



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

1. Scope of application

The BASEL III - Pillar 3 disclosures contained herein relate to Deutsche Bank AG, India Branches (herein also referred to as the 'Bank') for the year ended March 31, 2016. These are compiled in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India (the 'RBI') Master Circular – Basel III Capital regulation DBR. No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015.

As at March 31, 2016, the Bank is required to maintain minimum CET1 capital ratio of 5.50%, Capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 0.625%, minimum Tier-1 capital ratio of 7% and minimum total capital ratio including CCB is 9.625%.

The following table lists Bank's associates consolidated for preparation of the consolidated financial statements and their treatment in consolidated capital adequacy computations.

Name of the entity	Included under accounting scope of consolidation	Method of accounting consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation	Method of regulatory consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons for consolidation under one of the scope of consolidation
Comfund Consulting Limited	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes

List of Group entities operating in India and considered for regulatory scope of consolidation is as under. The bank does not hold any investment in the group entities.

(In Rs '000)

Sr. No.	Name of entity	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity*	Total balance sheet assets*
1	Deutsche India Holdings Private Limited (DIHPL)	Holding company	3,594,208	3,595,162
2	Deutsche Investments India Private Limited (DIPL)	Loans and advances/ Portfolio management	11,077,500	19,471,700

* Figures as per audited accounts of March 31, 2015

List of Group entities operating in India and not considered for consolidation both under accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation is as under. The bank does not hold any investment in the group entities.

(In Rs '000)

Sr. No.	Name of entity	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity*	Total balance sheet assets*
1	Deutsche Asset Management (India) Private Limited	Asset management/Portfolio Management	1,131,579	1,399,225
2	Deutsche Securities (India) Private Limited	Services	729,937	804,549
3	Deutsche Equities India Private Limited	Stock broker/Merchant banking and advisory services	4,601,800	27,517,100
4	Deutsche Investor Services Private Limited	Fund accounting	192,129	361,414
5	RREEF India Advisors Private Limited	Sub advisory services	200,589	204,686
6	Deutsche Trustee Services (India) Private Limited	Act as Trustees of all schemes launched by Deutsche Mutual funds	43,808	48,160
7	Deutsche CIB Centre Private Limited	Global processing centre for Back office processing/support services for business lines.	2,918,400	3,748,500
8	DBOI Global Services Private Limited	Global processing centre for back office/IT enabled services	4,497,700	8,685,500

* Figures as per audited accounts of March 31, 2015

2. Capital Structure

a. Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments

CET1 and Tier I Capital primarily comprises of interest free capital received from the Head Office, balance in statutory reserves, capital reserves and remittable surplus retained for CRAR requirement.

Tier II Capital primarily comprises of Provision on Standard Assets, Floating Provision and excess provision on sale of NPA which are created in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines.


Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016
b. Details of Capital Funds

(In Rs.'000)

Particulars	31 Mar 2016	31 March 2015
Capital - Head Office Account	44,971,087	44,971,087
Statutory Reserve	21,949,244	18,985,305
Capital Reserve	177,207	177,207
Remittable Surplus Retained for CRAR requirement	29,311,662	28,325,287
Less: Deferred Tax asset	–	(1,471,827)
Less: Intangible assets	(32,396)	(9,956)
Less: Defined Benefit Plan	–	(7,093)
CET1 Capital Tier I Capital	96,376,804	90,970,010
Investment Reserve	308,725	314,023
Provision on Standard Assets	3,483,526	1,897,703
Provision on Country Risk	58,674	57,900
Floating Provision	712,260	712,260
Provision made on Sale of NPA	427,500	427,500
Countercyclical provisioning buffer	150,000	150,000
Tier II Capital	5,140,685	3,559,386
Total Capital	101,517,489	94,529,396

3. Capital adequacy
a. Approach to assessing capital adequacy for current and future activities

The Bank is committed to maintaining its sound capitalisation. Therefore, overall capital demand and supply are constantly monitored and adjusted as necessary in line with the strategic, business and capital plans drawn up annually by the Bank. It should be noted that Deutsche Bank operates as an integrated Group through its business divisions and infrastructure functions. The local Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) for the Bank is the primary platform for providing strategic direction and follow through action relating to the management of the entity's financial resources. Specifically, the ALCO ensures adequate capitalisation to meet current and future business and regulatory requirements and sets limits for capital usage by business.

Stress testing and sensitivity analysis are used to assess the Bank's ability to sustain operations during periods of stress. They provide an insight into the potential impact of significant adverse events on the Bank's earnings, risk profile and capital position.

b. Capital requirements for credit risk, market risk, operational risk, and Capital ratios per New Capital Adequacy framework

The Bank is subject to the Basel III capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI with effect from April 1, 2013. The guidelines provide a transition schedule for Basel III implementation till March 31, 2019.

The capital ratio as per Basel III is 13.73%

(In Rs.'000)

Particulars	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Capital requirement for credit risk# – (Standardised Approach)		
– Portfolios subject to Standardised Approach	58,183,389	43,900,626
– Portfolios subject to securitisation exposures	–	–
Capital requirement for market risk# (Standardised Duration Approach)	–	–
– Interest rate risk	5,042,243	4,605,172
– Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	2,116,898	1,759,500
– Equity risk	90,330	55,289
Capital requirement for operational risk# (Basic Indicator approach)	5,749,194	4,139,978
Total	71,182,054	54,460,565
Deutsche Bank AG, India Branches		
CET1 Capital/Tier I Capital adequacy ratio	13.03%	15.03%
Total Capital adequacy ratio	13.73%	15.62%
Consolidated Bank*		
CET1 Capital/Tier I Capital adequacy ratio	13.74%	16.41%
Total Capital adequacy ratio	14.42%	16.99%

Capital requirement is arrived at after multiplying the risk weighted assets by 9.625% (including minimum CCB requirements).

* Based on unaudited accounts of DIHPL and DIPL

4 Risk Exposure & Assessment
Risk Management Framework

The wide variety of the Bank's businesses requires it to identify, measure, aggregate and manage its risks effectively, and to allocate capital among the businesses appropriately. The Bank operates as an integrated group through its divisions, business units and infrastructure functions. Risk and capital are managed via a framework of principles, organizational structures and measurement and monitoring processes that are closely aligned with the activities of the divisions and business units:



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

The Management Board (MB) provides overall risk and capital management supervision for its consolidated Group. The Risk Management Governance framework is designed to ensure clear accountability and coverage across the organisation for all material risk categories. Key features of DB Group's Risk governance model include:

- Core risk management responsibilities are embedded in the Management Board and appropriately delegated to senior risk management committees to ensure execution and oversight. The Supervisory Board regularly monitors the risk and capital profile.
- DB Group operates a “three lines of defence” risk management model whereby front office functions own a strong first line of defence, risk management serves as second line of defence and the third line of defence is covered by Group Audit. In these three lines of defence model, oversight and assurance roles are therefore played by functions independent of one another.
- Risk management governance ensures full oversight of day-to-day risk management including appropriate monitoring and escalation of issues that could materially impact the risk profile of the Group and including potential issues that could result in the requirement to invoke recovery processes.
- Independent expert risk teams with clear accountability for the proactive management of each material risk inventory.

Risk Management Organisation

The Supervisory Board exercises strategic control and supervision of DB Group. It monitors DB's risk and capital profile regularly via its designated subcommittee, the Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board. The chair of the Risk Committee reports on items discussed during the Risk Committee's meetings to the Supervisory Board.

The Risk Committee of the Supervisory Board meets regularly. At these meetings, the Management Board reports to the Risk Committee amongst others on credit, market, liquidity, refinancing, operational, strategic, cross-risk (including e.g. industry & country risk), regulatory as well as litigation, and reputational risks. It also reports on loans requiring a Supervisory Board resolution pursuant to law or the Articles of Association, questions of capital resources/leverage and matters of special importance due to the risks they entail. The Risk Committee deliberates with the Management Board on issues of the aggregate risk disposition and the risk strategy.

MB provides overall risk & capital management supervision for the consolidated Group and is exclusively responsible for day to day management of the company with the objective of creating sustainable value in the interest of its shareholders, employees and other stakeholders. The MB is responsible for defining and implementing comprehensive and aligned business and risk strategies, as well as ensuring well-defined risk management functions and operating processes are in place to ensure that DB's overall performance is aligned to its business and risk strategy.

The MB has delegated certain functions and responsibilities to relevant senior governance committees to support the fulfillment of these responsibilities. For risk-related topics, these are in particular the Capital and Risk Committee (CaR) and Risk Executive Committee (Risk ExCo).

The MB has mandated that:

- Risk ExCo, as the most senior functional committee of risk management of DB Group, identifies, controls and manages all risks including risk concentrations at Group level. It is responsible for risk policy, the organisation and governance of risk management as well as ensuring the oversight of the execution of risk and capital management including identification, analysis and risk mitigation, within the scope of the risk and capital strategy (Risk & Capital Demand Plan) approved by the Management Board. The Risk ExCo is supported by subcommittees that are amongst others responsible for oversight on risk portfolios and policies, including the Portfolio Risk Steering Committee (PRSC) and the Group Reputational Risk Committee (GRRC).
- CaR has responsibility for the alignment of risk appetite, capitalization requirements and funding needs of the Deutsche Bank Group with Group-wide, divisional and sub-divisional business strategies. It steers efficient capital consumption by determining capital availability in support of divisional business portfolios, capital earmarked for fresh investments, as well as other uses. Regular reviews of capital capacity and performance review of business initiatives drawing on Group capital are among its tasks. It provides a platform to discuss and agree strategic issues between risk management, Finance and the business divisions, which impact capital, funding or liquidity. The CaR ensures appropriate actions are defined and/or recommendations are made to the Management Board. It is also responsible for monitoring the performance of DB Group's risk profile against the DB Risk Appetite through the oversight of early warning indicators and ensuring escalation or actions are taken including the recommendation, where appropriate, to the MB to mobilize Recovery Management Governance which would result in the engagement of the Global Response Committee (GRC).

An overlap in membership between the CaR and the Risk ExCo facilitates a constant and comprehensive information flow between both committees.

The Portfolio Risk Steering Committee (PRSC) (to a certain extent the successor of the previous Cross Risk Review Committee (CRR)) supports the CaR and the Risk ExCo with particular emphasis on the management of Group-wide risk portfolio. Amongst others PRSC, has responsibility for the oversight and control of DB Group's ICAAP ensuring compliance with respective regulatory requirements and policy setting. The PRSC also oversees the inventory of stress tests used for managing our risk appetite, reviews the results and proposes management action if required. It monitors the performance of the stress test process to ensure that it operates effectively and is in line with Group standards.

These committees may delegate some responsibilities to their sub-committees, working groups or designated functions.

Role of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO)

CRO is a member of the Management Board and has Group-wide supradivisional responsibility for the management of all credit, market, and operational risks, and liquidity risk for the control of risk and the continuing development of methods for the risk measurement. In addition, the CRO is responsible for monitoring, analyzing and reporting risk on a comprehensive basis, including asset and liability gap, capital, liquidity, legal, compliance and regulatory risks. The following risk management divisions report directly to the CRO:

- Credit Risk Management (CRM)
- Market Risk Management (MRM)
- Operational Risk Management (ORM)
- Liquidity Risk Control (LRC)
- Divisional CRO units (e.g. AWM and NCOU)
- Regional CROs units for the Americas, Asia Pacific and Germany, responsible for Risk oversight of the business and local portfolios within the region and serving as a key contact for Risk related matters with the regional regulators.

Risk Analytics & Living Wills reports to the Chief Credit Officer PBC/Chief Risk Officer Germany and Portfolio & Exposure Management reports to the Chief Credit Officer GM/ GTB.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

To ensure a wide coverage of risks by the members of the Management Board, the different risk management units ultimately report to different Management Board members. The following risk management functions report to other members of the Management Board:

- Compliance Risk
- Corporate Security & Business Continuity (CSBC)
- Government & Regulatory Affairs (G&RA)
- Legal (including Legal Risk Management (LRM))
- Treasury (including Liquidity Management but not Liquidity Risk Control which reports directly to the CRO).

Other functions of DB Group are also involved in risk management activities, including amongst others

- Group Audit
- Finance (including Group Tax, Group Reporting, Group Strategic Planning and Performance Management (GSPPM) and Group Capital Management)
- Group Strategy (AfK)
- Group Technology & Operations (GTO)

Recovery Management Governance

Recovery Management Governance has been embedded in DB's risk management framework to ensure that DB can proactively identify and respond to severe stress or the threat of a severe stress.

The integration of Recovery Management governance into the day-to-day risk management framework requires an effective ongoing oversight of DB's risk profile.

The key elements forming the basis of the Recovery Management governance in DB include:

- Clear roles and responsibilities in a normal operating environment and in a crisis under the Management Board oversight
- A dedicated set of early warning indicators and recovery triggers to identify potential risks, stimulate management action and a specific regular monitoring process
- An enhanced regime of severe stress tests and defined strategic recovery measures to enable proactive management of our risk profile
- A dedicated sub-committee of the CaR, the Living Wills Committee (LWC) to ensure ongoing monitoring and process readiness.

Key roles and accountabilities include:

- The Management Board owns the recovery plan and plays a key role in its maintenance and execution. This includes review and approval of the Group Recovery Plan on at least an annual basis, including the menu of recovery measures and the results of the scenario testing to prove the effectiveness of the plan. In times of crisis, the Management Board is responsible for invoking the Recovery Plan which mobilizes the Global Response Committee (GRC) in accordance with the status of the recovery triggers, the mobilization and cessation of recovery governance and decisions on the execution of the strategic recovery measures.
- The Global Response Committee is a contingent committee formed in a crisis upon decision of the Management Board. It is responsible for the assessment and definition of the required recovery strategy and oversees the execution plan. The GRC will continue to evaluate and recommend appropriate actions to the Management Board until such time as the Management Board approves the return to the standard risk management governance by exiting the recovery process. The GRC task the Group Recovery Management Committee (GRMC) to manage the operational execution of the approved recovery strategy.
- The CaR is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of the performance of DB's risk profile (under both normal and stressed conditions) against defined qualitative and quantitative recovery triggers approved by the Management Board. In the case of a breach of the defined triggers or an assessment by the CaR of any other qualitative information that would, in its expert opinion, form the basis of a material risk to DB's risk profile, the CaR would escalate an initial assessment and recommendation of appropriate recovery measures to the Management Board.
- The Living Wills Committee, a sub-committee of the CaR, ensures standards and ongoing process readiness including the updating of tools and methodologies. The LWC also ensures that the Recovery Plan complies with regulatory requirements and is responsible for the continuous assessment of the appropriateness of key input factors in the Recovery Plan including, risk factors, scenarios, recovery measures and triggers. In addition the Living Wills team monitors DB's risk profile against its triggers through a dashboard which is reviewed on a weekly basis. It reports changes in early warning indicators and recovery triggers. The Living Wills team is tasked to escalate to the CaR any material degradation of the risk profile which could lead to a recovery situation

The Group's MB defines the Group's liquidity risk strategy, and in particular the Group's appetite for liquidity risk based on recommendations made by Treasury and/or Liquidity Risk Control (LRC) via the Liquidity Risk Oversight Committee (LROC) and the Capital and Risk Committee (CaR). At least once every year the Group's MB will review and approve the limits which are applied to the Group to measure and control liquidity risk as well as the Group's long-term funding and issuance plan.

The Bank's Treasury function is responsible for the management of the Bank's liquidity and funding risk globally as defined in the liquidity risk strategy. The Bank's liquidity risk management framework is designed to identify, measure and manage the Bank's liquidity risk position. Liquidity and Treasury Reporting and Analysis (LTRA) Team is responsible for the internal reporting on liquidity and funding across the firm on a global and local level. The Group's MB, in this context, is updated via a Liquidity Scorecard. In addition Liquidity Risk Control is responsible for the oversight and validation of the bank's liquidity risk framework. This includes the independent validation of all liquidity risk models as well as the review and back-testing of limits. The Bank's liquidity risk management approach starts at the intraday level forecasting cash flows and factoring in our access to Central Banks. It then covers tactical liquidity risk management dealing with access to secured and unsecured funding sources. Finally, the strategic perspective comprises the maturity profile of all assets and liabilities (Funding Matrix) and the Group's issuance strategy.

The Bank's cash-flow based reporting system provides daily liquidity risk information to global and local management. Stress testing and scenario analysis plays a central role in the Bank's liquidity risk management framework. This also incorporates an assessment of asset liquidity, i.e., the characteristics of the Bank's asset inventory, under various stress scenarios as well as contingent funding requirements from off-balance-sheet commitments. Daily stress test results are used to monitor the Group's ongoing compliance with the Board's overall liquidity risk appetite. Furthermore, the Group's short-term wholesale funding profile limits (both unsecured and secured) which are a key tool of the framework are calibrated against the stress test results on a monthly basis.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

Specific Banking Risks

The Group's risk management processes distinguish among four kinds of specific banking risks: credit risk, market risk, operational risk and liquidity risk.

- Credit risk arises from all transactions where actual, contingent or potential claims against any counterparty, borrower or obligor (which we refer to collectively as "counterparties") exist, including those claims that we plan to distribute (see below in the more detailed section Credit Risk). These transactions are typically part of traditional non-traded lending activities (such as loans and contingent liabilities), or our direct trading activity with clients (such as OTC derivatives, FX forwards and Forward Rate Agreements). The Bank distinguishes between three kinds of credit risk: Default risk is the risk that counterparties fail to meet contractual payment obligations.

Country risk is the risk that DB may experience a loss, in any given country, due to a range of macroeconomic or social events primarily affecting counterparties in that jurisdiction including a possible deterioration of economic conditions, political and social upheaval, nationalization and expropriation of assets, government repudiation of indebtedness, or disruptive currency depreciation or devaluation. Country risk includes transfer risk which arises when debtors are unable to meet their obligations owing to an inability to transfer assets to non-residents due to direct sovereign intervention.

Settlement risk is the risk that the settlement or clearance of transactions will fail. It arises whenever the exchange of cash, securities and/or other assets is not simultaneous.

- Market risk arises from the uncertainty concerning changes in market prices and rates (including interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices), the correlations among them and their levels of volatility.
- Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. It includes legal risk but excludes business and reputational risk.
- Liquidity risk is the risk arising from our potential inability to meet all payment obligations when they come due or only being able to meet these obligations at excessive costs.

Other risks such as Reputational Risk, Business Risk including Strategic Risk and Insurance Risk are also monitored by the Group.

Risk Management Tools

The Bank uses a comprehensive range of quantitative and qualitative methodologies for assessing and managing risks. As a matter of policy, the Group continually assesses the appropriateness and the reliability of its quantitative tools and metrics in light of the Group's changing risk environment. Some of these tools are common to a number of risk categories, while others are tailored to the particular features of specific risk categories.

4.1 Credit risk

a. Credit Risk Management Organisation and structure

DB India has established a Risk Management Committee (RMC) by the Executive Committee (EXCO). The Risk Management Committee is mandated to oversee credit risk, market risk and operational risk related matters. The committee comprise of Head, CRM GM & GTB, Head MRM, Head CRM PWM, Head CRM PBC, Country Operational Risk Manager, Chief Operating Officer, Head, Compliance, Chief Financial Officer, ICAAP coordinator and Treasurer, India.

b. CRM CIB/GM

(i) Credit Risk policies and procedures

All business requests that involve credit risk need to be presented to CRM for its approval. Loan policy is updated annually and is also approved by the local Executive Committee. CRM uses its global ratings model for all risks and every counterpart is internally rated. CRM CIB/GM has a policy of annual reviews of all risk limits. This policy is strictly followed and any overdue reviews are regularly monitored and explained. The annual review is a comprehensive exercise which covers the Industry scenario, key business drivers, key risk factors, business and financial risk (including forex risk), management quality and transparency and a peer analysis along with downside scenarios in projections.

CRM CIB/GM in India has significant delegation of approval authority, to enable timely credit decisions, based on an understanding of local market conditions. In line with the global policy, CRM takes decisions in India on the 4 eyes principle.

In the event the credit authority of the local CRM team is not equipped to take a decision on complex/structured products, large ticket transactions, etc, the local CRM team forwards its recommendation on the request to senior CRM officers in APAC or globally, for the final decision, depending on the defined delegated authority.

CRM globally operates on the "Batch Strategy" concept, where each Industry/sector is reviewed globally in detail for risk drivers, along with an analysis of DB's exposures in that sector globally – exposure amounts, counterparty ratings, products, risk profile, etc. This system enables DB to quantitatively focus on its global exposures in different Industries sectors, as well as the credit ratings/facility ratings of the exposures within those sectors.

The Bank globally subjects all risk types covered under its Economic Capital (EC) concept and liquidity risk to regular stress tests. The Bank's stress tests consider macroeconomic, business related and quantitative aspects to derive implications for its risk profile.

Risk limits and exposures on lower rated counterparties are intensively monitored. There is a quarterly CRM exercise to discuss all watch-list names. Deutsche Bank in India follows all the exposure norms and provisioning requirements as laid down by the RBI in its master circulars.

Within the CRM CIB/GM portfolio, concentration risk monitoring and mitigation plays an important role. CRM has guidelines in terms of maximum exposures on counterparties at different rating levels, with different levels of market access and in different categories of country risk

The Bank globally has a separate and independent Asset Quality Review function, which periodically reviews the quality of portfolios globally after intensive review and discussions with the local CRM teams. Based on these reviews, counterparty ratings may be adjusted and inconsistencies resolved, using local/global peer analysis as an effective tool. The timeliness of annual reviews as well as quality of the reviews are also looked into and corrective measures stipulated.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

The credit risk assessment of exposures that are off-balance sheet are subject to the same vigorous scrutiny and approval process, as is followed for the balance sheet exposures. There is no differentiation between balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures in the Bank's risk assessment and monitoring standards.

(ii) Credit risk on trading instruments

CRM CIB/GM has global systems in place to monitor the Mark to Market risk on all foreign currency and rates derivative transactions undertaken by the clients. DB uses the Potential Future Exposure at 95% confidence levels as the basis to determine the limit requirements for such products.

Internally, the Bank manages credit risk on all trading instruments by reference to three measures:

- Current Credit Exposure ("CCE"), which is the current value of any contract, at current market rates, as shown in the Bank's records. CCE will be reported net of enforceable collateral, and may be aggregated to reflect enforceable netting arrangements
- Potential Future Exposure ("PFE"), which is an estimate of the Current Credit Exposure that trading instruments could potentially assume in the future
- Stress Testing, which reflects the short term sensitivity of the portfolio CCE to market parameters.

To reduce derivatives-related credit risk, the Bank regularly seeks the execution of master agreements (such as the International Swap Dealers Association contract) with clients. A master agreement allows the offsetting of the obligations arising under all of the derivatives contracts that the agreement covers upon the counterparty's default, resulting in one single net claim against the counterparty (called "close-out netting").

For credit exposure measurement purposes, as the replacement values of the portfolios fluctuate with movements in market rates and with changes in the transactions in the portfolios, the Bank also estimates the potential future replacement costs of the portfolios over their lifetimes. This is based on the Current Exposure method as per RBI master circular on Exposure norms.

(iii) Credit rating policy

The Bank's rating system uses a granular, transparent 21 grade rating scale, which is in compliance with the Internal Ratings Based approach in Basel III. The credit ratings are the core element of the Bank's risk management framework and determine the –

- Level of authority required for approval
- The SEC classification (performing/ non performing) and FED classification (Special Mention, Sub standard, Doubtful, Loss)

The accuracy and consistency of ratings are ensured through Front End Management, Portfolio Reviews including independent Asset Quality Reviews and validation by Risk Analytics and Instruments.

Each and every facility in the banking book is rated based on the internal rating model of DB. For each counterparty, the Credit Risk management assigns a Counterparty Probability of Default ('CPD') and for each facility, a Facility Probability of Default ('FPD') is assigned, along with the Loss Given Default ('LGD') and Country of Risk.

The Bank's ratings scale closely mirrors the scales used by key global rating agencies such as S & P and Moody's.

(iv) Definition and classification of past due and impaired (NPAs)

Loans and Advances are classified into performing and non-performing loans in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines.

Past due advances understood to mean Non Performing Advances are identified by periodic appraisals of the portfolio by the management and appropriate provisions are made which meets the prudential accounting norms prescribed by the RBI for asset classification, income recognition and provisioning after considering subsequent recoveries.

c. CRM PBC - Credit risk policies and procedures

CRM PBC India manages the credit risk of Retail Banking portfolio in India. All lending product launched within PBC are approved by CRM PBC before the launch. Credit Risk policies are clearly documented through Product Program for each product.

The scope of India Credit Policy covers the credit process for the PBC unit in India and details the following.

- Credit principles
- Generic credit process
- Credit authority guidelines
- Loan Loss Allowance/Write off guidelines

The precise nature of the credit assessment, decision and monitoring process depends primarily on the type of product, exposure and the existence and quality of collateral.

The credit decision on a loan request involves rule based risk assessment which takes into account the following:

- Customer information given in the application form (general customer data/financial information)
- Information on the borrower's behaviour (external data/account movements, where available)
- Specific information of the application itself (credit volume/collateral)

When deciding on a loan request, all required information and documents are considered. The credit officer assesses the profile of the applicant and ability to repay the loan based on various reports available, viz. verification, bureau and policy results etc. as part of the loan file. The portfolio is reviewed at periodic intervals and analysis is made to understand the behaviour of the portfolio in terms of repayment, delinquency, transactions etc.

d. CRM WM

CRM WM adopts similar credit risk and rating policies as CRM GM.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

e. Total Gross Credit exposures

(In Rs.'000)

Category	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Bills purchased and discounted	115,090,371	66,732,704
Cash credits, overdrafts and loans repayable on demand	225,566,560	226,279,975
Term loans	92,770,112	68,807,779
Inter Bank	40,187,604	26,631,663
Bonds	874,327	4,757,883
Total Fund-based Exposures	474,488,974	393,210,004
Guarantees given on behalf of customers	153,275,603	145,054,905
Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	75,086,009	98,224,964
Derivative exposures	168,983,499	158,516,762
Undrawn Commitment and others	65,102,545	107,854,781
Total Non-fund based Exposures	462,447,656	509,651,412

Exposure for the purposes of tables in this section reflect actual notional, except for derivative exposures which is based on the current exposure method prescribed by RBI vide its master circular on Exposure norms.

The Bank renders its services within one geographical segment and has no offices outside India.

f. Industry Type distribution of exposures (period ended 31 Mar 2016)

(In Rs.'000)

Sector ID	Sector Name	Funded	Non Funded	Total	Percentage of Total
1	Mining & Quarrying	488,058	1,045,012	1,533,070	0.16%
2	Food Processing	5,298,121	13,275,241	18,573,362	1.98%
3	Beverages	8,616,724	167,296	8,784,020	0.94%
4	Textile	3,992,154	21,556	4,013,710	0.43%
5	Leather & Leather Products	435,090	162,751	597,841	0.06%
6	Wood and Wood products	320,627	5,744	326,371	0.03%
7	Paper and paper Products	2,257,273	5,000	2,262,273	0.24%
8	Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels	10,477,111	7,811,164	18,288,275	1.95%
9	Chemical and chemical products	31,405,215	12,163,185	43,568,400	4.65%
10	Rubber Plastic and their products	3,278,538	884,598	4,163,136	0.44%
11	Glass & Glassware	293,335	274,674	568,009	0.06%
12	Cement and Cement Products	1,886,603	1,110,813	2,997,416	0.32%
13	Basic Metal and Metal Products	31,218,991	13,176,574	44,395,565	4.74%
14	All Engineering	32,804,169	44,491,837	77,296,006	8.25%
15	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	14,570,603	23,157,787	37,728,390	4.03%
16	Gems and Jewellery	164,743	58,265	223,008	0.02%
17	Construction	401,824	1,995,552	2,397,376	0.26%
18	Infrastructure	21,689,483	34,344,122	56,033,605	5.98%
19	Other Industries	146,321,877	221,748,045	368,069,922	39.28%
20	Residuary Other Advances	158,568,435	86,548,440	245,116,875	26.18%
	Total	474,488,974	462,447,656	936,936,630	100.00%

Industry Type distribution of exposures (financial year ended 31 March 2015)

(In Rs.'000)

Sector ID	Sector Name	Funded	Non Funded	Total	Percentage of Total
1	Mining & Quarrying	754,800	1,847,630	2,602,430	0.29%
2	Food Processing	7,257,161	21,984,433	29,241,594	3.24%
3	Beverages	9,232,047	1,670,973	10,903,020	1.21%
4	Textile	2,367,132	413,830	2,780,962	0.31%
5	Leather & Leather Products	428,089	206,533	634,622	0.07%
6	Wood and Wood products	325,557	86,040	411,597	0.05%
7	Paper and paper Products	2,655,125	37,849	2,692,974	0.30%
8	Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels	5,569,241	23,479,355	29,048,596	3.22%
9	Chemical and chemical products	28,442,161	20,783,642	49,225,803	5.45%
10	Rubber Plastic and their products	4,158,600	3,347,094	7,505,694	0.83%
11	Glass & Glassware	340,447	1,638,341	1,978,788	0.22%
12	Cement and Cement Products	2,186,926	3,556,784	5,743,710	0.64%
13	Basic Metal and Metal Products	32,568,596	28,791,836	61,360,432	6.80%
14	All Engineering	27,146,261	43,441,604	70,587,865	7.82%
15	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	9,012,662	18,247,068	27,259,730	3.02%
16	Gems and Jewellery	288,229	62,163	350,392	0.04%
17	Construction	12,526,469	3,104,942	15,631,411	1.73%
18	Infrastructure	12,339,754	37,929,998	50,269,752	5.57%
19	Other Industries	89,797,835	205,619,274	295,417,108	32.72%
20	Residuary Other Advances	145,812,913	93,402,023	239,214,936	26.47%
	Total	393,210,004	509,651,412	902,861,416	100.00%



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

g. Residual contractual maturity breaks down of Total Assets –

Maturity buckets	(In Rs '000)	
	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Day 1	98,670,587	86,980,853
2 to 7 days	69,109,939	64,905,694
8 to 15 days	13,151,045	20,731,776
15 to 30 days	42,588,127	38,720,315
31 days to 3 months	85,077,819	77,149,303
Over 3 months to 6 months	85,632,820	66,342,374
Over 6 months to 12 months	70,821,562	42,904,529
Over 1 Year to 3 Years	123,488,447	129,115,734
Over 3 Years to 5 Years	17,746,702	11,025,889
Over 5 Years	87,425,600	78,095,364
Total	693,712,648	615,971,831

h. Amount of Non Performing Assets

NPA Classification	(In Rs '000)	
	Gross NPAs	Net NPAs
Substandard	1,085,357	908,155
Doubtful		
– Doubtful 1	233,218	166,033
– Doubtful 2	294,581	30,535
– Doubtful 3	4,100	–
Loss	373,988	–
Total	1,991,244	1,104,723
NPA Ratio	0.46%	0.26%

NPA Classification	(In Rs '000)	
	Gross NPAs	Net NPAs
Substandard	507,719	424,149
Doubtful		
– Doubtful 1	293,455	37,659
– Doubtful 2	9,339	4,007
– Doubtful 3	8,480	–
Loss	373,988	–
Total	1,192,981	465,815
NPA Ratio	0.33%	0.13%

i. Movement in NPAs

	(In Rs '000)	
	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Movement in NPAs (funded)		
(i) Net NPAs to Net Advance (%)	0.26%	0.13%
(ii) Movement of Gross NPAs		
a) Opening balance	1,192,981	1,673,409
b) Additions during the year	1,386,191	947,858
c) Reductions during the year	(587,928)	(1,428,286)
d) Closing Balance	1,991,244	1,192,981
(iii) Movement of Net NPAs		
a) Opening balance	465,815	254,434
b) Additions during the year	1,121,789	795,592
c) Reductions during the year	(482,881)	(584,211)
d) Closing Balance	1,104,723	465,815
(iv) Movement of Provisions for NPAs (excluding provisions on standard assets)		
a) Opening balance	727,166	1,418,975
b) Provisions made during the year	264,402	152,266
c) Write off/write back of excess provisions during the year	(105,047)	(844,075)
d) Closing Balance	886,521	727,166


Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016
j. Amount of NPIs

(In Rs '000)

Particulars	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Closing balance for the period	3,000	3,000
Total provisions held	3,000	3,000
Net book Value	–	–

k. Movement in Provision for Depreciation on Investments

(In Rs '000)

Provisions for depreciation on investments	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Opening balance	368,940	357,376
Add: Provisions made during the period/year	12,449	11,564
Less: Write-off/write back of excess provisions during the period	–	–
Closing balance	381,389	368,940

4.2 Credit risk – Portfolios subject to Local Standardised Approach
a. Credit rating agencies

The Bank uses short-term and long-term instrument/bank facilities' ratings from CARE, CRISIL, ICRA and India Ratings and Research Private Limited (Fitch) to assign risk weights in terms of RBI guidelines.

In respect of claims on non-resident corporate and foreign banks, ratings assigned by international rating agencies i.e. Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch are used. The Bank uses credit ratings that are publicly available for assigning risk weights.

The Bank assigns Long term credit ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies for assets which have a contractual maturity of more than one year. However, in accordance with the guidelines of RBI the bank classifies all cash credit exposures as long term exposures and accordingly the long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are assigned.

The Bank uses issuer and issue ratings for both fund as well as non fund based exposures. The Bank has used the solicited ratings assigned by the above approved credit rating agencies for all eligible exposures, both on balance sheet and off balance sheet, whether short term or long term, in the manner permitted in the RBI guidelines. The Bank does not have an assigned ratings agency for a given type of claim.

b. Outstanding amounts

Bucket wise break up of exposure amounts subject to the standardised approach is as under

(In Rs '000)

Exposure Category	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Under 100% risk weight	187,314,667	165,278,860
100% risk weight	276,421,999	219,105,938
Above 100% risk weight	10,752,308	8,825,206
Total Fund-based Exposures	474,488,974	393,210,004
Under 100% risk weight	264,186,528	283,719,733
100% risk weight	176,693,256	208,811,904
Above 100% risk weight	21,567,872	17,119,775
Total Non Fund-based Exposures	468,747,656	509,651,412

4.3 Credit risk mitigation policy
a. Collateral valuation and management

As stipulated by the RBI guidelines, the Bank uses the Comprehensive Approach for collateral valuation. Under this approach, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty when calculating its capital requirements to the extent of risk mitigation provided by the eligible financial collateral.

b. Types of collaterals taken by the Bank and main types of guarantor counterparties and Credit risk concentration within mitigation taken

Collateral Risk Management is undertaken through the mechanism of the Facility Probability of Default (FPD) assignment.

If there is no liquid collateral and no guarantor mitigating the credit risk, then the FPD will be the same as the Counterparty Probability of Default (CPD).

If the facility risk can be shifted to the guarantor, the guarantor CPD becomes the FPD. In cases of received guarantees from un-correlated third parties, covering a Separate primary DB exposure, where for the Bank to incur a loss there needs to be a default by both the primary obligor as well as the guarantor, the Joint Default Probability ('JDP') applies. The Bank has in place a matrix indicating this JDP for the entire scale of primary obligor and guarantor CPDs.

The Bank accepts security in the form of charge on receivables/inventories for working capital facilities, charge on fixed assets in certain cases, besides guarantees for various obligations by the primary obligor and property collateral for mortgage loans to retail banking clients. The guarantees could be received from the local holding company of the obligor, or a stronger company within the same group or from the MNC parent of the local subsidiary. In certain cases, facilities to obligors may be supported by partial/full insurance protection purchased. Hence, since there are varied sources of credit protection acquired through different guarantors, there is no concentration of guarantor risk.

The Bank records the Joint Obligor Risk Limit on the various guarantors, which ensures that the amounts of guarantees received from various sources are monitored for risk management purposes, e.g. the amount of insurance protection acquired from different insurance companies. The facility ratings for Joint Obligor Risk Limits are determined in accordance with the matrix in the Credit Ratings Policy of the Bank. This matrix captures the counterparty Probability of Default of the obligor as well as that of the guarantor, in determining the JPD.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

c. Exposure covered by eligible financial collateral:

(In Rs '000)

Exposures covered by financial collateral	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Exposures before Credit Risk Mitigation Technique	44,646,099	35,642,592
Exposures after Credit Risk Mitigation Technique (after application of haircut on collateral)	9,740,807	5,665,379

d. Securitisation Exposure

The Bank did not have any securitisation transactions outstanding as the end of the previous year nor were any new securitization transactions entered into current financial year and hence no disclosures are being made.

4.4 Market risk in trading book

a. Market risk management framework

The Bank uses a combination of risk sensitivities, Value-at-Risk and stress testing metrics to manage market risks and establish limits. Value-at-Risk is a common metric used in the management of trading market risks.

The MB and Group Risk Committee, supported by Group Market Risk Management, which is part of the independent risk management function, set a Group-wide Value-at-Risk limit for the market risks in the trading book. Group Market Risk Management sub-allocates this overall limit to the Group Divisions. Below that, limits are allocated to specific business lines and trading portfolio groups and geographical regions. In addition to the Bank's main market risk Value-at-Risk limits, also stress testing and sensitivity limits are also operated.

The Bank's Value-at-Risk for the trading businesses is based on internal model. In October 1998, the German Banking Supervisory Authority (now the BaFin) approved the internal Value-at-Risk model for calculating market risk capital for the Group for both general and specific market risks. Since then the model has been periodically refined and approval has been maintained.

b. Types of market risk

Substantially all of the Bank's businesses are subject to the risk that market prices and rates will move and result in profits or losses. The Bank distinguishes among four types of market risk:

- Interest rate risk including credit spread
- Equity price risk (where applicable)
- Foreign exchange risk
- Commodity price risk (where applicable)

The interest rate and equity price risks consist of two components each. The general risk describes value changes due to general market movements, while the specific risk has issuer-related causes.

c. Risk Management Tools

The following are the most important quantitative tools and metrics currently used to measure, manage and report market risk:

- Value-at-Risk. The Bank uses the Value-at-Risk approach to derive quantitative measures for trading book market risks under normal market conditions. The Value-at-Risk figures play a role in both internal and external (regulatory) reporting. For a given portfolio, Value-at-Risk measures the potential future loss (in terms of market value) that, under normal market conditions, will not be exceeded with a defined confidence level in a defined period. The Value-at-Risk for a total portfolio represents a measure of diversified market risk (aggregated using pre-determined correlations) in that portfolio.
- Stress Testing. While Value-at-Risk, calculated on a daily basis, supplies forecasts for potential large losses under normal market conditions, it is not adequate to measure the tail risks of the portfolios. The Bank therefore also performs regular stress tests in which it values the trading portfolios under severe market scenarios not covered by the confidence interval of the Value-at-Risk model.

d. Value-at-Risk Analysis

The Value-at-Risk approach derives a quantitative measure for the trading book market risks under normal market conditions, estimating the potential future loss (in terms of market value) that will not be exceeded in a defined period of time and with a defined confidence level. The Value-at-Risk measure enables to apply a constant and uniform measure across all of the trading businesses and products. It also facilitates comparisons of market risk estimates both over time and against the daily trading results.

The Bank calculates Value-at-Risk using a 99% confidence level and a holding period of one day.

The Bank's Value-at-Risk model is designed to take into account the following risk factors- interest rates, equity prices, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices, as well as their implied volatilities. The model incorporates both linear and, especially for derivatives, nonlinear effects of the risk factors on the portfolio value. The statistical parameters required for the Value-at-Risk calculation are based on a 261 trading day history (corresponding to at least one calendar year of trading days) with equal weighting being given to each observation. The Bank calculates Value-at-Risk using the Monte Carlo simulation technique and assuming that changes in risk factors follow a normal or logarithmic normal distribution.

To determine the aggregated Value-at-Risk, the Bank uses historically observed correlations between different general market risk classes. However, when aggregating general and specific market risks, it is assumed that there is zero correlation between them.

The Value-at-Risk analysis should also be viewed in the context of the limitations of the methodology the Bank uses and are therefore not maximum amounts that can be lost on the market risk positions. The limitations of the Value-at-Risk methodology include the following:

- The use of historical data as a proxy for estimating future events may not capture all potential events, particularly those that are extreme in nature.
- The assumption that changes in risk factors follow a normal or logarithmic normal distribution. This may not be the case in reality and may lead to an underestimation of the probability of extreme market movements.
- The correlation assumptions used may not hold true, particularly during market events that are extreme in nature.
- The use of a holding period of one day assumes that all positions can be liquidated or hedged in that period of time. This assumption does not fully capture the market risk arising during periods of illiquidity, when liquidation or hedging in that period of time may not be possible.
- The use of a 99% confidence level does not take account of, nor makes any statement about, any losses that might occur beyond this level of confidence.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

- The Bank calculates Value-at-Risk at the close of business on each trading day. The Bank does not subject intraday exposures to intraday Value-at-Risk calculations.
- Value-at-Risk does not capture all of the complex effects of the risk factors on the value of positions and portfolios and could, therefore, underestimate potential losses.

The Group acknowledges the limitations in the Value-at-Risk methodology by supplementing the Value-at-Risk limits with other position and sensitivity limit structures, as well as with stress testing, both on individual portfolios and on a consolidated basis.

The calculated Value-at-Risk numbers for India are used for internal control purposes only, the calculation of regulatory capital being based on the Standardised Approach specified by the RBI. At the Group level, however, Value-at-Risk numbers are used for both internal control and Regulatory Capital calculation for market risk.

e. Back-Testing

The Bank uses back-testing in the trading units to verify the predictive power of the Value-at-Risk calculations. In back-testing, the hypothetical daily profits and losses are compared under the buy-and-hold assumption with the estimates from the Value-at-Risk model. The Bank analyzes performance fluctuations and assesses the predictive power of the Value-at-Risk model, which in turn allows improvement of the risk estimation process.

f. Hedging

The Bank manages its risk from derivatives activity on a portfolio basis. Specific hedges undertaken, if any are ring fenced from the transactions undertaken for trading/market making purposes and held in separate designated portfolio for easy identification and control.

g. Capital requirements for market risk

Particulars	(In Rs '000)	
	31 March 2016	31 March 2015
Capital requirement for market risk		
– Interest rate risk	5,042,243	4,605,172
– Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	2,116,898	1,759,500
– Equity risk	90,330	55,289
Total	7,249,471	6,419,961

4.5 Operational risk

a. Operational risk management framework

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. It includes legal risk but excludes business and reputational risk.

In 2015, Deutsche Bank further enhanced its capabilities in Operational Risk Management (“ORM”), in conjunction with the Three Lines of Defence (“3LoD”) Program. This included the increased clarification of the roles and responsibilities of the first and second line in managing operational risk, strengthening governance and delivery of improved tools to support risk identification and assessment. As of 2016 the responsibility for the 3LoD program resides at Group ORM.

Group Operational Risk Management (Group ORM) has responsibility for the design, implementation and maintenance of the Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) including the associated governance structures. Group ORM also has the responsibility for providing a cross-risk assessment and aggregation of risks to provide a holistic portfolio view of the non-financial risk profile of the Bank, which includes oversight of risk and control mitigation plans to return risk within risk tolerance, where required. We take decisions to manage operational risks, both strategically as well as in day-to-day business. Four principles form the foundation of operational risk management at Deutsche Bank.

- Operational Risk Principle I: Risk Owners have full accountability for their operational risks and have to manage against a defined risk specific appetite. Risk owners are defined to be: First LoD (GM, GTB, AWM, PBC, NCOU and first LoD Infrastructure Functions GTO, CS), for all of their operational risks and second LoD (Infrastructure Functions), for the operational risks that arise in their control processes.
- Risk Principle II: Risk Type Controllers (Second LoD control functions) establish the risk management framework and define specific Risk Appetite statements for the Risk Type they own and perform independent controls. Risk Type Controllers are independent second LoD control functions which control specific risk types as identified in the risk taxonomy. We are working towards full implementation of these responsibilities.
- Operational Risk Principle III: Group Operational Risk Management establishes and maintains the Group Operational Risk Management Framework. Group ORM develops and maintains the Group’s framework, defining the roles and responsibilities for the management of operational risk across the bank and for defining the process to identify, assess, mitigate, monitor, report and escalate operational risks. Group ORM also maintains an operational risk taxonomy and oversees the completeness of coverage of risk types identified in the taxonomy by 2nd Line Control Functions. It also monitors execution and results of Deutsche Bank Group’s Risk and Control Assessment process and operational risk concentrations.
- Operational Risk Principle IV: Group Operational Risk Management aims to maintain sufficient capital to underpin Operational Risk. Group ORM is accountable for the design, implementation and maintenance of an appropriate approach to determine a sufficient level of capital demand for Operational Risk for recommendation to the Management Board. To fulfil this requirement Group ORM is accountable for the calculation and allocation of Operational Risk Capital demand and Expected Loss planning under the Advanced Measurement Approach (“AMA”) approach. Group ORM is also accountable for the execution of data input controls for the Operational Risk capital calculation and for the facilitation of the annual OR Capital budgeting and monthly review process.

Organisational and Governance structure:

- Group Operational Risk Management is part of the Group Risk function which is headed by the Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”). The CRO appoints the Head of Group Operational Risk Management.
- Within Group ORM the Head of Group Operational Risk Management is accountable for the design, implementation and maintenance of an effective and efficient Group Operational Risk Management Framework.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

- The NFR ExCo, which is chaired by the Chief Risk Officer, is responsible for the oversight, governance and coordination of the Non-Financial Risk management in the Deutsche Bank Group on behalf of the Management Board by establishing a cross-risk and holistic perspective of the key Non-Financial Risks of the Group. The decision-making and policy related authorities include the review, advice and management in a diligent manner of all Non-Financial Risk issues which may impact the holistic/cross risk profile reported by a business division or infrastructure function.
- The Regulatory Capital Committee (“RCC”) has delegated parts of its authority for operational risk capital demand management to the AMA Committee (“AMAC”) within defined limits. The AMAC is mandated to oversee the regulatory and economic capital process for operational risk. It aims to ensure adherence to regulatory requirements for the AMA model and its calculation process as well as their adherence to internal policies. The committee either directly approves, or endorses to the RCC for approval, all quantitative and qualitative changes impacting Deutsche Bank’s regulatory or economic capital. Additionally, the committee oversees all relevant aspects of model risk for operational risk models.

While the day-to-day management of operational risk is the primary responsibility of our business divisions and infrastructure functions, Group ORM manages the cross divisional and cross regional operational risk as well as risk concentrations and promotes a consistent application of the ORMF across the bank. Through our business partnership model, we aim to maintain close monitoring and high awareness of operational risks.

b. Risk management tools

We manage operational risk using the Group Operational Risk Management framework which enables us to determine our operational risk profile in comparison to our risk tolerance, to systematically identify operational risk themes and concentrations, and to define risk mitigating measures and priorities. In order to cover the broad range of risk types underlying operational risk, our framework contains a number of operational risk management techniques/ tools. These aim to efficiently manage the operational risk in our business and are used to identify, assess and mitigate operational risks:

- The continuous collection of operational risk loss events is a prerequisite for operational risk management including detailed analyses, definition of mitigating actions and timely information to senior management. All losses above € 10,000 are captured and tracked through the “db-Incident Reporting System” (“dbIRS”).
- The lessons learned process is required for events, including near misses, above € 500 thousand. This process includes but is not limited to:
 - systematic risk analyses including a description of the business environment in which the loss occurred, including previous events, near misses and event specific Key Risk Indicators (“KRI”)
 - root cause analyses
 - review of control improvements and other actions to prevent and/or mitigate recurrence
 - assessment of the residual operational risk exposure.

The execution of corrective actions identified in this process are systematically tracked and reported monthly to senior management.

Scenario Analyses: We complete our risk profile using a set of scenarios including relevant external cases provided by a public database and additional internal scenarios. We thereby systematically utilize information on external loss events occurring in the banking industry to prevent similar incidents from happening to us, for example through particular deep dive analyses or risk profile reviews.

Emerging Risk Identification: We assess and approve the impact of changes on our risk profile as a result of new products, outsourcing activities, strategic initiatives, acquisitions and divestments as well as material systems and process changes. Once operational risks are identified and assessed, they are compared to the relevant specific risk appetite statement and either mitigated or accepted. Risks which violate applicable national or international regulations and legislation cannot be accepted; once identified, such risks must always be mitigated.

Read-across Analysis: We continuously seek to enhance the process to assess whether identified issues require a broader approach across multiple entities and locations within Deutsche Bank. A review of material findings is performed in order to assess their relevance to areas of the Bank other than where they originated. We are developing business intelligence software to identify risk clusters across the bank accessing various sources of information. We aim to increase our predictive analysis and clustering capabilities and to identify risk concentrations in a timely manner through the use of this tool.

Risk Mitigation: When we implement risk mitigating measures, we systematically monitor their resolution. Residual operational risks rated significant or above need to be accepted by the risk bearing division and reviewed for decision by the Head of Group ORM.

We perform Top Risk Analyses in which the results of the aforementioned activities are covered. The Top Risk Analyses are a primary input for the annual operational risk management strategy and planning process and aim to identify our most critical risks in terms of probability and severity.

Key Risk Indicators are used to monitor the operational risk profile and alert the organization to impending problems in a timely fashion. KRIs enables the monitoring of the bank’s control culture and business environment and trigger risk mitigating actions. They facilitate the forward looking management of operational risks, based on early warning signals.

In our bottom-up Self-Assessment (“SA”) process, which is conducted at least annually, areas with high risk potential are highlighted, and risk mitigating measures to resolve issues are identified. On a regular basis we conduct risk workshops aiming to evaluate risks specific to local legal entities and the countries we operate in, and take appropriate risk mitigating actions. We are in the course of replacing this existing SA process by an enhanced Risk and Control Assessment process, supported by a group wide IT tool. We plan to substantially cover the Bank’s nonfinancial operating units under this enhanced approach in 2016.

Additional methodologies and tools implemented by the responsible second line Risk Type Controllers are utilized to complement the global operational risk framework and specifically address the individual risk types. These include but are not limited to:

Legal Risk is a significant risk factor for DB, which as described in detail in the “Provisions” note of our Consolidated Financial Statements. A Legal Risk Management (“LRM”) function within our Legal Department is exclusively dedicated to the identification and management of legal risk. It undertakes a broad variety of tasks aimed at proactively managing legal risk, including: devising, implementing and overseeing an annual Legal Risk Assessment Program analyzing existing and historic legal risks; agreeing and participating in resulting portfolio reviews and mitigation plans; and administering the Legal Lessons Learned process.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

The operational risk from outsourcing is managed by the Vendor Risk Management (VRM) Process and documented in the VRM database. The outsourcing risk is assessed and managed for all outsourcing arrangements individually, following the Vendor Risk Management Policy and in line with the overall ORM framework. A broad governance structure is established to promote appropriate risk levels.

Fraud Risk is managed based on section 25a of the German Banking Act (KWG) as well as other legal and regulatory requirements via a risk based approach, governed by the Global Anti-Fraud Policy and corresponding Compliance and Anti-Money-Laundering (AML) framework. In line with regulatory requirements, a global risk assessment is performed on a regular basis. Within the general management of operational risks, dedicated Fraud Risk relevant aspects are part of the self assessment process.

We manage Business Continuity Risk with its Business Continuity Management (“BCM”) Program which outlines core procedures for the relocation or the recovery of operations in response to varying levels of disruption. Within this program, each of our core businesses functions and infrastructure groups set up, maintain and periodically test business continuity plans to promote continuous and reliable service. The BCM Program has defined roles and responsibilities which are documented in corporate standards. Compliance with these standards is monitored regionally by dedicated business continuity teams. Furthermore, key information on the established BCM control environment feed into operational risk KRIs.

The Operational Risk in Technology is managed within the Group Technology Organization, following international standards for IT management. Applications and IT infrastructure are catalogued and assessed on a regular basis. Stability monitoring is established. Key outcomes of the established assessment and control environment are used as input for KRIs or self-assessments.

c. Measuring Operational Risks

We calculate and measure the regulatory and economic capital requirements for operational risk the Advanced Measurement Approach (AMA) methodology. Our AMA capital calculation is based upon the loss distribution approach (“LDA”). Gross losses from historical internal and external loss data (Operational Risk data eXchange Association (ORX) consortium data) and external scenarios from a public database (IBM OpData) complemented by internal scenario data are used to estimate the risk profile (i.e., a loss frequency and a loss severity distribution). Our LDA model includes conservatism by recognizing losses on events that arise over multiple years as single events in our historical loss profile.

Moreover, we have submitted an additional model change request to our Germany supervisory authority BaFin to replace the € 1 billion regulatory capital safety margin, which we have continuously applied since its implementation in 2011. This change will make our model more risk sensitive by including reasonably possible litigation losses in our “Relevant Loss Data” set. Reasonably possible litigation losses may result from ongoing and new legal matters which are reviewed quarterly and are based on the judgment provided by our Legal Department. While our dialogue with the joint supervisory team on these model enhancements is ongoing, management had decided recognize the impact of material model changes in the second quarter 2014 wherever they will lead an increase in the capital requirement over the models that have previously been approved by BaFin.

Within LDA Model, the frequency and severity distributions are combined in a Monte Carlo simulation to generate potential losses over a one year time horizon. Finally, the risk mitigating benefits of insurance are applied to each loss generated in the Monte Carlo simulation. Correlation and diversification benefits are applied to the net losses in a manner compatible with regulatory requirements to arrive at a net loss distribution at Group level, covering expected and unexpected losses. Capital is then allocated to each of the business divisions and both, a qualitative adjustment and an expected loss deduction, are performed.

The regulatory capital requirement for operational risk is derived from the 99.9 % percentile. The economic capital is set at a level to absorb at a 99.98 % percentile very severe aggregate unexpected losses within one year. Both regulatory and economic capital requirements are calculated for a time horizon of one year.

The Regulatory and Economic Capital demand calculations are performed on a quarterly basis. Group ORM aims to ensure that for the approach for capital demand quantification appropriate development, validation and change governance processes are in place, whereby the validation is performed by an independent validation function and in line with Deutsche Bank’s model risk management process.

In India, the group uses the Basic Indicator Approach for computing capital requirements for operational risk as per requirements of local regulatory guidelines.

5. Interest rate risk in the banking book

The vast majority of the interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk arising from the non-trading assets and liability positions in the Banking book are transferred through internal hedges to the Global Markets business line division and is managed on the basis of Value-at-Risk as reflected in the trading Value-at-Risk numbers. The treatment of interest rate risk in the Group’s trading portfolios and the application of the Value-at-Risk model is discussed above. The bank considers this risk to be a part of the overall market risk framework.

6. Counterparty Credit Risk

Credit Limits and Collaterals

Counterparty credit risk (CCR) is the risk that a Bank’s counterparty defaults in a FX, interest rate, commodity or credit derivative contract prior to or at the maturity date of the contract and that the Bank at the time has a claim on the counterparty.

The credit risk arising from all financial derivatives is managed as part of the overall credit limits to both financial institutions and other clients and customers.

Exposure values for regulatory capital purposes on over the counter traded products are calculated according to the Current Exposure Method as defined by RBI. This is calculated as the sum of the current replacement cost and the PFE. The current replacement cost is the amount owed by the counterparty to the Bank for various financial derivative transactions. The PFE is an add-on based on a percentage of the notional principal of each transaction. These percentages are prescribed by the RBI in the guidelines and vary according to the underlying asset class and tenor of each trade.

The Bank seeks to negotiate Credit Support Annexes (CSA) to International Swaps and Derivatives Association master agreements with counterparties on a case-by-case basis, where collateral is deemed a necessary or desirable mitigant to the exposure. The credit terms of the CSA are specific to each legal document and determined by the credit risk approval unit responsible for the counterparty. The nature of the collateral will be specified in the legal document and will typically be cash or highly liquid securities. A daily operational process takes place to calculate the MTM on all trades captured under the CSA. Additional collateral will be called from the counterparty if total uncollateralised MTM exposure exceeds the threshold and minimum transfer amount specified in the CSA. Additional collateral may be required from the counterparty to provide an extra buffer to the daily variation margin process.

The Bank further reduces its credit exposures to counterparties by entering into contractual netting agreements which result in a single amount owed by or to the counterparty through netting the sum of the positive (amounts owed by the counterparty) and negative (amounts owed by the Bank) MTM values of these transactions.



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

In India, the Bank follows SA for credit risk and hence no credit reserve is set aside. However, provisioning for the exposures on derivative contracts is made as per extant RBI guidelines.

Wrong Way Risk

Wrong way risk occurs when an exposure increase is coupled with a decrease in the credit quality of the obligor. The Group/Bank employs various policies and procedures to ensure that risk exposures are monitored. For example, as the MTM on a derivative contract increases in favour of the Bank, the counterparty may increasingly be unable to meet its payment, margin call or collateral posting requirements.

Impact of Credit Rating Downgrade

In line with market convention, the Bank negotiates CSA terms for certain counterparties where the thresholds related to each party are dependent on their External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI) long term rating. Such clauses are typically mutual in nature. It is therefore recognised that a downgrade in the Group's rating could result in counterparties seeking additional collateral calls to cover negative MTM portfolios where thresholds are lowered.

Quantitative Disclosures

Particulars*	(in Rs '000)
	31-March-2016
Gross positive fair value of contracts	51,344,732
Netting benefits	–
Netted current credit exposure	51,344,732
Collateral held (including type, e.g. cash, government securities, etc.)	–
Net derivatives credit exposure	51,344,732
Potential future exposure	117,638,767
Measures for exposure at default or exposure amount under CEM	168,983,499
The notional value of credit derivative hedges	–
Distribution of current credit exposure by types of credit exposure:	–
– Interest Rates	29,508,818
– Fx	139,474,681

* Based on current exposure method

7. Leverage Ratio

The leverage ratio act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirement. The Bank is required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 4.5%. The Bank's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines under consolidated framework is as follows:

Comparison of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposure

S. No.	Leverage ratio framework*	31-March-2016
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	725,125,294
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	163,434,894
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	707,770
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	251,213,059
7	Other adjustments	(32,396)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	1,140,448,621

* Based on unaudited accounts of DIHPL and DIIPL

Leverage ratio common disclosure as of March 31, 2016

S. No.	Leverage ratio framework*	(in Rs '000)
		31-March-2016
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	701,713,648
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(32,396)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	701,681,253
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	51,344,732
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	117,638,767
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)	–



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

(in Rs '000)

S. No.	Leverage ratio framework*	31-March-2016
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)	168,983,499
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	17,863,040
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT ASSETS)	–
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	707,770
15	Agent transaction exposures	–
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	18,570,810
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	631,031,350
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(379,818,291)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	251,213,059
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	104,518,371
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	1,140,448,621
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	9.16%

* Based on unaudited accounts of DIHPL and DIPL

Reconciliation of total published balance sheet size and on balance sheet exposure under common disclosure

S. No.	Leverage ratio framework*	31-March-2016
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	725,125,294
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions, i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin	(5,548,605)
3	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(17,863,040)
4	Adjustment for entitles outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	–
5	On-balance sheet exposure under leverage ratio (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	701,713,648

* Based on unaudited accounts of DIHPL and DIPL

8. Composition of Capital Disclosure Template

(In Rs.'000)

Sr. No.	Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments	Amount 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)	44,971,087	
2	Retained earnings	51,438,113	A+B+C
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	–	
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	96,409,200	
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)	32,396	D
10	Deferred tax assets		
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve		
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses		
13	Securitisation gain on sale		



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

(In Rs.'000)

Sr. No.	Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments	Amount subject to Pre Basel III treatment	Ref No.
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 ⁴ (amount above 10% threshold)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences ⁵ (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold		
23	of which : significant investments in the common stock of financial entities		
24	of which : mortgage servicing rights		
25	of which : deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
26	National specific regulatory adjustments ⁷ (26a+26b+26c+26d)		
26a	of which : Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries		
26b	Of which: Investments in the equity capital of consolidated 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		
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	32,396	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	96,376,804	
	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)		
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)		
41a	of which : Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries		
41b	of which : Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 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 adequacy¹¹	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)	96,376,804	
	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		



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

(In Rs.'000)

Sr. No.	Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments	Amount subject to Pre Basel III treatment	Ref No.
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	5,140,685	E+F+G +H+I
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	5,140,685	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments		
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments		
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)		
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)		
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		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	–	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	5,140,685	
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	5,140,685	
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	–	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	5,140,685	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45 + 58c)	101,517,489	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	739,553,812	
60a	of which : total credit risk weighted assets	604,502,738	
60b	of which : total market risk weighted assets	75,319,189	
60c	of which : total operational risk weighted assets	59,731,885	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.03%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.03%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.73%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	6.125%	
65	of which : capital conservation buffer requirement	0.625%	
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)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	–	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	–	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	–	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	–	
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2		
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	5,140,685	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	7,556,284	
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	–	



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

Step 1

(Rs. in 000)

Particulars		Balance sheet as in financial Statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
A	Capital & Liabilities			
	i. Paid-up Capital	44,971,087	44,971,087	
	Reserves & Surplus	71,208,207	71,208,207	
	Minority Interest	–	–	
	Total Capital	116,179,294	116,179,294	
	ii. Deposits	437,087,850	437,087,850	
	of which : Deposits from banks	588,116	588,116	
	of which : Customer deposits	436,499,734	436,499,734	
	of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	–	–	
	iii. Borrowings	88,568,670	88,568,670	
	of which : From RBI	9,800,000	9,800,000	
	of which : From banks	68,768,670	68,768,670	
	of which : From other institutions & agencies	10,000,000	10,000,000	
	of which : Others (pl. specify)	–	–	
	of which : Capital instruments	–	–	
	iv. Other liabilities & provisions	51,876,834	51,876,834	
	Total	693,712,648	693,712,648	
B	Assets			
	i. Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	34,681,862	34,681,862	
	ii. Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	58,048,504	58,048,504	
	iii. Investments :	133,596,649	133,596,649	
	of which : Government securities	117,177,759	117,177,759	
	of which : Other approved securities	–	–	
	of which : Shares	263,981	263,981	
	of which : Debentures & Bonds	13,950,115	13,950,115	
	of which : Subsidiaries Joint Ventures Associates	–	–	
	of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	2,204,794	2,204,794	
	iv. Loans and advances	432,542,662	432,542,662	
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	2,140	2,140	
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	432,540,522	432,540,522	
	v. Fixed assets	1,377,163	1,377,163	
	vi. Other assets	33,465,808	33,465,808	
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	–	–	
	of which : Deferred tax assets	3,572,539	3,572,539	
	vii. Goodwill on consolidation	–	–	
	viii. Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	–	–	
	Total Assets	693,712,648	693,712,648	

Step 2:

(Rs. in 000)

Particulars		Balance sheet as in financial Statements	Balance sheet as in financial Statements	Ref
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
A	Capital & Liabilities			
	i. Paid-up Capital	44,971,087	44,971,087	
	of which : Amount eligible for CET1	44,971,087	44,971,087	
	of which : Amount eligible for AT1	–	–	
	Reserves & Surplus	71,208,207	71,208,207	
	Of which: Capital Reserve	177,207	177,207	A
	Of which: Statutory Reserve	21,949,244	21,949,244	B
	Of which: Remittable Surplus retained for CRAR requirements	29,311,662	29,311,662	C
	of which: Investment Reserve	308,725	308,725	E
	Minority Interest	–	–	
	Total Capital	116,179,294	116,179,294	



Management disclosures under Pillar 3 – Year ended March 31, 2016

Step 2:

(Rs. in 000)

Particulars	Balance sheet as in financial Statements	Balance sheet as in financial Statements	Ref
	As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
ii. Deposits	437,087,850	437,087,850	
of which : Deposits from banks	588,116	588,116	
of which : Customer deposits	436,499,734	436,499,734	
of which : Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
iii. Borrowings	88,568,670	88,568,670	
of which : From RBI	9,800,000	9,800,000	
of which : From banks	68,768,670	68,768,670	
of which : From other institutions & agencies	10,000,000	10,000,000	
of which : Others (pl. specify)	-	-	
of which : Capital instruments	-	-	
iv. Other liabilities & provisions	51,876,834	51,876,834	
of which : DTLs related to goodwill	-	-	
of which : DTLs related to intangible assets	-	-	
of which: Provision on Standard Assets & Country Risk	3,542,200	3,542,200	F
of which: General Loan Loss Provision	712,260	712,260	G
of which: NPA Provision reversal on sale of NPA	427,500	427,500	H
of which: Countercyclical provisioning buffer	150,000	150,000	I
Total	693,712,648	693,712,648	
B Assets			
i. Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	34,681,862	34,681,862	
ii. Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	58,048,504	58,048,504	
iii. Investments :	133,596,649	133,596,649	
of which : Government securities	117,177,759	117,177,759	
of which : Other approved securities	-	-	
of which : Shares	263,981	263,981	
of which : Debentures & Bonds	13,950,115	13,950,115	
of which : Subsidiaries Joint Ventures Associates (net)	-	-	
of which : Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	2,204,794	2,204,794	
iv. Loans and advances	432,542,662	432,542,662	
of which : Loans and advances to banks	2,140	2,140	
of which : Loans and advances to customers	432,540,522	432,540,522	
v. Fixed assets	1,377,163	1,377,163	
of which : intangible assets	32,396	32,396	D
vi. Other assets	33,465,808	33,465,808	
of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	
of which : Defined benefit plan	-	-	
of which : Deferred tax assets	3,572,539	3,572,539	
vii. Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
viii. Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
Total Assets	693,712,648	693,712,648	

Regulatory Capital Instruments: The Bank has not issued any Regulatory Capital Instruments during the period. Regulatory capital increases for the Bank generally take place via capital infusion from our Head Office and/or retention of Remittable Surplus for CRAR requirements.

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

9. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's preparation.

For Deutsche Bank AG India Branches

Sd/-
Ravneet Singh Gill
Chief Executive Officer – India

Sd/-
Avinash Prabhu
Chief Financial Officer – India

Place : Mumbai
Dated : 20th June, 2016