DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR-3-MARKET DISCIPLINE OF BASEL-III-CAPITAL REGULATIONS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE, 2016

1. Scope of Application and Capital Adequacy

Table DF-1
Scope of Application

Name of the head of the banking group to which the framework applies: - SUMITOMO MITSUI BANKING CORPORATION, NEW DELHI BRANCH

Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (SMBC) was established in the year 2001 following the merger of two of Japan's leading banks namely Sakura and Sumitomo. SMBC is headquartered in Tokyo-Japan. SMBC is the banking arm of Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group. SMFG and its group companies offer a broad range of financial services such as banking, leasing, securities, credit card, investment, mortgage securitization, venture capital and other credit related businesses.

In India, SMBC received Banking License from RBI on May 18, 2012 and established its Branch in New Delhi. The commercial operations of the bank started during the financial year 2012-2013. The information provided in the disclosures is consolidated for the Bank's operations in India through the only branch located in New Delhi.

Qualitative Disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of entity/ Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes/no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes/no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
The bank is a single branch operating in India. Hence, there is no consolidation requirement applicable to bank for accounting and regulatory purposes.						

b. List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of application

Not Applicable

Quantitative Disclosures:

c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

NIL

f. Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group:

NIL

Table DF-2
Capital Adequacy:

Qualitative disclosures

a. Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities:

The Bank maintains a strong base of capital to comply with the local regulatory requirements and also to adequately support it current and future activities.

The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process conducted and documented through ICAAP, details the business plans of the bank and assessment of requirement/adequacy of capital for future years, under the normal and stressed conditions.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk and Common Equity Tier I capital ratio as on June 30, 2016 is detailed as below: -

(Rs. in millions)

	Particulars	Amount
b	Capital requirement for credit risk	
	- Portfolios subject to standardised approach	5,977.62
	- Securitisation exposures	18.35
c	Capital requirement for market risk	692.89
	Standardised duration approach	
	-Interest rate risk	611.89
	-Foreign exchange risk	81.00
	-Equity risk	0.00
d	Capital requirement for operational risk	
	-Basic indicator approach	421.61
e	Common Equity Tier-I, Tier-II and Total capital ratios:	
	-For the top consolidated group	CET- Tier 1 Capital Ratio 47.18% Total Capital Ratio- 47.75%
	-For significant bank subsidiaries (stand alone or sub-consolidated depending on how the Framework is applied)	The bank is operating as a single branch in India

2. Risk Exposure and Assessment

General qualitative disclosure on risk area, risk management objectives, policies and processes etc.

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

- Credit Risk (including credit concentration risk)
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Risk Management framework

Overview

The Bank's risk management framework is embedded in the business through the different levels supported by an appropriate level of investment in information technology and its people.

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to risk of any losses the Bank may incur due to reduction or loss of the value of assets (including off balance-sheet assets) arising from any credit events such as deterioration of borrowers' financial standing. The purpose of credit-risk management is to maintain the soundness of the Bank's assets by controlling credit risk at acceptable levels relative to the amount of Capital so as to avoid the emergence of such risk and to contribute to the interests of stakeholders by realizing the establishment of a credit portfolio with high capital and asset efficiency by securing appropriate levels of profits corresponding to risk.
The SMBC Head Office formulates policies, rules and procedures for the SMBC group worldwide. The Branch has put in place credit policy for local operations in line with the SMBC guidelines as well as the RBI circulars, guidelines, notifications and directives. The credit policy stipulates guidelines for adherence to prudential limits as well as outlines the RBI directives in the form of master circulars. The credit policy for local operations is reviewed periodically to accommodate RBI directions. The Bank's has independent committee for evaluation of credit proposals. The Bank has also laid an elaborate stress test policy for credit risk and subject the portfolio periodically to the shocks as prescribed. The Bank has a comprehensive credit risk framework to manage Credit Risk, in a uniform and consistent manner.

The portfolio is monitored in terms of growth, quality and concentration on regular basis. The credit portfolio is also subjected to stress test by way of sensitivity (single and multiple factor) and scenario analysis on regular basis. The Bank has also established an Early Warning Framework for identification of any incipient sickness in the borrowal account at an early stage. The information sharing is undertaken with other banks on regular basis. The Bank is extensively using Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC) platform while undertaking credit assessment and monitoring.

Market Risk / Liquidity Risk

Market risk is the risk whereby movements in market factors such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices reduce our income or the market value of our portfolios. Exposure to market risk is mainly classified into structural banking books. SMBC New Delhi Branch Policies on Market risk and Liquidity Risk have been put in place to cater to HO Guidelines and Local Regulatory guidelines.

Market Risk on the portfolio is assessed and managed through measures such as price value of one basis point, value-at-risk, stop loss and net overnight open position limits. The risk associated with our banking book is also measured through metrices such as duration of equity, earnings at risk and liquidity gap limits. The limits are stipulated in our Investment Policy, Asset Liability Management Policy and Derivatives Policy which are reviewed and approved by local Management Committee (MC).

The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALM Committee) comprises senior management and senior executives. ALM meets periodically and reviews the Bank's business profile and its impact on asset liability management and determines the asset liability management strategy in light of the current and expected business environment. ALM reviews the overall portfolio position and the interest rate and liquidity gap positions on the banking book. ALM also sets deposit and benchmark lending rates. The Market Risk Management Team in consultation with TRD recommends changes in risk policies and controls and the processes and methodologies for quantifying and assessing market risks. Risk limits including position limits and stop loss limits are monitored by the TRD and MRM and reviewed periodically. Foreign exchange risk is monitored through the net overnight open position limit. Interest rate risk is measured through the use of re-pricing gap analysis and duration analysis. Interest rate risk is further monitored through interest rate risk limits approved by ALM.

The Bank uses various tools for measurement of liquidity risk including the statement of structural liquidity, dynamic liquidity gap statements, liquidity ratios and stress testing. Our Bank maintains diverse sources of liquidity to facilitate flexibility in meeting funding requirements.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risks. Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's business activities in both domestic as well as overseas operations and covers a wide spectrum of issues. Operational risk can result from a variety of factors, including failure to obtain proper internal authorizations, improperly documented transactions, failure of operational and information security procedures, computer systems, software or equipment, fraud, inadequate training and employee clerical errors.

Operational risk in the Branch is managed through comprehensive HO rules and SMBC New Delhi branch procedures of internal controls, systems and procedures to monitor transactions, key backup procedures and undertaking regular contingency planning. The control framework is designed based on categorization of functions into front-office comprising business groups, middle office comprising credit and treasury middle offices, back-office comprising operations, Finance and Accounting Department (FAD), General Affairs Section (GAS) function.

The Bank's operational risk management governance and framework is defined in the Risk Management Charter approved by Planning Department-Asia Pacific Division (PDAPD) and local management committee. The Policy is applicable across all the functions in the branch ensuring a clear accountability and responsibility for management and mitigation of operational risk, developing a common understanding of operational risk and helping the business and operation groups to improve internal controls, thereby reducing the probability of an Operational Risk event.

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) at the Bank, represented by Senior Management of the Bank along with members of the credit risk, treasury, operations, information technology and other critical departments; meets regularly to examine and evaluate the risk profile of the Bank. The coverage includes all the material risks envisaged by the bank both Pillar I as well as Pillar II Risks as per RBI / Basel Guidelines. The RMC adopts pro-active approach towards mitigating the risk in order to ensure smooth banking operations.

Table DF-3
Credit risk: General Disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Credit quality of Loans and Advances

Even though the Bank is following Standardisation Approach, yet the Bank has an established internal credit rating system that facilitates decision making by taking into account quantitative and qualitative aspects of the proposal for credit facilities. The credit rating system analyses the inherent risk relating to facility as well as the borrower and assigns a rating that is indicative risk profiling of the proposal.

The monitoring of the portfolio is undertaken at regular interval and analysis is presented to Management Committee and Risk Management Committee. The portfolio analysis is undertaken to estimate credit concentration, asset growth, geographical spread as well as adherence to prudential norms like Sectoral limits, Single borrower, Group borrower limits etc.

All loans and advances in the Bank are classified according to asset quality, nature and number of days in arrears in accordance with RBI guidelines

Non-Performing Assets (NPA)

Bank has adopted the definitions of 'past due' and 'impaired' (for accounting purposes) as defined by the regulatory authority for Income Recognition and Asset Classification. An account becomes NPA if it remains overdue for a period as defined by the Reserve Bank of India. An impaired asset is an asset which has suffered a provision in accordance with the guidelines defined by the Reserve Bank of India on its becoming a NPA.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. **Total Gross credit risk exposures, Fund based and Non-fund based separately**

- Fund Based- INR 56,632.33 Million (Excluding exposure to QCCP)

- Non Fund Based- INR 18,803.03 Million (Excluding exposure to QCCP)

c. Geographical distribution of exposures, Fund based and Non-fund based separately

(Rs. in millions)

	June-16	**june-16**	**june-16**
Particulars	**Domestic**	**Overseas**	**Total**
Fund Based	56,632.33	NIL	56,632.33
Non Fund Based	18,803.03	NIL	18,803.03
Total	**75,435.36**	**NIL**	**75,435.36**

d. Industry type distribution of exposures, fund based and non-fund based separately.

(Rs. in millions)

Industry	**Funded Exposure**	**Non-Funded Exposure**
Food Processing- Others	505.00	--
Chemical & Chemical Products	9,343.47	702.39
Rubber, Plastic & their products	120.00	--
Textiles	--	--
Iron & Steel	330.00	356.67
Engineering- Electronics	578.07	582.92
Engineering- Others	1,023.00	133.27
Vehicle, Parts & Transport Equipment's	11,322.55	456.28
Construction	--	315.41
Infrastructure		
- *Electricity*	--	1,013.42
- *Gas/LNG*	--	*40.55*
- *Telecommunication*	--	*77.10*
Other Industries	7,739.29	1,029.71
Banking & Financial Institution*	21,303.15	14,095.31
Residual Exposures	3,364.83	--
- *of which Deferred Tax Asset*	*126.17*	--
Securitization Exposure	1,002.97	--
TOTAL	**56,632.33**	**18,803.03**

*excluding exposure to QCCP

e. Residual Contractual maturity break down of Assets

(Rs. in millions)

MATURITY BUCKETS	**Investment Securities**	**Loans and Advances**	**Foreign Currency Assets**
Next Day	-	4,462.80	146.23
2 TO 7 Days	-	13,571.86	2,025.75
8 TO 14 Days	-	4,952.53	-
15 to 28 days	39.76	7,232.70	1,688.13
29 days to 3 months	10,003.81	7,353.93	3,038.63
Over 3 months upto 6 months	16,642.17	1,978.90	-
over 6 months upto 12 months	21,197.78	3,844.60	-
Over 1 year to 3 years	538.12	1,230.55	-
Over 3 years to 5 years	-	2,271.80	-
Over 5 years	-	110.00	472.68
Total	**48,421.64**	**47,009.67**	**7,371.42**

f. Amount of NPA (Gross)

NIL

g. Net NPA's

NIL

h. NPA Ratios

Gross NPA to gross advances:	NIL
Net NPA to net advances:	NIL

i. Movement of NPAs (Gross)

Opening Balance:	NIL
Additions:	NIL
Reductions:	NIL
Closing Balance:	NIL

j. Movement of provisions for NPA

Not Applicable

k. Amount of Non-Performing Investments

NIL

l. Amount of provision held for non-performing investments

Not Applicable

m. Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments

Opening Balance:	NIL
Provisions made during the period	NIL
Write-off	NIL
Write-back of excess provisions	NIL
Closing Balance:	NIL

n. Non-Performing Assets by major industry or counterparty type
NIL

o. Amount of NPAs and past due loans provided separately which broken down by significant geographic areas including the amounts of specific and general provisions related to each geographical area.
NIL

Table DF-4
Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach:

Qualitative Disclosures:

In line with RBI directive of implementation of the New Capital Adequacy Framework, the Bank accepts the ratings of RBI prescribed following External Credit Rating Agencies (ECRA); under standardisation approach:

Domestic ECRA	**International ECRA**
Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE)	Moody's
CRISIL Limited	Standard & Poor's
India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings) (formerly FITCH India)	Fitch
ICRA Limited	
Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited	
SME Rating Agency of India Limited (SMERA Ratings Limited	

The risk weights are mapped to the ratings assigned. The facilities for which the rating from ECRA is not available are treated as unrated and corresponding risk weight is assigned depending upon the tenor of the facility.

Quantitative Disclosures:

The exposure (excluding exposure to QCCP) as on June 30, 2016 under each credit risk category is as follows:

(Rs. in millions)

Risk Bucket	**Amount**
Below 100% Risk Weight	24,889.12
100% risk weight	17,664.20
More than 100% risk weight	32,882.04
Deducted	--
Total	**75,435.36**