



Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Registered Bank Disclosure Statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 2022

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Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

General Disclosures

For the year ended 31 March 2022

1. Reporting Directive:

This Disclosure Statement of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 has been prepared under the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended).

2. Registered Bank:

Name : Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited
Address : 10 Manukau Road, Epsom, Auckland 1023

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited (the "Bank") was incorporated on 9 October 2008. It became a registered bank on 31 March 2011.

For the purposes of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended), the Bank is currently the only entity within the Registered Bank's Banking Group in New Zealand and accordingly the term "Bank" has the same meaning as the Bank's Banking Group throughout this Disclosure Statement.

3. Ultimate Parent Bank and Ultimate Holding Company:

Name: Bank of India
Address: Star House C-5, G Block
Bandra Kurla Complex
Post Box No. 8135
Bandra (East)
Mumbai 400051 (India)

The obligations of the Bank are guaranteed by its ultimate parent, Bank of India (refer to section 6 below for further details on the guarantee arrangement). There has been no change to the ultimate parent bank or ultimate holding company since 31 March 2021

There are no known regulations, legislation or other restrictions of a legally enforceable nature which may materially inhibit the legal ability of Bank of India to provide material financial support to Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited.

4. Interests in 5% or more of voting securities of registered bank:

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited is 100% owned by Bank of India. Therefore, Bank of India has the ability to directly appoint 100% of the board of directors of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited.

5. Priority of creditors' claims:

As at 31 March 2022, all creditors of the Bank have equal priority of claims over the Bank's assets in the event that the Bank is liquidated or ceases to trade.

6. Guarantee Arrangements:

The obligations of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited are guaranteed under a deed of guarantee dated 14 January 2011 given by its ultimate parent bank, Bank of India, in favour of the creditors of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited ("the Guarantee").

Copies of the Guarantee are attached as Appendix 3.

The name and address for service of the Guarantor is:

Bank of India, Star House, C-5, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Post Box No.8135, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051, India.

Bank of India is the Bank's ultimate parent and ultimate holding company. Bank of India is not a member of the Banking Group.

Details of the capital adequacy for the Bank of India as at 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Capital	: INR 539,050,000,000
Capital/Risk Weighted Exposures (%)	: 17.04%

The Bank of India has the following credit rating with respect to its long term senior unsecured obligations payable in any country or currency including obligations payable in New Zealand in New Zealand dollars:

Rating Agency	: Standard & Poor's
Current Credit Rating	: BB+ /Stable/B

On 29 October 2021, Standard & Poor's has maintained the outlook on the long-term counterparty credit ratings on the Bank of India at BB+ /Stable/B.

Descriptions of credit rating scales are contained in Appendix 1.

**General Disclosures
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

Details of Guaranteed Obligations:

Bank of India unconditionally guarantees for the benefit of each creditor the due and punctual payment by Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited of each and every obligation (whether at stated maturity, upon acceleration or otherwise) now or hereafter owing or to become owing by Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited to the creditor during the term of the guarantee.

There are no limits on the amount of the obligations guaranteed under the Guarantee. There are no material conditions applicable to the Guarantee other than non-performance by the principal obligor.

There are no material legislative or regulatory restrictions in India which would have the effect of subordinating the claims under the Guarantee of any of the creditors of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited on the assets of the guarantor, to other claims on the guarantor, in a winding up of that guarantor.

The deed of guarantee does not have an expiry date.

Material Cross Guarantees:

There are no material cross guarantees.

7. Directors:

There is no change in the composition of the Bank's board of directors since the most recent full year Disclosure Statement dated 31 March 2021.

At present, the Bank has the following directors:

- Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran, Chairman and Independent Director (appointed on 31 May 2013)
- Sameer Handa, Independent Director (appointed on 12 July 2013)
- Judith Ann Whiteman, Independent Director (appointed on 4 March 2014)
- Onkar Nath Thakur, Managing Director (appointed on 17 April 2019)
- Swarup Dasgupta, Director (appointed on 26 October 2020)

Communications to the directors should be addressed to:

10 Manukau Road, Epsom, Auckland 1023, New Zealand

Sameer Handa, Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran and Judith Ann Whiteman are independent directors who are not employees of the Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited or of any other entity able to control or significantly influence the Bank. The Chairman of the Board is therefore independent. Sameer Handa, Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran and Judith Ann Whiteman are residents in New Zealand.

Onkar Nath Thakur, Managing Director is resident in New Zealand. He is effectively the sole executive director of the Bank and all other directors are non-executive directors.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

General Disclosures For the year ended 31 March 2022

Qualifications and other directorship:

	Qualifications	Details of other directorships
Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran Primary Occupation: Commercial Barrister and International Legal Consultant	Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple); M A (Business Law); Associate of Arbitrators' and Mediators' Institute of NZ Inc	Marsden Maritime Holdings Limited New Zealand Liaoning International Investment & Development Co. Ltd; RSR Projects International Limited; RSR Legal Consultants Limited; Singapore Chapter of ASEAN New Zealand Business Council (Chairman); Board Member of Metropolis Avani Body Corporate Committee.
Sameer Handa, MNZM Primary Occupation Managing Director- Glowbal NZ Ltd	Bachelor of Engineering (B.E. Mechanical); Master of Business Administration (MBA)	Asahi Limited; Auckland Health Foundation-Trustee; Buildex NZ Limited; Doncaster Properties Limited; Ecolife Lighting Limited; Glowbal NZ Limited; Gray Investments Limited; Hobssonville Point Limited; Hotunui Investments Limited; India NZ Business Council- Executive member; Mynzuni.Com Limited Randwick Properties Limited; S V M Holdings Limited; Three 60 Construction Limited; Trust for the destruction of synthetic refrigerants-Trustee; Uniqway Limited;
Judith Ann Whiteman Primary Occupation Independent consultant and Director	BA-Accounting; Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand; Chartered Member, Institute of Directors, NZ Fellow, Australian Institute of Company Directors	Judy Whiteman & Associates Limited; Housing Foundation No 1 Limited-Director; Housing Foundation Limited- Director; New Zealand Housing Foundation-Trustee; Debt Relief Foundation-Trustee
Onkar Nath Thakur Primary Occupation: Banker	BA, MA (Economics); Certified Associate of the Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB)	Nil
Swarup Dasgupta Primary occupation: Banker	Bachelor of Engineering (B.E. Electronics & Telecommunication); Master of Business Administration (MBA)	Bank of India, Executive Director; BOI Shareholding Limited – Director; Star Union Dai-Ichi Life Insurance Co.Ltd.- Additional (non-executive) director.

The directors, their immediate relatives and close business associates have not entered into any transactions with the Bank, which either has been entered into on terms other than those under the ordinary course of business of the Bank, or which could otherwise be reasonably likely to influence materially the exercise of that director's duties.

The members of the combined **Audit and Risk Committees** are:

Sameer Handa, Independent Director	Chairperson
Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran, Independent Director	Member
Judith Ann Whiteman, Independent Director	Member

The responsible persons authorised to sign this Disclosure Statement on behalf of the Board in accordance with sec 82 of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 are Mr. Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran and Mr. Onkar Nath Thakur.

**General Disclosures
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

Directors (continued...)

The Bank's code of conduct states: Members of core management are expected to devote their total attention to the business interests of the Bank. They are prohibited from engaging in any activity that interferes with their performance or responsibilities to the Bank or otherwise is in conflict with or prejudicial to the Bank. If any member of the core management considers investing in securities issued by the Bank's customers, suppliers or competitors they should ensure that these investments do not compromise their responsibilities to the Bank. Many factors including the size and nature of the investment; their ability to influence the Bank's decisions; their access to confidential information of the Bank or any other entity, and the nature of the relationship between the Bank and the counterparty should be considered in determining whether a conflict exists.

Additionally they should disclose to the Bank any interest which they have which may conflict with the business of the Bank. As a general rule, the members of the core management should avoid conducting the Bank's business with a relative or any other entity in which the relative is associated in any significant role. If such a related party transaction is unavoidable, they must fully disclose the nature of the transaction to the appropriate authority.

Any dealings with a related party must be conducted in such a way that no preferential treatment is given to that party. In the case of any other transaction or situation giving rise to conflicts of interests, the appropriate authority should, after due deliberations, decide on its impact.

8. Auditor:

The name and address of the Bank's independent auditor is:
KPMG
18 Viaduct Harbour Avenue
P. O. Box 1584, Shortland Street
Auckland 1140, New Zealand

9. Conditions of Registration:

The Reserve Bank of New Zealand ("RBNZ") has made following changes to the Conditions of Registration since the reporting date of the Bank's previous full year disclosure statement:

- Effective 1 October 2021, incorporation of new Banking Prudential Requirements (BPRs) which reflect the RBNZ's capital review decisions.
- Effective 1 November 2021, restrictions imposed that, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 31 January 2022, the total of the bank's qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 80%, must not exceed 10%.
- Effective 1 January 2022, minimum core funding ratio increased to 75%
- Effective 1 January 2022, changes to the Conditions of Registration in relation to the Loan-to-Value (LVR) restrictions. The changes were to clarify the timing in the Condition's wording for the LVR restrictions and were not intended to change the LVR policy or calibration.
- Effective from 1 July 2022, changes to the Conditions of Registration in relation to the removal of dividend restrictions implemented in response to COVID-19 and correction of a typographical error in the Liquidity Policy Annex: Liquid Assets (BS13A) and corresponding amendment to the Liquidity Policy (BS13).

10. Pending Proceedings or Arbitration:

As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, there are no pending legal proceedings or arbitration concerning any member of the Bank in New Zealand or elsewhere that may have a material effect on the Bank.

11. Credit Ratings:

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited has the following general credit rating applicable to its long term senior unsecured obligations payable in New Zealand in New Zealand dollars.

Rating Agency	: Standard and Poor's
Current Credit Rating	: BB+/Stable/B

On 1 July 2021, Standard & Poor's has maintained the outlook on the long-term counterparty credit ratings on the Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited, at BB+ /Stable/B.

Descriptions of credit rating scales are contained in Appendix 1.

General Disclosures

For the year ended 31 March 2022

12. Other material matters:

In April 2021 the Parent reversed their initial decision to close the Bank after taking into account the current market conditions and the satisfactory performance of the Bank.

As a result of the reversal of the initial decision to close the Bank, no material uncertainty exists in relation to the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern

Impairment of Loans and advances:

In recognising credit losses, the Bank considers a broader range of information, including past events, current conditions, and security held that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of financial assets.

With respect to the impact of Covid 19, taking into account the recent ongoing lockdown, the Bank remains of a view that there remains residual market uncertainty which could adversely impact the wider economy and the Bank's borrowers. In estimating the expected credit loss provision, the Bank has taken into account the possible impact of the uncertainty, and has made adjustments to the ECL model to reflect the uncertainty. The adjustments were made specifically for those customers who have historically obtained loan deferrals by transitioning them to stage-2 exposures. (Refer to note 16 for further details on ECL calculation).

There are no other material matters relating to the business or affairs of the Bank that are not disclosed in this Disclosure Statement.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Historical Summary of financial statements

(in NZ \$ '000)

Statement of Comprehensive Income For the year ended 31 March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Interest income	5,648	4,190	3,907	4,981	5,863
Interest expense	(872)	(614)	(1,047)	(1,374)	(2,631)
Net interest income	4,776	3,576	2,860	3,607	3,232
Other income	339	363	449	540	598
Total operating income	5,115	3,939	3,309	4,147	3,830
Operating expenses	(2,287)	(2,260)	(2,632)	(2,717)	(2,700)
Impairment losses on loans and advances	77	(106)	(330)	(118)	7
Profit before tax	2,905	1,573	347	1,312	1,137
Taxation expense	(839)	(452)	(97)	(368)	(320)
Net profit after taxation	2,066	1,121	250	944	817
Dividends Paid	-	-	-	-	-
Statement of Financial Position As at 31 March	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total assets	150,920	101,620	86,356	88,977	102,740
Total individually impaired assets	-	-	1,625	-	-
Total liabilities	92,380	45,146	31,003	33,874	48,706
Total shareholder's equity	58,540	56,474	55,353	55,103	54,034

The amounts disclosed in this historical summary of financial statements have been taken from the audited financial statements of the Bank.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Directors' Statement

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Each director of the Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited, believes, after due enquiry, that as at the date on which this Disclosure Statement is signed:

- The Disclosure Statement is not false or misleading; and
- The Disclosure Statement contains all information that is required by the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended).

Furthermore, each director believes, after due enquiry that over the year ended 31 March 2022:

- The Bank has complied with all conditions of registration over the accounting year.
- Credit exposure to connected persons were not contrary to the interests of the Bank; and
- The Bank had systems in place to monitor and control adequately the material risks of the Bank including credit risk, concentration of credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, equity risk, liquidity risk, operational risk and other business risks, and that those systems were being properly applied.

Signed by Onkar Nath Thakur and Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran as directors and responsible persons on behalf of all the directors:

(The directors of the Bank were Sameer Handa, Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran, Judith Ann Whiteman, Swarup Dasgupta and Onkar Nath Thakur).



Onkar Nath Thakur
Managing Director
30 June 2022



Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran
Chairman and independent director

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Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Statement of Comprehensive Income (For the year ended 31 March 2022)

(in NZ \$ '000)

	Note	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Interest income	2	5,648	4,190
Interest expense	2	(872)	(614)
Net interest income		4,776	3,576
Other income	3	339	363
Total operating income		5,115	3,939
Operating expenses	4	(2,287)	(2,260)
Impairment (losses)/reversal on loans and advances	16	77	(106)
Profit before income tax		2,905	1,573
Taxation expense	6	(839)	(452)
Net Profit after tax		2,066	1,121
Other Comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		2,066	1,121

Statement of Changes in Equity (For the year ended 31 March 2022)

(in NZ \$ '000)

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2020	50,000	5,353	55,353
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,121	1,121
Balance as at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	50,000	6,474	54,674
Balance as at 1 April 2021	50,000	6,474	54,674
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	2,066	2,066
Balance as at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	50,000	8,540	58,540

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Statement of Financial Position (As at 31 March 2022)

(in NZ \$'000)

	Note	(Audited) As at 31.03.2022	(Audited) As at 31.03.2021
ASSETS			
Cash	7	44	49
Due from other financial institutions	11	41,082	8,577
Balance due from related parties	12	1,265	1,647
Loans and advances	5	107,664	90,144
GST Refundable		26	32
Other assets	10	105	88
Current tax assets		-	-
Property and equipment	9	362	460
Right of use assets	27	155	401
Deferred tax assets	6	217	222
Total assets		150,920	101,620
LIABILITIES			
Balance due to related parties	12	78,477	28,663
Deposits and other borrowings	8	13,082	15,610
Other liabilities	10	591	439
Lease liabilities	27	171	423
Current tax liabilities		59	11
Total liabilities		92,380	45,146
NET ASSETS		58,540	56,474
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings		8,540	6,474
Total shareholder's equity		58,540	56,474
Total Interest Earning and Discount Bearing Assets		146,844	96,541
Total Interest and Discount Bearing Liabilities		89,094	41,365

No financial assets presented in the statement of financial position have been pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities.

The board of directors of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited authorised these financial statements for issue on 30 June 2022.

Signed for and on behalf of the board of directors



Onkar Nath Thakur
Managing Director
30 June 2022



Rabin Sockalingam Rabindran
Chairman and independent director

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Statement of Cash Flows (For the year ended 31 March 2022)

(in NZ \$'000)

	Note	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest received		5,605	4,150
Fees and other income		339	363
Operating expenses paid		(1,769)	(1,827)
GST (paid)/refund received		6	(10)
Interest paid		(872)	(697)
Income tax paid		(786)	(369)
(Increase) in advances to customers		(17,418)	(32,023)
Increase in Net proceeds from related parties		50,196	10,010
Increase/(Decrease) in deposits from customers		(2,528)	2,809
Net cash flow from operating activities	14	32,773	(17,594)
Cash flows from investing activities			
(Increase)/Decrease in balances with other financial institutions		-	10,646
Purchase of property and equipment	9	(17)	(49)
Net cash flow from investing activities		(17)	10,597
Cash flow from financing activities			
Principal part of lease payments		(256)	(242)
Net cash flow used in financing activities		(256)	(242)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		32,500	(7,239)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		8,626	15,865
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		41,126	8,626
Cash and cash equivalents are made up of:			
Cash	7	44	49
Cash equivalent due from other financial institutions at call	11	41,082	8,577
Total cash and cash equivalents		41,126	8,626

The accompanying notes on pages 12 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

1. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1.1 Statement of Compliance:

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited (the "Bank") is a profit-oriented entity incorporated under the Companies Act 1993 and domiciled in New Zealand. Its principal activity is the provision of banking services. Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited was incorporated on 9 October 2008. It became a registered bank on 31 March 2011 under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989.

The Bank is an FMC reporting entity for the purposes of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA 2013). Its financial statements comply with the requirements of the Financial Market Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA 2013) and the requirements of Registered Bank Disclosure Statement (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended).

These financial statements have been prepared and presented in accordance with the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended).

These financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand, as appropriate for profit-oriented entities and the New Zealand Equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS"). These financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 30 June 2022.

1.2 Basis of preparation:

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with historical cost concepts.

In April 2021 the Parent reversed their initial decision to close the Bank after taking into account the current market conditions and the satisfactory performance of the Bank.

As a result of the reversal of the initial decision to close the Bank, no material uncertainty exists in relation to the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

The functional and presentation currency is New Zealand Dollars (NZD). The amounts in the Disclosure Statement have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, except where otherwise stated.

The same accounting policies and methods of computation have been followed in preparing these financial statements as were used in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

1.3 Comparatives:

When the presentation or classification of items is changed, comparative amounts are reclassified unless the reclassification is impracticable. There have been no changes to comparatives.

1.4 Accounting judgments and major sources of estimation uncertainty:

In the application of the Bank's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Bank takes into consideration historical data, the quality of the securities held as collateral and current market conditions in determining ECL, particularly the impact of Covid 19. The Bank remains of a view that there remains residual market uncertainty which could adversely impact the wider economy and the Bank's borrowers. In estimating the expected credit loss provision, the Bank has taken into account the possible impact of the uncertainty, and has made adjustments to the ECL model to reflect the uncertainty. The adjustments were made specifically for those customers who have historically obtained loan deferrals by transitioning them to stage-2 exposures. (Refer to note 16 for further details on ECL calculation).

1.5 NZ IFRS 16- Leases:

The Bank leases office premises. Under NZ IFRS 16, the Bank recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the leases on balance sheet.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

NZ IFRS 16- Leases (continued...)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that cannot be readily determined, the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability, and decreased by lease payment made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

1.6 Foreign currency transactions:

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, transactions in currencies other than the Bank's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

1.7 Goods and Services Tax (GST):

The profit and loss component of the statement of comprehensive income and all items in the statement of financial position has been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of GST except to the extent that GST is recoverable from the Inland Revenue.

1.8 Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Bank and that revenue can be reliably measured. The principal sources of revenue are interest income and fees.

Interest:

For financial instruments measured at amortised cost, the effective interest method is used to measure the interest income or expense recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Lending Fees:

Fees and direct costs relating to loan origination, financing or restructuring and to loan commitments are deferred and amortised to interest income over the life of the loan using the effective interest rate method. Lending fees not directly related to the origination of a loan are recognised over the period of service.

Commission and other fees:

Commissions or fees related to specific transactions or events are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the service is provided to the customer. When they are charged for services provided over a period, they are taken to other income on an accrual basis as the service is provided.

Other income:

Dividend income is recorded in the statement of comprehensive income when the Bank's right to receive the dividend is established.

1.9 Finance costs:

Interest expense is accrued on a time basis using the effective interest method. All other finance costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

1.10 Taxation:

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax:

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the reporting period. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Bank's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Bank expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Bank intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash at bank, cash in transit and call and short-term deposits (having an original maturity period of less than 3 months from the date of acquisition) due from/to other banks, all of which are used in the day-to-day cash management of the Bank.

1.12 Statement of cash flows:

The following terms are used in the statement of cash flows:

- Operating activities are the principal revenue producing activities of the Bank and other activities that are not investing or financing activities;
- Investing activities are the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in financing activities, and
- Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed equity and borrowings of the Bank.

Certain cash flows have been netted in order to provide more meaningful disclosures, as many cash flows are received and disbursed on behalf of customers and reflect the activities of those customers.

The amounts due from and to related parties have been netted off.

1.13 Financial Assets:

According to NZ IFRS 9, financial assets are classified into the following specified categories:

- Financial assets measured 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL),
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost.
- Financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income.

The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. The Bank's financial assets are primarily in the nature of loans and advances.

Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022

Financial Assets (continued...)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets have fixed or determinable principal and interest payments and are not quoted in an active market. These are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment loss. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate.

The bank records the financial assets at settlement date.

Impairment of financial assets:

NZ IFRS 9 requires an 'expected credit loss' model to be used. This impairment model applies to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts but not to equity investments.

For further details of how the bank applies the impairment requirements of NZ IFRS 9, see note 16 (Asset quality).

Derecognition of financial assets:

The Bank derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Bank recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Bank retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Bank continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

1.14 Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities' measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL where the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

The Bank classifies all of its financial liabilities as other financial liabilities. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis.

The Bank derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Bank's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

1.15 Property and equipment (including Right of use Assets):

All items of property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition. Subsequent costs are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the costs can be measured reliably. All other maintenance costs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than freehold land, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method or the written down value method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The following depreciation rates have been used:

Office equipment	: 10% written down value method
Furniture	: 10% written down value method
Leasehold improvements	: 8% straight-line method
Computer equipment	: 33.33% straight-line method

Right of use assets recognized under NZ IFRS 16 are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

1.16 Impairment of non-financial assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.17 Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Bank:

Classification as debt or equity:

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

Equity instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Bank are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities:

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of the obligation under the contract, as determined in accordance with NZ IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets; and the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies as set out at 1.8 above.

1.18 Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Bank will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

1.19 Employee benefits:

A provision is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of annual leave and sick leave when it becomes a present legal and constructive obligation as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Bank in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

1.20 Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted:

The following new standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

Standard / Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting period beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ahead
NZ IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	01 January 2023	31 March 2024

The Bank does not issue insurance or reinsurance contracts; therefore the standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank.

Management has considered amendments to NZ IFRS becoming effective in the current financial year, and has concluded they have no material impact on the Bank's financial position or performance.

2. INTEREST:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Interest income		
Loans and advances	5,590	4,109
From other financial institutions	48	81
Others	10	-
From related parties	-	-
Total interest income	5,648	4,190
Interest expenses		
Deposits by customers	76	132
Deposits by related parties	574	450
Borrowings from related parties	200	-
Interest on lease liability	22	32
Total interest expenses	872	614

3 OTHER INCOME:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Banking and Lending fee income	100	40
Net commission revenue	14	5
Net foreign exchange gains	219	303
Other revenue	6	15
Total other income	339	363

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

4 OPERATING EXPENSES:

Operating expenses include

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Auditors remuneration		
- Audit of Disclosure Statements	100	95
- Review of Disclosure Statements	40	40
- Overrun of audit fee for previous year	-	20
Directors' fees	47	55
Depreciation- owned assets		
Leasehold improvements	88	89
Computer equipment	13	7
Office equipment	9	7
Furniture	5	5
Total depreciation	115	108
Depreciation on Right of use assets	250	246
Employee benefit expenses	968	883
Other Expenses	767	813
Total Operating Expenses	2,287	2,260

5 LOANS AND ADVANCES:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Residential mortgage loans		
Standard residential mortgage loan		
Non-property investment residential mortgage loan	22,391	19,010
Property investment residential mortgage loan	20,036	16,797
Reverse residential mortgage loan	-	-
Total	42,427	35,807
Corporate loans	65,621	54,796
Other loans	39	66
Interest receivable	216	191
Gross Loans and advances	108,303	90,860
Allowance for expected credit loss	(639)	(716)
Net loans and advances	107,664	90,144
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	23,154	16,760
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	84,510	73,384
Net loans and advances	107,664	90,144

Note: As at 31 March 2022, the bank does not have any outstanding loans to directors. (As at 31 March 2021: The Bank did not have any outstanding loans to directors).

6 TAXATION:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Tax expense comprises:		
Current tax expense in respect of the current year	811	484
Deferred tax expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	5	(41)
Expense relating to the origination of permanent difference	(3)	
Under provision of tax in prior period	26	9
Total tax expense	839	452
The total charge for the period can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Profit before income tax expense	2,905	1,573
Income tax expense calculated at 28%	813	440
Expense relating to the origination of permanent difference	-	3
Under provision of tax in prior period	26	9
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	839	452

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) arise from the following:

(in NZ \$'000)

For period ended 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Opening Balance	Charged to profit or loss	Closing Balance
Temporary differences			
Property and equipment	15	4	19
Impairment allowance	201	(22)	179
Other liabilities	6	13	19
	222	(5)	217

(in NZ \$'000)

For period ended 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Opening Balance	Charged to profit or loss	Closing Balance
Temporary differences			
Property and equipment	10	5	15
Impairment allowance	171	30	201
Other liabilities	-	6	6
	181	41	222

7 CASH:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Cash on hand	44	49
Total cash	44	49

8 DEPOSITS AND OTHER BORROWINGS:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Retail deposits	13,082	15,610
Wholesale deposits	-	-
Total deposits	13,082	15,610
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	12,000	15,564
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	1,082	46
Total deposits	13,082	15,610

9 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

(in NZ \$'000)

	Leasehold Improvements	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture	Total
Cost					
Balance as at 1 April 2020 (Audited)	1,062	66	113	115	1,356
Additions	-	38	11	-	49
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	1,062	104	124	115	1,405
Additions	-	4	13	-	17
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	1,062	108	137	115	1,422
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 1 April 2020 (Audited)	659	57	56	65	837
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	89	7	7	5	108
Balance as at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	748	64	63	70	945
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	88	13	9	5	115
Balance as at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	836	77	72	75	1,060
Carrying amount					
Balance as at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	314	40	61	45	460
Balance as at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	226	31	65	40	362

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

10 OTHER ASSETS:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Prepayments	88	88
Interest receivable	17	-
Total other assets	105	88
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	105	88
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	-	-
Total other assets	105	88

OTHER LIABILITIES:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Accruals	152	135
RWT on Interest on deposits	91	69
Interest payable	16	16
Others	332	219
Total other liabilities	591	439
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	352	252
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	239	187
Total other liabilities	591	439

11 DUE FROM OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Call deposits	41,082	8,577
Short term deposits	-	-
Total deposits	41,082	8,577

Amounts due from other financial institutions are due for settlement within 12 months of balance date.

12 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE:

The Bank is wholly owned by the Bank of India, a Company incorporated in India. Bank of India is also the Bank's ultimate parent. Related parties include other branches of Bank of India and other parties under common control (Other related parties). No related party debts have been written off or forgiven during the period.

Key management personnel:

Key management personnel are defined as being the Directors and Senior Management of the Bank. The information relating to the key management personnel disclosed includes transactions with those individuals, their close family members and their controlled entities.

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Salary and other short-term benefits	299	273
Loan to directors	-	-

During the year, the Bank accepted the deposits/(withdrawal) of \$(19,000) from the key management personnel (31 March 2021: \$5,000). At the end of 31 March 2022, the total deposit from the key management personnel was \$13,000 (31 March 2021: \$32,000).

As at 31 March 2022, there was no loan due from any of the directors. (31 March 2021: Nil).

Guarantee from parent:

The obligations of the Bank are guaranteed under a deed of guarantee dated 14 January 2011 given by its ultimate parent, Bank of India, in favour of the creditors of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited.

There are no material legislative or regulatory restrictions in India which would have the effect of subordinating the claims under the Guarantee of any of the creditors of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited on the assets of the guarantor, to other claims on the guarantor, in a winding up of that guarantor.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Transactions/balances with related parties:

All related party balances are unsecured, interest bearing and have a fixed maturity, except for:

- Balance of deposits received from related parties amounted to \$203,000 which is non-interest bearing and payable on demand (31 March 2021: \$450,000).
- Balance of deposits made with related parties amounted to \$1,265,000 which is non-interest bearing and receivable on demand (31 March 2021: \$1,647,000).

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Transactions with related parties		
Interest income		
Bank of India branches	-	-
Other related parties	-	-
Interest expense		
Bank of India branches	200	-
Other related parties	574	450
Other expense-FCBS expense recharge		
Bank of India (Parent)	39	60
Net deposit/(withdrawals) with related parties	(333)	1,368
Net deposit/(withdrawals) by related parties	49,814	11,427
Balances with related parties		
Deposits with/Advances to		
Bank of India branches	1,265	1,647
Other related parties	-	-
Total Deposits with related parties	1,265	1,647
Deposits and Borrowings from		
Bank of India branches	23,402	450
Other related parties	55,075	28,213
Total Deposits and Borrowings from related parties	78,477	28,663
Deposits with /advances to related parties		
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	1,265	1,647
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	-	-
Total Deposits with related parties	1,265	1,647
Deposits from related parties		
Amounts due for settlement within 12 months	30,160	13,379
Amounts due for settlement after 12 months	48,317	15,284
Total Deposits from related parties	78,477	28,663

13 SHARE CAPITAL:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
50,000,010 fully paid ordinary shares	50,000	50,000

The Bank issued 10 ordinary shares on 9 October 2008 and 50,000,000 ordinary shares on 7 February 2011. All ordinary shares have equal voting rights and share equally in dividends and any profits on winding up. Shares do not have a par value.

14 NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Profit for the period	2,066	1,121
Non-cash items:		
Impairment loss recognised on loans and advances	(77)	106
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	365	354
Deferred tax assets	5	(41)
Write down in property and equipment	-	-
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in loans and advances	(17,443)	(32,098)
(Increase)/in interest receivable	(17)	35
(Decrease)/Increase in deposits from customers	(2,528)	2,809
Net increase in balances due to related parties	50,196	10,010
Decrease in prepayments	-	5
Decrease/(Increase) in GST refundable	6	(10)
Increase in current tax liability	48	124
Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	152	(9)
Net cash from operating activities	32,773	(17,594)

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

15 CAPITAL ADEQUACY:

The following capital adequacy information is disclosed in relation to the Bank and is derived in accordance with the conditions of registration relating to capital adequacy. For the purpose of the conditions of registration, capital requirements and ratios are calculated in accordance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Prudential Requirements (BPR100) and is disclosed under the Basel III framework in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Order.

Capital and Capital ratios:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Unaudited) year to 31.03.2022
Tier 1 capital	
Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") Capital	
Issued and fully paid-up ordinary share capital	50,000
Retained earnings	8,540
Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves	-
	58,540
Less deductions from CET1 capital	
Deferred tax assets	(217)
Total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	58,323
Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") capital	-
Tier 1 Capital	58,323
Tier 2 Capital	-
Total capital	58,323

Capital ratios and solo capital adequacy	(Unaudited) year to 31.03.2022	(Unaudited) year to 31.03.2021
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	51%	62%
Tier 1 capital ratio	51%	62%
Total capital ratio	51%	62%

Minimum ratio requirement	(Unaudited) year to 31.03.2022	(Unaudited) year to 31.03.2021
Common equity Tier 1 capital ratio	4.5%	4.5%
Tier 1 capital ratio	6%	6%
Total capital ratio	8%	8%

Prudential Capital Buffer ratio	(Unaudited) year to 31.03.2022	(Unaudited) year to 31.03.2021
Prudential Capital Buffer ratio	43%	54%
Buffer trigger ratio	2.5%	2.5%

The Bank has 50,000,010 fully paid ordinary shares (tier one capital) issued at \$1 per share. Bank of India is the sole shareholder. Each share confers on the holder the right to:

- One vote on a poll at a meeting of the Bank on any resolution.
- The right to equal share in dividends authorised by the board.
- The right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of the Bank.
- There is no capital instrument eligible for phase out.

Credit Risk:

The Bank's credit risk exposure is derived in accordance with the Reserve Bank document Bank Prudential Requirements (BPR 130). Credit risk is the risk of loss arising as a result of the diminution in credit quality of the borrower or counterparty and the risk that the borrower or counterparty will default on contractual repayments under and advance.

As at 31 March 2022, the Bank deposited its funds with financial institutions with a credit rating from Standard & Poor's of AA- (2020: AA-) or with related parties. The Bank has established an Audit and Risk Committee that specifically oversees and co-ordinates the Bank's credit risk management functions. The Audit and Risk Committee has primary responsibility for identifying, measuring and monitoring the Bank's exposure to credit risk. The Audit and Risk Committee reports to the Board on credit risk on a quarterly basis.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Credit Risk (continued...)

(in NZ \$'000)

On Balance Sheet exposures as at 31 March 2022 (Unaudited)	Total exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk weight	Risk weighted exposure	Minimum Pillar 1 capital requirement
Cash and gold bullion	44	0%	-	-
Banks	41,082	20%	8,216	657
	1,265	50%	633	51
Non-Property investment residential mortgage				
LVR upto 80%	18,974	35%	6,641	531
LVR >80% & upto 90%	3,308	50%	1,654	132
LVR exceeds 90%	-	75%	-	-
Property investment residential mortgage				
LVR upto 80%	19,918	40%	7,967	638
LVR >80% & upto 90%	-	70%	-	-
LVR exceeds 90%	-	90%	-	-
Corporate Loans	64,998	100%	64,998	5,200
Other Loans	466	100%	466	37
Other assets	648	100%	648	52
Total on balance sheet exposure	150,703		91,223	7,298

(in NZ \$'000)

Off Balance Sheet exposures as at 31 March 2022 (Unaudited)	Total exposure	Credit conversion factor	Credit equivalent amount	Average risk weight	Risk weighted exposure	Minimum Pillar 1 capital requirement
Other commitments where original maturity is less than one year	1,387	20%	277	88.44%	245	20
Other commitments where original maturity is more than one year	8,802	50%	4,401	88.44%	3,892	311
Total off balance sheet exposure	10,189		4,678		4,137	331

Credit risk mitigation:

The Bank assesses the integrity and ability of counterparties to meet their contractual financial obligations for repayment and if necessary, takes collateral security in the form of real property or a security interest in personal property.

No on or off-balance sheet exposures are covered by eligible collateral, guarantees or credit derivatives.

Total capital requirements:

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Unaudited)	Total exposure after credit risk mitigation	Risk weighted exposure or implied risk weighted exposure	Total capital requirement
Total credit risk + equity risk	160,982	95,360	7,629
Operational risk	n/a	7,966	637
Market risk	n/a	11,577	926
Total	160,982	114,903	9,192

Market risk end of period capital charges:

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Unaudited)	Implied risk Weighted Exposure	Aggregate Capital Charge
Interest rate risk	11,521	922
Foreign currency risk	56	4
Equity risk	-	-
Total	11,577	926

Market risk peak end-of-day capital charges:

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Unaudited)	Implied risk Weighted Exposure	Aggregate Capital Charge
Interest rate risk	12,271	982
Foreign currency risk	214	17
Equity risk	-	-
Total	12,485	999

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Credit Risk (continued...)

Pillar 1 capital requirements:

(in NZ \$'000)

	(Unaudited) 31.03.2022	(Unaudited) 31.03.2021
On-balance sheet credit risk:		
Residential mortgages (including past due, if any)	1,301	1,123
Corporate	5,200	4,383
Claims on banks	708	203
Other	89	60
Total on-balance sheet credit risk	7,298	5,769
Other capital requirements		
Off balance sheet credit exposures	331	327
Operational risk	637	664
Market risk	926	473
Total other capital requirements	1,894	1,464
Total Pillar 1 capital requirement	9,192	7,233

The above capital charges are derived in accordance with the Conditions of Registration relating to capital adequacy and the Reserve Bank document entitled "Bank Prudential Requirements"

Peak end-of-day capital charges are calculated on daily basis using the Bank's shareholders' equity at the end of the period.

Operational risk:

(in NZ \$'000)

For the year ended 31 March 2022	Implied risk Weighted Exposure	Total operational risk capital requirement
Operational risk	7,966	637

Residential mortgage by loan-to-valuation ratio (LVR):

(in NZ \$'000)

LVR range (Unaudited)	Does not exceed 80%	Exceeds 80% and not 90%	Exceeds 90%	Total
Value of exposures as at 31 March 2022				
On-balance sheet	38,892	3,308	-	42,200
Off-balance sheet	1,888	-	-	1,888
Total	40,780	3,308	-	44,088

Capital requirements for other material risks

The other material risks that the Bank has identified are described below:

Reputation Risk:

The risk of potential damage to the Bank from a deterioration of reputation.

Transfer Risk:

The risk that funds in foreign currencies cannot be transferred out of a country. The risk relates to specific explicit government restrictions or simply depleted foreign exchange funds in the non-industrial countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe.

Strategic / Business Risks:

Current and prospective impact on earnings or capital arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to industry changes.

Tax Risk:

Risk arising from adverse changes in relevant taxation laws, failure to correctly identify implications of existing taxation laws or breaches of tax laws.

Legal Risk:

Risk arising from legal proceedings or failure to legally enforce a contractual arrangement relating to the Bank's activities.

The Bank has reviewed these other risks and do not believe any individual risk as being material and requiring a capital allocation (31 March 2021: Nil). The Bank will review this allocation methodology every reporting period in line with industry practice as this area evolves over time.



**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

Legal Risk (continued...)

The Bank measures the primary risks and its overall minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio in accordance with the Reserve Bank document entitled "Bank Prudential Requirements (BPR)". The Bank's approach to assess capital adequacy recognises the importance of using quantitative techniques and qualitative assessment /management judgement in arriving at a final measure of risk. As part of its on-going capital planning and budgeting processes management also develops a range of scenarios as a basis for identifying plausible severe loss events and changes in market conditions and measures / quantifies the potential financial impacts (direct and indirect) on the Bank's capital adequacy for the foreseeable future (2-3 years).

Senior management of the Bank is responsible for the capital planning and budgeting process and is required to perform ongoing calculation of Capital Adequacy Ratio and report this to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. The Board of Directors of the Bank is responsible to monitor the Capital Adequacy Ratio on a regular basis.

Capital ratios of the ultimate parent bank:

	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
CET 1 capital ratio	14.02%	11.51%
Tier one capital ratio	14.44%	11.96%
Total capital ratio	17.04%	14.93%

The ultimate parent bank is Bank of India, domiciled in India. Figures are taken from Bank of India's Financial Results for the period ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 from its website. The above ratios are derived in accordance with the Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel III) as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines effective 30 September 2013.

Bank of India is required by the RBI to hold minimum capital at least equal to that specified under the Basel III (standardised) approach. At balance dates (i.e., 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021) Bank of India was in compliance with the requirements imposed.

Bank of India has published pillar three disclosure information on the implementation of the Basel III capital adequacy framework on its website and can be found at <http://www.bankofindia.co.in>

Regulatory liquidity ratios:

The table below shows the arithmetic 3-month average of the respective daily ratio values in accordance with RBNZ's Liquidity Policy (BS13/BS13A) ("BS13") and the Bank's Conditions of Registration relating to liquidity-risk management.

The one-week mismatch ratio is a measure of the Bank's one-week mismatch amount over its total funding, where the one-week mismatch amount represents the Bank's portfolio of primary liquid assets plus expected cash inflows minus expected cash outflows during a one-week period of stress. The bank is required to maintain this ratio above a minimum level of zero percent on a daily basis. The one-week mismatch ratio = $100 \times (\text{one-week mismatch dollar amount} / \text{total funding})$.

The one-month mismatch ratio is a measure of the Bank's one-month mismatch amount over its total funding, where the one-month mismatch amount represents the Bank's stock of primary and secondary liquid assets plus expected cash inflows minus expected cash outflows during a one-month period of stress. The bank must maintain this ratio above a minimum level of zero percent on a daily basis.

The one-month mismatch ratio= $100 \times (\text{one-month mismatch dollar amount} / \text{total funding})$.

The one-year core funding ratio measures the extent to which loans and advances are funded by funding that is considered stable. The one-year core funding ratio = $100 \times (\text{one-year core funding dollar amount} / \text{BS13 total loans and advances})$ and must currently remain above 75 percent on a daily basis.

Average for the three months ended	31.03.2022 (%)	31.12.2021 (%)	31.03.2021 (%)
Quarterly average one-week mismatch ratio	28.13	26.25	25.80
Quarterly average one-month mismatch ratio	26.90	24.92	23.40
Quarterly average core funding ratio	97.94	93.51	107.30

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

16 ASSET QUALITY:

The bank uses a "days past due" model for ECL calculation.

In determining credit risk, the Bank considers a borrower to be in default when:

- the borrower is past due by 30 days or more on any credit obligation to the Bank; and
- it is probable that the borrower will restructure or reschedule the asset due to the borrower's inability to pay their credit obligations.

In assessing whether the borrower is in default, the Bank considers indicators that are:

- quantitative i.e. overdue status; and
- qualitative i.e. borrower's restructuring history in conjunction with the prevailing macroeconomic environment.

Loss allowance for ECL includes consideration of:

- Probability of default ("PD") which estimates the probability that a customer will default over the next 12 months. The probability of default is estimated by calculating the average quarterly historical default rates, discounted over the behavioural life of the portfolio.
- Exposure at time of default (EAD) which estimates the amount of outstanding principal, undrawn loan commitments and contingent exposures (such as guarantees issued by the Bank) at the time of default; and
- Loss given default (LGD) which estimates the expected loss in the event of default, it is the percentage of exposure which will be lost after all recovery efforts, including legal expenses and recovery expenses.

The above inputs have been applied in the calculation of loss allowances for ECL on loan exposures classified within the following stages.

Stage 1- 12 month ECL-"performing": It includes financial Assets that have not had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date. Under stage 1, the bank includes all financial assets with days past due of less than 30 days (0-29 days).

Stage 2- Lifetime ECL-"under performing": It includes financial instruments that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (unless they have low credit risk at the reporting date) but are not impaired. Under stage 2, the bank includes all financial assets with days past due between 30-89 days.

Stage 3- Lifetime ECL-"non performing": It includes financial assets that are impaired at the reporting date. Under stage 3, the bank includes all financial assets with days past due of 90 days and above. It also includes assets identified as substandard, doubtful, loss and restructured.

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as a deduction from the gross carrying amounts of loans and advances.

The Bank has past due but not impaired assets of \$867,000 as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: \$8,348,000). The Bank has no impaired assets as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Nil).

Significant increase in credit risk:

While considering a transfer from stage-1 to stage-2, a significant increase in credit risk for financial assets are assessed by comparing the risk of default at reporting date to the corresponding risk of default at origination. In determining what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk, the Bank has considered reasonable and supportable quantitative and qualitative information

All new loans approved in the current year which have not shown indicators of an increase in credit risk are classified under stage-1.

In the current macroeconomic environment, the Bank assessed whether there was a significant increase in credit risk for individual borrowers and at a portfolio level. As such, the Bank used its NZ IFRS 9 model in place and the ECL has been adjusted for both residential mortgage loans and business loans categories based on the downgrade of the loans to the stage-2 category for borrowers who obtained loan deferrals.

ECL measurement and forward looking information:

ECLs are probability weighted credit losses estimated by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account the time value of money, past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Bank has developed and tested NZ IFRS9 compliant models for loan portfolios.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

ASSET QUALITY (continued...)

The majority of the customers who were granted deferment of payment due to impact of Covid19 during the year ended 31 March 2021, started repaying the instalments after the expiry of the moratorium. We consider this is due to the improvement in economic sentiment as a result of less adverse impact of Covid19. We do, however, consider there remains residual market uncertainty resulting from the Covid19 pandemic and its potential downstream impacts on the economy.

Consequently, the Bank has continued to designate these loans as stage-2 exposures to account for any unforeseen adverse change in the macroeconomic environment.

With respect to the project loans, the Bank assumes that during the tenure of the loan, the borrower will have to service the interest only and the loan will be repaid by the bullet payment, out of the sale proceeds of the residential units, at the

completion of the project. The borrower will service the interest by their other sources of income. The project loans are considered for two different projects for the construction of residential units and the promoters are considered to be experienced and versatile in their field. The Bank has classified these exposures as Stage-1 exposures, due to the lower credit risk.

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL Not credit impaired	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL Credit impaired	Specific provision Lifetime ECL Credit impaired	Total
Residential Mortgage Lending					
Balance as on 1 April 2021	79	138	17	-	234
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	(2)	19	(17)	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Charge to statement of comprehensive income excluding transfers between stages	25	(35)	-	-	(10)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	102	122	-	-	224
Corporate Exposures					
Balance as on 1 April 2021	91	347	-	-	438
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Charge to statement of comprehensive income excluding transfers between stages	42	(86)	-	-	(44)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	133	261	-	-	394
Other retail exposures					
Balance as on 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Charge to statement of comprehensive income excluding transfers between stages	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Loan commitments & guarantees					
Balance as on 1 April 2021	32	12	-	-	44
Transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to collective provision-lifetime ECL-not credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to collective provision-lifetime ECL-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Charge to statement of comprehensive income excluding transfers between stages	(22)	(1)	-	-	(23)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	10	11	-	-	21
Balance as on 1 April 2021	202	497	17	-	716
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	43	(103)	(17)	-	(77)
Total provision for credit impairment balance at 31 March 2022	245	394	-	-	639

Allowances for credit impairment losses:

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the Bank adopting an economic overlay for expected credit losses (ECL) to its portfolio as at 31 March 2022 in response to the uncertain but potential economic impact of COVID-19 on the Bank's borrowers. The COVID-19 overlay was determined based on a range of techniques including bench marking, scenario analysis and internal judgement.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

ASSET QUALITY (continued...)

The following table provides an explanation of causes that contributed to the change in the loss allowance:

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost				
Increase/ (Decrease) in ECL due to increased/decreased credit risk of existing credit exposures and/or due to movement between stages	2	(157)	(17)	(172)
Increase in ECL due to increase in loan book	93	159	-	252
Decrease in ECL due to closure of loans	(52)	(105)	-	(157)
Movement in ECL	43	(103)	(17)	(77)

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Loans and advances to customers at amortised cost				
Increase in ECL due to increased credit risk of existing credit exposures	(132)	137	-	5
Reduction in ECL due to reducing loan book	133	57	17	207
Movement associated with overlay due to impact of Covid 19	(64)	(8)	(34)	(106)
Movement associated with the overlay due to going concern uncertainty/ Covid19	(63)	186	(17)	106

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Residential mortgage loans	On balance sheet corporate exposures	Other on balance sheet exposures	Loan Commitments & guarantees	Total
Past due but not impaired					
Less than 30 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 30 days but less than 60 days past due	867	-	-	-	867
At least 60 days but less than 90 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 90 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
Total past due but not impaired	867	-	-	-	867
Past due and credit impaired					
Less than 30 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 30 days but less than 60 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 60 days but less than 90 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 90 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
Total past due and credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total Gross loans & advances including loan commitments and guarantees	42,200	64,998	466	10,189	117,853
Collectively assessed provisions					
Balance at 31 March 2021	234	438	-	44	716
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	(10)	(44)	-	(23)	(77)
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	224	394	-	21	639
Individually assessed provisions					
Balance at 1 April 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	-	-
Total allowance for impairment losses	224	394	-	21	639

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

ASSET QUALITY (continued...)

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Residential mortgage loans	On balance sheet corporate exposures	Other on balance sheet exposures	Loan Commitments & guarantees	Total
Past due but not impaired					
Less than 30 days past due	858	3,390	-	-	4,248
At least 30 days but less than 60 days past due	2,895	1,205	-	43	4,143
At least 60 days but less than 90 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 90 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
Total past due but not impaired	3,753	4,595	-	43	8,391
Past due and credit impaired					
Less than 30 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 30 days but less than 60 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 60 days but less than 90 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
At least 90 days past due	-	-	-	-	-
Total past due and credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
Total Gross loans & advances including loan commitments and guarantees	35,807	54,796	257	9,195	100,055
Collectively assessed provisions					
Balance at 1 April 2020	195	357	3	55	610
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	34	86	(3)	(11)	106
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	229	443	-	44	716
Individually assessed provisions					
Balance at 1 April 2020	-	-	-	-	-
Charge to statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Other movements	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-	-
Total allowance for impairment losses	229	443	-	44	716

Credit impairment losses on loans and advances:

(in NZ \$'000)

Impact on Profit & Loss	Residential mortgage loans	On balance sheet corporate exposures	Other on balance sheet exposures	Off balance sheet exposures	Total
Collectively assessed provisions					
Balance at 1 April 2021	(229)	(443)	-	(44)	(716)
Charge for the current year	5	49	-	23	77
Balance at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	(224)	(394)	-	(21)	(639)

(in NZ \$'000)

Impact on Profit & Loss	Residential mortgage loans	On balance sheet corporate exposures	Other on balance sheet exposures	Off balance sheet exposures	Total
Collectively assessed provisions					
Balance at 1 April 2020	(195)	(357)	(3)	(55)	(610)
Charge for the current year	(34)	(86)	3	11	(106)
Balance at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	(229)	(443)	-	(44)	(716)

The Bank does not have any financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Nil).

As such, there were no changes in fair value attributable to changes in credit risks that have been charged to the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Nil).

There was no aggregate amount of undrawn balances on lending commitments to counterparties for whom drawn balances are classified as individually impaired as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Nil).

There were no other assets under administration as at and for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Nil).

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Movement in gross loans and advances:

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Residential Mortgage Lending				
Balance as on 1 April 2021	31,176	3,753	878	35,807
Net draw down/(repayment)	406	6,214	-	6,620
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	878	(878)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	31,582	10,845	-	42,427
Corporate Exposures				
Balance as on 1 April 2021	50,201	4,595	-	54,796
Net draw down/(repayment)	4,343	6,482	-	10,825
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	54,544	11,077	-	65,621
Other exposures				
Balance as on 1 April 2021	66	-	-	66
Net draw down/(repayment)	(60)	33	-	(27)
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	6	33	-	39
Total				
Balance as on 1 April 2021	81,443	8,348	878	90,669
Net draw down/(repayment)	4,689	12,729	-	17,418
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	878	(878)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	86,132	21,955	-	108,087
Commitments and financial guarantees				
Balance at beginning of period	8,333	862	-	9,195
Net increases/(decrease) in facilities	96	898	-	994
Transfer to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	8,429	1,760	-	10,189

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Categories of financial instruments:

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Assets			
Cash	44	-	44
Balance due from related parties	1,265	-	1,265
Due from other financial institutions	41,082	-	41,082
Loans and advances	107,664	-	107,664
Interest receivable	17	-	17
Total financial assets	150,072	-	150,072
Non-financial assets	-	-	848
Total assets			150,920
Liabilities			
Balance due to related parties	-	78,477	78,477
Deposits and other borrowings	-	13,082	13,082
Lease liability	-	171	171
Interest payable	-	16	16
Total financial liabilities	-	91,746	91,746
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	634
Total liabilities	-		92,380

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Fair value of financial instruments (continued...)

Categories of financial instruments

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Assets			
Cash	49	-	49
Balance due from related parties	1,647	-	1,647
Due from other financial institutions	8,577	-	8,577
Loans and advances	90,144	-	90,144
Interest receivable	-	-	-
Total financial assets	100,417	-	100,417
Non-financial assets	-	-	1,203
Total assets			101,620
Liabilities			
Balance due to related parties	-	28,663	28,663
Deposits and other borrowings	-	15,610	15,610
Lease liability	-	423	423
Interest payable	-	16	16
Total financial liabilities	-	44,712	44,712
Non-financial liabilities	-	-	434
Total liabilities	-	-	45,146

Fair value of financial instruments:

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Carrying Amounts	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets		
Cash	44	44
Balance due from related parties	1,265	1,265
Due from other financial institutions	41,082	41,082
Loans and advances	107,664	107,617
Interest receivable	17	17
Total financial assets	150,072	150,025
Financial liabilities		
Balance due to related parties	78,477	78,685
Deposits and other borrowings	13,082	13,088
Lease liability	171	171
Interest Payable	16	16
Total financial liabilities	91,746	91,960

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Carrying Amounts	Estimated Fair Value
Financial assets		
Cash	49	49
Balance due from related parties	1,647	1,647
Due from other financial institutions	8,577	8,577
Loans and advances	90,144	90,144
Interest receivable	-	-
Total financial assets	100,417	100,417
Financial liabilities		
Balance due to related parties	28,663	28,824
Deposits and other borrowings	15,610	15,681
Lease liability	423	423
Interest Payable	16	16
Total financial liabilities	44,712	44,944

Fair value estimation:

Quoted market prices, when available, are used as the measure of fair values for financial instruments. However, for some of the Bank's financial instruments, quoted market prices do not exist. For such financial instruments, fair values presented are estimates derived using present value or other market accepted valuation techniques.

These techniques involve uncertainties and are affected by the assumptions used and judgements made regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, and estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experience and other factors. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates and the resulting fair values.

The fair value estimates were determined by application of the methods and assumptions described below.



Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued...)

Cash:

For cash assets, the carrying amount is equivalent to the fair value as they are highly liquid. For short term liquid assets, estimated fair values are based on quoted market prices.

Balance due from other financial institutions:

These are call and short-term deposits with other financial institutions which are relatively liquid and therefore carrying amount is equivalent to fair value.

Advances to customers:

For variable rate loans and advances, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value. For fixed rate loans and advances, fair values have been estimated using a discounted cash flow model with reference to market interest rates, prepayment rates and rates of estimated credit losses.

Interest receivables:

For Interest receivables the carrying value is considered to approximate the fair values, as they are short term in nature or are receivable on demand.

Deposits by customers and related parties:

For fixed term deposits by customers and related parties, fair values have been estimated using a discounted cash flow model with reference to market interest rates. For other deposits by customers and related parties, the carrying amount is a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Interest payable:

Interest payable is generally short-term and is expected to be settled within one year. Therefore, the carrying amount is equivalent to fair value.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments not measured at fair value. The financial instruments are grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Level 1 Quoted market price:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 Valuation technique using observable inputs:

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Valuation technique with significant unobservable inputs:

Financial instruments valued using valuation techniques where one or more significant inputs are unobservable.

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	44	-	-	44
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Due from other financial institutions	-	41,082	-	41,082
Due from related parties	-	1,265	-	1,265
Loans and advances	-	-	107,617	107,617
Interest receivable	-	-	17	17
Other financial liabilities				
Balance due to related parties	-	78,685	-	78,685
Deposits and other borrowings	-	13,082	-	13,082
Lease liability	-	171	-	171
Interest payable	-	16	-	16

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued...)

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	49	-	-	49
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Due from other financial institutions	-	8,577	-	8,577
Due from related parties	-	1,647	-	1,647
Loans and advances	-	-	90,144	90,144
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities				
Balance due to related parties	-	28,824	-	28,824
Deposits and other borrowings	-	15,681	-	15,681
Lease liability	-	423	-	423
Interest payable	-	16	-	16

Transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy are determined at the end of the reporting period. There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period. There have also been no transfers into/out of Level 3 during the period ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Nil).

18. RISK MANAGEMENT:

The credit policy has been set by the Board. Bank officers seek Board approval before deviating from any lending guideline or policy outside of delegations. Credit approval authorities have been delegated by the Board to senior executives of the Bank. Compliance with these policies is monitored by the Audit and Risk Committee and reported to the Board.

Credit rating models:

The Bank assesses risk at the time of appraisal of the loan using its rating model for various types of borrowers. A business portfolio is assessed on a risk rated basis and a retail portfolio on a scoring basis.

Credit exposure ceilings:

As a means of avoiding concentration of credit risk, the Bank sets ceilings in relation to single/group borrowers and unsecured borrowers.

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that exposure to price movements in financial instruments, arising as a result of changes in market variables, will result in a loss suffered by the Bank. The Bank has established a Risk Management Committee that is responsible for, among other things, identifying, measuring and monitoring the Bank's exposure to market risk. The Risk Management Committee meets on a quarterly basis and receives guidance and technical support from staff in the Bank of India head office. The relevant process for each category of market risk is as follows:

Interest rate risk:

The Bank undertakes interest rate sensitivity gap analysis on a quarterly basis on a contractual basis as a means of monitoring interest rate risk. Short term interest rate risk is calculated using the Net Interest Earnings at Risk tool.

Foreign exchange risk:

The Bank undertakes analysis on material open foreign exchange positions through ensuring foreign exchange deposits are matched by corresponding foreign exchange balances held with financial institutions as a means to monitor foreign exchange risk.

Equity risk:

The Bank does not have any equity risk.

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk occurs when an institution is unable to fulfil its commitment in the time when the commitment falls due. The Risk Management Committee is responsible for identifying, measuring and monitoring liquidity risk affecting the Bank.

The Bank monitors its one-week and one-month mismatch ratios and its core funding ratio on a daily basis to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

Operational risk:

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

The Bank's senior management is responsible for implementing the operational risk management initiatives formulated by the Board. The Bank's senior management meets monthly to analyse changes or trends in respects of operational risk. The Bank's senior management may make recommendations to the Board on strategies that may improve the Bank's operational risk profile.

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Capital adequacy:

The Board and senior management undertake capital planning, in accordance with the Bank's internal capital adequacy assessment policy. As part of the capital planning process, the Board reviews:

- The current capital requirements of the Bank;
- The targeted and sustainable capital in terms of business strategy and risk appetite; and
- Future capital planning (with a three-year outlook).

The capital plan is revised on an annual basis or more regularly, if necessary, to meet the Bank's obligations under Basel III. For further information, see Note 15.

Reviews of Bank's risk management systems:

There have been no reviews conducted in respect of the Bank's risk management systems to date.

Internal audit function:

The Bank utilises an internal audit function as a control measure to enable senior management of the Bank to monitor and review the Bank on an ongoing basis. The internal audit function of the Bank is part of the Bank of India's policy to ensure that all Bank of India branches and subsidiaries have appropriate systems and procedures in place and comply with all applicable home and host country regulations. Specifically, the Bank is subject to a monthly compliance review that is undertaken by senior management of the Bank. The purpose of this review is to check constant and concurrent compliance with all systems and procedures by the Bank. The Bank of India's head office internal audit team last reviewed the Bank for as part of its overseas subsidiaries rotation of management audit during the financial year ended 31 March 2018.

Interest repricing:

The table below summarises the Bank's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Total	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months & up to 6 months	Over 6 months & up to 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Non-interest bearing
Financial assets							
Cash	44	-	-	-	-	-	44
Balance due from related parties	1,265	-	-	-	-	-	1,265
Due from other financial institutions	41,082	38,757	-	-	-	-	2,325
Loans and advances	107,664	108,066	-	-	-	21	(423)
Interest receivable	17	-	-	-	-	-	17
Total financial assets	150,072	146,823	-	-	-	21	3,228
Financial Liabilities							
Balance due to related parties	78,477	18,577	7,412	3,863	25,743	22,480	402
Deposits and other borrowings	13,082	8,438	635	865	1,023	58	2,063
Lease Liabilities	171	-	-	-	-	-	171
Interest payable	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total financial liabilities	91,746	27,015	8,047	4,728	26,766	22,538	2,652
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	58,326	119,808	(8,047)	(4,728)	(26,766)	(22,517)	576

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Interest repricing (continued...)

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Total	Up to 3 months	Over 3 months & up to 6 months	Over 6 months & up to 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 2 years	Over 2 years	Non-interest bearing
Financial assets							
Cash	49	-	-	-	-	-	49
Balance due from related parties	1,647	-	-	-	-	-	1,647
Due from other financial institutions	8,577	5,681	-	-	-	-	2,896
Loans and advances	90,144	90,860	-	-	-	-	(716)
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	100,417	96,541	-	-	-	-	3,876
Financial Liabilities							
Balance due to related parties	28,663	4,557	1,009	7,363	2,357	12,927	450
Deposits and other borrowings	15,610	9,286	3,021	799	46	-	2,458
Lease Liabilities	423	-	-	-	-	-	423
Interest payable	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total financial liabilities	44,712	13,843	4,030	8,162	2,403	12,927	3,347
Net financial assets/(liabilities)	55,705	82,698	(4,030)	(8,162)	(2,403)	(12,927)	529

Interest rate sensitivity:

The table below summarise the post-tax sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities to change in interest rate risk. The market value of the assets and liabilities were used as the basis for the analysis and financial modelling was used to determine the impact on those values of changes in each risk scenario.

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Carrying Amounts	-1.0% Profit or Loss	+1.0% Profit or Loss	-1.0% Equity	+1.0% Equity
Financial assets					
Cash	44	-	-	-	-
Balance due from related parties	1,265	-	-	-	-
Due from other financial institutions	41,082	(279)	279	(279)	279
Loans and advances	107,664	(775)	775	(775)	775
Interest receivable	17	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	150,072	(1,054)	1,054	(1,054)	1,054
Financial liabilities					
Balance due to related parties	78,477	564	(564)	564	(564)
Deposits and other borrowings	13,082	40	(40)	40	(40)
Lease liabilities	171	-	-	-	-
Interest Payable	16	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	91,746	604	(604)	604	(604)

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Carrying Amounts	-1.0% Profit or Loss	+1.0% Profit or Loss	-1.0% Equity	+1.0% Equity
Financial assets					
Cash	49	-	-	-	-
Balance due from related parties	1,647	-	-	-	-
Due from other financial institutions	8,577	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	90,144	(653)	653	(653)	653
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	100,417	(653)	653	(653)	653
Financial liabilities					
Balance due to related parties	28,663	203	(203)	203	(203)
Deposits and other borrowings	15,610	59	(59)	59	(59)
Lease liabilities	423	-	-	-	-
Interest payable	16	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	44,712	262	(262)	262	(262)

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

Foreign exchange risk:

The table below summarises the Bank's open foreign currency position.

(in NZ \$'000)

	As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)		As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	
	(USD) \$'000 NZD Equivalent	(INR) \$'000 NZD equivalent	(USD) \$'000 NZD Equivalent	(INR) \$'000 NZD Equivalent
Financial assets				
Cash	1	-	4	-
Balance due from related parties	1,232	32	1,503	94
Due from other financial institutions	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	1,233	32	1,507	94
Financial liabilities				
Balance due to related parties	-	-	-	-
Deposits and other borrowings	1,209	-	1,473	-
Interest payable	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	1,209	-	1,473	-
Net Open Position:	24	32	34	94

Foreign exchange sensitivity:

The table below summarises the post-tax sensitivity to changes in foreign exchange rates.

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Carrying Amounts	-10% Profit or Loss	+10% Profit or Loss	-10% Equity	+10% Equity
Financial assets					
Open Position	56	(4)	4	(4)	4

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Carrying Amounts	-10% Profit or Loss	+10% Profit or Loss	-10% Equity	+10% Equity
Financial assets					
Open Position	128	(9)	9	(9)	9

Liquidity risk:

The table below summarises the cash flows receivable and payable by the Bank under non-derivative financial assets and liabilities by remaining contractual maturities as at 31 March 2022. The amounts disclosed are contractual undiscounted cash flows and is not disclosed based on expected cash flows. The liquid assets are for the purpose of managing liquidity.

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2022 (Audited)	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	On demand	Total
Assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	44	44
Balance due from related parties	-	-	-	-	1,265	1,265
Due from other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	41,082	41,082
Loan and advances	8,846	19,247	34,338	92,468	3,625	158,524
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	17	17
Total financial assets	8,846	19,247	34,338	92,468	46,033	200,932
Liabilities						
Balance due to related parties	19,723	10,415	51,531	-	203	81,872
Deposits and other borrowings	3,053	1,486	1,116	-	7,491	13,146
Lease liability	54	83	34	-	-	171
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	16	16
Total financial liabilities	22,830	11,984	52,681	-	7,710	95,205
Net non-derivative cash flows	(13,984)	7,263	(18,343)	92,468	38,323	105,727
Off Balance sheet cash flows						
Loan commitments	-	-	-	-	9,836	9,836
Guarantee	-	-	-	-	353	353
Total	-	-	-	-	10,189	10,189
Net cash flows	(13,984)	7,263	(18,343)	92,468	28,134	95,538

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

Liquidity risk (continued...)

(in NZ \$'000)

As at 31 March 2021 (Audited)	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	On demand	Total
Assets						
Cash	-	-	-	-	49	49
Balance due from related parties	-	-	-	-	1,647	1,647
Due from other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	8,577	8,577
Loan and advances	2,019	19,780	33,780	76,016	2,822	134,417
Interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	2,019	19,780	33,780	76,016	13,095	144,690
Liabilities						
Balance due to related parties	4,596	8,456	15,940	-	450	29,442
Deposits and other borrowings	4,386	3,879	48	-	7,375	15,688
Lease liability	62	191	170	-	-	423
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	16	16
Total financial liabilities	9,044	12,526	16,158	-	7,841	45,569
Net non-derivative cash flows	(7,025)	7,254	17,622	76,016	5,254	99,121
Off Balance sheet cash flows						
Loan commitments	-	-	-	-	8,582	8,582
Guarantee	-	-	-	-	613	613
Total	-	-	-	-	9,195	9,195
Net cash flows	(7,025)	7,254	17,622	76,016	(3,941)	89,926

19 CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK:

The following table breaks down the Bank's main credit exposure at their carrying amounts, as categorised by the industry and geography area of the Bank's main counterparties. These concentrations are determined with respect to the industry in which the borrowers operate and their domicile.

(in NZ \$'000)

Analysis of on balance sheet credit exposure by industry	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Construction	21,525	19,454
Finance, Investment & Insurance	42,857	10,978
Health and Community Services	2,753	2,899
Households	23,344	23,660
Property & Business Services	35,070	36,836
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate	19,207	3,514
Retail and wholesale trade	5,894	3,743
Subtotal	150,650	101,084
Allowance for impairment losses	(639)	(716)
Total on-balance sheet credit exposures	150,011	100,368

(in NZ \$'000)

Analysis of on balance sheet exposure by geographical area	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
New Zealand	148,746	98,721
Asia	56	167
America	1,209	1,480
Total on-balance sheet credit exposures	150,011	100,368

(in NZ \$'000)

Off balance sheet credit exposures	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
Loan commitments	9,836	8,582
Performance/financial guarantees issued on behalf of customers	353	613
Total off-balance sheet credit exposures	10,189	9,195

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK (continued...)

(in NZ \$'000)

Analysis of off-balance sheet credit exposure by industry	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
Construction	7,148	4,434
Health and Community Services	43	43
Households	984	1,461
Property & Business Services	712	2,525
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate	992	7
Retail and wholesale trade	-	415
Travel and tourism	310	310
Total off-balance sheet credit exposures	10,189	9,195

Maximum exposure to credit risk:

The Bank does not have any material exposures on which balances have been netted. As such, the carrying amount of loans and advances (gross of provisions) and commitments as set out in note 23 represent the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk for on and Off-Balance Sheet financial instruments.

Coverage provided by Collateral Held on Loan:

The table below presents the maximum exposure to credit risk for balance sheet financial instruments before taking account of the financial effect of any collateral held.

The most common types of collateral include:

- Security over real estate
- Cash deposits
- Other security over business assets.

(in NZ \$'000)

	Maximum exposure (Audited) 31.03.2022			Maximum exposure (Audited) 31.03.2021		
	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial effect of Collateral	Unsecured portion of Credit Exposure	Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk	Financial effect of Collateral	Unsecured portion of Credit Exposure
Due from other financial institutions	41,082	-	41,082	8,577	-	8,577
Net Loans and advances to Customers	107,664	107,658	6	90,144	90,115	29
Balance with related parties	1,265	-	1,265	1,647	-	1,647
Total Exposure to Credit Risk	150,011	107,658	42,353	100,368	90,115	10,253

20 CONCENTRATION OF FUNDING:

Concentration of funding arises where the Bank is funded by industries of a similar nature or in particular geographies. An analysis of financial liabilities by industry sector and geography is as follows:

(in NZ \$'000)

Analysis of funding by industry sector	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
Finance, Investment and Insurance	78,477	28,663
Households	11,650	14,776
Others	626	699
Property & business services	806	135
Restaurants & Accommodation	-	-
Total funding	91,559	44,273

(in NZ \$'000)

Analysis of funding by geographical area	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
New Zealand	68,157	43,823
Asia	23,402	450
Total funding	91,559	44,273

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

**21 CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT EXPOSURE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTERPARTIES
(BOTH BANK AND NON-BANK COUNTERPARTIES):**

Credit exposure is calculated on the basis of actual exposure net of any amounts offset and any individual credit impairment allowances. The credit exposure information excludes credit exposures to connected persons and the central government of any country with a long-term credit rating of A- or A3 or above, or its equivalent.

There was one (1) individual bank counterparties which the Bank had an aggregate credit exposure that equals or exceeds 10% of the Bank's equity as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: Nil).

There were ten (10) non-bank counterparties which the Bank had an aggregate credit exposure that equals or exceeds 10% of the Bank's equity as at 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: 7).

There were three (3) individual bank counterparties which the Bank had a peak end-of-day aggregate credit exposure that equals or exceeds 10% of the Bank's equity for the year ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: 2).

There were ten (10) non-bank counterparties which the Bank had a peak end-of-day aggregate credit exposure that equals or exceeds 10% of the Bank's equity for the period ended 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021: 7).

Percentage of shareholders' equity	31.03.2022 (Unaudited)			
	Number of non-bank counterparties			
	"A" Rated	"B" Rated	Unrated	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
10% - 14.99%	-	-	6	6
15% - 19.99%	-	-	2	2
20% - 24.99%	-	-	1	1
25%-29.99%	-	-	1	1
30%-34.99%	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	10	10
Peak Exposure				
10% - 14.99%	-	-	6	6
15% - 19.99%	-	-	2	2
20% - 24.99%	-	-	1	1
25%-29.99%	-	-	1	1
30%-34.99%	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	10	10

Percentage of shareholders' equity	31.03.2021 (Unaudited)			
	Number of non-bank counterparties			
	"A" Rated	"B" Rated	Unrated	Total
As at 31 March 2021				
10% - 14.99%	-	-	3	3
15% - 19.99%	-	-	3	3
20% - 24.99%	-	-	-	-
25%-29.99%	-	-	1	1
30%-34.99%	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	7	7
Peak Exposure				
10% - 14.99%	-	-	2	2
15% - 19.99%	-	-	2	2
20% - 24.99%	-	-	1	1
25%-29.99%	-	-	2	2
30%-34.99%	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	7	7

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

**Notes to financial statements
For the year ended 31 March 2022**

CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT EXPOSURE TO INDIVIDUAL COUNTERPARTIES (continued...)

Percentage of shareholders' equity	31.03.2022 (Audited)			
	Number of bank counterparties			
	"A- or A3 or above or equivalent	B Rated	Unrated	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
10% - 14.99%	-	-	-	-
15% - 19.99%	-	-	-	-
20% - 24.99%	-	-	-	-
25%- 29.99%	-	-	-	-
30%- 34.99%	-	-	-	-
35%- 39.99%	-	-	-	-
40%- 44.99%	-	-	-	-
45%- 49.99%	-	-	-	-
50%- 54.99%	-	-	-	-
55%- 59.99%	-	-	-	-
60%- 64.99%	1	-	-	1
Total	1	-	-	1
Peak Exposure				
10% - 14.99%	-	-	-	-
15% - 19.99%	-	-	-	-
20% - 24.99%	1	-	-	1
25%- 29.99%	-	-	-	-
30%- 34.99%	1	-	-	1
35%- 39.99%	-	-	-	-
40%- 44.99%	-	-	-	-
45%- 49.99%	-	-	-	-
50%- 54.99%	-	-	-	-
55%- 59.99%	-	-	-	-
60%- 64.99%	1	-	-	1
Total	3	-	-	3

Percentage of shareholders' equity	31.03.2021 (Audited)			
	Number of bank counterparties			
	"A- or A3 or above or equivalent	B Rated	Unrated	Total
As at 31 March 2021				
10%- 14.99%	-	-	-	-
15%- 19.99%	-	-	-	-
20%- 24.99%	-	-	-	-
25%- 29.99%	-	-	-	-
30%- 34.99%	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-
Peak Exposure				
10%- 14.99%	1	-	-	1
15%- 19.99%	-	-	-	-
20%- 24.99%	-	-	-	-
25%- 29.99%	-	-	-	-
30%- 34.99%	1	-	-	1
35%- 39.99%	-	-	-	-
40%- 44.99%	-	-	-	-
45%- 49.99%	-	-	-	-
50%- 54.99%	-	-	-	-
55%- 59.99%	-	-	-	-
60%- 64.99%	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	2

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Notes to financial statements For the year ended 31 March 2022

22 CREDIT EXPOSURE TO CONNECTED PERSONS: (in NZ \$'000)

As at	31.03.2022 (Audited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
Credit exposure to connected persons	1,265	1,647
Credit exposure to non-bank connected persons	-	-
Peak end-of-day		
Credit exposure to connected persons	1,534	5,791
Credit exposure to non-bank connected persons	-	-

As at	31.03.2022 (Audited) % of Tier 1 Capital	31.03.2021 (Audited) % of Tier 1 Capital
Credit exposure to connected persons	2.17%	2.93%
Credit exposure to non-bank connected persons	-	-
Peak end-of-day		
Credit exposure to connected persons	2.63%	10.29%
Credit exposure to non-bank connected persons	-	-

This information has been derived in accordance with the Bank's condition of registration and Connected Exposure Policy (BS8) and is net of individual credit impairment allowances and excludes advances to connected persons of a capital nature.

Peak end-of-day aggregate exposure is derived by determining the maximum end-of-day aggregate amount of credit exposure over the accounting period and then divided by the Bank's tier one capital as at reporting date.

As at 31 March 2022, the rating-contingent limit applicable to the Bank was 15% of tier one capital. Over the year ended 31 March 2022, no changes have been made to the rating-contingent limit. Within the overall rating-contingent limit, there is a sublimit of 15% of tier one capital that applies to the aggregate credit exposure to non-bank connected persons (31 March 2021: 15%).

Aggregate credit exposure to connected persons has been calculated on a gross basis.

Aggregate amount of contingent exposures of the Bank to connected persons arising from risk lay-off arrangements in respect of credit exposures to counterparties (excluding counterparties that are connected persons) as at 31 March 2022 is Nil (31 March 2021: Nil).

Aggregate amount of the Bank's individual credit impairment allowances provided against credit exposures to connected persons as at 31 March 2022 is Nil (31 March 2021: Nil).

23 COMMITMENTS:

Undrawn loan commitments: (in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Undrawn loan commitments	9,836	8,582
Total	9,836	8,582

Capital commitments:

As at 31 March 2022, the Bank does not have any commitments for capital expenditure (31 March 2021: Nil)

24 INSURANCE BUSINESS AND NON-FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES:

The Bank does not conduct any insurance business, securitisation, funds management, other fiduciary activities, and marketing and distribution of insurance products.

25 SEGMENT INFORMATION:

The Bank operates in a single segment, predominantly in the banking and finance industry in New Zealand.

26 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES: (in NZ \$'000)

	(Audited) year to 31.03.2022	(Audited) year to 31.03.2021
Performance/financial guarantees issued on behalf of customers	353	613
Total contingent liabilities	353	613

Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

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27 RIGHT OF USE ASSET AND LEASE LIABILITY:

(in NZ \$'000)

	Real Estate	Total
Right-of-use assets		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	501	501
Additions	-	-
Adjustments due to lease review	146	146
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	(246)	(246)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	401	401
Balance as at 1 April 2021	401	401
Additions	-	-
Adjustments due to lease review	4	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation	(250)	(246)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	155	155
Lease liabilities		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	519	519
Additions	-	-
Adjustments due to lease review	146	146
Lease payments	(274)	(274)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	32	32
Balance as at 31 March 2021	423	423
Balance as at 1 April 2021	423	423
Additions	-	-
Adjustments due to lease review	4	4
Lease payments	(278)	(278)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	22	22
Balance as at 31 March 2022	171	171

(in NZ \$'000)

Cash outflows for leases	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Initial payments	-	-
Lease liabilities-principal payments	256	242
Interest expense on lease liabilities	22	32
Short term leases	-	-
Total lease payments	278	274

The Bank's lease portfolio consists of two real estate leases at:

- i) 10 Manukau Road, Epsom, Auckland: The non-cancellable period of the lease is for one year from June 2020 and has an option to extend the lease for a further year, through to May 2022. As at the reporting date, the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise the renewal option.
- ii) 31 East Tamaki Road, Papatoetoe, Auckland: The non-cancellable period of the lease is for ten years from July 2013, ending in July 2023.

28 EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE:

Nil

CREDIT RATINGS SCALES

Long Term Debt Ratings	Standard and Poor's	Moody's	Fitch IBCA
Highest quality / Extremely strong capacity to pay interest and principal	AAA	AAA	AAA
High quality / Very strong	AA	AA	AA
Upper medium grade / Strong	A	A	A
Medium grade (lowest investment grade) / Adequate	BBB	Baa	BBB
Predominately speculative / Less near term vulnerability to default	BB	Ba	BB
Speculative, low grade / Greater vulnerability	B	B	B
Poor to default / identifiable vulnerability	CCC	Caa	CCC
Highest speculations	CC	Ca	CC
Lowest quality, no interest	C	C	C
Payment in default, in arrears – questionable value		D	D

Credit ratings between AA – CCC by Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings may be modified by the addition of a plus or minus sign (signalling higher and lower end of the scale respectively). Moody's Investor Services applies numeric modifies 1,2 and 3 to each generic rating classification with a 1 indicating a higher rating and a 3 indicating a lower rating within that generic rating category.

Conditions of registration for Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

These conditions of registration apply on and after 1 January 2022.

The registration of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited (“the bank”) as a registered bank is subject to the following conditions:

1. That—
- (a) the Total capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 8%;
 - (b) the Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 6%;
 - (c) the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of the banking group is not less than 4.5%;
 - (d) the Total capital of the banking group is not less than \$30 million.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, —

“Total capital ratio”, “Tier 1 capital ratio”, and “Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio” have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy;

“Total capital” has the same meaning as in BPR110: Capital Definitions.

- 1A. That—
- (a) the bank has an internal capital adequacy assessment process (“ICAAP”) that accords with the requirements set out in Part D of BPR100: Capital Adequacy;
 - (b) under its ICAAP the bank identifies and measures its “other material risks” defined in Part D of BPR100: Capital Adequacy; and
 - (c) the bank determines an internal capital allocation for each identified and measured “other material risk”.

1B. That, if the Prudential Capital Buffer (PCB) ratio of the banking group is 2.5% or less, the bank must—

- (a) according to the following table, limit the aggregate distributions of the bank’s earnings, other than discretionary payments payable to holders of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments, to the percentage limit on distributions that corresponds to the banking group’s PCB ratio; and

Banking group’s PCB ratio	Percentage limit on distributions of the bank’s earnings	Capital Buffer Response Framework stage
0% – 0.5%	0%	Stage 3
>0.5 – 1%	30%	Stage 2
>1 – 2%	50%	Stage 1
>2 – 2.5%	50%	None

- (b) comply with the Capital Buffer Response Framework requirements as set out in Part D of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

“prudential capital buffer ratio”, “distributions”, and “earnings” have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy;

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of B2.2(2)(a), (c) or (d) of BPR110: Capital Definitions.

- 1BA. That the bank must not make any distribution on a transitional AT1 capital instrument on or after the date on which on any conversion or write-off provision in the terms and conditions of the instrument is triggered due to either a loss absorption trigger event or a non-viability trigger event.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “transitional AT1 capital instrument” has the meaning given in section A2.3 of BPR110: Capital Definitions and “loss absorption trigger event” and “non-viability trigger event” have the meanings given in sub-section C2.2(3) of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Requirements.

- 1C. That, if the prudential capital buffer ratio of the banking group is more than 2.5%, the bank must limit aggregate distributions, other than discretionary payments payable to holders of Additional Tier 1 capital instruments, to no more than 50% of the bank’s earnings.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

“prudential capital buffer ratio”, “distributions”, and “earnings” have the same meaning as in Subpart B2 of BPR100: Capital Adequacy;

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of B2.2(2)(a), (c) or (d) of BPR110: Capital Definitions;

the bank must not make any individual dividend payment contributing to aggregate distributions for a financial year until it has completed its interim financial accounts for the first six months of its financial year or its annual financial accounts for its full financial year, and must not make any such dividend payment less than six months after any previous such dividend payment.

- 1D. That:
- (a) the bank must not include the amount of an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument or Tier 2 capital instrument issued on or after 1 July 2021 in the calculation of its capital ratios unless it has completed the notification requirements in Part B of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements in respect of the instrument; and
 - (b) the bank meets the requirements of Part C of BPR120: Capital Adequacy Process Requirements in respect of regulatory capital instruments.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

an Additional Tier 1 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of subsection B2.2(2)(a) or (c) of BPR110: Capital Definitions;

a Tier 2 capital instrument is an instrument that meets the requirements of subsection B3.2(2)(a) or (c) of BPR110: Capital Definitions.

2. That the banking group does not conduct any non-financial activities that in aggregate are material relative to its total activities.

In this condition of registration, the meaning of “material” is based on generally accepted accounting practice.

3. That the banking group’s insurance business is not greater than 1% of its total consolidated assets.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, the banking group's insurance business is the sum of the following amounts for entities in the banking group:

- (a) if the business of an entity predominantly consists of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total consolidated assets of the group headed by the entity; and
- (b) if the entity conducts insurance business and its business does not predominantly consist of insurance business and the entity is not a subsidiary of another entity in the banking group whose business predominantly consists of insurance business, the amount of the insurance business to sum is the total liabilities relating to the entity's insurance business plus the equity retained by the entity to meet the solvency or financial soundness needs of its insurance business.

In determining the total amount of the banking group's insurance business—

- (a) all amounts must relate to on balance sheet items only, and must comply with generally accepted accounting practice; and
- (b) if products or assets of which an insurance business is comprised also contain a non-insurance component, the whole of such products or assets must be considered part of the insurance business.

For the purposes of this condition of registration,—

"insurance business" means the undertaking or assumption of liability as an insurer under a contract of insurance:

"insurer" and "contract of insurance" have the same meaning as provided in sections 6 and 7 of the Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2010.

- 4. That the aggregate credit exposures (of a non-capital nature and net of any allowances for impairment) of the banking group to all connected persons do not exceed the rating-contingent limit outlined in the following matrix:

Credit rating of the bank ¹	Connected exposure limit (% of the Banking Group's Tier 1 capital)
AA/Aa2 and above	75
AA-/Aa3	70
A+/A1	60
A/A2	40
A-/A3	30
BBB+/Baa1 and below	15

Within the rating-contingent limit, credit exposures (of a non-capital nature and net of any allowances for impairment) to non-bank connected persons shall not exceed 15% of the banking group's Tier 1 capital.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, compliance with the rating-contingent connected exposure limit is determined in accordance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Connected Exposures Policy" (BS8) dated October 2021.

- 5. That exposures to connected persons are not on more favourable terms (e.g. as relates to such matters as credit assessment, tenor, interest rates, amortisation schedules and requirement for collateral) than corresponding exposures to non-connected persons.

¹ This table uses the rating scales of Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings and Moody's Investors Service. (Fitch Ratings' scale is identical to Standard & Poor's.)

6. That the bank complies with the following corporate governance requirements:
- (a) the board of the bank must have at least five directors;
 - (b) the majority of the board members must be non-executive directors;
 - (c) at least half of the board members must be independent directors;
 - (d) an alternate director, —
 - (i) for a non-executive director must be non-executive; and
 - (ii) for an independent director must be independent;
 - (e) at least half of the independent directors of the bank must be ordinarily resident in New Zealand;
 - (f) the chairperson of the board of the bank must be independent; and
 - (g) the bank's constitution must not include any provision permitting a director, when exercising powers or performing duties as a director, to act other than in what he or she believes is the best interests of the company (i.e. the bank).

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "non-executive" and "independent" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Corporate Governance" (BS14) dated July 2014.

7. That no appointment of any director, chief executive officer, or executive who reports or is accountable directly to the chief executive officer, is made in respect of the bank unless:
- (a) the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
 - (b) the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.
8. That a person must not be appointed as chairperson of the board of the bank unless:
- (a) the Reserve Bank has been supplied with a copy of the curriculum vitae of the proposed appointee; and
 - (b) the Reserve Bank has advised that it has no objection to that appointment.
9. That the bank has a board audit committee, or other separate board committee covering audit matters, that meets the following requirements:
- (a) the mandate of the committee must include: ensuring the integrity of the bank's financial controls, reporting systems and internal audit standards;
 - (b) the committee must have at least three members;
 - (c) every member of the committee must be a non-executive director of the bank;
 - (d) the majority of the members of the committee must be independent; and
 - (e) the chairperson of the committee must be independent and must not be the chairperson of the bank.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, "non-executive" and "independent" have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled "Corporate Governance" (BS14) dated July 2014.

10. That a substantial proportion of the bank's business is conducted in and from New Zealand.

11. That the banking group complies with the following quantitative requirements for liquidity-risk management:
- (a) the one-week mismatch ratio of the banking group is not less than zero per cent at the end of each business day;
 - (b) the one-month mismatch ratio of the banking group is not less than zero per cent at the end of each business day; and
 - (c) the one-year core funding ratio of the banking group is not less than 75 per cent at the end of each business day.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, the ratios identified must be calculated in accordance with the Reserve Bank of New Zealand documents entitled "Liquidity Policy" (BS13) dated May 2021 and "Liquidity Policy Annex: Liquid Assets" (BS13A) dated May 2021.

12. That the bank has an internal framework for liquidity risk management that is adequate in the bank's view for managing the bank's liquidity risk at a prudent level, and that, in particular:
- (a) is clearly documented and communicated to all those in the organisation with responsibility for managing liquidity and liquidity risk;
 - (b) identifies responsibility for approval, oversight and implementation of the framework and policies for liquidity risk management;
 - (c) identifies the principal methods that the bank will use for measuring, monitoring and controlling liquidity risk; and
 - (d) considers the material sources of stress that the bank might face, and prepares the bank to manage stress through a contingency funding plan.
13. That no more than 10% of total assets may be beneficially owned by a SPV.

For the purposes of this condition, —

"total assets" means all assets of the banking group plus any assets held by any SPV that are not included in the banking group's assets:

"SPV" means a person—

- (a) to whom any member of the banking group has sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred any asset;
- (b) who has granted, or may grant, a security interest in its assets for the benefit of any holder of any covered bond; and
- (c) who carries on no other business except for that necessary or incidental to guarantee the obligations of any member of the banking group under a covered bond:

"covered bond" means a debt security issued by any member of the banking group, for which repayment to holders is guaranteed by a SPV, and investors retain an unsecured claim on the issuer.

14. That—
- (a) no member of the banking group may give effect to a qualifying acquisition or business combination that meets the notification threshold, and does not meet the non-objection threshold, unless:
 - (i) the bank has notified the Reserve Bank in writing of the intended acquisition or business combination and at least 10 working days have passed; and
 - (ii) at the time of notifying the Reserve Bank of the intended acquisition or business combination, the bank provided the Reserve Bank with the information required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document "Significant Acquisitions Policy" (BS15) dated December 2011; and

- (b) no member of the banking group may give effect to a qualifying acquisition or business combination that meets the non-objection threshold unless:
- (i) the bank has notified the Reserve Bank in writing of the intended acquisition or business combination;
 - (ii) at the time of notifying the Reserve Bank of the intended acquisition or business combination, the bank provided the Reserve Bank with the information required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document “Significant Acquisitions Policy” (BS15) dated December 2011; and
 - (iii) the Reserve Bank has given the bank a notice of non-objection to the significant acquisition or business combination.

For the purposes of this condition of registration, “qualifying acquisition or business combination”, “notification threshold” and “non-objection threshold” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Supervision Handbook document “Significant Acquisitions Policy” (BS15) dated December 2011.

15. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 31 October 2021, the total of the bank’s qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 60%, must not exceed 5% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.
16. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or before 31 March 2022, the total of the bank’s qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 80%, must not exceed 20% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.
17. That, for a loan-to-valuation measurement period ending on or after 30 April 2022, the total of the bank’s qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans with a loan-to-valuation ratio of more than 80%, must not exceed 10% of the total of the qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans arising in the loan-to-valuation measurement period.
18. That the bank must not make a residential mortgage loan unless the terms and conditions of the loan contract or the terms and conditions for an associated mortgage require that a borrower obtain the registered bank’s agreement before the borrower can grant to another person a charge over the residential property used as security for the loan.

In these conditions of registration,—

“banking group” means Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited (as reporting entity) and all other entities included in the group as defined in section 6(1) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 for the purposes of Part 7 of that Act.

“generally accepted accounting practice” has the same meaning as in section 8 of the Financial Reporting Act 2013.

In these conditions of registration, the version dates of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Banking Prudential Requirement (BPR) documents that are referred to in the capital adequacy conditions 1 to 1D, or are referred to in turn by those documents or by Banking Supervision Handbook (BS) documents, are—

BPR document	Version date
BPR100: Capital adequacy	1 October 2021
BPR110: Capital definitions	1 October 2021
BPR120: Capital adequacy process requirements	1 July 2021

BPR document	Version date
BPR130: Credit risk RWAs overview	1 July 2021
BPR131: Standardised credit risk RWAs	1 October 2021
BPR132: Credit risk mitigation	1 October 2021
BPR133: IRB credit risk RWAs	1 October 2021
BPR134: IRB minimum system requirements	1 July 2021
BPR140: Market risk exposure	1 October 2021
BPR150: Standardised operational risk	1 July 2021
BPR151: AMA operational risk	1 July 2021
BPR160: Insurance, securitisation, and loan transfers	1 July 2021
BPR001: Glossary	1 July 2021

In conditions of registration 15 to 18,—

“loan-to-valuation ratio”, “non property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “property-investment residential mortgage loan”, “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of property-investment residential mortgage loans”, “qualifying new mortgage lending amount in respect of non property-investment residential mortgage loans”, and “residential mortgage loan” have the same meaning as in the Reserve Bank of New Zealand document entitled “Framework for Restrictions on High-LVR Residential Mortgage Lending” (BS19) dated October 2021:

“loan-to-valuation measurement period” means a period of six calendar months ending on the last day of the sixth calendar month.

Dated 14th January, 2011

DEED OF GUARANTEE

By

BANK OF INDIA

In respect of the obligations of

BOI (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED

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THIS DEED is made on 14th January 2011

BY

- (1) **BANK OF INDIA** a body corporate constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition & Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, having its Head Office at Star House, C-5, G Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai, India (hereinafter referred to as the "Bank");

AND

- (2) **BOI (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED** a Company incorporated in New Zealand having its registered office at Level 18, PricewaterhouseCoopers Tower, 188 Quay Street, Auckland, New Zealand (hereinafter referred to as "BoINZ")

IN FAVOUR OF

- (3) **EACH CREDITOR OF BOINZ**

WHEREAS :

- A) BOINZ is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank and set up for the purpose of doing the business of banking in New Zealand.
- B) The Bank enters into this Deed of Guarantee for the purpose of guaranteeing the obligations of its subsidiary, BoINZ, to the extent provided for by the terms of this Deed.

1. DEFINITIONS AND INTERPRETATION

1.1 In this Deed and in the Recitals, unless the context otherwise requires:

"**Authorised Officer**" means, where a Creditor is a Person other than a natural person, the director or secretary of that Person or a person duly authorised by the Creditor under the resolution or seal of the Person;

"**Business Day**" means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday or public holiday, on which banks are open for general business in Wellington and Auckland;

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]

Authorised Signatory
 Bandra (E) Branch
 The North Karara S.S.B Co-op.
 Bank Ltd., Bandra Branch, Zopurza,
 Sahitya Sahawas, Kalanagar,
 Mumbai-400 051
 D-5/STP/Vic. R. 104/20205/1300 to
 1303

(Rupees One Hundred Only)
 37918
 133761
 000100/-P85100
 INDA STAMP DUTY MAHARASHTRA
 133761
 JAN 13 2011
 12:54

"Creditor" means each and any Person to whom an Obligation is due and owed by BoINZ during the validity period of this Guarantee.

"Guarantee" means the guarantee by the Bank for the benefit of the Creditors pursuant and subject to the terms and conditions of this Deed;

"Obligation" means a legally enforceable, undisputed liability or obligation of BoINZ to a Creditor ranking at least pari passu with the claims of unsecured creditors of BoINZ. PROVIDED THAT "Obligation" shall not include:

- (a) any liability of BoINZ in respect of Special, exemplary or punitive damages; and/or
- (b) any liability for payment of taxes, rates, imposts, duties or similar government charges; and/or
- (c) any claim/liability/obligation which is subject to a bona fide dispute; and/or
- (d) any obligation in respect of which the Creditor has not submitted proper proof and other documents and security, to enable BoINZ to discharge the said obligations; and/or
- (e) any claim/obligation in respect of a contingent liability; and/or
- (f) any claim/liability which is barred by the law of limitation or such similar laws.

"Person" means any person, firm, trust, estate, corporation, association, co-operative, government or governmental agency.

- 1.2 Words importing the singular number or plural number shall include the plural number and singular number respectively. Words importing any gender shall include every gender.
- 1.3 References to laws, statutes or legislation are to the laws, statutes or legislation for the time being in force in New Zealand, unless the contrary appears from the context of this Deed.

2. GUARANTEE

- 2.1 The Bank hereby unconditionally guarantees for the benefit of each Creditor the due and punctual payment by BoINZ of each and every Obligation (whether at stated maturity or upon acceleration) now owing or to become owing by BoINZ to the Creditor during the term of the Guarantee to the intent that should BoINZ default in the due and punctual payment of any such Obligation, the Bank shall, upon written demand by the relevant Creditor under clause 3.2, forthwith pay or cause to be paid to the Creditor all amounts then due and unpaid with respect to such Obligation together with all costs and expenses incurred by the Creditor in enforcing the Guarantee.
- 2.2 The Guarantee is a continuing guarantee and shall not be considered as satisfied by any intermediate payment and shall remain in force until the termination or expiry of the Guarantee.
- 2.3 Subject to the terms of this Deed, neither the liability of Bank, nor any of the rights of any Creditor, under the Guarantee shall be affected or discharged by anything which, but for this clause, might operate to affect or discharge the liability of, or otherwise provide a defence to, the Guarantor (whether or not known to, or done or omitted to be done by, the Guarantor).
- 2.4 Notwithstanding clause 2.2, a Creditor may at any time by an instrument in writing, release the Bank from its liability under the Guarantee in relation to that Creditor.



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- 2.5 The Bank shall be liable only for payment of an Obligation in the manner, to the extent and up to the amount that BoINZ would be liable or permitted to make payment in satisfaction of such Obligation under applicable laws and regulations and in determining and making such payment the Bank shall be entitled to deduct the amounts (if any) which the Bank is entitled in law or in equity to set-off or counterclaim against the Creditor to whom that Obligation is owed and the amounts (if any) which BoINZ could have set-off or counterclaimed in law or in equity against the Creditor to whom such Obligation is owed if BoINZ were making payment to that Creditor in lieu of the Bank. Nothing contained in this Deed shall reduce the liability of the Bank with respect to any Obligation of BoINZ which is reduced or discharged by reason of the insolvency, administration, liquidation, receivership or reorganisation of BoINZ.

3. DEMAND AND PAYMENT

- 3.1 A Creditor shall be entitled to make a demand under this Deed if and only if:

- (a) the Creditor has served written demand (a "Primary Demand") on BoINZ with proper proof for the payment of an Obligation which remains unpaid beyond its due date;
- (b) the Creditor has complied with the requirements of BoINZ including with regard to documentation and security and the Primary Demand remains unsatisfied in whole or in part for a period of 5 Business Days after submission of necessary Primary Demand;

- 3.2 A demand by a Creditor under this Deed (a "Creditors Demand") shall be served on the Bank and shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration made by the Creditor or by an Authorised Officer of the Creditor stating:

- (a) the residency and place of business of the Creditor;
- (b) that BoINZ has failed to meet an Obligation;
- (c) that a Primary Demand in respect of that Obligation has been given to BoINZ (accompanied by a verified copy of that Primary Demand) and that such Primary Demand has remained unsatisfied for a period of 5 Business Days as stated in 3.1(b);
- (d) brief particulars of the nature of that Obligation (accompanied by a verified copy of any document giving rise to that Obligation);
- (e) that the Obligation ranks at least pari passu with the claims of unsecured creditors of BoINZ generally;
- (f) the outstanding amount and currency of that Obligation; and
- (g) that there is no bona fide dispute relating to that Obligation.

- 3.3 Service of the Creditors Demand and all accompanying documents under clause 3.2 on the Bank shall constitute a written demand by the Creditor under clause 2.1.



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4. PAYMENTS

- 4.1 All payments by the Bank under this Deed shall be made in the currency or currencies in which the relevant Obligation is denominated.
- 4.2 Payments hereunder shall be made free and clear of any deduction or withholdings. In the event that the Bank is prohibited by law from making payments hereunder free of deductions or withholdings, then the Bank shall pay such additional amount to the relevant Creditor as may be necessary in order that the actual amount received after all applicable deductions and withholdings shall equal the amount that would have been received if such deductions or withholdings were not required.

5. REPRESENTATIONS

- 5.1 The Bank represents and warrants that:
- (a) it is a registered bank duly organised and validly existing under the laws of India;
 - (b) it has the corporate power to enter into this Deed and to perform the obligations imposed upon it under this Deed in accordance with its terms; and
 - (c) this Deed constitutes a valid, binding and enforceable obligation upon it.

6. TERMINATION OF GUARANTEE

- 6.1 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Deed, the Guarantee shall terminate automatically on the first to occur of the following events:
- (a) in respect of all Obligations if:
 - (i) any substantial asset of BoINZ; or
 - (ii) any share in the issued capital of BoINZ,

is expropriated or nationalised by the Government of New Zealand or by any political subdivision thereof (the "Government") or any entity succeeding to the powers of any such Government or any agency of any such Government or any such successor entity or any authority which is owned or controlled by any such Government or any such successor entity except where such expropriation or nationalisation results from the default by BoINZ of any statute, regulation or other binding law; or
 - (b) a change in any law or regulation in any jurisdiction which renders the Guarantee illegal or inoperative in New Zealand or
 - (c) BOINZ ceasing to be a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank.
- 6.2 Immediately after the Bank becomes aware of the termination of the Guarantee pursuant to clause 6.1, the Bank shall notify BoINZ thereof and give notice of such termination by an advertisement in a newspaper circulating generally throughout New Zealand.



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7. SUBROGATION

- 7.1 The Bank and BoINZ expressly agree that the Bank is and shall be entitled to all the rights and remedies of a guarantor under law including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, all rights of subrogation which shall accrue to the Bank by virtue of any payment hereunder by the Bank to or for the benefit of any Creditor and, subject to the law, the Bank shall be entitled to claim the benefit of and participate in any security now or hereafter held by that Creditor from BoINZ either in whole or upon a pro-rata basis, as the case may be, where the Bank has paid all moneys to or for the benefit of that Creditor under this Deed. Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the Bank shall not exercise or seek to enforce any claim against BoINZ (whether or not in liquidation) for reimbursement to the Bank of any moneys paid pursuant to this Deed by the Bank to a Creditor in respect of an Obligation until the default of BoINZ in respect of that Obligation has been fully remedied by BoINZ or the Bank.

8. DEALINGS BETWEEN THE BANK AND THE CREDITORS

- 8.1 After receipt of a written demand from a Creditor under clause 3.2 the Bank and that Creditor shall deal with one another as principal in relation to all matters under or in relation to this Deed, the Guarantee and BoINZ.
- 8.2 Without limiting the generality of clause 9, the Bank shall be and is entitled to serve any notice, demands or statements in connection with this Deed upon that Creditor (at its place of business specified in the Creditor's Demand) and the Bank shall be and is entitled to make any payment which it is liable to pay to the Creditor under this Deed directly to that Creditor and not through any other Person.

9. NOTICES

- 9.1 Any notice to the Creditors generally in respect of this Deed will be validly given if published in a newspaper circulating generally throughout New Zealand. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of publication or, if published more than once, on the date of first publication.



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9.2 Any notice, demand, statement or other document required to be served on or delivered to the Bank or BoINZ under or in relation to this Deed ("Notice") shall be in writing signed by the party giving the Notice or by an Authorised Officer of that party, shall be made, served or given (subject in the case of the Bank to clause 11.2) by being left at or sent by prepaid mail or by facsimile as follows:

to the Bank:
Bank of India

International Division

3rd Floor, East Wing
Star House
C-5, G Block
Bandra – Kurla Complex
Bandra (East)
Mumbai – 400 051
India
Attention: The General Manager, International Division

to BoINZ
BOI (New Zealand) Limited

Level 18, PricewaterhouseCoopers Tower
188 Quay Street, Auckland
New Zealand
Attention: Managing Director

or to such other address or facsimile number as shall have been notified (in accordance with this clause) to the other party hereto. No Notice shall be deemed to have been received by the Bank or BoINZ until actually received by the relevant party to whom it is addressed at its designated address.

10. AMENDMENT

10.1 The Bank may, from time to time and without any authority or assent of BoINZ or the Creditors, alter, modify, or add to this Deed if in the reasonable opinion of the Bank:

(a) the alteration, modification or addition is made to correct a manifest error or is of a formal or technical nature;

(b) the modification, alteration or addition is necessary to comply with the provisions of any statute, whether or not required by any statutory authority; or



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(c) the alteration, modification or addition is desirable for the purpose of more advantageously administering the rights and obligations established under this Deed,

and in any case such modification, alteration or addition is considered by the Bank, acting in good faith, not to be materially prejudicial to the Creditors as whole, so far as known to it.

11. GOVERNING LAW

11.1 This Deed shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws for the time being in force in New Zealand. The Bank and BoINZ each hereby submit, for the purposes of this Deed, to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the Courts of New Zealand in respect of all legal actions arising under or in relation to this Deed.

11.2 The Bank hereby irrevocably appoints BoINZ (and BoINZ hereby accepts such appointment) to be the agent of the Bank to accept service of process on behalf of the Bank in respect of all matters in New Zealand arising under or in relation to this Deed and the Bank agrees that any such process shall be properly served upon the Bank if delivered to BoINZ at its address for the service of Notices set out in clause 9.2.

12. ASSIGNMENT

12.1 No party to this Deed may assign its rights or obligations hereunder without the consent in writing of the other party.

13. CERTIFICATE

13.1 BoINZ shall advise the Bank in writing within fourteen (14) days of a request in writing from the Bank (made no more frequently than quarterly or following receipt by it of a Creditor's Demand) to do so, of its best estimate of the aggregate principal amount of the Obligations for which it is indebted as at such date to either all of the Creditors generally or to those Creditors specified by the Bank in its request.

EXECUTED as a Deed



EXECUTED as a DEED for and on behalf of BANK OF INDIA)

(S.K. DATTA)
General Manager
International

(V. ARTHANARI)
Chief Manager
International Division

EXECUTED as a DEED for and on behalf of BOI (NEW ZEALAND) LIMITED)

(B.A. PRABHAKAR)
Director

Director P.V:RAO



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited

Report on the audit of the disclosure statement

Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements (excluding supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements) of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited (the "Bank") on pages 9 to 42:

- i. give a true and fair view of the Bank's financial position as at 31 March 2022 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
- ii. comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, which in this instance means New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards ("NZ IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards.

In our opinion, the supplementary information (excluding supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements) that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Registered Bank Disclosure Statements (New Zealand Incorporated Registered Banks) Order 2014 (as amended) (the 'Order'):

- i. has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the guidelines issued pursuant to section 78(3) of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 and any conditions of registration;
- ii. is in accordance with the books and records of the Bank in all material respects; and
- iii. fairly states the matters to which it relates in accordance with those Schedules

We have audited the accompanying financial statements and supplementary information (excluding supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements) which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022;
- the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended;
- notes, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order.



Basis for Opinion

We conducted our Audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) ("ISA's (NZ)"). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



We are independent of the Bank in accordance with Professional and Ethical Standard 1 International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (Including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Our responsibilities under ISA (NZ) are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (excluding supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements)" section of our report.

Our firm has also provided other services to the Bank in relation to the half-year review and year-end audit of the Bank's special purpose financial statements and half-year review of the Bank's interim statutory disclosure statement. Subject to certain restrictions, partners and employees of our firm may also deal with the Bank on normal terms within the ordinary course of trading activities of the business of the Bank. These matters have not impaired our independence as auditor of the Bank. The firm has no other relationship with, or interest in, the Bank.



Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Materiality helped us to determine the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole. The materiality for the financial statements as a whole was set at \$287,000 determined with reference to a benchmark of the Bank's net assets. We chose the benchmark because, in our view, this is a key measure of the Bank's financial strength.



Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements in the current period. We summarise below those matters and our key audit procedures to address those matters in order that the Shareholder as a body may better understand the process by which we arrived at our audit opinion. Our procedures were undertaken in the context of and solely for the purpose of our statutory audit opinion on the financial statements as a whole and we do not express discrete opinions on separate elements of the financial statements.

The key audit matter

How the matter was addressed in our audit

Valuation of loans and advances

Refer to Note 16 to the financial statements.

Valuation of loans and advances is a key audit matter owing to the financial significance of loans and advances to the Bank's financial position, the high degree of complexity and judgement applied by management in determining the provision and the high level of subjectivity involved in estimating the provision for impairment.

We performed testing of key controls on monitoring overdue accounts, credit risk review and model validations.

We reviewed the overdue accounts report to identify any past due loans showing signs of increased credit risk. For a selection of high risk credit exposures, we reviewed the loan files to assess the valuation of those loans. Our work on loan reviews focussed on:

- reviewing the impairment assessment prepared by management in respect of the high risk credit exposures;
- inspecting the borrowers' repayment history and agreeing the repayments to cash receipts; and

The key audit matter

As a result of the ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty, the judgement and complexity is heightened in respect of assessing the impact of the economic disruption on the ability of borrowers to repay their loan obligations and the underlying assumptions used to estimate expected credit losses ("ECL") on an individual as well as on a portfolio basis.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

- reviewing security documentation to identify if the Bank holds a valid charge on security.

We assessed the Bank's methodology used in the expected credit loss model to calculate credit provision on a portfolio basis, and compared it against the requirements of NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*. Our work on the collective provision focussed on:

- understanding the extent of loan relief requested by borrowers provided by the Bank and repayment behaviour after the relief period;
- understanding the Bank's methodology and process to incorporate additional adjustments to the loan provision, representing the increased credit risk resulting from the economic disruption caused by COVID-19; and
- understanding any restrictions imposed on the loan valuation process and the market conditions at and post balance date.

In addition, we involved our technical specialists to develop an alternative comparison ECL model using the observable industry data relating to the probability of default and loss given default. The collective provision derived from the alternative comparison ECL model was compared to the Bank's collective provision to assess if the Bank's collective provision was within an acceptable range.

We also assessed and challenged management's assumptions and judgements applied in the recognition of an economic overlay. This included benchmarking management's estimates to observable industry data and peer domestic banks.

We reviewed the disclosures made in note 1.4 and note 16 to the disclosure statement which sets out the key judgements and estimates. Our review focussed on ensuring that the disclosures appropriately explain the loan provisioning methodology and assumptions, in particular the adjustments made as a result of the ongoing macroeconomic uncertainty.

Our audit procedures did not identify any material issues with the assumptions used and judgements applied, and noted that the valuation of loans was performed on an appropriate basis.

Other information

The Directors, on behalf of the Bank, are responsible for the other information included in the Bank's statutory disclosure statement. Other information includes the supplementary information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedule 2 of the Order. Our opinion on the disclosure statement does not cover any other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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



Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the requirements of clauses 2(1)(d) and 2(1)(e) of Schedule 1 of the Order, we report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; and
- in our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept by the Bank, as far as appears from our examination of those records.



Responsibilities of Directors for the financial statements and supplementary information (excluding supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements)

The Directors, on behalf of the Bank, are responsible for:

- the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Clause 24 of the Order, NZ IFRS and International Financial Reporting Standards;
- the preparation and fair presentation of supplementary information (excluding the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements), in accordance with Schedules 2, 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order;
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of financial statements that are fairly presented and free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- assessing the ability to continue as a going concern. This includes disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.



Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements and supplementary information (excluding supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements)

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the disclosure statement, including the financial statements prepared in accordance with Clause 24 of the Order, and supplementary information (excluding the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements), in accordance with Schedules 4, 7, 13, 14, 15 and 17 of the Order as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an independent auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA's (NZ) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial statements.



A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of these financial statements is located at the External Reporting Board (XRB) website at:

<http://www.xrb.govt.nz/standards-for-assurance-practitioners/auditors-responsibilities/audit-report-2/>

This description forms part of our independent auditor's report.

Review conclusion on the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, disclosed in note 15 to the disclosure statement, is not, in all material respects disclosed in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Order.

We have reviewed the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements, as disclosed in note 15 of the disclosure statement for the year ended 31 March 2022. The supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements comprises the information that is required to be disclosed in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Order.



Basis for conclusion on the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements

A review of the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements in accordance with NZ SRE 2410 *Review of Financial Statements Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity* ("NZ SRE 2410") is a limited assurance engagement. Our responsibilities under that standard are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Review of the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements section of our report.

As the auditor of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited, NZ SRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial statements.



Responsibilities of Directors for the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements that is required to be disclosed under Schedule 9 of the Order in accordance with the requirements of that Schedule and as described in note 15 to the disclosure statement.



Auditor's responsibilities for the review of the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the supplementary information relating Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with NZ SRE 2410 issued by the New Zealand External Reporting Board. As the auditor of Bank of India (New Zealand) Limited, NZ SRE 2410 requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain limited assurance about whether the supplementary information relating Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements is, in all material respects disclosed in accordance with Schedule 9 of the Order.



A review of the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements in accordance with NZ SRE 2410 is a limited assurance engagement. The auditor performs procedures, primarily consisting of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures.

The procedures performed in a review are substantially less than those performed in an audit conducted in accordance with ISA's (NZ). Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the supplementary information relating to Capital Adequacy and Regulatory Liquidity Requirements disclosures.



Use of this independent auditor's report

This independent auditor's report is made solely to the Shareholder as a body. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Shareholder those matters we are required to state to them in the independent auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Shareholder as a body for our work, this independent auditor's report, or any of the opinions or conclusions we have formed.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Kay Baldock.

For and on behalf of

KPMG

KPMG
Auckland

30 June 2022