

INTERNATIONAL BANKING STATISTICS OF INDIA - JUNE 30, 2003*

Introduction

The summary results of International Banking Statistics (IBS) of India as on June 30, 2003 (Q2: 2003) are presented in this article. As mentioned in the previous articles, commercial banks and co-operative banks, which are authorised to deal in foreign exchange and accept non-resident deposits (Indian rupee and foreign currencies), have been covered under the IBS system. The bank-level data, consolidated across the reported branches/offices of these banks, are secured from the respective banks. The foreign branches of Indian banks also submit certain data on international claims as well as local claims in local currencies, which provide the consolidated position of the Indian banks' international/foreign claims. These IBS data, received from banks, are in line with the reporting system of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). The updated brief outline of the BIS reporting system of IBS comprising Locational Banking Statistics (LBS) and Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS), purpose of IBS, BIS reporting countries and the distinction/relation between IBS of India and external debt of India have been provided in the Article on this subject, published in December 2002 issue of the RBI Bulletin.

In addition, this article, for the first time, includes a comparison of consolidated banking statistics (CBS) of the BIS for the second quarters of 2002 and 2003 *vis-à-vis* CBS of

India for the same period. The comparison has been made based on data published by the BIS in BIS consolidated banking statistics as on end-June 2002 and 2003 on international banking statistics for all reporting countries including India and the CBS of India for the same period.

Coverage

2. Out of 93 reporting banks as on June 30, 2003 (Q2: 2003), 57 are Indian banks covering 27 public sector banks, 27 private sector banks and 3 co-operative banks; and 36 are foreign banks. On account of inclusion of newly formed Kotak Mahindra Bank Pvt. Ltd., the number of reporting banks increased from 92 banks reported for the previous quarter. Although data do not relate to all branches of 93 banks, the coverage of number of branches has been gradually increasing over the quarters. In this direction, the reporting banks initiated steps to collect the relevant data in hard copy, from some of their non-computerised branches in rural and semi-urban areas. Further, the quality and coverage of data reported by bank branches has been improving over time, as more details in respect of country, currency and maturity of international assets and international liabilities, which were not available initially, are provided by the branches. In view of the above, the data are not strictly comparable over the quarters in terms of their magnitudes but are comparable through percentage shares, *etc.* These branches also maintain non-resident Rupee deposits, like Non-resident Non-repatriable

* Prepared in the Banking Statistics Division of the Department of Statistical Analysis and Computer Services. The previous article on the subject as on March 31, 2003 was published in September 2003 issue of the Bulletin.

(NRNR) deposits, Non-resident External Rupee (NRE) deposits, Non-resident Special Rupee (NRSR) deposits and Non-resident Ordinary (NRO) Rupee deposits. The relevant data are collected in IBS return and are presented in the article.

3. The international liabilities of banks covered in IBS, as defined by the BIS, and external debt accounted for by the banking sector in India are not strictly comparable, as certain items of liabilities, like, ADRs, GDRs, equities, *etc.*, of banks towards non-residents are not part of the external debt. The results based on Locational Banking Statistics (LBS) and Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS) as on June 30, 2003 are presented in the following paragraphs. While detailed data on IBS are given in Statements I to VIII, summarised data are presented in the text. The Locational Banking Statistics (LBS) are given in Statements I to VI; and Statements VII and

VIII present the Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS). As per the requirements of the BIS, bank branches report, among others, the detailed data on international liabilities and assets in actual currency of transaction and in amounts equivalent to Indian rupees, which are also presented.

Locational Banking Statistics (LBS)¹

4. The locational banking statistics, providing gross position of international assets and international liabilities of all bank offices located in India, report exclusively banks' international transactions including the transactions with any of their own branches /subsidiaries /joint ventures located outside India. The total international assets of the banks amounted to Rs. 1,06,848 crore (*i.e.*, US \$ 22,993 million) as on June 30, 2003 as against Rs. 1,04,574 crore (*i.e.*, US \$ 22,016 million) reported as on March 31, 2003 (Table-1). The total international liabilities

**Table - 1 : International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks in India
(Branches of Indian and foreign banks in India)**

Items	Amount Outstanding [#] as on			
	March 31, 2003		June 30, 2003	
	Rs. Crore+	US \$ million	Rs. Crore+	US \$ million
International Assets				
Foreign Currency(FC) Assets (includes FC loans to residents and non-residents, Outstanding Export Bills, FC lending to banks in India, FC deposits with banks in India, Overseas FC Assets, Remittable profits of foreign branches of Indian banks, <i>etc.</i>)	1,00,705	21,201	1,03,281	22,225
Assets in Indian Rupees with Non-residents (includes Rupee loans to non-residents out of non-resident deposits)	3,869	815	3,567	768
Total International Assets	1,04,574	22,016	1,06,848	22,993
International Liabilities				
Liabilities to residents and non-residents denominated in foreign currencies	1,19,186	25,092	1,20,216	25,870
Liabilities to non-residents denominated in Indian Rupees	81,308	17,117	85,575	18,415
Total International Liabilities	2,00,493	42,209	2,05,792	44,285

+ 1 crore= 10 million. The RBI reference rate for Rupee-US Dollar exchange as on March 31, 2003 and June 30, 2003 were Rs 47.50 and Rs. 46.47 per US Dollar respectively.

: Data pertain to only reporting branches. As such, these data provide broad dimensions of international assets and liabilities under the BIS reporting system.

Notes: 1. All figures are inclusive of accrued interest.

2. Sum of the components may not tally with total due to rounding off of figures.

¹ On September 8, 2003, the BIS released (www.bis.org) LBS data of March 2003 relating to all BIS reporting countries, including India.

amounted to Rs. 2,05,792 crore (*i.e.*, US \$ 44,285 million) as on June 30, 2003 as against Rs. 2,00,493 crore (*i.e.*, US \$ 42,209 million) as on March 31, 2003. The liabilities denominated in foreign currencies accounted for 58.4 per cent of the total international liabilities as on June 30, 2003, compared with 59.4 per cent at the end of the previous quarter.

5. The reporting banks provided details of international liabilities by type of accounts, namely, FCNR(B), NR(E)RA, NR(NR)D, EEFC, RFC and such other deposits, foreign currency borrowings, equity, *etc.*, and these details are

presented in Table-2. In absolute terms, international liabilities of banks in India in the form of FCNR(B), NR(E)RA, foreign currency borrowings, Resurgent India Bonds and India Millennium Deposits amounted to US \$ 35,806 million as on June 30, 2003 as against US \$ 33,602 million as on March 31, 2003. These liabilities are included in external debt statistics for the banking sector, and formed about 80.9 per cent of the total international liabilities as on June 30, 2003, which is higher by 1.3 percentage points compared to the position as on March 31, 2003. Non-repatriable deposits

Table - 2: International Liabilities of Banks in India

(US \$ million)

Categories / Items	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
I. Items included under External Debt Statistics +	33,602	35,806
1. Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank [FCNR(B)] Schemes	9,261	9,331
2. Non-Resident External (NRE) Rupee A/Cs	11,184	13,017
3. Foreign Currency Borrowings (includes Inter-bank borrowings and external commercial borrowings of banks) other than through ADRs, GDRs, Bonds, <i>etc.</i>	3,876	3,994
4. Bonds (including Resurgent India Bonds and India Millennium Deposits)	9,281	9,464
5. Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)	0	.
II. Items not included under External Debt Statistics due to non availability of data	185	214
1. Embassy A/Cs	26	25
2. ESCROW A/Cs	32	37
3. Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) A/Cs	127	152
III. Non-repatriable Deposits (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	4,013	3,634
1. Non-Resident Non-Repatriable (NRNR) Deposits +	3,201	2,796
2. Non-Resident Special Rupee (NRSR) Deposits	74	68
3. Non-Resident Ordinary(NRO) Rupee Deposits	738	771
IV. Non-Debt Credits (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	2,205	2,534
1. American Depository Receipts(ADRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)	807	909
2. Equities of banks held by NRIs	117	133
3. Capital of foreign banks/branches in India and certain other items in transition	1,281	1,492
V. FC Liabilities to Residents (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects) +	1,668	1,624
1. Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) A/Cs	1,028	975
2. Resident Foreign Currency (RFC) Deposits	259	277
3. Inter-Bank Foreign Currency Deposits and other Foreign Currency Deposits of Residents	381	371
VI. Other Items of International Liabilities (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	535	473
1. Balances in VOSTRO A/Cs of non-resident banks and exchange houses (including term deposits)	535	473
VII. Total international liabilities (including External Commercial Borrowings of banks) (I+II+III+IV+V+VI)	42,209	44,285

+ : Data as reported under IBS do not cover all branches and are not comparable with data reported by all bank branches under a different set of data.

- Notes: 1. All figures are inclusive of accrued interest.
2. The RBI Reference Rate for Rupee-Dollar exchange as on March 31, 2003 and June 30 2003 were Rs. 47.50 Rs. and Rs. 46.47 per US Dollar, respectively.
3. RIBs of Rs. 17,945 Crore and IMDs of Rs. 25,662 crore were mobilised by State Bank of India in August 1998 and November 2000, respectively.

(NRNR, NRSR and NRO) amounted to US \$ 3,634 million as on June 30, 2003, as against US \$ 4,013 million as on March 31, 2002. The continuous decline in the amount against non-repatriable rupee deposit schemes is attributed to the discontinuation of NRNR and NRSR schemes with effect from April 1, 2002 and the outstanding amount reported against NRNR/NRSR schemes are the balances in the existing term deposit accounts. Non-debt credits comprising ADRs, GDRs, equities of banks held by NRIs and capital of foreign banks in India, amounted to US \$ 2,534 million as on June 30, 2003 as against US \$ 2,205 million as on March 31, 2003. Foreign currency liabilities to residents amounted to US \$ 1,624 million as on June 30, 2003 as against US \$ 1,668 million as on March 31, 2003. Other types of international liabilities are relatively not significant.

6. The broad composition of international liabilities of banks, in rupee terms, as on June

30, 2003 is similar to that registered in March 2003. The “deposits and loans” accounted for the highest share at 72.9 per cent of total international liabilities of banks as on June 30, 2003 indicating a fractional rise in the share compared to the position as on March 31, 2003. The shares of other two components, namely, “own issues of debt securities” and “other liabilities” were at 21.4 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively, as on June 30, 2003 (Table-3). The corresponding shares in the preceding quarter were 22.0 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively.

7. The NRE Rupee Deposits, a component of ‘deposits and loans’, had the maximum share of 29.4 per cent in total international liabilities as on June 30, 2003, compared with 26.5 per cent as on March 31, 2003. The issue of bonds, viz., “RIBs and IMDs” held a share of 21.4 per cent (22.0 per cent as on March 31, 2003). The continuous increase in outstanding amount for

Table - 3 : Major Components of International Liabilities of Banks

(Rs. crore)

International Liabilities-Major Components	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
1. Deposits and Loans	1,45,930	1,50,038
	(72.8)	(72.9)
<i>Of which :</i>		
FCNR(B) Deposits	43,989	43,361
	(21.9)	(21.1)
NRE Deposits	53,124	60,491
	(26.5)	(29.4)
2. Own Issues of Debt Securities	44,087	43,978
	(22.0)	(21.4)
<i>Of which :</i>		
Bonds (India Millennium Deposits and Resurgent India Bonds)	44,087	43,978
	(22.0)	(21.4)
3. Other Liabilities	10,475	11,775
	(5.2)	(5.7)
<i>Of which :</i>		
ADRs/GDRs	3,833	4,226
	(1.9)	(2.1)
Total International Liabilities	2,00,493	2,05,792
	(100.0)	(100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international liabilities.

NRE Rupee deposit schemes compared to previous quarter could be attributable to the maturity proceeds under NRNR A/Cs, which are eligible for crediting to the account holders' NRE Rupee deposit A/Cs. Further, the share of "Foreign Currency Borrowing" marginally decreased by 0.2 percentage point to 9.0 per cent as on June 30, 2003, over its share as on March 31, 2003 and the share of "Capital/remittable profits of foreign banks in India" increased by 0.4 percentage point to 3.4 per cent in June 2003 due to fresh capital infusion by some of the foreign banks from their head offices. The component-wise details of international liabilities are presented in Statement-II.

8. The broad composition of international assets of banks reveals that the share of "loans and deposits" increased marginally by 0.7 percentage point to 94.1 per cent as on June 30,

2003 over the position as on March 31, 2003 (Table-4). In absolute terms, the amount of "loans and deposits" stood at Rs. 1,00,541 crore as on June 30, 2003, compared with Rs. 97,657 crore as on March 31, 2003. Unlike the previous few quarters, there has been a net addition in NOSTRO balances over the past quarter. It increased by Rs. 1,150 crore to Rs. 37,858 crore at end June 2003 over the position at end-March 2003. However, banks in India continued to prefer foreign currency lending in the domestic market. The share of 'foreign currency loans to residents' in total international assets was the highest at 35.7 per cent as on June 30, 2003 (35.2 per cent as on March 31, 2003), followed by "balances in NOSTRO accounts of banks in India with the banks outside India" at 35.4 per cent (35.1 per cent as on March 31, 2003) and "outstanding export bills drawn on Non-residents by Residents" at 18.4 per cent (same as on March 31, 2003).

Table - 4 : Major Components of International Assets of Banks

(Rs. crore)

International Assets-Major Components	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
1. Loans and Deposits	97,657	1,00,541
	(93.4)	(94.1)
<i>Of which :</i>		
(i) Balances in NOSTRO A/Cs+	36,708	37,858
	(35.1)	(35.4)
(ii) Foreign Currency Loans to Residents	36,859	38,173
	(35.2)	(35.7)
(iii) Outstanding Export Bills drawn on Non-residents by Residents	19,242	19,638
	(18.4)	(18.4)
2. Holdings of Debt Securities	1,027	998
	(1.0)	(0.9)
3. Other Assets	5,890	5,309
	(5.6)	(5.0)
Total International Assets	1,04,574	1,06,848
	(100.0)	(100.0)

+ : Accounts of banks (Indian and foreign banks in India) with the banks outside India.

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.

9. The other two components of international assets of banks, *viz.*, 'holdings of debt securities' and 'other assets' held their shares at 0.9 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively, as on June 30, 2003, as against 1.0 per cent and 5.6 per cent as on March 31, 2003. The latter component includes investments made by banks in foreign equities; and capital supplied to and profits receivable from foreign branches/ subsidiaries of Indian banks. The instrument-wise details of international assets as on June 30, 2003 and March 31, 2003 are presented in Statement-I.

10. The currency composition of international assets as on June 30, 2003, shows that the US

dollar accounted for the maximum share at 77.3 per cent (77.2 per cent as on March 31, 2003) of the total international assets of banks in India (Table-5), followed by Pound Sterling at 6.7 per cent (7.5 per cent as on March 31, 2003). The US dollar held the maximum share in the international liabilities of banks in India, at 50.4 per cent (51.3 per cent as on March 31, 2003), followed by rupee liabilities at 41.6 per cent as on June 30, 2003 (40.6 per cent as on March 31, 2003).

11. As regards the sectoral distribution (into bank and non-bank) of international assets of banks, the percentage share of 'bank' sector

**Table - 5 : International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks
(Based on LBS Statements) – Currency and Sectoral Break-up.**

(i) Currency Composition

(Rs. crore)

Currency Name	International Assets		International Liabilities	
	Amount Outstanding as on		Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Total	1,04,574 (100.0)	1,06,848 (100.0)	2,00,493 (100.0)	2,05,792 (100.0)
<i>Of which,</i>				
US Dollar	80,762 (77.2)	82,555 (77.3)	1,02,880 (51.3)	1,03,711 (50.4)
Pound Sterling	7,865 (7.5)	7,145 (6.7)	11,953 (6.0)	12,229 (5.9)
Indian Rupee	3,869 (3.7)	3,567 (3.3)	81,308 (40.6)	85,575 (41.6)

(ii) Sectoral Break-up

(Rs. crore)

Sector	International Assets		International Liabilities	
	Amount Outstanding as on		Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Bank	48,409 (46.3)	48,518 (45.4)	47,435 (23.7)	46,508 (22.6)
Non-bank	56,165 (53.7)	58,330 (54.6)	1,53,058 (76.3)	1,59,284 (77.4)
Total	1,04,574 (100.0)	1,06,848 (100.0)	2,00,493 (100.0)	2,05,792 (100.0)

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).

decreased by 0.9 percentage points to 45.4 per cent as on June 30, 2003 over the share as on March 31, 2003. Accordingly, the share of non-bank sector increased by 0.9 percentage point as on June 30, 2003 compared to the position as on March 31, 2003. On the other hand, the share of non-bank sector in banks' international liabilities as on June 30, 2003 was high at 77.4 per cent. Accordingly, the share of 'bank' sector stood at 22.6 per cent as compared with 23.7 per cent at the end of previous quarter (Table-5). The details of currency-wise position of international assets and international liabilities as on June 30, 2003 are presented in Statement-III.

12. Considering the international assets of the banks according to country of residence of the transacting units (*i.e.*, the country of residence of the entity, namely, bank and non-bank sector, with whom banks have financial claims), India accounted for the largest share at 35.8 per cent, followed by the USA at 27.6 per cent, the UK at 9.2 per cent and Singapore at 3.9 per cent as

Table - 6 : International Assets of Banks in India According to Country of Residence of Transacting Units (Based on LBS Statements)

(Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Total International Assets	1,04,574 (100.0)	1,06,848 (100.0)
<i>Of which ;</i> India	36,949 (35.3)	38,282 (35.8)
United States of America	29,343 (28.1)	29,511 (27.6)
United Kingdom@	10,444 (10.0)	9,820 (9.2)
Singapore	4,055 (3.9)	4,218 (3.9)

@ : excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey.

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.

on June 30, 2003 (Table-6). The composition by country of residence was more or less similar to that as on March 31, 2003. The details of international assets of banks in India as on June 30, 2003, according to country of residence of transacting units are presented in Statement-IV.

13. With regard to international liabilities of the banks according to country of residence of the transacting units (*i.e.*, the country of residence of the entity, namely, bank and non-bank sector, towards whom banks are liable to meet the claims) as on June 30, 2003, the USA remained at the top with a share of 20.9 per cent (Table-7), followed by the UAE at 14.7 per cent, the UK at 13.7 per cent, India at 7.1 per cent and Saudi Arabia at 3.8 per cent. The composition has marginal changes over that observed in March 2003. The details of international liabilities of banks in India as on June 30, 2003, according to country of residence of transacting units are presented in Statement-V.

Table - 7 : International Liabilities of Banks in India According to Country of Residence of Transacting Units (Based on LBS Statements)

(Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Total International Liabilities	2,00,493 (100.0)	2,05,792 (100.0)
<i>Of which ;</i> United States of America	38,768 (19.3)	43,050 (20.9)
United Arab Emirates	29,489 (14.7)	30,279 (14.7)
United Kingdom@	26,751 (13.3)	28,239 (13.7)
India	14,687 (7.3)	14,566 (7.1)
Saudi Arabia	7,303 (3.6)	7,742 (3.8)

@ : excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international liabilities.

14. As regards classification of international assets of banks according to country of incorporation of reporting bank, the Indian banks accounted for the maximum share at 86.4 per cent as on June 30, 2003 (88.0 per cent as on March 31, 2003), followed by the banks incorporated in the USA, Hong Kong, the Netherlands, the UK, and Germany, each having a share of 4.9 per cent or less (Table-8). As regards international liabilities, the relative position of countries with regard to country of incorporation of reporting bank is almost similar to that of international assets. The details on the position of international assets and international liabilities as on June 30, 2003, according to country of incorporation of reporting bank, are presented in Statement-VI.

Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS)¹

15. The main purpose of the consolidated banking statistics is to provide comprehensive and consistent quarterly data on banks' financial claims on other countries, both on an immediate borrower basis for providing a measure of country transfer risk, and on an ultimate risk basis for assessing country risk exposures of national banking system². The immediate country risk refers to the country where the original risk lies and the ultimate risk country refers to the country where the final risk lies. In line with the risk reallocation principle for measuring country exposure recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the country of ultimate risk is defined as the country in which the guarantor of a financial claim resides

Table - 8 : International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks According to Country of Incorporation of Reporting Banks (Based on LBS Statements)

(Rs. crore)

Country of Incorporation of banks	International Assets Amount Outstanding as on		International Liabilities Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Total	1,04,574 (100.0)	1,06,848 (100.0)	2,00,493 (100.0)	2,05,792 (100.0)
<i>Of which ;</i> India	92,036 (88.0)	92,324 (86.4)	1,68,334 (84.0)	1,71,822 (83.5)
United States of America	4,894 (4.7)	5,197 (4.9)	9,372 (4.7)	10,018 (4.9)
Hong Kong	2,047 (2.0)	3,397 (3.2)	7,586 (3.8)	8,047 (3.9)
Netherlands	1,958 (1.9)	1,884 (1.8)	2,711 (1.4)	2,288 (1.1)
United Kingdom@	1,809 (1.7)	1,862 (1.7)	4,864 (2.4)	6,312 (3.1)
Germany	435 (0.4)	588 (0.6)	699 (0.3)	1,087 (0.5)

@ : excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey.

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).

¹ **On July 25, 2003, the BIS released (www.bis.org) the CBS data of March 2003 relating to all BIS reporting countries, including India**

² **Guide to the International Banking Statistics- July 2000, Bank for International Settlements**

and/or the country in which the head office of a legally dependent branch is located³. Collateral that is liquid and available in a country other than that of the borrower may be considered in the same manner as guarantees for this purpose. Claims on legally independent subsidiaries can only be considered as being guaranteed by the head office if the parent has provided an explicit guarantee. In contrast, claims on legally dependent branches are by definition always guaranteed by the respective head office. The data include on- and off-balance sheet claims reported mainly by domestic banks, including the exposures of their foreign offices (*i.e.*, branches and subsidiaries), and are collected on a worldwide-consolidated basis with inter-office positions being netted out.

16. In the consolidated banking statistics (CBS), banks are classified under three categories, *viz.*, “Domestic Banks” having head offices in India, “Inside Area Foreign Banks” having head offices in another BIS-Reporting countries and “Outside Area Foreign Banks” having head offices outside BIS-Reporting countries. The following aspects are taken into consideration for reporting/segregating of international claims for the three categories of banks:

- (i) Head offices of banks in the reporting countries (*i.e.*, domestic banks) are required to provide consolidated reports on financial claims of their offices worldwide both on an ultimate risk and an immediate borrower basis; worldwide consolidated reporting entails that, for example, an Indian bank with a foreign branch in the USA should report its claims on all non-residents and the claims of its foreign branch in the USA on all

non-residents (other than entities in India) and on residents in the USA in currencies other than US dollar. Claims between the Indian head office and its foreign branch in the USA should be netted out. Besides, the foreign branches are also required to report their local assets and local liabilities in local currency.

- (ii) Banking offices in reporting countries whose head office is outside the reporting countries (*i.e.*, outside area foreign banks, such as, Mumbai office of a Thai bank where Thailand is not a BIS member) are required to provide non-consolidated data on financial claims on non-residents on an immediate borrower basis only; and
- (iii) Banking offices in reporting countries whose head office is located in another reporting country (*i.e.*, inside area foreign banks) are required to provide non-consolidated data on claims on entities in their respective home country on an immediate borrower basis only (e.g., the branch or subsidiary of a US bank in India should report claims on the United States only).

17. The claims of foreign branches of domestic (Indian) banks are, thus, considered to arrive at the consolidated position of domestic banks. Out of 93 foreign branches of 9 Indian banks, most of the branches have submitted data through their head offices. The consolidated banking statistics (CBS) remain unconsolidated to the extent of non-availability of data from the non-reporting foreign branch(es) of domestic (Indian) banks.

³ The Consultative Document of the New Basel Capital Accord, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, January 2001.

18. The consolidated banking statistics presents country-wise (immediate country risk), sector-wise and residual-maturity wise classification of international claims of banks on countries other than India. Based on the data of reporting branches of banks in India and reporting foreign branches of Indian banks, the CBS statements have been generated. Accordingly, Statements VII and VIII present the claims of banks on countries other than India. Following paragraphs highlight the important features of CBS, summarised through Tables 9, 10 and 11.

19. The international assets of banks, as per CBS statements, classified according to country of immediate risk reveal that reporting banks' claims on the USA accounted for the largest share at 22.6 per cent (22.5 per cent as on March 31, 2003) of total international claims (Table-9). This was followed by the Hong Kong at 16.4 per cent

(14.7 per cent as on March 31, 2003), the UK at 13.4 per cent (14.0 per cent as on March 31, 2003), Singapore at 6.2 per cent (6.3 per cent as on March 31, 2003) and Germany at 3.6 per cent (same as on March 31, 2003).

20. The residual maturity classification of international assets of banks on immediate country risk basis is presented in Table-10. As on June 30, 2003, the claims with residual maturity of "up to and including 6 months" accounted for 67.6 per cent of total international claims, which was slightly higher than the share of 65.7 per cent as on March 31, 2003. The share of claims with residual maturity of "over 2 years" marginally decreased to 20.3 per cent from 20.7 per cent during the same period. The share of claims with residual maturity of "over 6 months and up to and including one year", marginally decreased to

Table - 9 : Consolidated International Claims of Banks on Countries other than India (based on CBS statement) on Immediate Country Risk Basis (#)

(Rs. crore)

Country	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	91,061 (100.0)	91,604 (100.0)
<i>Of which :</i>		
United States of America	20,446 (22.5)	20,734 (22.6)
Hong Kong	13,416 (14.7)	15,049 (16.4)
United Kingdom@	12,779 (14.0)	12,287 (13.4)
Singapore	5,776 (6.3)	5,674 (6.2)
Germany	3,281 (3.6)	3,262 (3.6)

@ : excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey

: Please refer to Paragraph nos. 15-17 in the Article.

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to the total international claims.

Table - 10 : Maturity-wise break-up of Consolidated International Claims of Banks on Countries Other than India (based on CBS statement) on Immediate Country Risk Basis (#)

(Rs. crore)

Residual Maturity	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Up to and including 6 months	59,831 (65.7)	61,935 (67.6)
Over 6 months and up to and including one year	6,412 (7.0)	6,004 (6.6)
Over one year and up to and including 2 years	4,247 (4.7)	3,474 (3.8)
Over 2 years	18,861 (20.7)	18,601 (20.3)
Unallocated	1,710 (1.9)	1,591 (1.7)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	91,061 (100.0)	91,604 (100.0)

: Please refer to Paragraph nos. 15-17 in the article.

Notes :

1. Residual Maturity "Unallocated" comprises maturity not applicable (e.g., for equities) and maturity information not available from reporting bank branches.
2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.

6.6 per cent as on June 30, 2003 from 7.0 per cent in the previous quarter. The details of international assets of banks according to residual maturity and country of immediate risk as on June 30, 2003 are provided in Statement-VII.

21. The sector-wise classification of international claims of banks on other countries on immediate country risk basis is presented in Table-11. The share of banks in the international claims fractionally decreased to 55.9 per cent as on June 30, 2003 from 56.6 per cent as on March 31, 2003. On the other hand, the share of non-bank private sector increased to 41.8 per cent from 40.8 per cent during the same period. The share of non-bank public sector decreased marginally to 2.3 per cent as on June 30, 2003 from its position in the previous quarter. The details of international assets of banks according to sector and country of immediate risk as on June 30, 2003 are provided in Statement-VIII.

Table - 11 : Sector-wise Consolidated International Claims of Banks on Countries other than India (based on CBS statement) on Immediate Country Risk Basis (#)

(Rs. crore)

Sector	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
Bank	51,551 (56.6)	51,186 (55.9)
Non-Bank Public Sector	2,331 (2.6)	2,086 (2.3)
Non-Bank Private Sector	37,179 (40.8)	38,332 (41.8)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	91,061 (100.0)	91,604 (100.0)

: Please refer to Paragraph nos. 15-17 in the Article.

Note : Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international claims.

Comparison of consolidated banking statistics (CBS) of the countries reporting data to BIS vis-à-vis CBS of India¹

22 A comparison of the consolidated banking statistics (CBS) of BIS reporting countries at end-June 2002 & 2003 vis-à-vis the CBS of India for the same period has been worked out based on the data published by the BIS and the corresponding data of Indian banks [especially, CBS-B: Consolidated Claims of Domestic Banks, i.e., Indian Banks, on countries other than home country, i.e., India]. A comparative picture is presented from three aspects viz., (i) consolidated claims of the BIS reporting countries on all other countries, (ii) consolidated claims of BIS reporting countries on India and (iii) claims of Indian banks on countries other than India through Tables 12 to 15. Here, it may be mentioned that the data published by the BIS relate to the consolidated total foreign/international claims of all BIS reporting countries on other countries. Further, the claims of India denote claims of Indian banks' branches/offices operating in India and abroad on countries other than India, which do not include the claims of foreign banks' branches/offices operating in India on other countries.

23 The total foreign claims of the BIS reporting countries increased from US \$ 12,419.3 billion in June 2002 to US \$ 14,527.4 billion in June 2003, registering a growth of about 17.0 per cent in the year (Table-12). The total foreign claims of Indian banks on countries other than India amounted to US \$ 23.0 billion in June 2003 (US \$ 20.4 billion in June 2002). The "total foreign claims" are comprised of "local claims in local currencies" and

¹ The comparison has been presented for the first time in this Article

Table - 12 : Claims of BIS Reporting Countries on India & other Countries and India's claim on other Countries

(in billion of USD)

Claims	Claims of BIS Reporting Countries on all Other Countries		Claims of BIS Reporting Countries on India		Claims of Indian Banks on countries other than India #	
	June-2002	June-2003	June-2002	June-2003	June-2002	June-2003
(a) Total International Claims	8,824.8 (71.1)	10,137.9 (69.8)	16.8 (46.8)	22.2 (48.5)	18.3 (89.7)	19.2 (83.5)
(b) Local Claims in Local Currencies	3,594.5 (28.9)	4,389.5 (30.2)	19.1 (53.2)	23.6 (51.5)	2.1 (10.3)	3.8 (16.5)
(c) Total Foreign Claims (a+b)	12,419.3 (100.0)	14,527.4 (100.0)	35.9 (100.0)	45.8 (100.0)	20.4 (100.0)	23.0 (100.0)

: Claims of Indian Banks' branches/offices operating in India and abroad, on countries other than India; these data are taken from the data supplied to the BIS. The BIS press release do not present country-wise international claims on other countries.

“international claims”. The former category covers lending business of the reporting banks' foreign offices with the residents of the respective countries of operations. The share of total international claims of the BIS reporting countries in total foreign claims, decreased whereas the share of ‘local claims in local currencies’ increased as on June 30, 2003 as compared to the position in June 2002. The same is true in case of Indian banks too.

24 The comparative position of claims of BIS reporting countries on India (*i.e.* India's liability) and claims of Indian banks on other countries (*i.e.* India's asset) reveals that the total international claims on India (US \$ 22.2 billion) were higher by US \$ 3.0 billion than the claims of Indian banks on other countries as on June 30, 2003 (Table-12). As regards ‘total foreign claims’, the claims on India stood at US \$ 45.8 billion, which was almost double the claims of Indian banks on other countries, *i.e.*, US \$ 23.0 billion. This huge difference was because the ‘local claims in local currencies’ of foreign banks' offices in India (US \$ 23.6 billion) were much larger than the ‘local claims in local currencies’ of Indian banks' foreign offices (US \$ 3.8 billion).

25. The maturity-wise classification of international claims of BIS reporting countries on other countries reveals that the BIS reporting banks preferred long-term lending/investment, which witnessed a growth of 28.5 per cent compared to that of 17.5 per cent in short term instruments (Table-13). This resulted in an increase in the share of ‘long term’ claims by 3.3 percentage points to 30.9 per cent in June 2003 compared to its position in June 2002. Similarly, the Indian banks also preferred their international claims in ‘long term’ lending/investment, which can be seen from the increase in the share of ‘long term’ claims by 5.9 percentage points while the share of ‘short term’ claims decreased by 1.9 percentage points during the period June 2002 to June 2003.

26 The maturity pattern of international claims of BIS reporting countries on India and that of international claims of Indian banks on other countries reveals that the short-term claims on India, which stood at US \$ 10.0 billion, were lower than the short-term claims of Indian banks on other countries, *i.e.*, US \$ 14.2 billion as on June 30, 2003. On the other hand, the long-term claims on India (*i.e.*, US \$ 9.0 billion) were much

Table - 13 : International Claims of BIS Reporting Countries *vis-à-vis* India - by Maturity and sector

(in billion of USD)

Maturity/sector		Claims of BIS Reporting Countries on all Other Countries		Claims of BIS Reporting Countries on India		Claims of Indian Banks on countries other than India #	
		June-2002	June-2003	June-2002	June-2003	June-2002	June-2003
Total International Claim		8,824.8	10,137.9	16.8	22.2	18.3	19.2
<i>of which:</i>		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Maturity	Short Term *	4,645.7 (52.6)	5,459.4 (53.9)	5.4 (32.6)	10.0 (45.0)	13.9 (75.9)	14.2 (74.0)
	Long Term **	2,435.4 (27.6)	3,128.5 (30.9)	9.0 (53.2)	9.0 (40.4)	3.4 (18.6)	4.7 (24.5)
Sector \$	Bank	3,985.9 (45.2)	4,572.9 (45.1)	2.9 (17.0)	6.4 (29.0)	11.8 (64.4)	10.7 (55.7)
	Non-Bank Public	1,080.2 (12.2)	1,538.9 (15.2)	3.7 (22.0)	4.0 (18.3)	0.3 (1.7)	0.4 (2.1)
	Non-Bank Private	3,595.6 (40.7)	3,925.3 (38.7)	9.2 (54.8)	10.7 (48.0)	6.2 (33.9)	8.1 (42.2)

: Claims of Indian Banks' branches/offices operating in India and abroad, on countries other than India; these data are taken from the data supplied to the BIS. The BIS press release do not present the country-wise international claims on other countries.

* Claims with a remaining maturity of up to and including one year

** Claims with a maturity of over one year (excluding unallocated maturity)

\$ Excluding unallocated sector

higher than the long-term claims of Indian banks on other countries (*i.e.*, US \$ 4.7 billion).

27. The sector-wise classification of international claims revealed that the 'bank' sector had a major share in total international claims (45.1 per cent) at end-June 2003, in respect of all BIS reporting banks (Table-13). However, the banks preferred lending/investment to/in 'non-bank public' sector as it registered a rise of about 42 per cent in June 2003 over June 2002. The share of 'non-bank public' sector, thus, increased by 3.0 percentage points to 15.2 per cent as on June 30, 2003 compared to the share in June 2002. The shares of 'bank' and 'non-bank private' sectors in total international claims decreased marginally by 0.1 and 2.0 percentage points, respectively. The Indian banks also depicted similar trends, although in terms of magnitude they are of very small order. Specifically, the shares of 'non-bank public' and 'non-bank private' sectors increased by 0.4 and

8.3 percentage points, respectively, to 2.1 per cent and 42.2 per cent, as on June 30, 2003 over their shares on June 30, 2002.

28 The comparative position of sector-wise classification of international claims of BIS reporting countries on India and sector-wise international claims of Indian banks on other countries reveals that the share of BIS reporting countries on India in the 'bank' sector increased where as the share of Indian banks on other countries in the same sector decreased. However, in absolute terms, the international claims of BIS reporting banks on India – bank sector, stood at US \$ 6.4 billion which was much less than the international claims of Indian banks on other countries in the same sector, *i.e.*, US \$ 10.7 billion, as on June 30, 2003. On the other hand, the share of 'non-bank public' and 'non-bank private' sectors in total international claims of BIS reporting countries on India decreased where as the shares in respect of claims of Indian banks on other countries, in these sectors, increased

during the period June 2002 and June 2003. Further, the international claims on Indian 'non-bank public' and 'non-bank private' sectors (*i.e.*, US \$ 4.0 billion and US \$ 10.7 billion, respectively) were higher than the international claims of Indian banks on 'non-bank public' and 'non-bank private' sectors in other countries (*i.e.*, US \$ 0.4 billion and US \$ 8.1 billion, respectively).

29 The classification of international claims of BIS reporting banks according to their country of incorporation revealed that the list of top 8 countries in terms of their international claims on other countries, observed as on June 30, 2002 remained almost unchanged in June 2003 (Table-14). The banks incorporated in

Table - 14 : International Claims on all Countries - by Country of Incorporation of BIS Reporting Banks

(In millions of USD)

Sr. No.	Country of Incorporation	International Claims on all other Countries	
		June - 2002	June - 2003
1	Total International Claims	88,24,792 (100.0)	1,01,37,877 (100.0)
2	<i>Of Which:</i> Germany	15,80,108 (17.9)	19,30,605 (19.0)
3	Japan	8,87,600 (10.1)	10,37,467 (10.2)
4	France	7,28,465 (8.3)	8,22,873 (8.1)
5	United Kingdom	6,42,952 (7.3)	7,16,756 (7.1)
6	Netherlands	4,48,569 (5.1)	5,83,363 (5.8)
7	United States of America	4,85,297 (5.5)	4,31,474 (4.3)
8	Belgium	3,97,311 (4.5)	4,06,023 (4.0)
9	India #	18,315 (0.2)	19,243 (0.2)

: Claims of Indian Banks' branches/offices operating in India and abroad, on countries other than India

Note : Indian Banks' data on claims on other countries are not shown separately by the BIS in their press release but the data were submitted to the BIS and included by them.

Germany accounted for maximum share at 19.0 per cent as on June 30, 2003, followed by the banks incorporated in Japan, France, the UK, Netherlands, the USA and Belgium. The Indian banks' share in total international claims was very low with 0.2 per cent as on June 30, 2003.

30 The international claims of BIS reporting banks on India classified according to country of incorporation reveals that the two countries, *viz.*, the UK and the USA remained on top with their respective shares in June 2003 at 14.9 per cent (12.3 per cent as on June 30, 2002) and 12.0 per cent (10.3 per cent as on June 30, 2002), respectively (Table-15). The share of Japan decreased sharply from 10.1 per cent to 5.2 per cent.

Table - 15 : International Claims on India-by Country of Incorporation of BIS Reporting Banks

(In millions of USD)

Sr. No.	Country of Incorporation	International Claims on India	
		June - 2002	June - 2003
1	Total International Claims on India	16,798 (100.0)	22,199 (100.0)
2	<i>Of Which</i> United Kingdom	2,061 (12.3)	3,309 (14.9)
3	United States of America	1,736 (10.3)	2,670 (12.0)
4	Netherlands	937 (5.6)	1,555 (7.0)
5	France	724 (4.3)	1,237 (5.6)
6	Japan	1,703 (10.1)	1,157 (5.2)
7	Belgium	192 (1.1)	366 (1.6)
8	Austria	283 (1.7)	290 (1.3)
9	Italy	225 (1.3)	197 (0.9)
10	Finland	26 (0.2)	43 (0.2)

**Statement-I : International Assets of Banks Classified According to Type
(Based on LBS Statements)**

(Rs. crore)

Asset Type	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
1. Loans and Deposits	97,657	1,00,541
	(93.4)	(94.1)
(a) Loans to Non-residents (includes Rupee loans and Foreign Currency (FC) loans out of non-resident deposits)	4,634 (4.4)	4,570 (4.3)
(b) FC Loans to Residents (incl. loans out of FCNR(B) deposits, PCFCs, FC lending to & FC Deposits with banks in India, etc.)	36,859 (35.2)	38,173 (35.7)
(c) Outstanding Export Bills drawn on non-residents by residents	19,242 (18.4)	19,638 (18.4)
(d) NOSTRO balances including balances in Term Deposits with non-resident banks (even FCNR funds held abroad)	36,708 (35.1)	37,858 (35.4)
(e) Foreign Currency /TTs, etc., in hand	214 (0.2)	302 (0.3)
2. Holdings of Debt Securities	1,027	998
	(1.0)	(0.9)
a) Investment in Foreign Government Securities (including Treasury Bills)	390 (0.4)	387 (0.4)
b) Investment in Other Debt Securities	637 (0.6)	611 (0.6)
3. Other Assets	5,890	5,309
	(5.6)	(5.0)
(a) Investments in Equities Abroad	433 (0.4)	435 (0.4)
(b) Capital supplied to and receivable profits from foreign branches / subsidiaries of Indian banks and other unclassified international assets	5,457 (5.2)	4,873 (4.6)
Total International Assets +	1,04,574	1,06,848
	(100.0)	(100.0)

+ In view of the incomplete data coverage from all the branches, the data reported under the LBS are not strictly comparable with those capturing data from all the branches.

Notes : 1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international assets.

2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off .

**Statement-II : International Liabilities of Banks Classified According to Type
(Based on LBS Statements)**

(Rs. crore)

Liability Type	Amount Outstanding as on	
	March 31, 2003	June 30, 2003
1. Deposits and Loans	1,45,930	1,50,038
	(72.8)	(72.9)
(a) Foreign Currency Non-resident Bank [FCNR(B)] scheme	43,989	43,361
	(21.9)	(21.1)
(b) Resident Foreign Currency (RFC) A/Cs	1,232	1,289
	(0.6)	(0.6)
(c) Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) A/Cs	4,881	4,532
	(2.4)	(2.2)
(d) Other foreign currency deposits (including Inter-bank Foreign Currency deposits)	1,809	1,725
	(0.9)	(0.8)
(e) Foreign Currency Borrowing (Inter-bank borrowing in India and from abroad, external commercial borrowings of banks)	18,411	18,561
	(9.2)	(9.0)
(f) VOSTRO balances and balances in exchange houses and in term deposits	2,541	2,196
	(1.3)	(1.1)
(g) Non-resident External Rupee(NRE) Accounts	53,124	60,491
	(26.5)	(29.4)
(h) Non-resident Non-Repatriable (NRNR) Rupee Deposits	15,207	12,992
	(7.6)	(6.3)
(i) Non-resident Special Rupee (NRSR) Deposits	353	315
	(0.2)	(0.2)
(j) Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) Rupee Accounts	3,504	3,581
	(1.7)	(1.7)
(k) Embassy Rupee accounts	123	118
	(0.1)	(0.1)
(l) Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) Accounts	602	704
	(0.3)	(0.3)
(m) ESCROW A/Cs	154	172
	(0.1)	(0.1)
2. Own Issues of Securities	44,087	43,978
	(22.0)	(21.4)
(a) Bonds (including IMDs /RIBs)	44,087	43,978
	(22.0)	(21.4)
(b) Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)	0	.
	(0.0)	.
3. Other Liabilities	10,475	11,775
	(5.2)	(5.7)
(a) ADRs/GDRs	3,833	4,226
	(1.9)	(2.1)
(b) Equities of banks held by non-residents	556	617
	(0.3)	(0.3)
(c) Capital / remittable profits of foreign banks in India and other unclassified international liabilities	6,086	6,932
	(3.0)	(3.4)
Total International Liabilities	2,00,493	2,05,792
	(100.0)	(100.0)

+ : In view of the incomplete data coverage from all the branches, the data reported under the LBS are not strictly comparable with those capturing data from all the branches.

Notes: 1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total international liabilities.

2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Statement-III : Currency and Sector-wise break-up of International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks (Based on LBS Statements) - June 30, 2003

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Currency Name	International Assets		International Liabilities	
	All Sectors	Non-banks	All Sectors	Non-banks
US Dollar	82,555 (77.3)	48,031 (82.3)	1,03,711 (50.4)	66,565 (41.8)
EURO	5,055 (4.7)	1,854 (3.2)	3,003 (1.5)	1,752 (1.1)
Japanese Yen	1,809 (1.7)	511 (0.9)	596 (0.3)	231 (0.1)
Pound Sterling	7,145 (6.7)	718 (1.2)	12,229 (5.9)	10,847 (6.8)
Swiss Franc	355 (0.3)	80 (0.1)	39 (0.0)	28 (0.0)
Other Foreign Currencies	6,362 (6.0)	3,668 (6.3)	637 (0.3)	452 (0.3)
Indian Rupees	3,567 (3.3)	3,468 (5.9)	85,575 (41.6)	79,410 (49.9)
Total	1,06,848 (100.0)	58,330 (100.0)	2,05,792 (100.0)	1,59,284 (100.0)

Note : Totals may not tally due to rounding off .

**Statement-IV : International Assets of Banks Classified According to Country of Residence of Transacting Units
(Based on LBS Statements) - June 30, 2003**

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	All Currencies		Indian Rupees		All Foreign Currencies	
	All Sector	Non-banks	All Sector	Non-banks	All Sector	Non-banks
Australia	142	104	10	10	132	94
	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Bahamas	637	38	0	0	637	37
	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.1)
Bahrain	1,884	319	89	88	1,794	230
	(1.8)	(0.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(1.7)	(0.4)
Bangladesh	400	304	16	16	384	289
	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)
Belgium	1,038	368	16	16	1,022	352
	(1.0)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.6)
Canada	271	231	31	31	240	200
	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.4)
China	150	146	5	5	145	140
	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Denmark	292	44	3	3	289	41
	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)
France	1,075	396	15	15	1,060	381
	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.7)
Germany	2,590	685	57	57	2,533	628
	(2.4)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(2.5)	(1.1)
Hong Kong	2,876	1,284	71	71	2,805	1,213
	(2.7)	(2.2)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.7)	(2.2)
India	38,282	34,321	.	.	38,282	34,321
	(35.8)	(58.8)			(37.1)	(62.6)
Israel	276	273	14	14	262	259
	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Italy	741	623	37	37	704	587
	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.1)	(0.7)	(1.1)
Japan	1,968	229	10	10	1,957	219
	(1.8)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(1.9)	(0.4)
Kuwait	186	167	122	119	64	48
	(0.2)	(0.3)	(3.4)	(3.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Mauritius	706	236	10	10	696	226
	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.4)
Netherlands	488	188	1	1	486	186
	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Oman	228	136	47	28	181	108
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Saudi Arabia	496	474	156	152	341	322
	(0.5)	(0.8)	(4.4)	(4.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)
Singapore	4,218	1,122	31	31	4,186	1,092
	(3.9)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(4.1)	(2.0)
South Korea	239	95	1	1	238	94
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Spain	338	333	10	10	328	324
	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)
Sri Lanka	381	160	8	8	373	151
	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Switzerland	546	275	5	5	541	270
	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Taiwan	139	138	41	41	98	98
	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Thailand	202	127	7	7	195	120
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)
United Arab Emirates	2,112	1,659	559	543	1,552	1,116
	(2.0)	(2.8)	(15.7)	(15.7)	(1.5)	(2.0)
United Kingdom@	9,820	1,520	164	163	9,656	1,357
	(9.2)	(2.6)	(4.6)	(4.7)	(9.3)	(2.5)
United States of America	29,511	8,499	1,052	1,003	28,460	7,496
	(27.6)	(14.6)	(29.5)	(28.9)	(27.6)	(13.7)
No Specific Country	1,998	1,629	611	611	1,388	1,019
	(1.9)	(2.8)	(17.1)	(17.6)	(1.3)	(1.9)
All Other Countries	2,618	2,207	368	362	2,252	1,844
	(2.5)	(3.8)	(10.3)	(10.4)	(2.2)	(3.4)
Total International Assets	1,06,848	58,330	3,567	3,468	1,03,281	54,862
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

‘—’ : Not applicable.

@ : excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey.

- Notes :**
1. "No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches.
 2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
 3. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

**Statement-V : International Liabilities of Banks Classified According to Country of Residence of Transacting Units
(Based on LBS Statements) - June 30, 2003**

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Country of Residence	All Currencies		Indian Rupees		All Foreign Currencies	
	All Sector	Non-banks	All Sector	Non-banks	All Sector	Non-banks
Australia	622 (0.3)	605 (0.4)	349 (0.4)	342 (0.4)	273 (0.2)	263 (0.3)
Bahamas	770 (0.4)	94 (0.1)	67 (0.1)	67 (0.1)	703 (0.6)	28 (0.0)
Bahrain	3,575 (1.7)	2,580 (1.6)	1,617 (1.9)	1,535 (1.9)	1,958 (1.6)	1,045 (1.3)
Belgium	524 (0.3)	264 (0.2)	218 (0.3)	102 (0.1)	307 (0.3)	162 (0.2)
Canada	2,725 (1.3)	2,429 (1.5)	1,763 (2.1)	1,471 (1.9)	963 (0.8)	958 (1.2)
France	1,170 (0.6)	363 (0.2)	812 (0.9)	268 (0.3)	358 (0.3)	95 (0.1)
Germany	3,042 (1.5)	1,044 (0.7)	887 (1.0)	637 (0.8)	2,155 (1.8)	406 (0.5)
Guinea	521 (0.3)	14 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	517 (0.4)	10 (0.0)
Hong Kong	6,567 (3.2)	3,699 (2.3)	2,031 (2.4)	1,311 (1.7)	4,536 (3.8)	2,388 (3.0)
India	14,566 (7.1)	9,575 (6.0)	.	.	14,566 (12.1)	9,575 (12.0)
Indonesia	1,359 (0.7)	1,279 (0.8)	397 (0.5)	322 (0.4)	962 (0.8)	957 (1.2)
International Organisations	791 (0.4)	.	.	.	791 (0.7)	.
Japan	2,222 (1.1)	901 (0.6)	972 (1.1)	381 (0.5)	1,249 (1.0)	520 (0.7)
Kenya	1,555 (0.8)	1,554 (1.0)	890 (1.0)	889 (1.1)	665 (0.6)	665 (0.8)
Kuwait	4,927 (2.4)	4,897 (3.1)	2,960 (3.5)	2,929 (3.7)	1,968 (1.6)	1,968 (2.5)
Malaysia	1,338 (0.7)	580 (0.4)	385 (0.4)	371 (0.5)	953 (0.8)	209 (0.3)
Mauritius	3,307 (1.6)	816 (0.5)	543 (0.6)	419 (0.5)	2,764 (2.3)	396 (0.5)
Netherlands	2,304 (1.1)	296 (0.2)	1,170 (1.4)	151 (0.2)	1,134 (0.9)	145 (0.2)
Oman	4,170 (2.0)	3,972 (2.5)	2,411 (2.8)	2,305 (2.9)	1,759 (1.5)	1,667 (2.1)
Philippines	642 (0.3)	642 (0.4)	264 (0.3)	264 (0.3)	378 (0.3)	378 (0.5)
Qatar	1,939 (0.9)	1,920 (1.2)	1,289 (1.5)	1,271 (1.6)	649 (0.5)	649 (0.8)
Saudi Arabia	7,742 (3.8)	7,453 (4.7)	5,532 (6.5)	5,251 (6.6)	2,210 (1.8)	2,202 (2.8)
Singapore	6,643 (3.2)	3,513 (2.2)	1,667 (1.9)	1,515 (1.9)	4,976 (4.1)	1,998 (2.5)
South Africa	910 (0.4)	909 (0.6)	706 (0.8)	705 (0.9)	204 (0.2)	204 (0.3)
Spain	557 (0.3)	557 (0.3)	244 (0.3)	244 (0.3)	314 (0.3)	313 (0.4)
Switzerland	2,180 (1.1)	871 (0.5)	258 (0.3)	254 (0.3)	1,922 (1.6)	617 (0.8)
Thailand	1,126 (0.5)	1,089 (0.7)	440 (0.5)	402 (0.5)	686 (0.6)	686 (0.9)
Ukraine	501 (0.2)	497 (0.3)	400 (0.5)	400 (0.5)	101 (0.1)	97 (0.1)
United Arab Emirates	30,279 (14.7)	24,766 (15.5)	14,110 (16.5)	13,896 (17.5)	16,168 (13.4)	10,870 (13.6)
United Kingdom @	28,239 (13.7)	22,664 (14.2)	12,117 (14.2)	11,820 (14.9)	16,121 (13.4)	10,845 (13.6)
United States of America	43,050 (20.9)	36,077 (22.6)	18,354 (21.4)	17,849 (22.5)	24,695 (20.5)	18,229 (22.8)
No Specific Country	17,623 (8.6)	15,788 (9.9)	8,674 (10.1)	8,169 (10.3)	8,949 (7.4)	7,619 (9.5)
All Other Countries	8,306 (4.0)	7,576 (4.8)	4,044 (4.7)	3,866 (4.9)	4,262 (3.5)	3,711 (4.6)
Total International Liabilities	2,05,792 (100.0)	1,59,284 (100.0)	85,575 (100.0)	79,410 (100.0)	1,20,216 (100.0)	79,875 (100.0)

— : Not applicable.

@ : excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey.

- Note :**
1. "No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches.
 2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
 3. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

**Statement-VI: International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks Classified
According to Country of Incorporation of Reporting Banks- All Currencies
(Based on LBS Statements) - June 30, 2003**

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Country of Incorporation of Bank	Total		Position <i>vis-à-vis</i> banks	
	International Assets	International Liabilities	International Assets	International Liabilities
Bahrain	158 (0.1)	397 (0.2)	74 (0.2)	95 (0.2)
Bangladesh	21 (0.0)	70 (0.0)	20 (0.0)	70 (0.2)
Belgium	76 (0.1)	256 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	256 (0.6)
Canada	370 (0.3)	721 (0.4)	26 (0.1)	610 (1.3)
France	275 (0.3)	1,530 (0.7)	122 (0.3)	890 (1.9)
Germany	588 (0.6)	1,087 (0.5)	394 (0.8)	249 (0.5)
Hong Kong	3,397 (3.2)	8,047 (3.9)	1,745 (3.6)	746 (1.6)
India	92,324 (86.4)	171,822 (83.5)	42,778 (88.2)	35,257 (75.8)
Indonesia	6 (0.0)	77 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	76 (0.2)
Japan	162 (0.2)	1,129 (0.5)	52 (0.1)	981 (2.1)
Mauritius	41 (0.0)	136 (0.1)	36 (0.1)	122 (0.3)
Netherlands	1,884 (1.8)	2,288 (1.1)	126 (0.3)	1,739 (3.7)
Oman	68 (0.1)	533 (0.3)	63 (0.1)	117 (0.3)
Singapore	18 (0.0)	170 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	166 (0.4)
South Korea	1 (0.0)	83 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	82 (0.2)
Sri Lanka	30 (0.0)	108 (0.1)	6 (0.0)	51 (0.1)
Taiwan	6 (0.0)	36 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	35 (0.1)
Thailand	3 (0.0)	37 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	36 (0.1)
United Arab Emirates	362 (0.3)	821 (0.4)	301 (0.6)	285 (0.6)
United Kingdom @	1,862 (1.7)	6,312 (3.1)	387 (0.8)	1,183 (2.5)
United States of America	5,197 (4.9)	10,018 (4.9)	2,384 (4.9)	3,359 (7.2)
Total	1,06,848 (100.0)	2,05,792 (100.0)	48,517 (100.0)	46,507 (100.0)

@ excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey.

Notes : 1. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

**Statement-VII : Maturity (Residual) Classification of Consolidated International Claims of
Banks in All Currencies on Countries other than India
(Based on CBS Statement) – June 30, 2003**

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Immediate Country Risk (#)	Up to and including 6 months	Over 6 months and up to and including one year	Over one year and up to and including 2 years	Over 2 years	Unallocated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) (1+2+3+4+5)
Australia	285 (0.5)	2 (0.0)	28 (0.8)	30 (0.2)	14 (0.9)	359 (0.4)
Austria	352 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	101 (2.9)	278 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	731 (0.8)
Bahrain	423 (0.7)	5 (0.1)	7 (0.2)	32 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	466 (0.5)
Bangladesh	368 (0.6)	2 (0.0)	. (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	371 (0.4)
Belgium	735 (1.2)	274 (4.6)	170 (4.9)	367 (2.0)	81 (5.1)	1,626 (1.8)
Brazil	84 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	413 (2.2)	1 (0.1)	498 (0.5)
Canada	246 (0.4)	52 (0.9)	4 (0.1)	25 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	327 (0.4)
Cayman Islands	446 (0.7)	. (0.0)	. (0.0)	47 (0.3)	. (0.0)	493 (0.5)
Denmark	213 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	154 (4.4)	265 (1.4)	1 (0.1)	632 (0.7)
France	1,710 (2.8)	227 (3.8)	74 (2.1)	235 (1.3)	0 (0.0)	2,246 (2.5)
Germany	2,695 (4.4)	121 (2.0)	130 (3.7)	279 (1.5)	38 (2.4)	3,262 (3.6)
Hong Kong	5,919 (9.6)	130 (2.2)	162 (4.7)	8,836 (47.5)	2 (0.1)	15,049 (16.4)
Indonesia	258 (0.4)	277 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	53 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	589 (0.6)
Ireland	379 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	. (0.0)	156 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	535 (0.6)
Italy	2,165 (3.5)	59 (1.0)	1 (0.0)	356 (1.9)	109 (6.9)	2,690 (2.9)
Japan	1,410 (2.3)	54 (0.9)	61 (1.8)	124 (0.7)	16 (1.0)	1,665 (1.8)
Mauritius	716 (1.2)	235 (3.9)	252 (7.3)	207 (1.1)	78 (4.9)	1,487 (1.6)
Mexico	282 (0.5)	1 (0.0)	. (0.0)	228 (1.2)	. (0.0)	512 (0.6)
Netherlands	733 (1.2)	34 (0.6)	14 (0.4)	8 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	788 (0.9)
Nigeria	540 (0.9)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	706 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,247 (1.4)
Oman	391 (0.6)	17 (0.3)	39 (1.1)	16 (0.1)	3 (0.2)	467 (0.5)
Saudi Arabia	430 (0.7)	42 (0.7)	15 (0.4)	32 (0.2)	1 (0.1)	520 (0.6)
Singapore	3,203 (5.2)	549 (9.1)	484 (13.9)	1,382 (7.4)	56 (3.5)	5,674 (6.2)
South Africa	416 (0.7)	1 (0.0)	108 (3.1)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	526 (0.6)
South Korea	561 (0.9)	46 (0.8)	51 (1.5)	101 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	759 (0.8)
Spain	432 (0.7)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	12 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	446 (0.5)
Sri Lanka	370 (0.6)	61 (1.0)	14 (0.4)	1 (0.0)	1 (0.1)	447 (0.5)
Switzerland	549 (0.9)	. (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	617 (0.7)
United Arab Emirates	1,826 (2.9)	44 (0.7)	46 (1.3)	230 (1.2)	16 (1.0)	2,162 (2.4)
United Kingdom@	10,193 (16.5)	604 (10.1)	262 (7.5)	1,124 (6.0)	103 (6.5)	12,287 (13.4)
United States of America	16,573 (26.8)	2,037 (33.9)	894 (25.7)	1,005 (5.4)	225 (14.1)	20,734 (22.6)
No Specific country	3,773 (6.1)	1,014 (16.9)	299 (8.6)	1,298 (7.0)	776 (48.8)	7,160 (7.8)
All Other Countries	3,259 (5.3)	114 (1.9)	102 (2.9)	686 (3.7)	68 (4.3)	4,232 (4.6)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	61,935 (100.0)	6,004 (100.0)	3,474 (100.0)	18,601 (100.0)	1,591 (100.0)	91,604 (100.0)

NIL

#: Please refer to paragraph nos. 15-17 in the text of the Article
excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey

- Notes :
1. "No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches.
 2. Residual Maturity "Unallocated" comprises maturity not applicable (eg. for equities) and maturity information not available from reporting bank branches.
 3. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
 4. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.

Statement-VIII : Sector Classification of Consolidated International Claims of Banks in All Currencies on Countries other than India (Based on CBS Statement) - June 30, 2003

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Immediate Country Risk (#)	Bank	Non-Bank		Total
		Public Sector	Private Sector	
Australia	207 (0.4)	2 (0.1)	151 (0.4)	359 (0.4)
Austria	335 (0.7)	277 (13.3)	118 (0.3)	731 (0.8)
Bahrain	113 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	353 (0.9)	466 (0.5)
Bangladesh	77 (0.2)	3 (0.1)	291 (0.8)	371 (0.4)
Belgium	510 (1.0)	147 (7.0)	969 (2.5)	1626 (1.8)
Brazil	178 (0.3)	1 (0.0)	320 (0.8)	498 (0.5)
Canada	43 (0.1)	6 (0.3)	278 (0.7)	327 (0.0)
Cayman Islands	493 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	493 (0.5)
Denmark	358 (0.7)	1 (0.0)	274 (0.7)	632 (0.7)
France	1,481 (2.9)	3 (0.1)	762 (2.0)	2,246 (2.5)
Germany	2,517 (4.9)	16 (0.8)	729 (1.9)	3,262 (3.6)
Hong Kong	11,688 (22.8)	121 (5.8)	3,241 (8.5)	15,049 (16.4)
Indonesia	50 (0.1)	21 (1.0)	518 (1.4)	589 (0.6)
Ireland	396 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	138 (0.4)	535 (0.6)
Italy	998 (1.9)	2 (0.1)	1,690 (4.4)	2,690 (2.9)
Japan	1,186 (2.3)	23 (1.1)	456 (1.2)	1,665 (1.8)
Mauritius	518 (1.0)	10 (0.5)	960 (2.5)	1,487 (1.6)
Mexico	470 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	42 (0.1)	512 (0.6)
Netherlands	311 (0.6)	253 (12.1)	224 (0.6)	788 (0.9)
Nigeria	1,018 (2.0)	14 (0.7)	215 (0.6)	1,247 (1.4)
Oman	110 (0.2)	4 (0.2)	353 (0.9)	467 (0.5)
Saudi Arabia	22 (0.0)	27 (1.3)	471 (1.2)	520 (0.6)
Singapore	2,970 (5.8)	134 (6.4)	2,571 (6.7)	5,674 (6.2)
South Africa	437 (0.9)	13 (0.6)	76 (0.2)	526 (0.6)
South Korea	337 (0.7)	292 (14.0)	129 (0.3)	759 (0.8)
Spain	111 (0.2)	5 (0.2)	331 (0.9)	446 (0.5)
Sri Lanka	290 (0.6)	13 (0.6)	144 (0.4)	447 (0.5)
Switzerland	261 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	356 (0.9)	617 (0.7)
United Arab Emirates	286 (0.6)	39 (1.9)	1,837 (4.8)	2,162 (2.4)
United Kingdom@	8,653 (16.9)	318 (15.2)	3,316 (8.7)	12,287 (13.4)
United States of America	11,082 (21.7)	188 (9.0)	9,465 (24.7)	20,734 (22.6)
No Specific country	2,661 (5.2)	4 (0.2)	4,495 (11.7)	7,160 (7.8)
All Other Countries	1,019 (2.0)	149 (7.1)	3,059 (8.0)	4,232 (4.6)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	51,186 (100.0)	2,086 (100.0)	38,332 (100.0)	91,604 (100.0)

Please refer to paragraph nos. 15-17 in the text of the Article.
@ excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey.

- Notes :
1. "No Specific Country" means the country information has not been provided by the reporting bank branches.
 2. Figures in brackets represent percentages to total in the respective group (column).
 3. Totals may not tally due to rounding off of figures.