

International Banking Statistics of India - March 2004*

The article presents international liabilities/assets of banks in India collected under Locational Banking Statistics (LBS) and consolidated international claims under Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS) as at end-March 2004, as per the guidelines of the Bank of International Settlement (BIS). The total international liabilities of banks increased mainly due to increase in FCNR(B) deposits, NRE Rupee deposits and foreign currency (FC) borrowings. A steady increase in FC borrowing may be attributed to the overdrawn position of NOSTRO balances and increase in FC borrowings from abroad for lending to the domestic market. Also, the total international assets of banks increased mainly due to increase in foreign currency loans to residents and NOSTRO balances. Besides, a broad comparison of international/foreign claims of BIS reporting banks vis-à-vis Indian Banks as at the end of March 2003 and 2004 has also been presented. The position as on March 31, 2004 revealed that the consolidated international claims (in terms of rupee) of banks in India on other countries had been declining. The total international claims of BIS reporting banks on India at US \$ 33.2 billion had been twice the claims of Indian banks on other countries, i.e., US \$ 17.5 billion.

I. INTRODUCTION

The summary results of International Banking Statistics (IBS) of India as on March 31, 2004 (Q1: 2004) 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 reporting branches/offices of these banks, are secured from the respective banks. The foreign branches of Indian banks also submit certain data on international claims, which are included in the consolidated position of the Indian banks' international claims. The IBS data, received from banks, are in line with the reporting system of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS). The article also presents the coverage of banks reporting data and a broad comparison of Consolidated Banking Statistics (CBS) of the BIS for the first quarter of 2003 and 2004 vis-à-vis CBS of India for

the same period[@]. The salient features of IBS during the quarter ended March 2004 are as follows.

II. DATA COVERAGE

Out of 90 reporting banks as on March 31, 2004, 57 are Indian banks (27 public sector banks, 27 private sector banks and 3 co-operative banks) and 33 are foreign banks. On account of the merger of Bank of Muscat with Centurion Bank, the number of reporting banks decreased from 91 banks reported in the previous quarter. Although data do not relate to all branches of 90 banks, the coverage in terms of number of branches has been gradually increasing over the quarters. Further, the quality of data reported by bank branches has improved over time as more details in respect of country, currency and maturity of international liabilities and assets, which were not available initially, are provided by them. These branches also maintain non-resident Rupee deposits like Non-resident Non-repatriable NR(NR) Rupee deposits, Non-resident

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@ A brief outline of the BIS reporting system of IBS comprising Locational Banking Statistics (LBS) and CBS, purpose of IBS, BIS reporting area for IBS and the distinction/relation between IBS of India vis-à-vis external debt of India has been provided in the article on this subject, published in June 2004 issue of the RBI bulletin.

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. Further, 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. 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, American Depository Receipts (ADRs), Global Depository Receipts (GDRs), equity of banks towards non-residents are not part of the external debt.

The results based on LBS and CBS as on March 31, 2004 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 LBS are given in Statements I to VI while CBS are presented in Statements VII and VIII.

III. THE RESULTS

A. LOCATIONAL BANKING STATISTICS (LBS)¹

The LBS, providing gross position of international liabilities and assets 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 banks stood at Rs.1,15,765 crore (US \$ 26,680 million) as on March 31, 2004, which were higher by Rs.7,653 crore (US \$ 2,976 million) than those at the end of previous quarter and higher by Rs.11,191 crore (US \$ 4,664 million) than the international assets in March 2003 (Table 1). The increase in the international assets in March 2004 was mainly due to an increase in foreign currency loans to residents. The total international liabilities of banks stood at Rs.2,20,730 crore (US \$ 50,871 million) as on March 31, 2004, which were higher by Rs.10,447 crore (US \$ 4,766 million) than the position in the previous quarter and higher by Rs.20,237 crore (US \$ 8,662 million) than the position a year ago. The increase in the international liabilities during the quarter was mainly due to an increase in NRE rupee deposits. The international liabilities increased sharply during the year ended March 2004 on account of an increase in foreign currency borrowings from abroad, Foreign Currency Non-Resident (Bank) [FCNR (B)] deposits and ADRs/GDRs. The liabilities denominated in foreign currencies accounted for 56.0 per cent of the total international liabilities as on March 31, 2004 as compared with 59.4 per cent at end-March 2003.

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		December 31, 2003		March 31, 2004	
	Rs. Crore+	US \$ million	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, etc.)	1,00,705	21,201	103,890	22,778	111,760	25,757
Assets in Indian Rupees with Non-residents (includes Rupee loans to non-residents out of non-resident deposits)	3,869	815	4,223	926	4,006	923
Total International Assets	1,04,574	22,016	108,112	23,704	115,765	26,680
International Liabilities						
Liabilities to residents and non-residents denominated in foreign currencies	1,19,186	25,092	115,843	25,399	123,536	28,471
Liabilities to non-residents denominated in Indian Rupees	81,308	17,117	94,440	20,706	97,194	22,400
Total International Liabilities +	2,00,493	42,209	210,283	46,105	220,730	50,871

+ : 1 crore= 10 million. The RBI reference rate for Rupee-US Dollar exchange as on March 31, 2003, December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004 were Rs. 47.50, Rs. 45.61 and Rs 43.39 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 March 8, 2004, the BIS released (www.bis.org) LBS data of September 2003 relating to all BIS reporting countries, including India.

The details of international liabilities, as provided by reporting banks, by type of account, namely, FCNR(B), NR(E)RA, NR(NR)RD, Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC), RFC and such other deposits, foreign currency borrowings, equity are presented in Statement I. These details are classified into items which are included under external debt statistics and those not covered under external debt statistics, and 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 (RIBs) and India Millennium Deposits (IMDs), which form part of external debt statistics, amounted to US \$ 42,093 million as on March 31, 2004 as compared with US \$ 37,317 million as on December 31, 2003 and US \$ 33,602 million as on March 31, 2003. These liabilities formed about 82.7 per cent of the total international liabilities as on March 31, 2004. The share was higher by 1.8 percentage points than that at the end of

previous quarter and also higher by 3.1 percentage points than the position a year ago. Non-repatriable deposits [NR(NR)RD, NRSR and NRO] witnessed decline in the amount outstanding to US \$ 2,680 million as on March 31, 2004 from US \$ 3,000 million as on December 31, 2003 and US \$ 4,013 million as at end-March 2003. The continuous decline in the amount outstanding under NR(NR)RD and NRSR Schemes reflects the impact of discontinuation of NR(NR)R and NRSR schemes with effect from April 1, 2002. Non-debt credits comprising ADRs, GDRs, equities of banks held by NRIs and capital of foreign banks in India were reported at US \$ 3,230 million as on March 31, 2004, slightly higher than US \$ 3,092 million as on December 31, 2003, although higher by US \$ 1,025 million over the position a year ago. Foreign currency liabilities to residents amounted to US \$ 1,985 million as on March 31, 2004 as compared with US \$ 1,759 million as on December 31, 2003 and US \$ 1,668 million as on March 31, 2003.

Table 2 : International Liabilities of Banks in India

(US \$ million)

Categories / Items	Amount Outstanding as on		
	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
I. Items included under External Debt Statistics +	33,602	37,317	42,093
1. Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank [FCNR(B)] Schemes	9,261	9,690	10,460
2. Non-Resident External (NRE) Rupee A/Cs	11,184	15,496	17,501
3. Foreign Currency Borrowings (includes Inter-bank borrowings and external commercial borrowings of banks) other than through ADRs, GDRs, Bonds, etc.	3,876	6,003	7,743
4. Bonds (including Resurgent India Bonds and India Millennium Deposits)	9,281	6,128	6,389
II. Items not included under External Debt Statistics due to non availability of data	185	362	347
1. Embassy A/Cs	26	24	23
2. ESCROW A/Cs	32	30	30
3. Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) A/Cs	127	308	294
III. Non-repatriable Deposits (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	4,013	3,000	2,680
1. Non-Resident Non-Repatriable (NRNR) Deposits +	3,201	2,121	1,690
2. Non-Resident Special Rupee (NRSR) Deposits	74	60	54
3. Non-Resident Ordinary(NRO) Rupee Deposits	738	819	935
IV. Non-Debt Credits (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	2,205	3,092	3,230
1. American Depository Receipts(ADRs) and Global Depository Receipts (GDRs)	807	1,554	1,474
2. Equities of banks held by NRIs	117	275	318
3. Capital of foreign banks/branches in India and certain other items in transition	1,281	1,263	1,439
V. FC Liabilities to Residents (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects) +	1,668	1,759	1,985
1. Exchange Earners' Foreign Currency (EEFC) A/Cs	1,028	1,015	1,045
2. Resident Foreign Currency (RFC) Deposits	259	293	292
3. Inter-Bank Foreign Currency Deposits and other Foreign Currency Deposits of Residents	381	452	648
VI. Other Items of International Liabilities (not included in External Debt due to definitional aspects)	535	574	535
1. Balances in VOSTRO A/Cs of non-resident banks and exchange houses (including term deposits)	535	574	535
VII. Total international liabilities (including External Commercial Borrowings of banks) (I+II+III+IV+V+VI)	42,209	46,105	50,871

+ : 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, December 31 2003 and March 31,2004 were Rs. 47.50, Rs. 45.61 and Rs. 43.39 per US Dollar, respectively.

The major components of international liabilities of banks, in rupee terms, as on March 31, 2004 are presented in Table 3. The composition is similar to that reported in December 2003. The “deposits and loans” accounted for the highest share at 81.1 per cent of total international liabilities of banks as on March 31, 2004 indicating a marginal rise of 1.1 percentage points compared to the share in the previous quarter and 8.3 percentage points rise over the share in March 2003. The share of “own issues of debt securities”, which is entirely in the form of bonds (RIBs and IMDs), declined continuously from 22.0 per cent as on March 31, 2003 to 13.3 per cent as on December 31, 2003 and further to 12.6 per cent as on March 31, 2004. The decline in the share was mainly due to redemption of Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs) in October 2003 by State Bank of India. The share of ‘other liabilities’ recorded an increase from 5.2 per cent to 6.4 per cent during the year under reference.

The NRE Rupee deposits, a component of ‘deposits and loans’, had the maximum share of 34.4 per cent in total international liabilities as on March 31, 2004 as compared with 33.6 per cent as on December 31, 2003 and 26.5 per cent a year ago. The continuous increase in outstanding amount for NRE Rupee deposits could be attributable to the crediting of maturity proceeds under NR(NR)RD accounts to the account holders’ NRE Rupee Deposit accounts. Further, the share of “Foreign Currency

Borrowings” in total international liabilities increased steadily from 9.2 per cent as at end-March 2003 to 15.2 per cent as at end-March 2004 (Statement I). The steady increase in foreign currency borrowings of banks could be attributable to the overdrawn position of NOSTRO balances of some of the reporting banks, enhancement of coverage and an increase in foreign currency borrowings from abroad for lending in the domestic market. The component-wise details of international liabilities are presented in Statement I.

The broad composition of international assets of banks revealed that “loans and deposits” accounted for 93.7 per cent of total international assets as on March 31, 2004, which increased fractionally by 0.3 percentage point over its share in the previous quarter and also in March 2003 (Table 4). In absolute terms, the “loans and deposits” stood at Rs.1,08,527 crore as on March 31, 2004 as compared with Rs.1,00,937 crore as on December 31, 2003 and Rs.97,657 crore as on March 31, 2003. In contrast to the trend prevailing in the previous quarters, the balances in NOSTRO accounts increased to Rs.39,282 crore as at end-March 2004 from Rs.34,605 crore at end-December 2003. The amount outstanding under ‘foreign currency loans to residents’ increased to Rs.44,079 crore at end-March 2004 from Rs.41,720 crore at end-December 2003 and Rs.36,859 crore at end-March 2003. Its share in total international assets was, however, marginally lower at 38.1 per cent at

Table 3 : Major Components of International Liabilities of Banks

(Rs. crore)

International Liabilities-Major Components	Amount Outstanding as on		
	Marh 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
1. Deposits and Loans	1,45,930	1,68,231	1,78,994
	(72.8)	(80.0)	(81.1)
<i>Of which,</i>			
FCNR(B) Deposits	43,989	44,195	45,386
	(21.9)	(21.0)	(20.6)
NRE Rupee Deposits	53,124	70,676	75,938
	(26.5)	(33.6)	(34.4)
2. Own Issues of Debt Securities	44,087	27,952	27,720
	(22.0)	(13.3)	(12.6)
<i>Of which,</i>			
Bonds (India Millennium Deposits and Resurgent India Bonds)	44,087	27,952	27,720
	(22.0)	(13.3)	(12.6)
3. Other Liabilities	10,475	14,101	14,017
	(5.2)	(6.7)	(6.4)
<i>Of which,</i>			
ADRs/GDRs	3,833	7,086	6,396
	(1.9)	(3.4)	(2.9)
Total International Liabilities	2,00,493	2,10,283	2,20,730
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

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

Table 4 : Major Components of International Assets of Banks

(Rs. crore)

International Assets-Major Components	Amount Outstanding as on		
	Marh 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
1. Loans and Deposits	97,657	1,00,937	1,08,527
	(93.4)	(93.4)	(93.7)
<i>Of which,</i>			
(i) Balances in NOSTRO A/Cs +	36,708	34,605	39,282
	(35.1)	(32.0)	(33.9)
(ii) Foreign Currency Loans to Residents	36,859	41,720	44,079
	(35.2)	(38.6)	(38.1)
(iii) Outstanding Export Bills drawn on Non-residents by Residents	19,242	19,961	20,609
	(18.4)	(18.5)	(17.8)
2. Holdings of Debt Securities	1,027	913	858
	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.7)
3. Other Assets	5,890	6,262	6,380
	(5.6)	(5.8)	(5.5)
Total International Assets	1,04,574	1,08,112	1,15,765
	(100.0)	(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.

end-March 2004 as against 38.6 per cent at end-December 2003. The "outstanding export bills drawn on non-residents by residents" formed 17.8 per cent of total international assets as on March 31, 2004 indicating a marginal decline over the shares in the previous quarter and a year back.

The other two components *viz.*, 'holdings of debt securities' and 'other assets' accounted for only 0.7 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively, of international assets of banks as on March 31, 2004 compared with their shares of 1.0 per cent and 5.6 per cent a year ago. The component 'other assets' includes investments made by banks in foreign equities and capital supplied to/profits receivable from foreign branches/subsidiaries of Indian banks. The instrument-wise details of international assets for the period under reference are presented in Statement II.

The currency composition of international assets as on March 31, 2004 showed that the assets held in US dollar continued to account for the maximum share at 79.4 per cent (76.5 per cent as on December 31, 2003 and 77.2 per cent as on March 31, 2003) in the total international assets of banks, followed by Pound Sterling at 5.6 per cent (6.6 per cent as on December 31, 2003 and 7.5 per cent as on March 31, 2003) (Table 5). As regards the currency composition of international liabilities at end-March 2004, the US dollar held the maximum share at 47.4 per cent (47.2 per cent as on December 31, 2003 and 51.3 per cent as on March 31,

2003), followed by rupee liabilities at 44.0 per cent (44.9 per cent as on December 31, 2003 and 40.6 per cent as on March 31, 2003).

The sectoral distribution (into bank and non-bank) of international assets of banks as at end-March 2004 did not undergo any major change over that of the previous quarter. The share of 'bank' sector increased to 44.2 per cent in March 2004 from 42.0 per cent in December 2003, but it was lower than the share in March 2003 (Table 5). Accordingly, the share of 'non-bank' sector declined by 2.2 percentage points to 55.8 per cent as on March 31, 2004 compared to its share in the previous quarter but higher by 2.1 percentage points compared to its share in March 2003. As regards the international liabilities, the share of 'non-bank' sector as on March 31, 2004 was 74.9 per cent as compared with 76.8 per cent in the previous quarter and 76.3 per cent in March 2003. Accordingly, the share of 'bank' sector increased to 25.1 per cent from 23.2 per cent in the previous quarter. The currency-wise details of international assets and international liabilities as on March 31, 2004 are presented in Statement III.

Considering the international assets of 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 38.3 per cent, followed by the US at 27.3 per cent, the UK at 7.7 per cent and Germany

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	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
Total	1,04,574 (100.0)	1,08,112 (100.0)	1,15,765 (100.0)	2,00,493 (100.0)	2,10,283 (100.0)	2,20,730 (100.0)
<i>Of which,</i>						
US Dollar	80,762 (77.2)	82,701 (76.5)	91,863 (79.4)	1,02,880 (51.3)	99,238 (47.2)	1,04,735 (47.4)
Pound Sterling	7,865 (7.5)	7,184 (6.6)	6,428 (5.6)	11,953 (6.0)	11,760 (5.6)	12,971 (5.9)
Indian Rupee	3,869 (3.7)	4,223 (3.9)	4,006 (3.5)	81,308 (40.6)	94,440 (44.9)	97,194 (44.0)

(ii) Sectoral Break-up

(Rs. crore)

Sector	International Assets			International Liabilities		
	Amount Outstanding as on			Amount Outstanding as on		
	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
Bank	48,409 (46.3)	45,363 (42.0)	51,193 (44.2)	47,435 (23.7)	48,715 (23.2)	55,377 (25.1)
Non-bank	56,165 (53.7)	62,749 (58.0)	64,572 (55.8)	153,058 (76.3)	161,568 (76.8)	165,353 (74.9)
Total	1,04,574 (100.0)	1,08,112 (100.0)	1,15,765 (100.0)	2,00,493 (100.0)	2,10,283 (100.0)	2,20,730 (100.0)

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

at 4.0 per cent as on March 31, 2004 (Table 6). The international assets of banks with resident entities increased to 38.3 per cent as on March 31, 2004 from 35.3 per cent as on March 31, 2003, whereas the share decreased in respect of the entities of the

US, the UK and Singapore during the same period. The details of international assets of banks in India as on March 31, 2004, according to country of residence of transacting units, are presented in Statement IV.

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	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
Total International Assets	1,04,574 (100.0)	1,08,112 (100.0)	1,15,765 (100.0)
<i>Of which,</i>			
India	36,949 (35.3)	42,059 (38.9)	44,333 (38.3)
United States of America	29,343 (28.1)	30,526 (28.2)	31,556 (27.3)
United Kingdom@	10,444 (10.0)	8,179 (7.6)	8,961 (7.7)
Germany	2,265 (2.2)	1,944 (1.8)	4,629 (4.0)
Singapore	4,055 (3.9)	3,376 (3.1)	3,028 (2.6)

@ : excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey.

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

With regard to international liabilities of banks according to country of residence of the transacting unit (*i.e.*, the country of residence of the entity, namely, bank and non-bank sector, towards whom banks are liable to pay), the US continued to account for the maximum share at 23.2 per cent as on March 31, 2004 (Table 7), followed by the UK at 13.7 per cent, the UAE at 12.1 per cent and India at 5.9 per cent. The country composition changed marginally over that observed in the previous quarter as well as that a year ago. The details of international liabilities of banks in India as on March 31, 2004, according to country of residence of transacting units, are presented in Statement V.

As regards the classification of international assets of banks according to country of incorporation of reporting bank, the Indian banks continued to account for the maximum share at 86.9 per cent as on March 31,

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	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
Total International Liabilities	2,00,493 (100.0)	2,10,283 (100.0)	2,20,730 (100.0)
<i>Of which,</i>			
United States of America	38,768 (19.3)	48,041 (22.8)	51,262 (23.2)
United Kingdom@	26,751 (13.3)	28,677 (13.6)	30,293 (13.7)
United Arab Emirates	29,489 (14.7)	27,543 (13.1)	26,607 (12.1)
India	14,687 (7.3)	12,454 (5.9)	13,060 (5.9)
Singapore	6,466 (3.2)	7,745 (3.7)	9,518 (4.3)

@: excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey

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

2004, followed by banks incorporated in the US at 4.9 per cent and the Netherlands, Hong Kong and the UK, each having a share of about 1.8 to 1.9 per cent (Table 8). As regards international liabilities, the relative position of countries with regard to country of incorporation of reporting bank was almost similar to that of international assets, except that India's share stood lower at 80.1 per cent in international liabilities of banks. The details of international assets and international liabilities as on

March 31, 2004, according to country of incorporation of reporting bank are presented in Statement VI.

B. CONSOLIDATED BANKING STATISTICS (CBS)²

The main purpose of the consolidated banking statistics is to provide a 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 systems. 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 and/or the country in which the head office of a legally dependent branch is located. 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.

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	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
Total	1,04,574 (100.0)	1,08,112 (100.0)	1,15,765 (100.0)	2,00,493 (100.0)	2,10,283 (100.0)	2,20,730 (100.0)
<i>Of which,</i>						
India	92,036 (88.0)	95,073 (87.9)	1,00,545 (86.9)	1,68,334 (84.0)	1,69,042 (80.4)	1,76,853 (80.1)
United States of America	4,894 (4.7)	5,478 (5.1)	5,709 (4.9)	9,372 (4.7)	12,085 (5.7)	12,479 (5.7)
Netherlands	1,958 (1.9)	1,997 (1.8)	2,185 (1.9)	2,711 (1.4)	3,251 (1.5)	3,355 (1.5)
Hong Kong	2,047 (2.0)	1,956 (1.8)	2,122 (1.8)	7,586 (3.8)	9,817 (4.7)	9,570 (4.3)
United Kingdom@	1,809 (1.7)	1,830 (1.7)	2,162 (1.9)	4,864 (2.4)	7,373 (3.5)	8,801 (4.0)
Germany	308 (0.3)	543 (0.5)	1,032 (0.9)	1,479 (0.7)	1,346 (0.9)	1,937 (0.9)

@: excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey.

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

² On July 29, 2004, the BIS released (www.bis.org) the CBS data for March 2004 relating to all BIS reporting countries, including India.

The data cover financial claims, on and off-balance sheet, reported mainly by domestic banks' head offices, including the exposures of their foreign affiliates (*i.e.*, branches and subsidiaries), and are collected on a worldwide consolidated basis with inter-office positions being netted out.

In the CBS, the reporting 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 country and "Outside Area Foreign Banks" having head offices outside BIS Reporting countries. The following aspects are taken into consideration for reporting/segregating the 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 US should report its claims on all non-residents and the claims of its foreign branch in the US on all non-residents (other than entities in India) and on residents in the US in currencies other than US dollar. Claims between the Indian head office and its foreign branch in the US 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 located in another reporting country (*i.e.*, inside area foreign banks, such as, Mumbai office of a US bank where US is a BIS member) are required to provide non-consolidated data on claims on entities in their respective home country only (*e.g.*, the branch or subsidiary of a US bank in India should report claims on the US only) and on an immediate borrower basis only. These data should, therefore, include any positions the banks have *vis-à-vis* their own affiliates or head offices in their home country.
- (iii) 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, including their home country, on an immediate borrower basis only.

The claims of foreign branches of domestic (Indian) banks are, thus, considered to arrive at the worldwide consolidated position of domestic banks. Most of the foreign branches/subsidiaries of Indian Banks have submitted data through their head office. The CBS remain unconsolidated to the extent of non-availability of data from the non-reporting foreign branch(es) of domestic (Indian) banks.

The CBS present 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.

The consolidated international claims of banks, in rupee terms, declined continuously from Rs.91,061 crore as at end-March 2003 to Rs.80,085 crore as at end-December 2003 and further to Rs.78,124 crore as at end-March 2004 (Table 9). However, in US dollar terms, these claims amounted to US \$ 18,005 million as at end-March 2004 compared with US \$ 17,559 million as at the end of previous quarter and US \$ 19,171 million a year ago. The consolidated international claims of banks, classified according to country of immediate risk revealed that reporting banks' claims on the US accounted for the largest share at 25.5 per cent of total consolidated international claims, which was higher by 3.0 percentage points than the share a year ago. The claims on Hong Kong continued to account for the second largest share at 15.8 per cent as on March 31, 2004, which was higher by 1.1 percentage points compared to that in March 2003. The claims on the UK continued to decline from 14.0 per cent (US \$ 2,690 million) as on March 31, 2003 to 12.6 per cent (US \$ 2,277 million) as on March 31, 2004.

The consolidated international claims of banks on immediate country risk basis classified by their residual maturity is presented in Table 10. As on March 31, 2004, the claims with residual maturity of "up to and including 6 months" accounted for 70.2 per cent of total international claims, higher than the share in March 2003 by 4.5 percentage points. The share of claims with residual maturity of "over 2 years" marginally decreased

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

(Rs. crore)

Country banks	Amount Outstanding as on					
	March 31, 2003		December 31, 2003		March 31, 2004	
	Rs. Crore +	US \$ million	Rs. Crore +	US \$ million	Rs. Crore +	US \$ million
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	91,061	19,171	80,085	17,559	78,124	18,005
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
<i>Of which,</i>						
United States of America	20,446	4,304	20,118	4,411	19,915	4,590
	(22.5)	(22.5)	(25.1)	(25.1)	(25.5)	(25.5)
Hong Kong	13,416	2,824	13,848	3,036	12,353	2,847
	(14.7)	(14.7)	(17.3)	(17.3)	(15.8)	(15.8)
United Kingdom@	12,779	2,690	10,657	2,337	9,879	2,277
	(14.0)	(14.0)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(12.6)	(12.6)
Germany	3281	691	1953	428	4593	1059
	(3.6)	(3.6)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(5.9)	(5.9)
Singapore	5,776	1,216	4,025	882	3,729	859
	(6.3)	(6.3)	(5.0)	(5.0)	(4.8)	(4.8)
United Arab Emirates	1,406	296	2314	507	2573	593
	(1.6)	(1.5)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(3.3)

+ : 1 crore= 10 million. The RBI reference rate for Rupee-US Dollar exchange as on March 31, 2003, December 31, 2003 and March 31, 2004 were Rs. 47.50, Rs. 45.61 and Rs 43.39 per US Dollar, respectively.

@ : excluding Guernsey, Isle of Man and Jersey

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

to 19.1 per cent as at end-March 2004 from 20.7 per cent a year ago. The share of claims with residual maturity of “over 6 months and up to and including one year” decreased to 4.9 per cent as at end-March 2004 from 6.4 per cent in the previous quarter and 7.0

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	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
Up to and including 6 months	59,831	54,234	54,879
	(65.7)	(67.7)	(70.2)
Over 6 months and up to and including one year	6,412	5,132	3,798
	(7.0)	(6.4)	(4.9)
Over one year and up to and including 2 years	4,247	3,046	2,872
	(4.7)	(3.8)	(3.7)
Over 2 years	18,861	15,992	14,948
	(20.7)	(20.0)	(19.1)
Unallocated	1,710	1,680	1,627
	(1.9)	(2.1)	(2.1)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	91,061	80,085	78,124
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

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.

per cent in the corresponding period of previous year. The details of consolidated international claims of banks according to residual maturity and country of immediate risk as on March 31, 2004 are provided in Statement VII.

The sector-wise classification of consolidated international claims of banks on other countries on an immediate country risk basis is presented in Table 11. The share of ‘bank’ sector in the total consolidated international claims stood at 55.1 per cent as at end-March 2004, compared with 56.6 per cent in March 2003 and 53.0 per cent in December 2003. The increase in the share of ‘bank’ sector in the total consolidated international claims over that of the previous quarter was mainly due to a considerable increase in NOSTRO balances. On the other hand, the share of ‘non-bank private’ sector stood at 42.9 per cent as at end-March 2004, which decreased by 2.8 percentage points from its share in the previous quarter but increased by 2.1 percentage points from the share in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The share of ‘non-bank public’ sector was 1.9 per cent in March 2004 (1.3 per cent in December 2003 and 2.6 per cent in March 2003). The details of international assets of banks according to sector and country of immediate risk as on March 31, 2004 are presented 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	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
Bank	51,551 (56.6)	42,429 (53.0)	43,057 (55.1)
Non-Bank Public Sector	2,331 (2.6)	1,079 (1.3)	1,520 (1.9)
Non-Bank Private Sector	37,179 (40.8)	36,577 (45.7)	33,547 (42.9)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	91,061 (100.0)	80,085 (100.0)	78,124 (100.0)

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

C. COMPARISON OF CBS OF THE COUNTRIES REPORTING DATA TO BIS VIS-À-VIS CBS OF INDIA

A comparative picture of CBS of India *vis-à-vis* the CBS of BIS reporting countries as at end-March 2003 and 2004 has been presented in this section covering 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. 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.

The total foreign claims of the BIS reporting countries on other countries increased to US \$ 16,930.2

billion in March 2004 from US \$ 13,831.5 billion in March 2003, registering a growth of 22.4 per cent during the year (Table 12). This boost in total foreign claims could be partially attributed to addition of three new reporting countries *viz.*, Australia, Greece and Mexico from December 2003 onwards. The total foreign claims of Indian banks on other countries decreased to US \$ 21.1 billion in March 2004 from US \$ 22.1 billion in March 2003. The "total foreign claims" comprise of "local claims in local currencies" and "international claims". The former category covers lending/investment 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 fractionally and accordingly, the share of 'local claims in local currencies' increased as on March 31, 2004 as compared to the share a year ago. The same was true in case of Indian banks too.

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) revealed that the total international claims on India (US \$ 33.2 billion) were almost double the claims of Indian banks on other countries (US \$ 17.5 billion) as on March 31, 2004. As regards 'total foreign claims', the claims on India stood at US \$ 62.2 billion, which were nearly triple, the claims of Indian banks on other countries (US \$ 21.1 billion). This huge difference could be partially attributable to the 'local claims in local currencies' of foreign banks' offices in India (US \$ 29.0 billion), which were much larger than the 'local claims in local currencies' of Indian banks' foreign offices (US \$ 3.6 billion).

The maturity-wise classification of international claims of BIS reporting countries on other countries revealed that the share of 'long-term' claims increased by 1.2 percentage points to 30.0 per cent in March 2004

Table 12: Claims of BIS Reporting Banks on India & other Countries and Indian Banks' claim on other Countries

(US \$ billion)

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 #	
	March 2003	March 2004	March 2003	March 2004	March 2003	March 2004
(a) Total International Claims	9,613.0 (69.5)	11,699.5 (69.1)	18.9 (45.5)	33.2 (53.4)	18.8 (85.1)	17.5 (82.9)
(b) Local Claims in Local Currencies	4,218.6 (30.5)	5,230.7 (30.9)	22.6 (54.5)	29.0 (46.6)	3.3 (14.9)	3.6 (17.1)
(c) Total Foreign Claims (a+b)	13,831.5 (100.0)	16,930.2 (100.0)	41.5 (100.0)	62.2 (100.0)	22.1 (100.0)	21.1 (100.0)

Source: BIS Consolidated Banking Statistics for the first Quarters of 2003 & 2004

: 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 international claims of all individual reporting countries on other countries.

from its share in March 2003 and the share of 'short-term' claims increased by 1.9 percentage points to 54.4 per cent in March 2004 from its share in March 2003. The Indian banks preferred 'short-term' lending/investment, which accounted for 75.1 per cent of their total claims during the period March 2003 to March 2004.

The maturity pattern of international claims of BIS reporting countries on India and that of international claims of Indian banks on other countries revealed that the short-term claims on India, which stood at US \$ 18.2 billion, were higher by US \$ 5.2 billion than the short term claims of Indian banks on other countries (US \$ 13.0 billion) as on March 31, 2004. On the other hand, the long-term claims on India (US \$ 10.8 billion) were more than double the long-term claims of Indian banks on other countries (US \$ 4.1 billion).

The sector-wise classification of international claims of the BIS reporting countries on other countries revealed that the 'bank' sector had a major share in total international claims at 45.8 per cent as at end-March 2004. However, banks preferred lending/investment to/in 'non-bank public' sector as these instruments registered a rise of 37.4 per cent in March 2004 over the previous year. The share of 'bank' and 'non-bank public' sectors in total international claims

of BIS countries, thus, increased by 0.3 and 1.7 percentage points to 45.8 and 14.9 per cent, respectively, as on March 31, 2004 from their respective shares in March 2003. The share of 'non-bank private' sector, on the other hand, decreased by 1.9 percentage points to 38.1 per cent as on March 31, 2004 over its share a year ago. As regards sector-wise classification of international claims of Indian banks, the 'bank' sector and 'non-bank private' sector accounted for major shares at 55.5 per cent and 43.9 per cent, respectively as on March 31, 2004. While the share of 'bank' sector decreased, that of 'non-bank private' sector increased to the same extent, *i.e.*, by 2.3 percentage points over their respective shares in March 2003.

A comparative position of sector-wise classification of international claims of BIS reporting banks on India and that of international claims of Indian banks on other countries revealed that the share of BIS reporting countries on India in the 'bank' sector steeply increased whereas 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 \$ 11.2 billion which was higher by US \$ 1.6 billion than the international claims of Indian banks

Table 13: International Claims of BIS Reporting Banks *vis-à-vis* Indian Banks - by Maturity and Sector

(US \$ billion)

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 #	
		March 2003	March 2004	March 2003	March 2004	March 2003	March 2004
Total International Claim		9,613.0 (100.0)	11,699.5 (100.0)	18.9 (100.0)	33.2 (100.0)	18.5 (100.0)	17.3 (100.0)
Maturity	<i>of which</i>						
	Short Term *	5,051.5 (52.5)	6,358.8 (54.4)	7.5 (36.1)	18.2 (51.2)	13.7 (74.1)	13.0 (75.1)
	Long Term **	2,767.0 (28.8)	3,509.6 (30.0)	8.6 (50.0)	10.8 (35.8)	4.8 (25.9)	4.1 (23.7)
Sector \$	Bank	4,369.5 (45.5)	5,357.9 (45.8)	5.1 (21.4)	11.2 (29.9)	10.7 (57.8)	9.6 (55.5)
	Non-Bank Public	1,269.4 (13.2)	1,744.3 (14.9)	3.6 (20.0)	5.0 (15.3)	0.5 (2.7)	0.3 (1.7)
	Non-Bank Private	3,844.0 (40.0)	4,461.4 (38.1)	9.1 (52.6)	15.6 (50.7)	7.7 (41.6)	7.6 (43.9)

Source: BIS Consolidated Banking Statistics for the first Quarters of 2003 & 2004.

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.

on other countries in the same sector (US \$ 9.6 billion) as on March 31, 2004. 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 whereas the shares in respect of international claims of Indian banks on other countries increased in 'non-bank private' sector and decreased in 'non bank public' sector during the period March 2003 to March 2004. Further, the international claims on Indian 'non-bank public' and 'non-bank private' sectors, at US \$ 5.0 billion and US \$ 15.6 billion, respectively, were much higher than the international claims of Indian banks on 'non-bank public' and 'non-bank private' sectors in other countries, which stood at US \$ 0.3 billion and US \$ 7.6 billion, respectively.

The international claims of BIS reporting banks classified according to their country of incorporation, revealed that the list of top 5 countries in terms of their international claims on other countries remained unchanged in March 2004 from that in March 2003 (Table 14). The share of Japanese Banks, however,

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

(US \$ million)

Country of Incorporation	International Claims on all other Countries	
	March 2003	March 2004
Total International Claims	96,12,956 (100.0)	11,699,485 (100.0)
<i>Of Which</i>		
Germany	17,68,504 (18.4)	21,87,067 (18.7)
Japan	9,82,461 (10.2)	11,22,330 (9.6)
France	7,83,294 (8.1)	10,77,517 (9.2)
United Kingdom	6,92,327 (7.2)	8,74,918 (7.5)
Netherlands	5,17,159 (5.4)	6,91,975 (5.9)
Belgium	3,82,766 (4.0)	5,19,354 (4.4)
United States of America	4,11,080 (4.3)	5,15,346 (4.4)
India #	18,848 (0.2)	17,508 (0.1)

Source: BIS Consolidated Banking Statistics for the first Quarters of 2003 & 2004.
: Claims of Indian Banks' branches/offices operating in India and abroad, on countries other than India.

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

(US \$ million)

Country of Incorporation	International Claims on India	
	March 2003	March 2004
Total International Claims on India	18,930 (100.0)	33,206 (100.0)
<i>Of Which</i>		
United States	1,798 (9.5)	4,489 (13.5)
United Kingdom	2,937 (15.5)	4,505 (13.6)
Netherlands	1,189 (6.3)	2,867 (8.6)
France	1,012 (5.3)	1,963 (5.9)
Japan	1,150 (6.1)	1,223 (3.7)
Italy	170 (0.9)	479 (1.4)
Austria	288 (1.5)	405 (1.2)
Belgium	238 (1.3)	409 (1.2)

Source: BIS Consolidated Banking Statistics for the first Quarters of 2003 & 2004.
Note: The data on international claims on India of banks incorporated in Canada, Denmark, Germany and Ireland are masked by the BIS.

decreased in March 2004 from its share in March 2003. The banks incorporated in Germany accounted for maximum share at 18.7 per cent as on March 31, 2004, followed by the banks incorporated in Japan, France, the UK, the Netherlands, Belgium and the US. The Indian banks' share in total international claims was very low at 0.1 per cent as on March 31, 2004.

The international claims of BIS reporting banks on India classified according to country of incorporation revealed that three countries, *viz.*, the US, the UK and the Netherlands remained on top with their respective shares in March 2004 at 13.5 per cent (9.5 per cent as on March 31, 2003), 13.6 per cent (15.5 per cent as on March 31, 2003) and 8.6 per cent (6.3 per cent as on March 31, 2003), respectively (Table 15). The share of the US based banks increased sharply as mentioned above while the share of Japanese Banks decreased sharply from 6.1 per cent to 3.7 per cent during the same period. It may be mentioned that the data on international claims on India of banks incorporated in Canada, Denmark, Germany and Ireland are masked by the BIS, as these countries treat these data confidential and do not allow the BIS to release.

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

(Rs. crore)

Liability Type	Amount outstanding as on		
	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
1. Deposits and Loans	145,930	168,231	178,994
	(72.8)	(80.0)	(81.1)
(a) Foreign Currency Non-resident Bank [FCNR(B)] scheme	43,989	44,195	45,386
	(21.9)	(21.0)	(20.6)
(b) Resident Foreign Currency (RFC) A/Cs	1,232	1,335	1,269
	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)
(c) Exchange Earners Foreign Currency (EEFC) A/Cs	4,881	4,628	4,533
	(2.4)	(2.2)	(2.1)
(d) Other foreign currency deposits (including Inter-bank Foreign Currency deposits)	1,809	2,060	2,813
	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.3)
(e) Foreign Currency Borrowing (Inter-bank borrowing in India and from abroad, external commercial borrowings of banks)	18,411	27,379	33,598
	(9.2)	(13.0)	(15.2)
(f) VOSTRO balances and balances in exchange houses and in term deposits	2,541	2,619	2,322
	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.1)
(g) Non-resident External Rupee(NRE) Accounts	53,124	70,676	75,938
	(26.5)	(33.6)	(34.4)
(h) Non-resident Non-Repatriable (NRNR) Rupee Deposits	15,207	9,675	7,335
	(7.6)	(4.6)	(3.3)
(i) Non-resident Special Rupee (NRSR) Deposits	353	275	236
	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
(j) Non-Resident Ordinary (NRO) Rupee Accounts	3,504	3,735	4,059
	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.8)
(k) Embassy Rupee accounts	123	110	99
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)
(l) Foreign Institutional Investors' (FII) Accounts	602	1406	1276
	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.6)
(m) ESCROW A/Cs	154	137	130
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
2. Own Issues of Securities	44,087	27,952	27,720
	(22.0)	(13.3)	(12.6)
(a) Bonds (including IMDs /RIBs)	44,087	27,952	27,720
	(22.0)	(13.3)	(12.6)
3. Other Liabilities	10,475	14,101	14,017
	(5.2)	(6.7)	(6.4)
(a) ADRs/GDRs	3,833	7,086	6,396
	(1.9)	(3.4)	(2.9)
(b) Equities of banks held by non-residents	556	1253	1379
	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.6)
(c) Capital / remittable profits of foreign banks in India and other unclassified international liabilities	6,086	5,762	6,242
	(3.0)	(2.7)	(2.8)
Total International Liabilities	200,493	210,283	220,730
	(100.0)	(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 II : International Assets of Banks Classified According to Type
(Based on LBS Statements)**

(Rs. crore)

Liability Type	Amount outstanding as on		
	March 31, 2003	December 31, 2003	March 31, 2004
1. Loans and Deposits	97,657	1,00,937	1,08,527
	(93.4)	(93.4)	(93.7)
(a) Loans to Non-residents (includes Rupee loans and Foreign Currency (FC) loans out of non-resident deposits)	4,634 (4.4)	4,350 (4.0)	4,281 (3.7)
(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)	41,720 (38.6)	44,079 (38.1)
(c) Outstanding Export Bills drawn on non-residents by residents	19,242 (18.4)	19,961 (18.5)	20,609 (17.8)
(d) NOSTRO balances including balances in Term Deposits with non-resident banks (even FCNR funds held abroad)	36,708 (35.1)	34,605 (32.0)	39,282 (33.9)
(e) Foreign Currency /TTs, etc., in hand	214 (0.2)	300 (0.3)	276 (0.2)
2. Holdings of Debt Securities	1027	913	858
	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.7)
(a) Investment in Foreign Government Securities (including Treasury Bills)	390 (0.4)	360 (0.3)	352 (0.3)
(b) Investment in Other Debt Securities	637 (0.6)	553 (0.5)	506 (0.4)
3. Other Assets	5,890	6,262	6,380
	(5.6)	(5.8)	(5.5)
(a) Investments in Equities Abroad	433 (0.4)	392 (0.4)	650 (0.6)
(b) Capital supplied to and receivable profits from foreign branches / subsidiaries of Indian banks and other unclassified international assets	5,457 (5.2)	5,870 (5.4)	5,730 (4.9)
Total International Assets +	1,04,574	1,08,112	1,15,765
	(100.0)	(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 III: Currency and Sector-wise break-up of International Assets and International Liabilities of Banks (Based on LBS statements)-March 31, 2004

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Currency Name	International Assets		International Liabilities	
	All Sectors	Non-banks	All Sectors	Non-banks
US Dollar	91,863 (79.4)	53,642 (83.1)	104,735 (47.4)	59,027 (35.7)
EURO	4,852 (4.2)	1,851 (2.9)	3,582 (1.6)	2,067 (1.3)
Japanese Yen	1,832 (1.6)	518 (0.8)	307 (0.1)	53 (0.0)
Pound Sterling	6,428 (5.6)	1003 (1.6)	12,971 (5.9)	12,048 (7.3)
Swiss Franc	135 (0.1)	52 (0.1)	37 (0.0)	14 (0.0)
Other Foreign Currencies	6,649 (5.7)	3,573 (5.5)	1904 (0.9)	1129 (0.7)
Indian Rupees	4,006 (3.5)	3,933 (6.1)	97,194 (44.0)	91,014 (55.0)
Total	1,15,765 (100.0)	64,572 (100.0)	2,20,730 (100.0)	1,65,353 (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) - March 31, 2004**

(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
Andora	101	90	0	0	100	90
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Australia	143	81	10	10	133	71
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Bahamas	177	0	0	0	176	.
	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	.
Bahrain	1,760	107	95	94	1,665	13
	(1.5)	(0.2)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(1.5)	(0.0)
Bangladesh	530	422	5	5	525	417
	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.7)
Belgium	1,074	458	2	2	1,072	456
	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(0.8)
Canada	366	219	26	26	340	193
	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.3)
China	194	194	11	11	183	183
	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)
Denmark	229	27	1	1	228	26
	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)
France	1,160	253	9	9	1,151	244
	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.0)	(0.4)
Germany	4,629	491	22	22	4,608	469
	(4.0)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(4.1)	(0.8)
Hong Kong	3,020	1,475	115	115	2,905	1,360
	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(2.6)	(2.2)
India	44,333	39,249	.	.	44,333	39,249
	(38.3)	(60.8)	.	.	(39.7)	(64.7)
Israel	257	256	15	15	241	241
	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)
Italy	1,294	583	24	24	1,270	560
	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.9)
Japan	1,801	176	15	14	1,786	162
	(1.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.6)	(0.3)
Kuwait	177	161	139	138	37	23
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Mauritius	639	221	8	8	631	213
	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.4)
Netherlands	391	189	2	2	389	187
	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Saudi Arabia	449	436	133	129	316	307
	(0.4)	(0.7)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)
Singapore	3,028	678	36	35	2,992	643
	(2.6)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(2.7)	(1.1)
Slovenia	109	49	7	7	102	43
	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
South Africa	268	86	3	3	265	83
	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
South Korea	184	84	2	2	181	82
	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Spain	464	461	6	6	458	455
	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.8)
Sri Lanka	277	123	3	3	274	120
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Sweden	237	23	1	1	235	21
	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.0)
Switzerland	459	192	5	5	454	187
	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Thailand	197	126	23	23	174	103
	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Turkey	159	157	5	5	153	152
	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)
United Arab Emirates	2,376	2,022	739	730	1,637	1,292
	(2.1)	(3.1)	(18.4)	(18.6)	(1.5)	(2.1)
United Kingdom@	8,961	1,707	121	118	8,840	1,589
	(7.7)	(2.6)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(7.9)	(2.6)
United States of America	31,556	9,938	1,521	1,488	30,035	8,450
	(27.3)	(15.4)	(38.0)	(37.8)	(26.9)	(13.9)
No Specific Country	2,662	2,104	594	594	2,068	1,510
	(2.3)	(3.3)	(14.8)	(15.1)	(1.9)	(2.5)
All Other Countries	2,104	1,734	308	295	1,803	1,445
	(1.8)	(2.7)	(7.7)	(7.5)	(1.6)	(2.4)
Total International Assets	115,765	64,572	4,006	3,933	111,760	60,639
	(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) - Marh 31, 2004**

(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	732 (0.3)	722 (0.4)	453 (0.5)	446 (0.5)	279 (0.2)	276 (0.4)
Bahrain	3,540 (1.6)	2,053 (1.2)	1,418 (1.5)	1,322 (1.5)	2,122 (1.7)	731 (1.0)
Belgium	802 (0.4)	232 (0.1)	225 (0.2)	109 (0.1)	578 (0.5)	123 (0.2)
Canada	2,405 (1.1)	2,200 (1.3)	1,428 (1.5)	1,246 (1.4)	977 (0.8)	954 (1.3)
France	2,345 (1.1)	335 (0.2)	940 (1.0)	201 (0.2)	1,406 (1.1)	133 (0.2)
Germany	3,894 (1.8)	1,111 (0.7)	1,091 (1.1)	696 (0.8)	2,803 (2.3)	415 (0.6)
Guinea	520 (0.2)	13 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	517 (0.4)	10 (0.0)
Hong Kong	7,141 (3.2)	3,310 (2.0)	1,559 (1.6)	1,553 (1.7)	5,581 (4.5)	1,757 (2.4)
India	13,060 (5.9)	9,079 (5.5)	.	.	13,060 (10.6)	9,079 (12.2)
Indonesia	1,266 (0.6)	1,191 (0.7)	533 (0.5)	458 (0.5)	733 (0.6)	733 (1.0)
International Organisations	838 (0.4)	.	.	.	838 (0.7)	.
Japan	2,161 (1.0)	850 (0.5)	1,089 (1.1)	465 (0.5)	1,072 (0.9)	385 (0.5)
Kenya	1,612 (0.7)	1,608 (1.0)	1,066 (1.1)	1,064 (1.2)	546 (0.4)	544 (0.7)
Kuwait	5,039 (2.3)	4,928 (3.0)	3,267 (3.4)	3,226 (3.5)	1,773 (1.4)	1,703 (2.3)
Malaysia	764 (0.3)	747 (0.5)	560 (0.6)	547 (0.6)	205 (0.2)	200 (0.3)
Mauritius	2,283 (1.0)	857 (0.5)	701 (0.7)	576 (0.6)	1,582 (1.3)	281 (0.4)
Netherlands	3,170 (1.4)	254 (0.2)	1,233 (1.3)	137 (0.2)	1,937 (1.6)	117 (0.2)
Nigeria	425 (0.2)	425 (0.3)	210 (0.2)	210 (0.2)	215 (0.2)	215 (0.3)
Oman	4,162 (1.9)	4,006 (2.4)	2,368 (2.4)	2,315 (2.5)	1,795 (1.5)	1,691 (2.3)
Philippines	572 (0.3)	572 (0.3)	286 (0.3)	286 (0.3)	286 (0.2)	286 (0.4)
Qatar	1,909 (0.9)	1,896 (1.1)	1,325 (1.4)	1,312 (1.4)	584 (0.5)	584 (0.8)
Saudi Arabia	7,455 (3.4)	7,184 (4.3)	5,543 (5.7)	5,273 (5.8)	1,912 (1.5)	1,911 (2.6)
Singapore	9,518 (4.3)	3,385 (2.0)	2,161 (2.2)	1,873 (2.1)	7,357 (6.0)	1,513 (2.0)
Slovakia	485 (0.2)	485 (0.3)	342 (0.4)	342 (0.4)	143 (0.1)	143 (0.2)
South Africa	1,246 (0.6)	1,187 (0.7)	957 (1.0)	898 (1.0)	289 (0.2)	289 (0.4)
Spain	645 (0.3)	645 (0.4)	267 (0.3)	267 (0.3)	378 (0.3)	378 (0.5)
Sweden	479 (0.2)	458 (0.3)	424 (0.4)	423 (0.5)	56 (0.0)	35 (0.0)
Switzerland	1,478 (0.7)	820 (0.5)	346 (0.4)	342 (0.4)	1,132 (0.9)	479 (0.6)
Thailand	1,280 (0.6)	1,066 (0.6)	493 (0.5)	457 (0.5)	787 (0.6)	610 (0.8)
Ukraine	792 (0.4)	792 (0.5)	447 (0.5)	447 (0.5)	345 (0.3)	345 (0.5)
United Arab Emirates	26,607 (12.1)	21,616 (13.1)	14,468 (14.9)	14,210 (15.6)	12,139 (9.8)	7,406 (10.0)
United Kingdom @	30,293 (13.7)	21,863 (13.2)	9,670 (9.9)	9,190 (10.1)	20,624 (16.7)	12,674 (17.0)
United States of America	51,262 (23.2)	42,849 (25.9)	24,471 (25.2)	23,875 (26.2)	26,791 (21.7)	18,974 (25.5)
No Specific Country	22,723 (10.3)	19,745 (11.9)	13,992 (14.4)	13,576 (14.9)	8,731 (7.1)	6,170 (8.3)
All Other Countries	7,827 (3.5)	6,869 (4.2)	6,182 (6.4)	3,669 (4.0)	3,963 (3.2)	3,195 (4.3)
Total International Liabilities	2,20,730 (100.0)	1,65,353 (100.0)	97,194 (100.0)	91,014 (100.0)	1,23,536 (100.0)	74,339 (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) - March 31, 2004**

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Country of Incorporation of Bank	Total		Position vis-à-vis banks	
	International Assets	International Liabilities	International Assets	International Liabilities
Bahrain	106 (0.1)	347 (0.2)	13 (0.0)	60 (0.1)
Bangladesh	19 (0.0)	61 (0.0)	17 (0.0)	61 (0.1)
Belgium	246 (0.2)	468 (0.2)	25 (0.0)	465 (0.8)
Canada	540 (0.5)	1,228 (0.6)	60 (0.1)	1,104 (2.0)
France	787 (0.7)	2,479 (1.1)	531 (1.0)	1,332 (2.4)
Germany	1,032 (0.9)	1,937 (0.9)	532 (1.0)	966 (1.7)
Hong Kong	2,122 (1.8)	9,570 (4.3)	1,267 (2.5)	1,780 (3.2)
India	1,00,545 (86.9)	1,76,853 (80.1)	46,613 (91.1)	35,914 (64.9)
Indonesia	2 (0.0)	88 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	87 (0.2)
Japan	133 (0.1)	1,086 (0.5)	47 (0.1)	954 (1.7)
Mauritius	3 (0.0)	151 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	124 (0.2)
Netherlands	2,185 (1.9)	3,355 (1.5)	31 (0.1)	2,651 (4.8)
Oman	9 (0.0)	354 (0.2)	8 (0.0)	61 (0.1)
Singapore	9 (0.0)	577 (0.3)	6 (0.0)	332 (0.6)
South Korea	1 (0.0)	80 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	79 (0.1)
Sri Lanka	21 (0.0)	125 (0.1)	9 (0.0)	58 (0.1)
Taiwan	8 (0.0)	42 (0.0)	2 (0.0)	41 (0.1)
Thailand	4 (0.0)	38 (0.0)	4 (0.0)	36 (0.1)
United Arab Emirates	122 (0.1)	609 (0.3)	64 (0.1)	82 (0.1)
United Kingdom @	2,162 (1.9)	8,801 (4.0)	212 (0.4)	3,667 (6.6)
United States of America	5,709 (4.9)	12,479 (5.7)	1,748 (3.4)	5,524 (10.0)
Total	1,15,765 (100.0)	2,20,730 (100.0)	51,193 (100.0)	55,378 (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) – March 31, 2004**

(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	134 (0.2)	2 (0.1)	28 (1.0)	49 (0.3)	14 (0.9)	227 (0.3)
Austria	331 (0.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	57 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	388 (0.5)
Bahrain	587 (1.1)	5 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	27 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	620 (0.8)
Bangladesh	490 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	490 (0.6)
Belgium	1,447 (2.6)	18 (0.5)	9 (0.3)	69 (0.5)	18 (1.1)	1561 (2.0)
Brazil	109 (0.2)	. (0.0)	95 (3.3)	141 (0.9)	. (0.0)	345 (0.4)
Canada	268 (0.5)	3 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	67 (0.4)	165 (10.1)	505 (0.6)
Cayman Islands	352 (0.6)	. (0.0)	44 (1.5)	. (0.0)	. (0.0)	396 (0.5)
Denmark	142 (0.3)	. (0.0)	97 (3.4)	144 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	383 (0.5)
France	1,236 (2.3)	122 (3.2)	11 (0.4)	314 (2.1)	0 (0.0)	1684 (2.2)
Germany	4,199 (7.7)	2 (0.1)	70 (2.4)	191 (1.3)	131 (8.1)	4593 (5.9)
Hong Kong	3,992 (7.3)	46 (1.2)	80 (2.8)	8,234 (55.1)	1 (0.1)	12353 (15.8)
Indonesia	206 (0.4)	441 (11.6)	41 (1.4)	9 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	698 (0.9)
Ireland	194 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	. (0.0)	48 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	242 (0.3)
Italy	1,508 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	129 (0.9)	97 (6.0)	1735 (2.2)
Japan	1,944 (3.5)	68 (1.8)	44 (1.5)	54 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	2112 (2.7)
Kuwait	174 (0.3)	10 (0.3)	7 (0.2)	11 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	201 (0.3)
Maldives	9 (0.0)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	380 (23.4)	390 (0.5)
Mauritius	635 (1.2)	56 (1.5)	196 (6.8)	51 (0.3)	66 (4.1)	1003 (1.3)
Netherlands	710 (1.3)	1 (0.0)	73 (2.5)	34 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	818 (1.0)
Nigeria	53 (0.1)	1 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	651 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	705 (0.9)
Oman	251 (0.5)	1 (0.0)	5 (0.2)	26 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	283 (0.4)
Saudi Arabia	406 (0.7)	15 (0.4)	9 (0.3)	21 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	451 (0.6)
Singapore	2,322 (4.2)	699 (18.4)	169 (5.9)	463 (3.1)	76 (4.7)	3729 (4.8)
South Africa	333 (0.6)	68 (1.8)	76 (2.6)	23 (0.2)	. (0.0)	499 (0.6)
South Korea	180 (0.3)	1 (0.0)	107 (3.7)	64 (0.4)	107 (6.6)	459 (0.6)
Spain	523 (1.0)	. (0.0)	11 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	. (0.0)	535 (0.7)
Sri Lanka	215 (0.4)	31 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	3 (0.2)	253 (0.3)
Sweden	240 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	57 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	297 (0.4)
Switzerland	464 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	21 (0.7)	21 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	507 (0.6)
United Arab Emirates	1,745 (3.2)	186 (4.9)	32 (1.1)	608 (4.1)	2 (0.1)	2573 (3.3)
United Kingdom@	7,538 (13.7)	703 (18.5)	423 (14.7)	974 (6.5)	241 (14.8)	9879 (12.6)
United States of America	16,473 (30.0)	1,144 (30.1)	795 (27.7)	1,365 (9.1)	139 (8.5)	19915 (25.5)
No Specific country	2,653 (4.8)	59 (1.6)	361 (12.6)	464 (3.1)	100 (6.1)	3636 (4.7)
All Other Countries	2,816 (5.1)	115 (3.0)	66 (2.3)	579 (3.9)	87 (5.3)	3663 (4.7)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	54,879 (100.0)	3,798 (100.0)	2,872 (100.0)	14,948 (100.0)	1,627 (100.0)	78124 (100.0)

‘ - ‘ = NIL

@ : 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) - March 31, 2004

(Amount outstanding in Rs. crore)

Immediate Country Risk	Bank	Non-Bank		Total
		Public Sector	Private Sector	
Australia	115 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	111 (0.3)	227 (0.3)
Austria	82 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	306 (0.9)	388 (0.5)
Bahrain	514 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	106 (0.3)	620 (0.8)
Bangladesh	79 (0.2)	29 (1.9)	383 (1.1)	490 (0.6)
Belgium	454 (1.1)	131 (8.6)	976 (2.9)	1561 (2.0)
Brazil	139 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	204 (0.6)	345 (0.4)
Canada	234 (0.5)	3 (0.2)	269 (0.8)	505 (0.0)
Cayman Islands	396 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	396 (0.5)
Denmark	226 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	157 (0.5)	383 (0.5)
France	1,291 (3.0)	27 (1.8)	366 (1.1)	1,684 (2.2)
Germany	4,102 (9.5)	2 (0.1)	489 (1.5)	4,593 (5.9)
Hong Kong	9,663 (22.4)	100 (6.6)	2,590 (7.7)	12,353 (15.8)
Indonesia	213 (0.5)	12 (0.8)	473 (1.4)	698 (0.9)
Ireland	214 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	28 (0.1)	242 (0.3)
Italy	830 (1.9)	3 (0.2)	902 (2.7)	1,735 (2.2)
Japan	1,801 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	310 (0.9)	2,112 (2.7)
Kuwait	16 (0.0)	2 (0.1)	184 (0.5)	201 (0.3)
Maldives	381 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	9 (0.0)	390 (0.5)
Mauritius	274 (0.6)	8 (0.5)	722 (2.2)	1,003 (1.3)
Netherlands	294 (0.7)	39 (2.6)	485 (1.4)	818 (1.0)
Nigeria	657 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	48 (0.1)	705 (0.9)
Oman	21 (0.0)	32 (2.1)	230 (0.7)	283 (0.4)
Saudi Arabia	14 (0.0)	20 (1.3)	417 (1.2)	451 (0.6)
Singapore	1,884 (4.4)	200 (13.2)	1,645 (4.9)	3,729 (4.8)
South Africa	397 (0.9)	47 (3.1)	56 (0.2)	499 (0.6)
South Korea	249 (0.6)	77 (5.1)	133 (0.4)	459 (0.6)
Spain	140 (0.3)	3 (0.2)	392 (1.2)	535 (0.7)
Sri Lanka	117 (0.3)	12 (0.8)	124 (0.4)	253 (0.3)
Sweden	217 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	80 (0.2)	297 (0.4)
Switzerland	286 (0.7)	12 (0.8)	210 (0.6)	507 (0.6)
United Arab Emirates	143 (0.3)	74 (4.9)	2,356 (7.0)	2,573 (3.3)
United Kingdom@	7,531 (17.5)	151 (9.9)	2,197 (6.5)	9,879 (12.6)
United States of America	8,396 (19.5)	470 (30.9)	11,050 (32.9)	19,915 (25.5)
No Specific country	683 (1.6)	3 (0.2)	2,951 (8.8)	3,636 (4.7)
All Other Countries	1,004 (2.3)	60 (3.9)	2,588 (7.7)	3,659 (4.7)
Total Consolidated International Claims (excluding claims on India)	43,057 (100.0)	1,520 (100.0)	33,547 (100.0)	78,124 (100.0)

@ : 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.