2	CRAR Tier I Capital (%)	38.29	48.19
3	CRAR Tier II Capital (%)	0.23	0.07

1.2 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

1.2.1 Qualitative disclosure around LCR

The Reserve Bank of India has prescribed monitoring of sufficiency of Bank's liquid assets using Basel III – Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR). The LCR is aimed at measuring and promoting short-term resilience of banks to potential liquidity disruptions by ensuring maintenance of sufficient high quality liquid assets (HQLAs) to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days.

The LCR requirement has been introduced in a phased manner with banks required to maintain minimum LCR of 70% till Dec 2016 and the 80% from Jan 2017 onwards. The requirement will be increasing by 10% annually to 100% by Jan 2019.

The ratio comprises of high quality liquid assets (HQLAs) as numerator and net cash outflows in 30 days as denominator. HQLA has been divided into two parts i.e. Level 1 HQLA which comprises of primarily cash, excess CRR, excess SLR and a portion of mandatory SLR as permitted by RBI (under MSF and FALLCR). Cash outflows are calculated by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories or types of liabilities by the outflow run-off rates and cash inflows are calculated by multiplying the outstanding balances of various categories of contractual receivables by the rates at which they are expected to flow in.

The Bank has implemented the LCR framework and has consistently maintained LCR well above the regulatory threshold.

1.2.2 Qualitative disclosure around LCR

The tables below highlights the position of LCR computed based on simple average of month end position for previous year and first three quarters. The position for last quarter (Q4, 2017) for this financial year computed based on daily average of end of day position each day.

Sr. No.	Rs. in '000	Avg Q4 2016-17		Avg Q3 2016-17		Avg Q2 2016-17		Avg Q1 2016-17	
		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 (HQLA)		2,784,319		1,792,646		1,259,561		585,449
	Cash Flow								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which	7,540,513	711,504	9,342,642	892,890	7,769,968	760,701	5,173,585	517,358
	i. Stable Deposits	850,943	42,547	827,489	41,374	325,923	16,296	-	-
	ii. Less stable deposits	6,689,569	668,957	8,515,154	851,515	7,444,045	744,405	5,173,585	517,358
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which	401,236	361,830	363,141	335,385	1,697,087	361,530	1,115,585	333,595
	i. Operation deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	ii. Non – operational deposits (all counterparties)	51,801	20,721	29,234	11,694	7,693	3,077	868,878	86,888
	iii. Unsecured debt	9,251	925	11,351	1,135	14,78,823	147,882	868,878	86,888
	iv. Funding from other legal entity customers	340,184	340,184	322,556	322,556	210,571	210,571	246,707	246,707
4	Secured Wholesale funding	25,312	10,441	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which			-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	82	82	6,811	6,811	984	984	-	-
	ii. Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-				
	iii. Credit and liquidity facilities	2,577,991	773,397	2,524,312	757,294	2,155,250	646,575	594,750	178,425
6	Other contractual funding obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Other contingent funding obligations	259,723	171,583	898,990	772,126	366,632	185,518	682,390	220,557
8	**Total Cash Flow**	**10,804,858**	**2,028,837**	**13,135,896**	**2,764,506**	**11,988,921**	**1,955,308**	**7,566,310**	**1,249,935**
	Cash Inflows								
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-				
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other cash inflows	2,070,991	1,167,477	3,823,774	2,055,438	3,591,090	2,966,221	3,680,069	2,680,502
12	Total Cash inflows Less Total Cash Outflows	8,733,867	861,360	9,312,122	709,068	8,398,831	(1,010,913)	3,886,241	(1,430,567)
		Total Adjusted Value		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**	
21	**Total HQLA**	**-**	**2,784,319**	**-**	**1,792,646**		**1,259,561**		**585,449**
22	**25% of Total Cash Outflows**	**-**	**507,209**	**-**	**691,126**		**488,827**		**312,484**
	Total Net Cash Outflows (12 or 22 whichever is higher)		**861,360**		**709,068**		**488,827**		**312,484**
23	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**	**-**	**323**	**-**	**253**		**258**		**187**

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DOHA BANK

DOHA BANK QSC
INDIA OPERATIONS

Sr. No.	Rs. in '000	Avg Q4 2015-16		Avg Q3 2015-16		Avg Q2 2015-16		Avg Q1 2015-16	
		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 (HQLA)		338,914		346,779		383,823		415,464
	Cash Flow								
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which	2,396,291	239,629	1,896,684	189,668	1,577,373	157,737	1,290,362	129,036
	iii. Stable Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	iv. Less stable deposits	2,396,291	239,629	1,896,684	189,668	1,577,373	157,737	1,290,362	129,036
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which	388,932	301,692	268,971	190,268	148,867	91,908	87,825	54,800
	v. Operation deposits (all counterparties)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	vi. Non – operational deposits (all counterparties)	388,922	301,692	268,971	190,268	148,867	91,908	87,825	54,800
	vii. Unsecured debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Secured Wholesale funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which	550,050	27,503	451,970	22,599	930,667	46,533	600,000	30,000
	iv. Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	-	-	-	-				
	v. Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	-	-	-	-				
	vi. Credit and liquidity facilities	550,050	27,503	451,970	22,599	930,667	46,533	600,000	30,000
6	Other contractual funding obligations	258,052	258,052	18,669	18,669	19,957	19,957	17,243	17,243
7	Other contingent funding obligations	185,174	5,555	32,019	1,601	8,767	438	-	-
8	**Total Cash Flow**		**832,431**		**422,805**		**316,573**		**231,079**
	Cash Inflows								
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	-	-	-	-				
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	811,759	405,880	498,394	249,197	352,946	176,473	-	-
11	Other cash inflows	1,307,481	855,634	1,781,557	1,022,304	2,101,803	1,154,203	1,508,643	786,259
12	Total Cash inflows	2,119,240	1,261,514	2,279,951	1,271,501	2,454,749	1,330,676	1,508,643	786,259
		Total Adjusted Value		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**		**Total Adjusted Value**	
21	Total HQLA	-	338,914		346,779		383,823		415,464
22	25% of Total Cash Outflows	-	208,108		105,701		79,143		57,770
23	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)	-	163	-	328		485		719

1.3 Capital comprises of the following: **(Rs. in '000)**

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Capital from Head Office	**3,042,002**	3,042,002

1.4 Business Ratios are as under: **(Rs. in '000)**

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Interest income as a percentage to working funds*	8.47%	7.10%
Non-Interest income as a percentage to working funds	0.57%	2.10%
Operating profit/(loss) as a percentage to working funds	(0.63%)	0.80%
Return on assets* (net profit as a percentage to total assets)	(1.00%)	2.64%
Business (deposit plus net advances) per employee	193,717	67,385
Profit/(Loss) per employee	(1,515)	2,260

*Determined on the basis of circulars issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

1.5 Investments: **(Rs. in '000)**

Sr. No	Items	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
1	Value of Investments:		
	(i) Gross Value of Investments.		
	(a) In India	2,046,828	1,304,647
	(b) Outside India	-	-
	(ii) Provisions for Depreciation		
	(a) In India	1,498	-
	(b) Outside India	-	-
	(iii) Net Value of Investments.		
	(a) In India	2,045,330	1,304,647
	(b) Outside India	-	-
2	Movement of Provisions held towards Depreciation on Investments.		
	(i) Opening Balance	-	198
	(ii) Add: Provisions made during the year	1,498	6,838
	(iii) Less: Write-off/Write back of excess during the period	-	(7,036)
	(iv) Closing Balance	1,498	-

1.6 Particulars of Repo transactions including those with RBI under LAF (in face value terms)

(Rs. in '000)

	Minimum Outstanding during the year	Maximum Outstanding during the year	Daily Average Outstanding during the year	As on 31st March, 2017
Securities sold under repos				
Government Securities	40,000*	209,126	2,974	-
Corporate debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under Reverse repos.				
Government Securities	10,000*	2,860,000	578,959	1,660,000
Corporate debt Securities	-	-	-	-

* Nil outstanding on any day is ignored for reckoning minimum outstanding.

(Rs. in '000)

	Minimum Outstanding during the year	Maximum Outstanding during the year	Daily Average Outstanding during the year	As on 31st March, 2016
Securities sold under repos				
Government Securities	41,600*	41,600	114	-
Corporate debt Securities	-	-	-	-
Securities purchased under Reverse repos.				
Government Securities	10,400*	582,400	18,044	-
Corporate debt Securities	-	-	-	-

* Nil outstanding on any day is ignored for reckoning minimum outstanding.

1.7 Non-SLR Investment Portfolio:

i. Issuer composition of Non SLR investments as on 31st March 2017

(Rs. in '000)

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	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Financial Institutions	241,586	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Banks	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Private Corporate	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Others	-	-	-	-	-
(vii)	Provision held towards depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**241,586**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

\# Amounts reported under columns (4), (5), (6) and (7) are not mutually exclusive.

i. Issuer composition of Non SLR investments as on 31st March 2016

(Rs. in '000)

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	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)	Financial Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Banks	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Private Corporate	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Others	545,107	545,107	-	-	545,107
(vii)	Provision held towards depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**545,107**	**545,107**	**-**	**-**	**545,107**

\# Amounts reported under columns (4), (5), (6) and (7) are not mutually exclusive.

ii. Non performing Non-SLR Investments as at 31st March 2017 are Nil (P.Y.: Nil).

1.8 Sale and transfers to/from HTM Category:

During the current and the previous year, there was no redemption or sale of any category of securities.

1.9 Derivatives

1.9.1 Forward Rate Agreement/Interest Rate Swap

The Bank has not dealt with any Forward Rate Agreements (FRA)/Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) during the current year and previous year. Thus the disclosure on the same and risk exposure on derivatives is not applicable.

1.9.2 Exchange Traded Interest Rate Derivatives

The Bank has not deal in exchange traded rate derivatives during the current year and previous year. Thus the disclosure on the same and risk exposure on derivatives is not applicable.

1.9.3 Disclosure on Risk Exposure in Derivatives

Qualitative Disclosure

The Bank has very limited exposure to derivatives namely through foreign exchange forward contracts.

The structure and organization for management of risk in derivatives trading:

Treasury operation is segregated into three different department's viz. front office, mid office and back office. The primary role of front office is to conduct business that of mid office is to ensure compliance in accordance with set norms and policies and that of back office is to process/settle the transactions.

The Bank has in place policies and procedures, which have been approved by the Head Office and the Management Committee (MC) & Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) in India ensures adherence to various risk parameters and prudential limits.

The scope and nature of risk measurement, risk reporting and risk monitoring systems:

Risk Measurement

For forward foreign exchange contracts, risk is measured through a daily report called, Value at Risk (VAR), which computes VAR on the forex, gaps using FEDAI VAR factors.

Risk Reporting and Risk monitoring systems:

The Bank has the following reports/systems in place, which are reviewed by the top management:

- VAR
- Net Open Position
- Aggregate Gap Limit (AGL)/Individual Gap Limit (IGL)
- Stop loss limits

Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/mitigants:

The Bank has the following policy paper in place, and approved by its Head Office;

i) Treasury Manual.

ii) Asset-Liability Management (ALM) policy.

The Bank monitors the hedges/mitigants on a continuous basis through daily and monthly reports that are reviewed by the mid office/top management.

Accounting Policy:

All outstanding derivatives transactions are booked as off-balance sheet items. The trading positions are revalued on a Marked to Market basis whereas the hedging deals follow the accrual basis of accounting.

Quantitative Disclosures

(Rs. in '000)

	Particulars	Currency Derivatives*		Interest Rate Derivatives	
		31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016	31st March, 2017	31st March, 2016
(i)	Derivatives (Notional Principle Amount)				
	(a) For Hedging	1,880,650	99,255	N.A.	N.A.
	(b) For Trading	859,262	629,953	N.A.	N.A.
(ii)	Marked to Market Positions [1]				
	(a) Assets (+)	530	576	N.A.	N.A.
	(b) Liability (-)	253	46	N.A.	N.A.
(iii)	Credit Exposure [2]	116,370	15,160	N.A.	N.A.
(iv)	Likely Impact of one percentage change in interest rate (100*PV01)#				
	(a) On hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-
	(b) On trading derivatives	-	-	-	-
(v)	Maximum and Minimum of # 100*PV01 observed during the year				
	(a) On hedging	-	-	-	-
	(b) On trading				

* Currency Derivatives represents forward foreign exchange contracts.

\# The Bank is unable to calculate the impact of PV01 on account of constraints of the system.

1.10 Asset Quality

i. Non-Performing Assets

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
(i) Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	0.56	-
(ii) Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Additions during the year	93,807	-
(c) Reductions during the year	-	-
(d) Closing balance	93,807	-
(iii) Movement of Net NPAs		
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Additions during the year	23,452	-
(c) Reductions during the year	-	-
(d) Closing balance	23,452	-
(iv) Movement of Provision for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
(a) Opening balance	-	-
(b) Provisions made during the year	70,355	-
(c) Write-off/write-back of excess provisions	-	-
(d) Closing balance	70,355	-

(Note: There has been no technical write off during the year 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2016)

ii. Particulars of Accounts Restructured/Corporate debt restructuring/ Strategic Debt Restructuring (SDR)/S4A:

No assets were subject to restructuring (including corporate debt restructuring/SDR/S4A) during the year. (PY: Nil)

iii. No Financial Assets sold to securitization/reconstruction Company for Assets Reconstruction during the year. (PY: Nil)

iv. No non-performing financial assets purchased/sold during the year. (PY: Nil)

v. No excess provision reversed to the profit and loss account on account of sale of NPA's (PY: Nil)

vi. Provisions on Standard Asset: (Rs. in '000)

Sr. No	Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
1	Provision towards Standard Assets.	16,527	14,085

1.11 Asset Liability Management:

Maturity pattern as at 31st March 2017 (Rs. in '000)

Maturity buckets	Investment Securities	Loans and Advances	Deposits	Borrowings	Foreign currency Assets	Foreign currency Liabilities
1 Day	104,208	676,954	10,903	-	685,904	697
2 to 7 Days	18,240	304,903	87,846	-	264,303	4,502
8 Days to 14 Days	19,228	101,265	92,602	-	-	662
15days to 28 Days	13,533	400,012	65,177	-	975,694	15,034
29 Days to 3 months	772,189	791,032	3718,854	-	390,898	59,712
Over 3 months to 6 months	344,200	453,643	494,185	-	339,316	45,824
Over 6 months to 1 year	176,601	512,149	850,509	-	-	184,143
Over 1 year to 3 year	455,620	694,134	2,194,262	-	-	11,311
Over 3 years to 5 year	123,529	51,462	594,913	-	-	51,331
Over 5 years	17,982	169,161	86,597	-	-	-
Total	**2,045,330**	**4,154,715**	**8,195,848**	**-**	**2,656,115**	**373,216**

Maturity pattern as at 31st March 2016 (Rs. in '000)

Maturity buckets	Investment Securities	Loans and Advances	Deposits	Borrowings	Foreign currency Assets	Foreign currency Liabilities
1 Day	-	-	8,398	300,000	1,269,276	-
2 to 7 Days	-	600,000	53,121	-	-	4,638
8 Days to 14 Days	50,116	200,665	93,245	397,530	-	399,809
15days to 28 Days	248,992	210,959	47,464	-	-	15,330
29 Days to 3 months	98,905	1,716,394	146,476	250,000	-	53,210
Over 3 months to 6 months	-	29	320,087	-	-	81,210
Over 6 months to 1 year	544,814	9	648,586	-	66,300	193,369
Over 1 year to 3 year	-	14,628	1,355,722	-	-	25,360
Over 3 years to 5 year	101,060	603,029	324,419	-	-	20,674
Over 5 years	260,760	87,903	29,270	-	-	-
Total	**1,304,647**	**3,433,616**	**3,026,788**	**947,530**	**1,335,576**	**793,600**

Classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the returns submitted to the RBI, which has been relied upon by the auditors. Maturity profile of foreign currency assets and liabilities is excluding Off Balance Sheet items.

1.12 Exposure

i. Exposure to Real Estate: (Rs. in '000)

	Category	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
a)	**Direct exposure**		
	(i) Residential Mortgages	10,731	-
	Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented; (Individual housing loans eligible for inclusion in priority sector advances may be shown separately)	-	-
	(ii) Commercial Real Estate-	-	-
	Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.) Exposure would also include non-fund based (NFB) limits;	-	-
	(iii) Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securities exposures-	-	-
	a. Residential,	-	-
	b. Commercial Real Estate	-	-
b)	**Indirect Exposure**	-	-
	Fund Based and Non-Fund based exposures on		
	(i) National Housing Bank (NHB)	-	-
	(ii) Housing Finance Companies (HFCs)	300,000	-
	Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector	**310,731**	**-**

ii. The Bank has not taken the exposure to Capital Market during the current and previous financial year.

1.13 Risk Category wise Country Exposure: (Rs. in '000)

Risk Category	Exposure (Net) as at 31st March, 2017	Provision as at 31st March, 2017	Exposure (Net) as at 31st March, 2016	Provision as at 31st March, 2016
Insignificant	1,501,183	910	103,290	-
Low	1,447,482	975	1,033,912	650
Moderate	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	-	-
Very High	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Off Credit	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**2,948,665**	**1,885**	**1,137,202**	**650**

1.14 Details of Single/Group Borrower limit exceeded by the Bank:

During the year ended March 31, 2017 the Bank has not exceeded the exposure ceiling fixed by RBI to Individual/Group borrowers. (PY: Nil)

1.15 Unsecured Advances **(Rs. in '000)**

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Total Advances against intangible securities such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority etc.	-	-
Estimated Value of intangible collateral such as charge over the rights, licenses, authority etc.	-	-

1.16 Penalties imposed by RBI:

The RBI has not imposed any penalty on the Bank during the year ended March 31, 2017. (PY: Nil).

1.17 Amount of Provisions made for Income-tax during the year:

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Tax expenses		
Current tax	-	3,831
Reversal of previous year tax	(43,189)	(102,396)
Deferred tax	3,015	4,164
Total	**(40,174)**	**(94,401)**

1.18 Break-up of provision and contingencies for the year ended

(Rs. in '000)

	Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
i)	Provision made towards income tax (including deferred tax)	(40,174)	(94,401)
ii)	Provision/(write back) for diminution in value of Investment	1,498	(198)
iii)	Provision for Country Risk Exposure	1,235	650
iv)	General Provision on standard assets	2,351	13,505
v)	Provision for NPA	70,355	-
	Total	**35,265**	**(80,444)**

1.19 Floating provision

Bank has not made floating provision for the year ended March 31, 2017. (PY: Nil)

1.20 Disclosure of Fees/Remuneration Received in respect of Bancassurance Business:

(Rs. in '000)

	Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
i)	Fee/Remuneration from Life Insurance Business	12	-
ii)	Fee/Remuneration from General Insurance Business	-	-

1.21 Drawdown from Reserves:

There has been no draw down from reserves during the year ended March 31, 2017. (PY: Nil)

2. Disclosure Requirement as per Accounting Standards where RBI has issued guidelines in respect of disclosure items for 'Notes to Accounts':

2.1 Disclosures under AS -15 on employee benefits

Defined Contribution Plans:

Provident Fund

Employer's contribution recognized and charged off for the period to defined contribution plans are as under:
(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Provident Fund	4,904	4,237

Pension Fund

The Bank has contributed as given below towards the eligible employee's Pension scheme sum of 15% of their eligible annual basic salary to LIC of India and charged off to Profit & Loss account for the period:

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Pension Fund	1,685	1,531

Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity

The Bank operates only one defined plans, viz., gratuity, for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed atleast five years of service gets a gratuity on departure @ 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit Gratuity Plan as required under Accounting Standard 15.

Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening defined benefit obligation at 1st April	4,361	628
Current Service cost	1,304	1,029
Interest cost	351	50
Actuarial losses/(gains)	(1,635)	(1,169)
Past Service Cost (Amortised)	-	-
Liability Transfer in	-	4,512
Benefits paid	(360)	(689)
Closing defined benefit obligation	**4,021**	**4,361**

Change in the plan assets

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the year	4,044	-
Expected Return On Plan Assets	291	-
Contributions	917	502
Transfer From Other Company	-	4,044
(Transfer To Other Company)	-	-
(Benefit Paid From The Fund)	(360)	(689)
Actuarial Gains/(Losses) On Plan Assets	(79)	187
Fair Value of Plan Assets at The End of the year	**4,813**	**4,044**

Reconciliation of present value of the obligations and fair value of the plan assets

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Present value of funded obligation at 31st March	4,021	4,361
Fair value of plan assets at 31st March	(4,813)	(4,044)
Deficit/(Surplus)	-	-
Net Liability/(Asset)	**(792)**	**317**

Net cost recognized in the profit and loss account

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Current Service Cost	1,304	1,029
Interest Cost	59	50
(Expected Return On Plan Assets)	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses	(1,556)	(1,356)
Past Service Cost [Non-Vested Benefit] Recognized During The Year	-	-
Past Service Cost [Vested Benefit] Recognized During The Year	-	-
Transitional Liability Recognized During The Year	-	-
Expense Recognized In P&L	**(193)**	**(277)**

Reconciliation of Expected return and actual returns on planned assets

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Expected return on plan assets	291	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	(79)	187
Actual return on plan assets	212	187

Reconciliation of opening and closing net liability/(asset) recognized in balance sheet

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening net liability as at 1st April	317	628
Expenses as recognised in Profit & Loss account	(192)	(277)
Employers contribution	(917)	(502)
Net Liability/(Asset) Transfer In	-	468
Net liability/(asset) recognised in balance sheet	**(792)**	**317**

Key Actuarial Assumptions

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Discount rate (Current)	7.20%	8.04%
Future salary increases	4%	5%
Mortality Rate	India Assured Life Mortality (2006-08) ultimate	India Assured Life Mortality (2006-08) ultimate
Attrition Rate	2%	2%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in the actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, security, promotion and other relevant factors.

Compensated Absence

The actuarially determined liability for compensated absences (accumulated leave) of the employees of the Bank is given below:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Total actuarial liability	2,932	1,708
Assumptions:		
Discount rate	7.20%	7.99%
Salary escalation rate	4%	10%

2.2 Segment Reporting:

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

Treasury activity comprises trading in bonds, derivatives and foreign exchange operations for customers and to manage the resultant risk exposure. Treasury includes income from investment portfolio, profit/loss on sale of investments, profit/loss on foreign exchange transactions, income from derivatives, money market operations and balance sheet management.

Corporate Banking primarily comprises corporate banking, trade finance and institutional banking. Revenue for the segment are derived from interest and fee income on loans and advances, float income and fee base income for non funded transactions.

The expense of both segments comprises funding cost, personal cost and other direct and allocated overheads. **Retail Banking** activities comprises lending to individuals and raisings of deposits.

The segment wise distribution of revenue, results and assets as on March 31, 2017 given below:

(Rs. in ‘000)

Business Segments	Treasury Banking	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Total
Particulars				
Revenue	467,662	378,352	15,080	861,094
Result	95,830	(139,085)	(42,672)	(85,927)
Unallocated expenses				(49,965)
Operating profit				(135,892)
Income taxes				40,174
Extraordinary profit/loss				243
Net profit				**(95,475)**
Other information:				
Segment assets	6,602,387	4,241,652	14,414	**10,858,453**
Unallocated assets				688,068
Total assets				**11,546,521**
Segment liabilities	271,127	149,825	7,974,971	**8,395,923**
Unallocated liabilities				3,150,598
Total liabilities				**11,546,521**
Capital expenditure during the year				**65,799**
Depreciation				**(49,965)**

The segment wise distribution of revenue, results and assets as on March 31, 2016 given below:

(Rs. in ‘000)

Business Segments	Treasury Banking	Corporate/ Wholesale Banking	Retail Banking	Total
Particulars				
Revenue	181,987	184,752	12,382	379,121
Result	9,174	20,076	(31,311)	(2,061)
Unallocated expenses				-
Operating profit				(2,061)
Income taxes				94,401
Extraordinary profit/loss				22,924
Net profit				115,264
Other information:				
Segment assets	3,118,501	3,437,175	10,661	6,566,337
Unallocated assets				686,552
Total assets				7,252,889
Segment liabilities	1,282,522	14,967	2,709,722	4,007,211
Unallocated liabilities				3,245,678
Total liabilities				7,252,889
Capital expenditure during the year				617,315
Depreciation				(41,058)

Geographical segments: The Bank is a branch of a bank incorporated in Qatar and does not have its own overseas operations and operates only in the domestic segment.

2.3 Related Party Disclosures:

Related party disclosures as required by Accounting Standard 18 – ‘Related Party Disclosure’ prescribed by the Companies (Accounting Standard Rules 2006 (CASR) and in accordance with the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India are given below:

Relationship during the year

a) Head office and branches

Doha Bank QSC, Qatar is the Head Office of the Bank and its branches

b) Subsidiaries

The outstanding exposures with Head office and its subsidiaries is given below:

(Rs. in '000)

	DBFS Finance And Leasing (I) Ltd	DBFS Securities Ltd	Head Office
As on March 31, 2017			
Deposit/Vostro Bal	31	3,265	286,707
Loans/Nostro Bal	99,392	-	264,661
As on March 31, 2016			
Deposit/Vostro Bal	31	2,047	334,038
Loans/Nostro Bal	86	-	7,922
Maximum outstanding during year ending March 31, 2017:			
Deposit/Vostro Bal	31	4,950	694,553
Loans/Nostro Bal	99,392	-	392,113
Maximum outstanding during year ending March 31, 2016:			
Deposit/Vostro Bal	32,538	3,858	*
Loans/Nostro Bal	36,635	-	*
Income received during year ending March 31, 2017*	4,902	-	-
Income received during year ending March 31, 2016*	1,086	-	-
Reimbursement of marketing expenses for the year ended March 31, 2017*	-	-	22,426
Reimbursement of marketing expenses for the year ended March 31, 2016*	-	-	-

* The system is not able to give maximum outstanding balance during the previous year or manually not feasible to identify maximum outstanding balance during the previous year.

c) **Key Management Personnel's Compensation: Country Manager – India**

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
G. Pattabiraman (up to 13th March 2017)	10,840	9,450
Manish Mathur (from 14th March 2017)		

2.4 Leases

The Bank has entered into two operating lease for its premises at Mumbai Branch and Kochi Branch. The agreement provides for cancellation and escalation. There are no sub-leases.

The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable lease as determined by the lease agreements for each of the year are as under:

(Rs. in '000)

Minimum future lease payments	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Up to 6 months	26,275	22,681
6 months to 1 years	27,325	24,175
1 year to 5 years	234,499	225,251
More than 5 years*	155,741	218,588
Total	**443,840**	**490,695**

*Lease rent for more than 5 years for 31st March 2016 disclosed in current year.

Lease payment of Rs 51,587 (thousands) towards premises during the year is recognized in Profit & Loss Account on straight line basis over the contractual period of the lease agreement.

2.5 Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities:

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Deferred Tax Assets		
Lease rental provision	7,545	7,007
Retirement Benefits	2,214	982
Standard loan provision	36,229	5,675
Commission on guarantees received in advance	371	371
Other Provisions	987	-
Total	47,346	14,035
Deferred Tax Assets recognized to the extent of Deferred Tax Liability (A)	19,183	-
Differential Depreciation on Fixed Assets	19,183	11,020
Total (B)	19,183	11,020
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) (A)-(B)	-	3,015

2.6 Software:

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, the movement in software acquired by the Bank, as included in fixed assets:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening Balance (at cost)	54,826	21
Additions during the year	14,961	54,805
Deductions during the year	-	-
Accumulated depreciation at 31st March	27,898	7,544
Closing balance at 31st March	**41,889**	47,282
Depreciation charge for the year	20,354	7,541

1.7 Impairment of Assets:

There is no impairment of assets during the year and hence no provision is required in terms of AS 28 on "Impairment of Assets".

1.8 Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts:

The Bank is a party to various legal proceedings in the normal course of business. The Bank does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the Bank's financial conditions, results of operations or cash flows. However, Bank has booked contingent liability of Rs. 29,685 thousands towards disallowance by Assessing Officer for AY 2013-14 which under appeal filed with CIT(A).

Liability on account of forward exchange and derivatives contracts:

The Bank enters into foreign exchange contracts and currency swaps with inter-bank participants on its own account and for customers. Forward exchange contracts are commitments to buy or sell foreign currency at a future date at the contracted rate. Currency swaps are commitments to exchange cash flows by way of interest/principal in one currency against another, based on predetermined rates.

Guarantees given on behalf of Constituents, Acceptances, Endorsements and Other:

As a part of its commercial banking activities, the Bank issues documentary credit & guarantee on behalf of its customers. Documentary credits such as letter of credit enhance the credit standing of the customers of the bank. Guarantees generally represent irrevocable assurances that the bank will make payment in the event of the customer failing to fulfill its financial or performance obligations.

Other items for which the Bank is contingently liable:

This consist of amount transferred to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)

3. Additional Disclosures

3.1 Disclosures of complaints

3.1.1 Customer Complaints

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year.	Nil	Nil
b)	No. of complaints received during the year.	Nil	1
c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year.	Nil	1
d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year.	Nil	Nil

3.1.2 Awards passed by the Banking Ombudsman

		March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
a)	No. of unimplemented Awards at the beginning of the year.	Nil	Nil
b)	No. of Awards passed by the Banking Ombudsmen during the year.	Nil	Nil
c)	No. of Awards implemented during the year.	Nil	Nil
d)	No. of unimplemented Awards at the end of the year.	Nil	Nil

3.2 Disclosure of Letters of Comfort (LoCs) issued by Bank

The Bank has not issued any Letter of Comfort during the year ended March 31, 2017. (PY: Nil)

3.3 Provision Coverage Ratio: 75%(PY : Nil)

3.4 Concentration of Deposits, Advances, Exposures and NPAs

I. Concentration of Deposits **(Rs. in '000)**

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Total Deposits of twenty largest depositors	3,501,734	750,337
Percentage of Deposits of twenty largest depositors to total deposits of the Bank	42.73%	24.79%

ii. Concentration of Advances **(Rs. in '000)**

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	6,392,243	3,431,980
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to total Advances of the Bank	88.04%	99.95%

iii. Concentration of Exposures **(Rs. in '000)**

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers/customers	6,506,516	4,140,898
Percentage of Exposure to twenty largest borrowers/ customers to total Exposures of the Bank on borrowers/ customers	86.73%	99.96%

iv. Concentration of NPAs **(Rs. in '000)**

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	93,807	-

3.5 Sector-wise Advances (Rs. in '000)

Sr. No.	Sector	March 31, 2017			March 31, 2016		
		O/s Adv	Gross NPA	% Gross NPA to Adv in that sector	O/s Adv	Gross NPA	% Gross NPA to Adv in that sector
A	**Priority Sector**						
	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-	180,000	-	-
	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	595,121	-	-	-	-	-
	Services	775,000	-	-	420,000	-	-
	Personal loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total (A)	1,370,121	-	-	600,000	-	-
B	**Non Priority Sector**						
	Agriculture and allied activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Advances to industries sector eligible as priority sector lending	1,635,767	93,807	5.73	1,891,281	-	-
	Services	1,202,989	-	-	918,196	-	-
	Personal loans	16,193	-	-	24,139	-	-
	Sub Total (B)	2,854,949	93,807	3.29	2,833,616	-	-
	Total (A+B)	4,225,070	93,807	2.22	3,433,616	-	-

3.6 Movement of NPAs (Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Gross NPAs as on 1st April of particular year (Opening Balance)	-	-
Addition (Fresh NPAs) during the year	93,807	-
Sub-total (A)	93,807	-
Less :(i) Up gradations	-	-
(ii) Recoveries (excluding recoveries made from upgraded accounts)	-	-
(iii) Write-offs	-	-
Sub-total (B)	-	-
Gross NPAs as on 31st March of following year (Closing Balance) (A-B)	93,807	-

(Note: There have been no technical write off during the current year and previous year.)

3.7 Overseas Assets, NPAs and Revenue (Rs. in '000)

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Total Assets	1,649,853	1,269,276
Total NPAs	-	-
Total Revenue	19,271	861

3.8 Off-Balance sheet SPVs sponsored

The Bank has not sponsored any SPVs during the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

3.9 Unamortized Pension and Gratuity Liabilities

There are no unamortized Pension and Gratuity during the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

3.10 Disclosure on Remuneration

In terms of guidelines issued by RBI vide circular no. DBOD No. BC. 72/29.67.001/2011-12 dated 13th Jan 2012 on "Compensation of Wholetime Directors/Chief Executive Officers/Risk takers and Control function staff, etc.", the disclosure on remuneration of bank is as follows.

	Description	Response	
Qualitative Disclosures			
(a)	Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Remuneration Committee.	Not applicable as remuneration and nomination committee is held at Head office, Qatar	
(b)	Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes and the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.	Personnel Policies and Procedures Manual for India operations is under preparation.	
(c)	Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. It should include the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks.	Doha Bank is in preparation of risk and performance management system to capture, monitor and control the risk created by its business activities.	
(d)	Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.	The Bank takes into account the performance of the staff members as well as the performance of India operations to determine the annual increments and performance bonus amounts.	
(e)	A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and a discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and after vesting.	Not Applicable for India Operations.	
(f)	Description of the different forms of variable remuneration (i.e. cash, shares, ESOPs and other forms) that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.	The variable remuneration is only in the form of payment to the staff members and bank has not issued any shares, ESOPs, etc.	
Quantitative disclosures		**Current Year**	Previous Year
(g)	Number of meetings held by the Remuneration Committee during the financial year and remuneration paid to its members.	Not Applicable for India Operations.	Not Applicable for India Operations.
(h)	(i) Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year.	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Details of guaranteed bonus, if any, paid as joining/sign on bonus	Nil	Nil
	(iv) Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any.	Nil	Nil
(i)	(i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.	Nil	Nil
(j)	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show fixed and variable, deferred and non-deferred.	Fixed Rs. 10.84 Mio Variable Rs. Nil	Fixed Rs. 9.45 Mio Variable Rs.Nil
(k)	(i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments.	Nil	Nil
	(ii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post explicit adjustments.	Nil	Nil
	(iii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post implicit adjustments.	Nil	Nil

3.11 Disclosures relating to Securitization

The Bank did not have Securitization Expenses during the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

3.12 Credit Default Swaps

The Bank has not dealt in Credit Default Swaps during the year ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

3.13 Intra Group Exposure:

The Bank has intra group exposure Rs. 10 crores on the borrower and Rs. 26.47 crores on customers. The details have been given below:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Total amount of intra group exposure	36.47	33.61
The amount of top 20 intra group exposure	36.47	33.61
% of intra group exposure to total exposure of the bank on borrowers/customers	4.86%	8.11%
Details of breach of limits on intra group exposure and regulatory action there on if any	Nil	Nil

3.14 Transfers to Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)

Reserve Bank of India advised all the Banks in India to transfer the deposits remaining unclaimed by the customers for more than 10 years as of 30th June 2014 to a new fund set by RBI under the title "Depositor Education and Awareness Fund (DEAF)". Further all the banks have been advised to transfer as of the end of every month to the above fund on any deposit remaining unclaimed for more than 10 years.

The details of transfer to DEAF are as follows: **(Rs. in '000)**

Particular	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Opening balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	9,736	-
Add : Amounts transferred to DEAF during the year	899	9,736
Less : Amounts reimbursed by DEAF towards claims	390	-
Closing balance of amounts transferred to DEAF	**10,245**	**9,736**

3.15 Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE)

The UFCE provision of the Bank is Nil, hence no additional capital is required to be maintained on account of UFCE. (PY: Nil)

3.16 The expense in excess of 1% of the total income included in the "Other Expenditure"

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Subscription and Membership	-	4,902
Marketing expenses	22,426	-

3.17 The income in excess of 1% of the total income included in the "Miscellaneous Income"

Particulars	2016-17	2015-16
Bad Debts Recovered	-	25,540
Profit on sale of Property	-	22,924

3.18 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 recorded adequate provision as required under any law/accounting standards for material foreseeable losses on such long term contracts (including derivative contracts) in the books of account and disclosed the same under the relevant notes in the financial statements

4 RBI vide its circular dated 18th April 2017, has directed banks shall make suitable disclosures, wherever either (a) the additional provisioning requirements assessed by RBI exceed 15 percent of the published net profits after tax for the reference period or (b) the additional Gross NPAs identified by RBI exceed 15 percent of the published incremental Gross NPAs1 for the reference period, or both. There has been no divergence as there was no RBI inspection held for the financial year 2015-16 in 03.respect of the Bank's asset classification and provisioning under the extant prudential norms on income recognition asset classification and provisioning (IRACP) which require such disclosures.

5. Disclosure of Specified Bank Notes (SBNs):

As per the clarification from RBI, the provisions of the MCA Notification dated 30th March 2017 requiring companies to disclose details of the SBNs held and transacted during the notified period is not applicable to banks.

6. Priority sector lending certificates

The Bank has not purchased or sold any Priority Sector Lending Certificate during the year.

7. Based on the available information, there are no outstanding dues towards principal amount or interest thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier covered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as at the end of accounting year. Further, no interest was due or payable by the Bank to any supplier during the year under the provisions of the said Act.

8. Fraud

During the year, the Bank had detected a single instance of fraud in case of one of its borrowers having an outstanding of Rs. 93,807 thousands, on 26 September 2016 and the same was reported to RBI on 14 October 2016. As required by RBI guidelines, since the fraud is reported to the RBI within prescribed timelines, the Bank is required to provide for the outstanding amount over a period of four quarters commencing with the quarter in which the fraud has been detected. The Bank has made provision of Rs. 23,452 thousands in each of the three quarters starting quarter ended 30 September 2016. The total provision as at 31 March 2017 is Rs. 70,355 thousands. (PY – Nil)

9. Previous year's figures have been regrouped where necessary to conform to current year classification.

For S. R. Batliboi & Associates LLP **Chartered Accountants** **ICAI Firm Registration No. 101049W/E300004**	**For Doha Bank QSC - India Operations**
Sd/- **Sarvesh Warty** **Partner** **Membership No. 121441**	**Sd/-** **Manish Mathur** **Country Manager - India**

June 22, 2017 Mumbai

DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR 3 OF THE CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (BASEL III GUIDELINES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2017

1. **INTRODUCTION:**

Doha Bank Q.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.S.C ("Doha Bank" or the "Bank") started since June 10th, 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 QSC (the Bank) for the year ended 31st March 2017. These are the primarily in the context of 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. 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 as per DF2:

The capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR) of the Bank is 38.52% as of March 31, 2017 computed under Basel III norms, higher than minimum regulatory CRAR requirement of 10.25% including capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 1.25%.

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 Assets and Liability Committee (ALCO) which is reporting to Global ALCO. It has process for assessing its overall capital adequacy in relation to the risk profile. The bank has developed a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The Bank has appointed an Independent Chartered Accountant firm to validate the ICAAP documents for financial Year 2016-17.

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 3 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.

Quantitative Disclosure as per table DF 2:

A Summary of the bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and capital adequacy ratio as on March 31, 2017 is presented below:

(Rs. in '000)

Details	***Risk weighted assets***
Capital requirement for credit risk (Standardized approach)	407,960
On balance sheet exposure	375,003
Off balance sheet exposure	
Non market related	21,029
Market related	11,928
Capital requirement for market risk (Standardized duration approach)	368,006
Interest rate risk	47,605
Foreign exchange risk	320,312
Equity risk	89
Capital requirement for operational risk (Basic Indicator approach)	35,492
Total capital requirements	**811,458**

Details	*Risk weighted assets*
Total Risk Weighted Assets of the Bank	
Credit risk	3,979,111
Market risk	3,590,300
Operational risk	346,262
CET 1 capital	3,030,839
Additional Tier 1 capital	-
Total Tier 1 capital	**3,030,839**
Tier 2 capital	**18,413**
Total regulatory capital	**3,049,252**
CET1/Tier 1 Capital ratio	**38.29%**
Tier 1 Capital ratio	**38.29%**
Total capital ratio	**38.52%**

The Composition of the Capital structure as on March 31, 2017: **(Rs. in '000)**

Particulars	
Paid up Capital (Funds from Head Office)	3,042,002
Statutory Reserve	31,550
Capital Reserve representing surplus arising out of sale proceeds of assets	22,924
Balance in Profit & Loss Account	(23,748)
Regulatory Adjustment to CET I	(41,889)
CET 1 Capital	**3,030,839**
Additional Tier 1 Capital	**-**
Total Tier 1 Capital	3,030,839
	3,030,839
Tier 2 Capital	18,413
Restricted to 1.25% of Credit Risk	49,751
Whichever is lower, so allowed	**18,413**
Total regulatory capital	**3,049,252**

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 analyze 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.

Credit Risk: General Disclosure

Qualitative disclosure as per table DF 3

This refers to risk arising from the potential that an obligor is either unwilling to honor 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 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 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 15% of the Bank's regulatory capital, 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.

Quantitative disclosure as per table DF 3

Total gross credit risk exposures including geographic distribution of exposure as on March 31, 2017.

(Rs. in '000)

Particulars	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Fund Based	9,854,779	1,649,853	11,504,632
Non Fund Based*	320,753	-	320,753
Total	**10,175,532**	**1,649,853**	**11,825,385**

*Non fund based exposure are Guarantee given on behalf of Constituents and Acceptances and Endorsement.

Residual Contractual maturity breaks down of Assets (Rs. in '000)

Maturity Buckets	Cash balances with RBI and other Banks	Investment Securities	Loans and Advances	Other Assets including fixed assets
1 Day	623,073	104,208	676,954	-
2 TO 7 Days	2,360,690	18,240	304,903	2,237
8 TO 14 Days	1,360	19,228	101,265	-
15 to 28 days	973,707	13,533	400,012	1,690
29 days to 3 months	378,866	772,189	791,032	24,521
Over 3 months upto 6 months	7,258	344,200	453,643	5,611
over 6 months upto 12 months	12,491	176,601	512,149	-
Over 1 year to 3 years	32,226	455,620	694,134	-
Over 3 years to 5 years	8,737	123,529	51,462	-
Over 5 years	1,272	17,982	169,161	912,737
Total	**4,399,680**	**2,045,330**	**4,154,715**	**946,796**

Movement of NPAs (Gross) and Provision for NPAs (Rs. in '000)

Particulars	*March 31, 2017*
(i) Amount of NPAs (Gross)	
Doubtful 1	70,355
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	-
Loss	-
(ii) Net NPAs	23,452
(iii) NPA Ratios	
Gross NPAs to Gross Advances	2.22%
Net NPAs to Net Advances	0.56%
(iv) Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2016	-
Additions during the year	93,807
Reductions during the year	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2017	**93,807**
(v) Movement of provision of NPAs	
Opening Balance as at April 1, 2016	-
Provisions made during the year	70,355
Write offs of NPA provision	-
Write backs of excess provisions	-
Closing Balance as at March 31, 2017	**70,355**

Movement of Provision for Depreciation on Investment (Rs. in '000)

Opening Balance	**-**
Add: Provisions made during the year	1,498
Less: Write back of excess provisions	-
Closing Balance	**1,498**

Credit Risk: Portfolios under the standardised approach:

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 4

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 as per table DF 4

The exposure under each credit risk category is as follows: **(Rs. in '000)**

Risk Bucket	*Amount*
Below 100% Risk Weight	9,270,390
100% risk weight	2,554,995
More than 100% risk weight	-
	11,825,385

Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for standardised approaches

Qualitative Disclosures as per table DF 5

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 fallback 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.

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 5

The total exposure covered by eligible financial collateral after application of haircuts as March 31, 2017 is given below:

(Rs. in '000)

Advances covered by Financial collateral	*Amount*
Exposure before Credit Risk Mitigation	3,679
Exposure after Credit Risk Mitigation	-

(Rs. in '000)

Exposure e covered by guarantees	*Amount*
Funded exposure covered by Guarantees*	-
Non Funded exposure covered by 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 by having to make behavioural assumptions regarding the economic duration of liabilities which are contractually repayable on demand, for example, current accounts. ALCO regularly reviews that these portfolios are managed within pre-approved interest rate risk limits.

Management of market risks

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 and it is monitored by Head Office.

Overall authority for market risk is vested in ALCO. Risk Management 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 on going basis by the Treasury. Periodical 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 circulars.

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 asset ratio and additional liquidity requirements.

The capital requirements for market risk are as follows:

Particulars	*(Rs. in '000)*
Interest Rate Risk	47,605
Equity position risk	89
Commodities position risk	-
Foreign Exchange risk	320,312
	368,006

Operational Risk:

Qualitative disclosures as per table DF 8:

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 follows Head office's detailed policies and procedures and Operational Risk Management tools that are regularly updated to ensure a robust internal control mechanism for the Bank. The Bank is closely reviewing the various recommendations issued by the Basel Committee on 'Sound Practices for the Management and Supervision of Operational Risk' for implementation. The Bank continues to invest in risk management and mitigation strategies, such as a robust control infrastructure, business continuity management or through risk transfer mechanisms such as insurance and outsourcing.

The Bank has a well defined operational risk framework at Head office and an independent operational risk function. The Head of Operational Risk is a member of the Operational Risk Management Committee and reports to the Head of Risk Management. The Operational 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 within the group.

In addition, the Internal Audit department of Head Office carries out an independent assessment of the actual functioning of the overall Operational Risk Management Framework. Each business segment must implement an operational risk process which is consistent with the requirements of this framework.

The process of Operational Risk Management includes the following steps:

- Effective staff training, documented processes/procedures with appropriate controls to safeguard assets and records, regular reconciliation of accounts and transactions, process of introducing new products, reviews of outsourcing activities, information system security, segregation of duties, financial management and reporting are some of the measures adopted by Doha Bank to manage the Bank wide operational risk;
- Reporting of any risk event (losses, near misses and potential losses), which is used to help identify where process and control requirements are needed to reduce the recurrence of risk events. Risk events are analyzed, reported, mitigated, recorded on a central database and reported quarterly to the Board of Directors;
- The Bank's blanket insurance policy adequately covers high severity losses and stress losses. measures adopted by Doha Bank to manage the Bankwide operational risk;
- Reporting of any risk event (losses, near misses and potential losses), which is used to help identify where process and control requirements are needed to reduce the recurrence of risk events. Risk events are analyzed, reported, mitigated, recorded on a central database and reported quarterly to the Board of Directors;

Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

Qualitative disclosure as per table DF 9

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 naturally due to simultaneous repricing of deposits and loans.

Quantitative Disclosures as per table DF 9

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 at the beginning of the year on net interest income for the next 12 months amounts to Rs 42,677 thousand.

General disclosure for exposures related to counter party credit risk

Qualitative disclosure as per table DF 10

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.

Credit control department monitors the credit excess (including Fx/derivatives exceeding approve limit) on daily 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, preasently 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 as per table DF 10

The derivative exposure outstanding as on March 31, 2017 is given below:

(Rs. in '000)

Type	Notional Amount	Positive MTM	Potential Future Exposure	Exposure as per current exposure Method
Foreign Exchange Contract	860,018	530	17,200	17,730
Cross Currency Swap (including USD/INR Swaps)	1,940,480	59,830	38,810	98,640
Total	2,800,498	60,360	56,010	116,370

The capital requirement for default credit as per current exposure method is Rs. Nil as at March 31, 2017

(Rs. in '000)

	Table DF-11 : Composition of Capital as on March 31, 2017			
	Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments		***Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment***	***Ref No.***
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium) (Funds from Head Office)	30,42,002	-	
2	Retained earnings	(23,748)	-	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	54,474	-	
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	3,072,728	-	
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)	(41,889)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets	-	-	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-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		-	
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	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT] For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	**(41,889)**	-	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**3,030,839**	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital : instruments				
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	-	-	
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)	-	-	

	Table DF-11 : Composition of Capital as on March 31, 2017			
	Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments		Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
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	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-	-	
44a	**Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	-	-	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)**	**3,030,839**	-	
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	18,413	-	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**18,413**	-	
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 investments13in 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	-	-	
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 : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT	-	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	18,413	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	18,413	-	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	18,413	-	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	-	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	18,413	-	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)	3,049,252	-	
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	
	of which : [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-	-	
	of which: …	-	-	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	**7,915,673**	-	
60a	of which : total credit risk weighted assets	3,979,111	-	
60b	of which : total market risk weighted assets	3,590,300	-	
60c	of which : total operational risk weighted assets	346,262	-	
Capital ratios				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	38.29%	-	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	38.29%	-	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	38.52%	-	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	-	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	-	-	
66	of which : bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-	
67	of which : G-SIB buffer requirement	-	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	-	
National minima (if different from Basel III)				
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	-	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	8.25%	-	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	10.25%	-	

Table DF-11 : Composition of Capital as on March 31, 2017				
Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments			*Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment*	*Ref No.*
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)	N.A.	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	N.A.	-	
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)	18,413	-	
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	-	-	
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	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)	-	-	

Composition of Capital – Reconciliation requirement as per table DF 12

Step 1 **(Rs. in '000)**

			Balance sheet as in published financial statements	*Under regulatory scope of consolidation*
			As at 31.03.2017	*As at 31.03.2017*
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
	i	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO)	3,042,002	3,042,002
		Reserves & Surplus	37,370	37,370
		Total Capital	3,079,372	3,079,372
	ii.	Deposits	8,195,848	8,195,848
		of which : Deposits from banks	286,707	286,707
		of which : Customer deposits	7,909,141	7,909,141
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
	iii.	Borrowings	-	-
		of which : From RBI	-	-
		of which : From banks	-	-
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	-	-
		of which : Others (pl. specify)	-	-
		of which : Capital instruments	-	-
	iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	271,301	271,301
			11,546,521	**11,546,521**
B	**Assets**			
	i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	375,918	375,918
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	4,023,762	4,023,762
	ii.	Investments :	2,045,330	2,045,330
		of which : Government securities	1,803,744	1,803,744
		of which : Other approved securities	-	-
		of which : Shares	-	-
		of which : Debentures & Bonds	-	-
		of which : Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates	-	-
		of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	241,586	241,586
	iii.	Loans and advances	4,154,715	4,154,715
		of which : Loans and advances to banks	330,229	330,229
		of which : Loans and advances to customers	3,824,486	3,824,486
	iv.	Fixed assets	487,576	487,576
	v.	Other assets	459,220	459,220
		of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
		of which : Deferred tax assets	-	-
	vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
	vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
			11,546,521	**11,546,521**

Composition of Capital – Reconciliation requirement as per table DF 12

Step 2 (Rs. in '000)

			Balance sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation
			As at 31.03.2017	As at 31.03.2017
A	**Capital & Liabilities & Liabilities**			
	iii	Paid-up Capital (funds from HO Paid-up HO)	3,042,002	3,042,002
		Reserves & Surplus	37,370	37,370
		Total Capital	3,079,372	3,079,372
	ii.	Deposits	8,195,848	8,195,848
		of which : Deposits from banks	286,707	286,707
		of which : Customer deposits	7,909,141	7,909,141
		of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
	iii.	Borrowings	-	-
		of which : From RBI	-	-
		of which : From banks	-	-
		of which : From other institutions & agencies	-	-
		of which : Others (pl. specify)	-	-
		of which : Capital instruments	-	-
	iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	271,301	271,301
			11,546,521	**11,546,521**
	Assets			
	i.	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	375,918	375,918
		Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	4,023,762	4,023,762
	ii.	Investments :	2,045,330	2,045,330
		of which : Government securities	1,803,744	1,803,744
		of which : Other approved securities	-	-
		of which : Shares	-	-
		of which : Debentures & Bonds	241,586	241,586
		of which : Subsidiaries/Joint Ventures/Associates	-	-
		of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	-	-
	iii.	Loans and advances	4,154,715	4,154,715
		of which : Loans and advances to banks	330,229	330,229
		of which : Loans and advances to customers	3,824,486	3,824,486
	iv.	Fixed assets	487,576	487,576
	v.	Other assets	459,220	459,220
		of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
		of which : Deferred tax assets	-	-
	vi.	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
	vii.	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
			11,546,521	**11,546,521**

Extract of Basel III common disclosure template (added column) – as per table DF 11

Step 3 (Rs. in '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 step 2**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non- joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	3,042,002	-
2	Retained earnings	(23,748)	-
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	54,474	-
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	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**3,072,728**	-
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-
9	Other intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	(41,889)	-
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	-	-
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	**3,030,839**	-

Main feature of regulatory capital instrument as per table DF 13

	Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments	
1	Issuer	**Not Applicable**
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	
6	Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	
7	Instrument type	
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	
9	Par value of instrument	
10	Accounting classification	
11	Original date of issuance	
12	Perpetual or dated	
13	Original maturity date	
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	
	Coupons/dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	
18	Coupon rate and any related index	
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	
23	Convertible or non-convertible	
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	
25	If convertible, fully or partially	
26	If convertible, conversion rate	
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	
30	Write-down feature	
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	
32	If write-down, full or partial	
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	

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, investment reserve, provision country risk, provision towards standard assets (including derivatives and unhedged foreign currency exposure)

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

The composition of capital as on March 31, 2017 as per table DF 11, composition of capital – reconciliation requirement as March 31, 2017 (Step 1 to 3) as per table DF 12 and Main futures of regulatory capital instrument as per table DF 13 are provided as separate annexure to 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.

Equities – Banking book position

Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosure as per table DF 16

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

Leverage Ratio Disclosures

As on march 31, 2017 the leverage ratio is 25.63%. The summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure as per table DF 17 and Leverage ratio common disclosure as per table DF 18 are provided as separate annexure to this disclosure.

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INDIA OPERATIONS

(Rs. in '000)

	Table DF 17- Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure	
	Item	
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	11,546,521
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	-
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	320,544
7	Other adjustments	-
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**11,867,065**

(Rs. in '000)

	Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template	
	Item	**Leverage ratio framework**
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	11,546,521
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(41,889)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**11,504,632**
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	60,360
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	56,010
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)**	**116,370**
	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	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	-
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	204,383
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**204,383**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**3,030,839**
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**11,825,385**
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**25.63%**

For Doha Bank QSC – India Operations

Sd/-
Manish Mathur
Country Manager - India