

BASEL III PILLAR III DISCLOSURES

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., India

Period ended December 31, 2020

Basel III - Pillar III disclosures for the period ended December 31, 2020

I. Scope of application

The Pillar III disclosures under Basel III Capital Regulation included herein are made solely to meet the requirements in India, and relate solely to the activities of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., India (“the Bank”) and its associate Non Banking Financial Company which is J.P. Morgan Securities India Private Limited (“JPMSI”). The Bank and JPMSI are wholly-owned subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase & Co., U.S.A (“the Firm”) and together constitute “the Consolidated Bank” in line with the Reserve Bank of India (“RBI”) guidelines on the preparation of consolidated prudential returns.

For the purpose of financial reporting, the Bank is not required to consolidate its associate in accordance with Accounting Standard (‘AS’) 21, Consolidated Financial Statements.

For the purpose of consolidated prudential regulatory reporting, the consolidated Bank includes JPMSI as required by RBI in its circular on “Financial Regulation of Systemically Important NBFC’s and Bank’s relationship with them” vide circular ref. DBOD.No.FSD.BC.46/24.01.028/2006-07 dated December 12, 2006 read with “Guidelines for consolidated accounting and other quantitative methods to facilitate consolidated supervision” vide circular ref. DBOD.No. BP.BC. 72 /21.04.018/2001-02 dated February 25, 2003.

The Bank does not have any subsidiaries nor does it hold any major stake in any company.

For a comprehensive discussion of risk management of the Firm, including its consolidated subsidiaries, please refer to Firm’s Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2019, which is available in the Investor Relations section of www.jpmorganchase.com.

Details of associate of the Bank along with the consolidation status for accounting and regulatory purposes are given below:

a. Accounting and regulatory consolidation

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
J.P. Morgan Securities India Private Limited / (India)	No	NA	Yes	Line by line consolidation method adopted as per AS-21 The financial statements are prepared under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time)	As per the RBI circular number DBOD.No.FSD.BC.46/24.01.028/2006-07 dated December 12, 2006 the Bank is not required to publish consolidated financial statements as per AS-21

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

(Rs. in million)

Name of the entity/ Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) #	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulator treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
J.P. Morgan Services India Private Limited*	The Company is registered with the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) and is engaged in providing software services and information technology enabled services.	314	NIL	Not Applicable	118,108
J.P. Morgan India Private Limited*	The principal activity of the Company is Merchant banking, Underwriting, Stock broking and investment advisory	759	NIL	Not Applicable	32,552
JPMorgan Asset Management India Private Limited	<p>The principal activity of the Company was to act as financial advisors, investment managers and investment advisors, and to render financial management, financial consultancy and advisory services.</p> <p>The Board of Directors on March 22, 2016 passed a resolution to transfer the right to manage the schemes of JPMorgan Mutual Fund to another third party investment manager registered with SEBI. The transfer was effective November 26, 2016. Consequently, the Company is no longer the investment manager of the schemes of the JPMorgan Mutual Fund and business has discontinued.</p> <p>Further on company's request, SEBI vide its letter dated 13th June 2018, has cancelled the certificate of</p>	2,701	NIL	Not Applicable	1,283

	registration of JP Morgan Mutual Funds and has withdrawn the approval granted to JPMorgan Asset Management India Private Limited, to act as the Asset Management Company to the Mutual Fund				
JPMorgan Mutual Fund India Private Limited	<p>The principal activity of the Company was to act as trustees, administrators, representatives or nominees of or for any mutual or other funds.</p> <p>The Board of Directors on March 22, 2016 passed a resolution to transfer the trusteeship of the schemes of JPMorgan Mutual Fund to another third party trustee company registered with SEBI. The transfer was effective November 26, 2016. Consequently, the Company is no longer the trustee of the schemes of the JPMorgan Mutual Fund and business has discontinued.</p> <p>Further on company's request, SEBI vide its letter dated 13th June 2018, has cancelled the certificate of registration of JPMorgan Mutual Funds and JPMorgan Mutual Fund India Private Limited can no longer carry out activity as a Trustee Company</p>	1	NIL	Not Applicable	15

Note:

1. # Represents Equity Share Capital
2. The above numbers represents balances as at 31st March, 2020
3. * Prepared as per Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time)].

c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

(Rs. in million)

Name of the entity / country of incorporation (as indicated in (i)a. above)	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)*	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)*
J.P. Morgan Securities India Private Limited (India) *	NBFC	4,330	37,244

* Amounts represent balances as at 31st December, 2020 and prepared as per Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

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

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank does not have any subsidiaries; hence it is not required to make any deductions for capital deficiencies.

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

As of December 31, 2020, the Bank does not have investment in any insurance entity.

f. Restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group

There are no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds within the Group.

II. Capital Adequacy

The Firm's capital management framework is intended to ensure that there is sufficient capital to support the underlying risks of the Firm's business activities and to maintain "well-capitalized" status under US regulatory requirements. In addition, the Firm holds capital above these requirements as deemed appropriate to achieve management's regulatory and debt rating objectives. The Firm assesses its capital adequacy relative to the risks underlying the Firm's business activities, utilizing internal risk-assessment methodologies.

At local level, the Bank leverages to the extent possible the group-wide capital management framework and risk assessment methodologies. These considerations are formalized as part of a local Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP), as required by local regulation.

The Capital Management process at bank level is coordinated by the Finance organization with inputs from appropriate local and firm wide risk specialists, and is reviewed by the Bank Management Committee. It is the responsibility of local management to determine the appropriate level of capitalization for the Bank and to ensure the businesses are managed within those capital limits or to request for additional capital in accordance with the Firm's Major Capital Infusion policy. In the normal course of events, management reviews the adequacy of capital periodically.

A summary of the Consolidated Bank capital requirement under Basel III guidelines for credit risk, market risk and operational risk and the capital adequacy ratio as on December 31, 2020 is presented below.

Capital requirements for credit risk (Rs. in million)

Particulars	Amount ¹
- Portfolios subject to standardized approach	59,868
- Securitization exposure	-
Total	59,868

Capital requirements for market risk

Standardized duration method	Amount ¹
- Interest rate risk	14,374
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	2,021
- Equity risk	594
Total	16,989

Capital requirements for operational risk

Particulars	Amount ¹
- Basic indicator approach	7,396

Particulars	Standalone ²	Consolidated ¹
CRAR	24.17%	30.24%
Tier I CRAR	22.97%	28.77%
Tier II CRAR	1.20%	1.47%

Notes:-

1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation.
2. Standalone represents JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., India.

III. Credit Risk*Credit Risk Management Policy*

Credit risk is the risk of loss arising from the default of a customer, client or counterparty. The Firm provides credit to a variety of customers, ranging from large corporate and institutional clients to the individual consumers and small businesses. The Firm manages the risk/reward relationship of each credit and discourages the retention of assets that do not generate a positive return above the cost of risk-adjusted capital.

The Directors' Risk Policy Committee (DRPC) and the Firm's CEO mandate the existence of an Independent Risk Management (IRM) function. The CEO appoints Firm's Chief Risk Officer (CRO) to create the Risk Management Framework subject to approval by the DRPC in the form of Primary Risk Policies, and to manage the IRM function on a day to day basis.

Credit Risk management is an independent risk management function that monitors and measures credit risk throughout the Firm and defines credit risk policies and procedures. The Firm's credit risk management governance consists of the following primary functions:

- o Establishing a comprehensive credit risk policy framework.
- o Monitoring and managing credit risk across all portfolio segments, including transaction and exposure approval.
- o Setting industry concentration limits and establishing underwriting guidelines.
- o Assigning and managing credit authorities in connection with the approval of all credit exposure.

- Managing criticized exposures and delinquent loans.
- Establishing credit losses and ensuring appropriate credit risk-based capital management.

In India, the Bank also appoints a CRO, based on recommendation received from the global risk organisation of the firm, as further approved by the MANCOM. The CRO is responsible for enterprise wide risk management covering credit, market, liquidity, interest rate, reputation and operational risk. The CRO will oversee the risk management department in India and will not perform any other roles like CEO, CFO, COO, Audit or such other functions, and will only be involved in risk management functions.

Risk identification

The Firm is exposed to credit risk through its underwriting, lending, market-making and hedging activities with and for clients and counterparties, as well as through its operating services activities (such as cash management and clearing activities), securities financing activities, investment securities portfolio and cash placed with banks. Credit risk management works in partnership with the business segments in identifying and aggregating exposures across all lines of business.

Risk measurement

To measure credit risk, the Firm employs several methodologies for estimating the likelihood of obligor or counterparty default. Credit risk measurement is based upon the amount of exposure should the obligor or the counterparty default, the probability of default and the loss severity given a default event. These finally result in a facility grade for each facility sanctioned by the Firm to a customer. Based on these factors and related market-based inputs, the Firm estimates credit losses for its exposures. Probable credit losses inherent in the consumer and wholesale held for investment loan portfolios are reflected in the allowance for loan losses, and probable credit losses inherent in lending-related commitments are reflected in the allowance for lending related commitments. These losses are estimated using statistical analysis and other factors. In addition, potential and unexpected credit losses are reflected in the allocation of credit risk capital and represent the potential volatility of actual losses relative to the established allowances for loan losses and lending related commitments. Risk measurement for the wholesale portfolio is assessed primarily on a risk rated basis.

Credit loss estimates are based on estimates of the probability of default ("PD") and loss severity given a default. The estimation process includes assigning risk-ratings to each borrower and credit facility to differentiate risk within the portfolio. These risk-ratings are reviewed regularly by Credit Risk Management and revised as needed to reflect the borrower's current financial position, risk profile and related collateral. The probability of default is estimated for each borrower, and a loss given default is estimated considering the collateral and structural support for each credit facility. The calculations and assumptions are based on historic experience and management judgment and are reviewed regularly.

Risk monitoring

The Firm has developed policies and practices that are designed to preserve the independence and integrity of the approval and decision-making process of extending credit to ensure credit risks are assessed accurately, approved properly, monitored regularly and managed actively at both the transaction and portfolio levels. The Firm's policy framework establishes credit approval authorities, concentration limits, risk-taking methodologies, portfolio review parameters and guidelines for management of distressed exposures. Wholesale credit risk is monitored regularly at an aggregate portfolio, industry and an individual client and counterparty level. In order to meet credit risk management objectives, the Firm seeks to maintain a risk profile that is diverse in terms of borrower, product type, industry and geographic concentration. Management of the Firm's wholesale exposure is accomplished through loan underwriting and credit approval process, loan syndication and participations, loan sales and securitisations, credit derivatives, use of master netting agreements and collateral and other risk-reduction techniques.

At a local level, the consolidated bank monitors large exposures in accordance with RBI regulations on single / group obligor limits. This ensures that large single obligor / group exposures are managed within appropriate limits set in relation to our capital resources. For the Bank, Single and Group

Obligor exposure limits are set as per the Large Exposures Framework (LEF) guidelines of the RBI. The exposure for each client is monitored on a daily basis by the local operations team. Any breaches in the limits are highlighted to senior management immediately along with the reasons for the breach. Management then takes a decision on the future course of action on exposures to that particular client. These breaches, if any are also reported to RBI. The exposure monitoring is reviewed by the external concurrent auditors on a monthly basis. In addition, industry concentrations and risk mitigation through collateral are also addressed in the local credit policies for all credit exposures. The local policy for the Bank also specifically addresses exposure to sectors like Real Estate, and NBFC's, and policies governing purchase of distressed debt. Further, in line with RBI regulation on Exposure to Intra group entities, (ITEs), the bank has implemented daily exposure monitoring process for single entity and intra group entity exposure.

Risk reporting

At a firm level, to enable monitoring of credit risk and effective decision making, aggregate credit exposure, credit quality forecasts, concentration levels and risk profile changes are reported regularly to senior members of credit risk management. Detailed portfolio reporting of industry, customer, product and geographic concentrations occurs monthly, and the appropriateness of the allowance for credit losses is reviewed by senior management at least on a quarterly basis. Through the risk reporting and governance structure, credit risk trends and limit exceptions are provided regularly to and discussed with Senior Management and the Board of Directors as appropriate.

At a local level, the Credit Risk function is overseen by the India CRO of the Bank. The CRO works closely with the regional as well as global Credit Risk Management (CRM) teams to ensure that the credit exposure taken at the Bank is in line with the Bank's risk management policy framework. There is a comprehensive credit authority framework in place which enables decision making to be escalated in response to the size and risk intensity of the request. There is adequate credit authority delegated to the CRO for smooth functioning of the overall portfolio and business needs.

The India Credit Committee (ICC) approves the credit exposure that is to be booked in the Bank in accordance with the loan policy.

The ICC meets on a periodic basis and accords its decision on credit requests from the various business units at the Bank. Similarly for JPMSI the Credit and Investment Committee reviews and approves proposals to book any credit exposures in these entities. Twice a quarter, the India Risk Committee (IRC) reviews the Bank's portfolio and break-down of the portfolio by sector, security, products, rating etc and updates on the sensitive sectors, unhedged foreign currency exposure, etc are reviewed on a quarterly basis by the IRC. JPMSI Risk Management Committee (RMC) reviews the credit portfolio on a quarterly basis.

Definition of past due and impaired

Any amount due to the consolidated bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed (i.e. is not paid as per the date the obligor is obligated to pay). In case of the Bank an NPA shall be a loan or an advance or a derivative contract where any amount to be received (as per the contractual terms) remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days or in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit the account remains 'out of order' for a period of more than 90 days, in line with RBI directives. Likewise, in case of JPMSI, an NPA shall be a loan or an advance where any amount to be received (as per the contractual terms) remains overdue for a period of 3 months or more.

Quantitative Disclosure	(Rs. in million)
Gross credit exposures	Amount¹
Fund based	425,740
Non fund based	476,324
Total	902,064

(Rs. in million)

Geographic distribution of exposures	Amount¹
Fund based - domestic	425,740
Non fund based - domestic	476,324
Fund based - overseas	-
Non fund based - overseas	-
Total	902,064

Note :- 1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation and excludes investments covered under specific market risk and other assets.

Industry type disclosure of exposures¹

(Rs. in million)

Industry	Fund Based	Non Fund Based	Total Exposure
Services	96,946	393,259	490,205
Chemical Dyes Paints - Drugs and Pharma	40,866	2,489	43,355
NBFC	40,241	12,822	53,063
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	32,087	1,595	33,682
Computer Software	21,402	11,120	32,522
All Engineering - Others	47,551	5,183	52,734
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	15,097	3,319	18,416
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial	12,425	-	12,425
Cement and Cement Products - Cement	8,860	4,662	13,522
Chemical Dyes Paints - Others	13,741	6,802	20,543
Trading	17,243	2,842	20,085
Infrastructure - Airport	2,669	2,131	4,800
Beverages - Others	10,135	204	10,339
Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels - Petroleum	5,498	6,489	11,987
Other Industries	13,003	2,570	15,573
Infrastructure-Electricity Generation/Transmission	3,261	7,193	10,454
Chemical Dyes Paints - Petro Chemicals	1,681	-	1,681
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	19,093	107	19,200
Commercial Real Estate	3,561	195	3,756
Food Processing - Others	2,892	407	3,299
Food Processing - Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	1,902	4,813	6,715
All Engineering - Electronic	6,853	1,384	8,237
Infrastructure - Water Sanitation	320	1,320	1,640
Rubber, Plastic & Products	1,100	159	1,259
Textiles	1,827	-	1,827
Professional Services	-	46	46
Infrastructure- Ports	731	4,945	5,676
Aviation	10	-	10
Construction	1,400	-	1,400
Tourism, Hotel and Restaurants	600	-	600
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Other Metal Prod	2,501	268	2,769
Infrastructure- Electricity Transmission	244	-	244
Total	425,740	476,324	902,064

Note :-

1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation and excludes investments covered under specific market risk and other assets.

Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets¹

(Rs in million)

Maturity Bucket	Cash and Balances with RBI	Balances with Banks ²	Investment	Advances	Fixed Asset	Other Assets	Grand Total
1 day	9,696	2,090	362,192	653	-	486	375,117
2-7 days	2,230	-	11,152	3,256	-	6	16,644
8-14 days	305	1,827	1,526	2,874	-	39	6,571
15 - 30 days	1,662	-	11,816	10,132	-	294	23,904
31 Days to 2 months	686	-	3,431	15,734	-	147	19,998
>2 months to 3 months	335	-	1,673	15,019	-	20	17,047
>3 months to 6 months	22	-	940	20,090	-	5,138	26,190
>6 months to 1 year	1,111	-	5,558	5,987	-	24,127	36,783
>1 year to 3 years	1,440	10,961	15,662	19,510	-	4,373	51,946
>3 years to 5 years	-	-	-	860	-	896	1,756
>5 years	5	-	2,285	1,348	45	3,502	7,185
Total	17,492	14,878	416,235	95,463	45	39,028	583,141

Note :- 1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation

2. Including Money at call and short notice.

(Rs. In million)

Amount of NPAs (Gross)	Amount¹
Substandard	-
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	-
Loss	-
Gross NPAs	-
Net NPAs	-
NPA Ratios	-
Gross NPAs to gross advances	0.00%
Net NPAs to net advances	-
Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
Opening balance	-
Additions	-
Reductions	-
Closing balance	-
Movement of provisions for NPAs	
Opening balance	-
Provision made during the year	-
Write-off/ Write- back of excess provisions	-
Closing balance	-
Amount of non-performing investments ³	560
Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments ³	-
Movement of provisions for depreciation/appreciation on investments	
Opening balance ²	151
Depreciation / (Appreciation) booked during the year ⁴	(254)
Write-off	-
Write-back of excess provisions	-
Closing Depreciation / (Appreciation)	(103)

Note :- 1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation.

2.Represents balance as of 1st April 2020.

3. Since the investments is measured at fair value through profit and loss, no additional provision is required to be made on the non-performing investments.

4. Appreciation is recognised only in case of financial statement prepared under IND AS.

Movement of Specific & General Provisions¹

(Rs. in million)

Movement of Provisions	Specific Provisions	General Provisions
Opening balance ²	-	2,467
Provisions made during the year	-	3
Write-off	-	-
(Write-back) of excess provisions	-	(240)
Adjustments/Transfers between provisions	-	-
Closing balance	-	2,230

Note: -

1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation.

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2. Represents balance as of 1st April 2020.
3. The above provision does not includes Enhanced provision on Large borrowers.

(Rs. in million)

Write offs that have been booked directly to the income statement ¹	-
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	134

Note :- 1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation.

Major Industry's breakup of NPA, Specific & general provisions & write offs during the period¹:

Industry	Gross NPAs	Specific Provision	General Provision ²	Write off
Services	-	-	1,218	-
NBFC	-	-	184	-
Infrastructure - Social and Commercial	-	-	154	-
All Engineering - Others	-	-	110	-
Computer Software	-	-	75	-
Chemical Dyes Paints - Drugs and Pharma	-	-	71	-
Infrastructure - Telecommunication	-	-	70	-
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	-	-	68	-
Beverages - Others	-	-	44	-
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Iron and Steel	-	-	43	-
Commercial Real Estate	-	-	39	-
Other Industries	-	-	32	-
Chemical Dyes Paints - Others	-	-	29	-
Trading	-	-	24	-
Infrastructure-Electricity Generation/Transmission	-	-	18	-
Basic Metal and Metal Products - Other Metal and Metal Prod	-	-	12	-
Chemical Dyes Paints - Petro Chemicals	-	-	9	-
Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels - Petroleum	-	-	9	-
All Engineering - Electronic	-	-	6	-
Food Processing - Others	-	-	6	-
Construction	-	-	4	-
Food Processing - Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	-	-	3	-
Cement and Cement Products	-	-	1	-
Infrastructure- Water and Sanitation	-	-	1	-
Total	-	-	2,230	-

Note:

1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation.
2. General provision includes standard asset provision on loans and derivatives including provision on unhedged foreign currency exposures.
3. The above provision does not includes Enhanced provision on Large borrowers.

IV. Credit Risk: Standardised approach

The consolidated bank is using issue ratings which are assigned by the accredited rating agencies viz. CRISIL, ICRA, Fitch, Brickwork, India Rating, SMERA and CARE and published in the public domain to assign risk-weights in terms of RBI guidelines for certain exposures. In respect of claims on non-resident corporate/ foreign banks, ratings assigned by international rating agencies i.e. Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch are used. Final ratings applied are in line with the regulatory requirements.

Details of Credit Risk Exposure (fund based and non-fund based) based on Risk - Weight:

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Amount¹
Below 100% risk weight	548,696
100% risk weight	19,942
More than 100% risk weight	119,331
Deducted	-
Total	687,969

Note:-1. Includes entity considered under regulatory scope of consolidation.

XVIII. Leverage Ratio

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital of the risk based capital framework) divided by the exposure measure. The Bank is required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.5%. As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at the consolidated level at December 31, 2020 is as follows:

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	
Tier 1 Capital	168,651
Exposure Measure	1,032,966
Leverage Ratio	16.33%