Citibank Singapore Limited
Registration Number: 200309485K

Annual Pillar 3 Disclosure
As at 31 December 2017

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1. Introduction

Citibank Singapore Limited ("CSL" or the "Bank") is incorporated in the Republic of Singapore and has its registered office at 5 Changi Business Park Crescent, Level 5, Singapore 486027. The Bank operates in Singapore under a full bank licence with an Asian Currency Unit and Qualifying Full Bank privileges granted by the Monetary Authority of Singapore ("MAS"). The immediate holding company of the Bank is Citigroup Holding (Singapore) Private Limited, which is incorporated in Singapore. The Bank's ultimate holding company is Citigroup Inc. ("Citigroup"), which is incorporated in the United States of America.

As at end of 2017, the Bank is accessible to its customers at over 1,500 touch points island-wide.

The following disclosure has been prepared in accordance with MAS Notice No. 637. This disclosure is known as Pillar 3 and is designed to complement the other two pillars of the Basel III, namely the minimum capital requirements (Pillar 1) and the supervisory review process (Pillar 2). This Pillar 3 disclosure should be read in conjunction with Citibank Singapore Limited's Financial Statements for the financial year ended 2017.

2. Corporate Governance

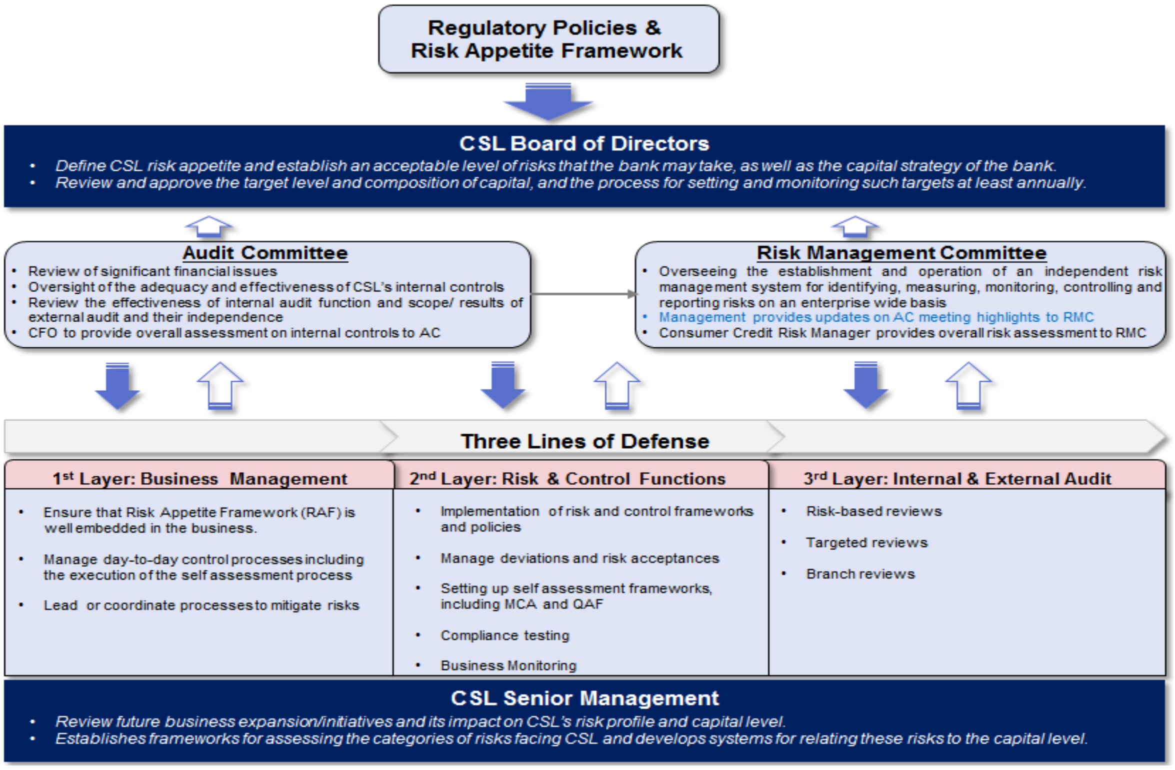
A sound risk management process, strong internal controls and well documented policies and procedures are the foundation for ensuring the safety and soundness of the Bank. The Bank's board of directors ("Board") and senior management team ("Senior Management") ensure that capital levels are adequate for the Bank's risk profile. They also ensure that the risk management and control processes are appropriate in light of the Bank's risk profile and business plans.

In 2014, the Bank developed a Risk Management Engagement Framework ("Framework") to set out the scope and responsibilities of the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee in overseeing internal controls and risk and to describe the terms of engagement between both committees.

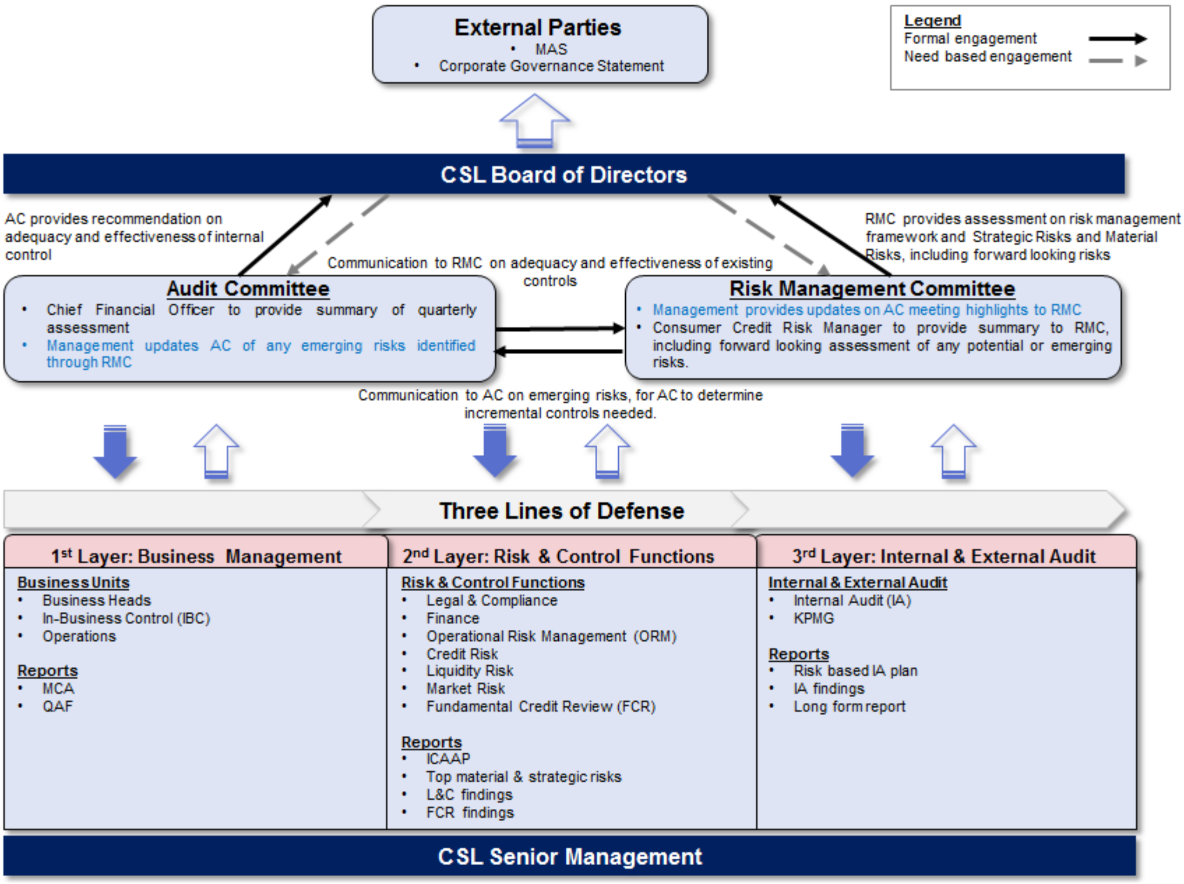
The Framework comprises the risk management terms of reference ("TORs") framework (i.e. the TORs of the Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee Charter of the Audit Committee) and the risk management engagement framework (i.e. how both committees will engage with each other, Senior Management and the Board in the oversight of enterprise risk).

Under the TORs of the Risk Management Committee, the Risk Management Committee has oversight of the establishment and operation of an independent risk management system for managing risks on an enterprise-wide basis. Coverage of internal controls has been specifically delegated by the Board to the Audit Committee which, under its Charter, also has oversight of significant financial reporting issues; the internal audit function; and the scope/results of the external audit. Under its TORs, the Board approved the overall regulatory policies and risk appetite framework for CSL.

Risk Management Terms of Reference ("TORs") Framework



Risk Management Engagement Framework



The terms of engagement between the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee are described in the Framework to set out the roles and responsibilities of each committee. The quarterly Audit Committee meetings are typically scheduled just before the quarterly Risk Management Committee meetings. At the quarterly AC meetings, the Chief Financial Officer provides a summary of quarterly assessment on internal controls. At the quarterly RMC meetings, a summary of quarterly assessment of risk is presented by Country Risk Management to the RMC, which also receives an update on matters discussed during the immediately preceding Audit Committee meeting. The RMC is also provided with a forward-looking assessment of any potential or emerging risks, particularly in terms of the top strategic and material risks monitored by the Risk Management Committee on an ongoing basis. These emerging risks are in turn communicated back to the Audit Committee for the Audit Committee to determine any incremental controls needed. The Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee Chairpersons will then brief the Board at the quarterly Board meetings on the highlights of their respective committee discussions.

Underpinning the TORs and engagement between the two committees are 3 lines of defense, the first layer being business management (i.e. the Business Heads, In-Business Control and Operations), the second layer being the risk and control functions (Legal & Compliance, Finance, Operational Risk Management, Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Market Risk and Fundamental Credit Risk) and the third layer being internal and external audit.

At each quarterly Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee meeting, a quarterly Summary of Internal Control Assessment and a Summary of Risk Assessment are provided respectively to the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee. These summaries draw on the work done, issues raised and findings made under the 3 lines of defense during the preceding quarter.

Annually, the internal control functions will present the internal control scorecard for the preceding financial year to the Audit Committee for discussion. Likewise, the risk management functions will present the risk management scorecard for the preceding financial year to the Risk Management Committee for discussion. The results of these discussions are reported by the Audit Committee Chair and the Risk Management Committee Chair to the Board at the next Board meeting. This is to allow the Board to comment, as required under the MAS corporate governance guidelines, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bank's internal controls and risk management systems in the corporate governance report.

The Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee therefore have a common platform and scorecard to review the Bank's internal controls and risk management systems.

The Framework assists the Board in having a holistic view of enterprise risk management across the Bank.

3. Capital Structure and Capital Adequacy

The Bank's capital management is designed to ensure that it maintains sufficient capital consistent with the Bank's risk profile and all applicable regulatory standards and guidelines. The Bank adopts a balanced approach in risk taking, balancing Senior Management and Board's oversight with well-defined independent risk management functions. The Board engages Senior Management regularly in key activities that may impact capital assessment and adequacy.

In accordance with Part X of the MAS Notice 637, CSL has an annual internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) in place, which is a rigorous process for determining the adequacy of its capital to support all risks to which it is exposed.

Other than paid-up capital of the Bank, CSL's capital is historically generated via retained earnings from the business.

3.1 Capital Management

Pursuant to section 9 of the Banking Act (Cap 19) of Singapore, the Bank is required to maintain a paid-up capital and capital funds of not less than $1,500,000,000. The Bank's capital fund is the aggregate of its paid-up capital and published reserves, which includes foreign currency translation reserve, statutory reserve and accumulated profits.

In 2007, MAS approved the Bank's application to adopt the Basel II Standardised Approach with effect from 1 January 2008 for computing its regulatory capital requirements. The Bank's capital adequacy ratio ("CAR") is computed in accordance with MAS Notice to Banks No. 637. The Basel III capital adequacy requirements apply with effect from 1 January 2013.

At the end of 2017, CSL's Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio is 21.98% (2016: 22.48%) and total capital adequacy ratio is 22.75% (2016: 23.13%). The above ratios are well above the regulatory requirements for Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and total capital adequacy of 6.5%, 8% and 10% respectively.

To assess adequacy of the Bank's capital to support its current and future activities, the Bank has identified material risks applicable to CSL's lines of business.

The material risks identified are Credit Risk, Operational Risk, Market Risk, Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book ("IRRBB"), Liquidity Risk, Business & Strategic Risk, Reputation Risk and Model Risk.

	(in S$million)	Basel III 2017	Basel III 2016
1	**Tier 1 Capital**		
	Paid-up ordinary share capital	1,528	1,528
	Disclosed reserves [1]	1,927	2,266
	Total regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1	(1)	(3)
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital	**3,454**	**3,791**
2	**Tier 2 Capital**		
	General provisions	121	110
	Net Tier 2 capital	**121**	**110**
3	**Total eligible capital**	**3,575**	**3,901**
	Risk Weighted Assets	15,716	16,861
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	21.98%	22.48%
	Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	21.98%	22.48%
	Total capital adequacy ratio	22.75%	23.13%

Note
[1] Disclosed reserves comprises translation reserves and accumulated profits

3.2 Overview of RWA

For the purpose of calculating the risk-weighted assets ("RWA"), CSL applies the Standardized Approach ("SA") for Credit Risk and Market Risk; Basic Indicator Approach ("BIA") for Operational Risk.

As at 31 December 2017, the total RWA was $15.72 billion as compared to $16.05 billion in the prior quarter. The decrease was mainly driven by lower Credit RWA from Bank Asset class and Securitization exposure. The following table provides further breakdown of the RWA.

	reported in S$million	(a)	(b)	(c)
		RWA		Minimum capital requirements
		As at end of current quarter	As at end of prior quarter	As at end of current quarter
1	**Credit risk (excluding CCR)**	**12,806**	**13,055**	**1,281**
2	*of which: SA(CR) and SA(EQ)*	12,806	13,055	1,281
3	*of which: IRBA and IRBA(EQ) for equity exposures under the PD/LGD method*			
4	**CCR**	**66**	**71**	**7**
5	*of which: Current Exposure Method*	61	65	6
6	*of which: CCR Internal Models Method*			
7	IRBA(EQ) for equity exposures under the simple risk weight method or the IMM			
8	Equity investments in funds – look through approach			
9	Equity investments in funds – mandate-based approach			
10	Equity investments in funds – fall back approach			
10a	Equity investments in funds – fall back approach			
11	Unsettled transactions			
12	**Securitisation exposures in the banking book**	**106**	**240**	**11**
13	*of which: IRBA(SE) - RBM and IAM*			
14	*of which: IRBA(SE) - SF*			
15	*of which: SA(SE)*	106	240	11
16	**Market risk**	**87**	**76**	**9**
17	*of which: SA(MR)*	87	76	9
18	*of which: IMA*			
19	**Operational risk**	**2,650**	**2,604**	**265**
20	*of which: BIA*	2,650	2,604	265
21	*of which: SA(OR)*	-	-	-
22	*of which: AMA*	-	-	-
23	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (subject to 250% risk weight)			
24	Floor adjustment			
25	**Total**	**15,716**	**16,046**	**1,582**

4. Credit Risk

4.1 Credit Risk Management Policy

Credit risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from an obligor's failure to meet the terms of any contract with the Bank or an obligor's failure to perform as agreed. Credit risk also arises in conjunction with a broad range of the Bank's activities, including selecting investment portfolio products, derivatives trading partners, foreign exchange counterparties, country or sovereign exposure, as well as indirectly through guarantor performance.

The Bank's credit risk management process relies on corporate-wide standards to ensure consistency and integrity, with business-specific policies and practices to ensure applicability and ownership.

For the Consumer/Retail portfolio, credit risk is governed by local regulatory requirements, the Global Consumer Credit and Fraud Risk Policy ("GCCFRP") and local product specific Business Credit Policy & Procedure Manual ("BCPPM"). Credit authority levels, credit delegation process, approval processes for portfolios categorization, product and transaction approvals, and other types of required approvals, as well as, appointment of credit officers and their responsibilities are defined in these policy documents.

For the Commercial portfolio, credit risk is governed by the Global Commercial Credit Policy ("GCCP").

In addition to compliance with the global credit risk policies, CSL also complies with MAS Notice No. 612 on credit grading of facilities where loans are graded into Pass, Special Mention, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss.

4.2 Impairment Allowances Policy

The Bank complies with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRS") as required by the Companies Act, Chapter 50 ("Companies Act"). In accordance with Section 201(19) of the Companies Act, the requirements of FRS109 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement in respect of loan loss provisioning have been modified by the requirements of Notice to Banks No 612 'Credit Files, Grading and Provisioning' ("MAS 612") issued by the MAS.

Specific impairment allowance for unsecured loans is made on the carrying amount according to loan delinquency. Specific impairment allowance for secured loans is made on excess of carrying amount over market value of collateral, according to loan delinquency. Secured loans are generally collateralized by securities, properties and motor vehicles. Market prices of securities are monitored periodically to identify shortfalls in collateral values against loan carrying amounts.

Collective impairment allowance is determined based on the Straight Rate to Write-off ("SR-0") methodology with a 12 months Forward Looking Credit Loss Adjustment. The SR-0 method computes Loan Loss Reserve ("LLR") required for loans and advances as at 31 December 2017 based on the flow rate. In addition, there is consideration for adjustments that may be required for observable market data indicating potential future deterioration of credit condition. Further adjustments may also be managed using Expected Loss computed based on Basel III.

In addition, assessment is also carried out under the IFRS9 Retail impairment process to determine the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) for the portfolio on the local books.

With the internal LLR impairment assessment methodology, the Bank has a process to ensure that the LLR is adequate to meet the requirements under MAS Notice No. 612.

Details of specific and collective impairment allowances and non-performing credit facilities as well as reconciliation of changes in the allowance for loan impairment are disclosed in Notes 16 and 17 of the Bank's financial statements.

4.3 Credit Risk Assessment and allowance

Credit risk assessment is performed as follows:

A) Retail Portfolio

The target markets for retail lending are individual borrowers. Key retail lending products are mortgage loan, credit card facility, revolving credit facility and margin lending facility.

There is an established set of measures, procedures, and policies for monitoring the performance of the retail asset portfolios. This is done through a monthly Portfolio Quality Review ("PQR") covering the following key areas:

- Leading indicators (including macroeconomic indicators), new booking characteristics, test programmes, significant credit changes, portfolios classified as "Mature & Stable", "Performance Exception" etc. and portfolio performance indicators (delinquencies, net flows, credit losses). Where applicable, results are compared against historical performance and/or plan/benchmarks.
- Monitoring of limits stipulated in approved programmes
- Concentration limits/caps for high risk segments
- Test programmes & Significant Credit Change tracking
- Deviation rates and related performance of exceptions approved
- Reporting Key Risk Indicators ("KRI") if benchmarks are triggered and actions are taken, where applicable. KRIs include tripwires identified during the annual stress tests
- Keeping an inventory of credit changes made. For significant credit changes, performance against benchmarks is tracked for 12 months

Depending on the product, either Number of Payments Missed or Day Past Due ("DPD") is used by CSL to assess the level of individual impairment allowance required.

Approach for Mortgage loans:

Number of Payments Missed	**Classification (MAS 612)**
0 – 1	Pass
2 – 3	Special Mention
4	Substandard
5 – 6	Doubtful
≥ 7	Loss
PDO[1] Account < 4	Substandard
PDO Account ≥ 4	As per number of payments missed
Rewrite < 4	Substandard
Rewrite ≥ 4	As per number of payments missed

For loans with underlying collaterals, there is a split classification and methodology for accounts falling under the substandard, doubtful and loss classification.

Approach for Ready Credit and Credit Cards:

Number of Payments Missed	**Classification (MAS 612)**
0 – 1	Pass
2 – 3	Special Mention
4	Sub Standard
5-6	Doubtful
≥ 7	Loss
Rewrite, RAS : (0 – 3)	Substandard
Rewrite, RAS : (4)	Doubtful
Rewrite, RAS : (≥ 5)	Loss
Settlement (0 – 3)	Substandard
Settlement (4 – 6)	Doubtful
Settlement (≥ 7)	Loss

[1] Past Due Obligation ("PDO")

Approach for Auto and Education Loans:

Number of Payments Missed	Classification (MAS 612)
0 – 1	Pass
2	Special Mention
3	Substandard
4	Doubtful
≥ 5	Loss
PDO Account < 4	Substandard
PDO Account ≥ 4	As per number of payments missed

Approach for facilities secured by cash, mutual funds, fixed income securities, shares, insurance:

DPD (Citibank)	Classification (MAS 612)
0-29	Pass
30-59	Special Mention
60-89	Substandard
90-119	Doubtful
>=120	Loss

Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM)

For the purpose of calculating and assessing Net Credit RWA, the Bank takes into account eligible collateral pledged by customers that are primarily mortgage properties, cash deposits, mutual funds, fixed income securities, insurance policies and shares.

The Bank's Credit Operations Department is guided by its Credit Policy and Procedures for collateral valuation and management. It marks to market the CRM eligible financial collateral value on a daily, weekly and monthly (whichever is applicable) basis. Margin call and force sell actions will take place if the Quantum of Financing ("QOF") is higher than that prescribed in the Credit Policy. Trade will be rejected if the QOF reaches margin call or force sell status.

As the end of December 2017, the Bank's gross credit exposure (excluding CVA) is S$34.31 billion, of which S$2.2 billion is offset by CRM in the retail assets portfolios. After applying the required risk weights, the Bank's Credit RWA is S$12.87 billion. Given the immateriality of CRM, which is 6.52% of total credit exposure, asset class breakdowns are not provided and for the same reason, there is no CRM risk concentration exposure to the Bank.

Twelve month forecasts of portfolio performance are carried out as part of the annual budget process. This process includes a review of volume growth, expected losses and reserves and related profitability, and is subject to the independent review and concurrence of the Regional and Global Risk Management Office, Business and Finance. Once the forecasts are approved, they are used as credit benchmarks to monitor performance of the portfolio in the following financial year.

Consumer portfolios are subject to annual business stress testing where the major asset product portfolios are put through a set of generated stress scenarios to determine their loss absorption capacity.

B) Commercial Portfolio

Target markets for commercial lending are companies with turnover of US$10 million and below. Credits with total approved limit of US$1 million and below is delinquency managed (retail reporting) while credits with total approved limit of more than US$1 million remains classifiably managed (wholesale reporting).

The GCCP documents the core credit policies for identifying, measuring, approving and reporting credit risk for commercial lending under the delinquency and classifiably managed process.

Within the risk framework of the GCCP, CSL's Small Enterprises credit risk management is outlined in greater detail in the Business Credit Program ("CP"), which is developed locally to incorporate applicable local regulations, market practices and environment and processes for approving and managing the risks of the portfolio. There is an established monitoring and review process through portfolio limits, caps and triggers. Portfolio reviews are conducted monthly and reports are shared with Global Risk Management. Portfolio reviews are conducted monthly, and quarterly portfolio reviews are conducted with senior management in the region and global office. The Small Enterprises Wholesale Portfolio constitutes only

0.03% of the total RWA for Credit Risk. As such, Concentration Risk, Cross Border Risk and Residual Risk are deemed immaterial for this portfolio.

To assess the allowance of Commercial Lending Portfolio, the following classification is used in accordance with the Bank's internal Credit Policy and MAS Notice No. 612:

Delinquency Managed - Number of Missed Payments	**Classifiably Managed -Classification**	**Classification (MAS 612)**
0-1	Pass	Pass
2	Special Mention	Special mention
3	Substandard Performing / Non-Performing	Substandard
NA	Doubtful	Doubtful
4	Loss	Loss

C) Treasury Portfolio Credit Risk

The Corporate Treasury and Integrated Foreign Exchange and Fixed Income ("CTFX") business through its activities manages the funds of the businesses that it supports. The credit risk evaluation for CTFX placements is as follows:

- **Third Party Placements**

  All approval of limits for third party placements is carried out centrally by the Global Risk Management unit. Each counterparty limit is determined globally and allocated to each country. This process ensures that Citigroup's global exposure is centrally aggregated and controlled. Prior to making any third party placements, Corporate Treasury checks to ensure that there are limits available for the transactions. The Risk Management Unit monitors the placements with counterparties to ensure that they are within the limits allocated.

  A daily monitoring process is also in place to check for compliance with exposure limits to single counterparty groups. A figure of 20% of capital funds is used as the internal trigger in addition to compliance with the regulatory limit of 25% of capital funds.

- **Inter-Company**

  Pursuant to the banking licence granted by MAS, CSL is required to maintain its net inter-company exposure in accordance to the target ratio specified by MAS. The net inter-company exposure is monitored on a daily basis. Inter-company exposure is also monitored to ensure adequate capital is maintained at all times.

4.4 Credit Ratings of External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)

In terms of assessing counterparty credit risk, the rating services of Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's are selected as CSL's approved ECAI for providing credit ratings. ECAI is used in the Bank's Wholesale and Treasury portfolios.

The Bank uses an internally developed system to calculate its risk weighted assets and this system receives its external ratings from a credit system that has a feed for external ratings from the approved ECAI.

The alignment of the alphanumerical scale of each recognized ECAI used by CSL with relevant risk weights are detailed in the table below:

Credit Ratings and Credit Quality Grade

Rating Agencies		Credit Ratings						
Moody's Investor Services		Aaa Aa1 Aa2 Aa3	A1 A2 A3	Baa1 Baa2 Baa3	Ba1 Ba2 Ba3	B1 B2 B3	Caa1 Caa2 Caa3 Ca C	
Standard & Poor's		AAA AA+ AA AA-	A+ A A-	BBB+ BBB BBB-	BB+ BB BB-	B+ B B-	CCC+ CCC CCC- CC C D	
Basel Credit Ratings		**AAA**	**A+**	**BBB+**	**BB+**	**B+**	**CCC+**	
Credit Quality Grade		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**Unrated**
Basel Asset Class - Bank	<= 3 months	20%	20%	20%	50%	50%	150%	20%
	>3 months	20%	50%	50%	100%	100%	150%	50%
Basel Asset Class - Corporate	<= 3 months	20%	50%	100%	100%	150%	150%	100%
	>3 months	20%	50%	100%	100%	150%	150%	100%
	Original Maturity Date	**Risk Weight Applied**						

RWA based on assessments by recognized ECAI:

In S$million	Asset Classes	Exposure	RWA
Moody's Investors Service	Bank asset	2,412	563
	Corporate asset	2	2
	PSE asset	120	-
Moody's Investors Service Total		2,534	564
Standard & Poor's	Bank asset	9,701	4,034
	Corporate asset	1	1
	SOV	5,819	-
Standard & Poor's Total		15,520	4,035
Grand Total		18,055	4,599

4.5 Credit Risk Exposure Disclosure

- **Gross Credit exposure**
  The gross credit exposures of the Bank are represented by the maximum exposure to credit risk for balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial instruments, before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancement at the balance sheet date. Gross credit exposures and residual contractual maturity breakdown can be found in Note 31 of the Bank's financial statements.

  Average gross credit exposure is used for analysis purposes only. The monthly average balance is the common method used for analysis. As average gross credit exposures are not used to determine the maximum credit exposure to the Bank, they are not disclosed.

- **Geographic and Industry Breakdown**
  Geographic distribution of the Bank's major credit exposure is disclosed in Notes 14 to 16 of the Bank's financial statements while industry distribution is disclosed in the 'Industry Analysis' section of Note 31.

  Individual and collective impairment allowance by major industry is also disclosed in Note 31 of the Bank's financial statements.

  Further disclosures are as follows:

- **Classified Exposure - by Major Industry**

Industry	Amount (S$million)
Professional & Private Individuals	132
Housing	11
Total	**143**

- **Classified Exposure - by Geographical Location**

Country	Amount (S$million)
Singapore	143
Indonesia	0
Others	0
Total	**143**

- **Past due loans under MAS612 – by Major Industry**

Past Due Loans (>90 dpd)	Amount (S$million)
Professional & Private Individuals	21
Housing	0
Total	**21**

- **Past due loans under MAS 612 – by Geographical Location**

Past Due Loans (>90 dpd)	Amount (S$million)
Singapore	21
Others	-
Total	**21**

- **Individual impairment allowance – by Geographical Location**

Industry	Amount (S$million)
Singapore	2
Others	0
Total	**2**

- **Charges for individual impairment allowance and charge-offs – by Major Industry**

Industry	Amount (S$million)
Professional & Private Individuals	-
Housing	2
Total	**2**

Note: Collective impairment allowance is done on a total portfolio basis, thus breakdown by geography and industry is not available.

- **Asset Class Breakdown by Risk Weights after CRM, under SA(CR):**

	Risk Weights	Asset Class	Net Exposure (S$million)	Credit RWA (S$million)
i)	0%	Cash Items	105.34	-
		Central Government & Central Government Exposure	5,818.51	-
		Multilateral Development Bank Exposure	31.68	-
		Public Sector Entities Exposure	120.46	-
ii)	20%	Cash Items - Cheques and other items in processing	-	-
		Public Sector Entities Exposure	59.99	12.00
		Banking Institutions Exposure - On Balance Sheet	4,739.63	947.93
		- Off Balance Sheet	97.80	19.56
		- OTC	38.57	7.71
		Corporate Exposure - OTC	0.86	0.17
iii)	35%	Exposures secured by Residential Property - On Balance Sheet	6,472.97	2,265.54
		- Off Balance Sheet	81.21	28.42
iv)	50%	Banking Institutions Exposure - On Balance Sheet	7,142.84	3,571.42
		- Off Balance Sheet	125.91	62.95
		- OTC	6.46	3.23
		Corporate Exposure - Off Balance Sheet	-	-
		- OTC	0.89	0.44
v)	75%	Regulatory Retail Exposure - Individuals	5,176.99	3,882.74
		- Small Business	61.76	46.32
		- Off Balance Sheet	2.93	2.20
		Exposures secured by Residential Property - On Balance Sheet	341.09	255.82
		- Off Balance Sheet	19.70	14.77
vi)	100%	Banking Institutions Exposure - On Balance Sheet	0.13	0.13
		Corporate Exposure - On Balance Sheet	4.02	4.02
		- Off Balance Sheet	1.90	1.90
		- OTC	1.97	1.97
		Regulatory Retail Exposure - On Balance Sheet	-	-
		Exposures secured by Residential Property - On Balance Sheet	27.64	27.64
		- Off Balance Sheet	22.87	22.87
		Other Exposures Asset Class	1,655.87	1,655.87
		Commercial Real Estate Exposure - On Balance Sheet	1.30	1.30
		- Off Balance Sheet	-	-
vii)	150%	Regulatory Retail Exposure - On Balance Sheet	20.00	30.00
		Corporate Exposure - OTC	0.01	0.02
		Total	**32,181.29**	**12,866.94**

4.6 Credit Quality of Assets

The following table provides the credit quality of the Bank's on- and off-balance sheet assets.

reported in S$million		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
		Gross carrying amount of		Impairment allowances	Net values (a + b - c)
		Defaulted exposures	Non-defaulted exposures		
1	Loans	143	15,467	121	15,489
2	Debt securities	-	7,082	-	7,082
3	Off-balance sheet exposures	-	498	-	498
4	**Total**	**143**	**23,048**	**121**	**23,070**

Defaulted exposures are non-performing credit facilities which are classified in accordance with the loan grading requirement of the MAS Notice 612.

4.7 Changes in Stock of Defaulted Loans and Debt Securities

The following table provides the changes in the Bank's defaulted loans and debt securities.

reported in S$million		(a)
1	Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the previous semi annual reporting period	143
2	Loans and debt securities that have defaulted since the previous semiannual reporting period	39
3	Returned to non-defaulted status	2
4	Amounts written-off	18
5	Other changes	(19)
6	**Defaulted loans and debt securities at end of the semi annual reporting period (1+2-3-4±5)**	143

4.8 SA(CR) and SA(EQ) - Credit Risk Exposure and CRM Effects

The following table illustrate the effects of CRM on the calculation of capital requirements for SA(CR) and SA(EQ). The RWA density provides a synthetic metric on the riskiness of each portfolio.

reported in S$million		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	Asset classes and others	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	On-balance sheet amount	Off-balance sheet amount	RWA	RWA density
1	Cash items	105	-	105	-	-	0%
2	Central government and central bank	5,819	0	5,819	0	-	0%
3	PSE	180	-	180	-	12	7%
4	MDB	32	-	32	-	-	0%
5	Bank	11,882	224	11,882	224	4,602	38%
6	Corporate	21	4	4	2	6	100%
7	Regulatory retail	6,481	8,335	5,259	3	3,961	75%
8	Residential mortgage	6,842	248	6,842	124	2,615	38%
9	CRE	1	-	1	-	1	100%
10	Equity - SA(EQ)	-	-	-	-	-	0%
11	Past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	0%
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	0%
13	Other exposures	2,589	2,898	1,604	5	1,609	100%
14	**Total**	**33,953**	**11,709**	**31,728**	**357**	**12,806**	40%

4.9 SA(CR) and SA(EQ) – Exposures by Asset Classes and Risk Weights

The following table breakdown of credit risk exposures under the SA(CR) and SA(EQ) by asset class and risk weight, corresponding to the level of risk attributed to the exposures.

reported in S$million		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)
	Risk Weight / Asset classes and others	**0%**	**10%**	**20%**	**35%**	**50%**	**75%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total credit exposure amount (post-CCF and post-CRM)**
1	Cash items	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
2	Central government and central bank	5,819	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,819
3	PSE	120	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
4	MDB	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
5	Bank	-	-	4,837	-	7,269	-	0	-	-	12,106
6	Corporate	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
7	Regulatory retail	-	-	-	-	-	5,242	-	20	-	5,262
8	Residential mortgage	-	-	-	6,554	-	361	51	-	-	6,965
9	CRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10	Equity - SA(EQ)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Past due exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Higher-risk categories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,609	-	-	1,609
14	**Total**	**6,076**	**-**	**4,897**	**6,554**	**7,269**	**5,602**	**1,667**	**20**	**-**	**32,085**

5. Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty risk exposure is included in CSL's economic capital model by converting the current and future potential exposure to a counterparty into a one-year loan equivalent, aggregated with other direct and indirect exposure, and allocating economic capital based on the perceived credit quality of the obligor.

The gross credit exposure for OTC derivative transaction is calculated under the current exposure method. This comprises both replacement cost (on balance sheet mark-to-market) and potential future exposure after taking a Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF") on the derivative contract notional amount.

There are no collaterals, credit reserves or specific policy with respect to exposures that give rise to general or specific wrong-way risk.

The gross positive fair value of derivative transactions is disclosed in Note 6 of the Bank's financial statements.

5.1 Analysis of CCR Exposure by Approach

reported in S$million

		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
		Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Effective EPE	α used for computing regulatory EAD	EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
1	Current Exposure Method (for derivatives)	50	46			96	61
2	CCR internal models method (for derivatives and SFTs)						
3	FC(SA) (for SFTs)						
4	FC(CA) (for SFTs)						
5	VaR for SFTs						
6	**Total**						**61**

5.2 CVA Risk Capital Requirements

reported in S$million

		(a)	(b)
		EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
	Total portfolios subject to the Advanced CVA capital requirement	-	-
1	(i) VaR component (including the three-times multiplier)		-
2	(ii) Stressed VaR component (including the three-times multiplier)		-
3	All portfolios subject to the Standardised CVA capital requirement	96	6
4	Total portfolios subject to the CVA risk capital requirement	96	6

5.3 Standardised Approach - CCR *Exposures* by Portfolio and Risk Weights

reported in S$million

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(j)
Asset classes and others / Risk Weight	0%	10%	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposure
Central government and central bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PSE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MDB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank	-	-	39	6	-	-	-	-	45
Corporate	-	-	1	1	-	2	0	-	4
Regulatory retail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other exposures	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-	47
Total	**-**	**-**	**39**	**7**	**-**	**49**	**0**	**-**	**96**

6. Securitisation

6.1 Securitisation Exposures in the Banking Book

reported in S$million		(a)	(b)	(c)
		A Reporting Bank act as originator	**A Reporting Bank acts as sponsor**	**A Reporting Bank acts as investor**
1	Total retail			
2	of which: residential mortgage			
3	of which: credit card			
4	of which: other retail exposures			
5	of which: resecuritisation			
6	Total wholesale	-	-	529
7	of which: loans to corporates			
8	of which: commercial mortgage			
9	of which: lease and receivables			
10	of which: other wholesale			529
11	of which: resecuritisation			

6.2 Securitisation Exposures in the Banking Book and associated Regulatory Capital Requirements – A Reporting Bank acting as an Investor

reported in S$million		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)
		Exposures values (by risk weight bands)					Exposures values (by regulatory approach)				RWA (by regulatory approach)				Capital charge after cap			
		≤20% RW	>20% to 50% RW	>50% to 100% RW	>100% to <1250% RW	1250% RW	IRBA(SE) – RBM and IAM	IRBA(SE)	SA(SE)	1250%	IRBA(SE) – RBM and IAM	IRBA(SE)	SA(SE)	1250%	IRBA(SE) – RBM and IAM	IRBA(SE)	SA(SE)	1250%
1	**Total exposures**	**529**							**529**				**106**				**11**	
2	Traditional securitisation	529							529				106				11	
3	of which: securitisation	529							529				106				11	
4	of which: retail underlying																	
5	of which: wholesale	529							529				106				11	
6	of which: resecuritisation																	
7	of which: senior																	
8	of which: non-senior																	
9	Synthetic securitisation	-							-				-				-	
10	of which: securitisation																	
11	of which: retail underlying																	
12	of which: wholesale																	
13	of which: resecuritisation																	
14	of which: senior																	
15	of which: non-senior																	

6.3 Qualitative disclosure on Securitisation Exposures

The Bank is not involved in securitization activities which transfer credit risk away to other entities. The securitization exposure in the Bank's banking book relates to the holding of non-HQLA credit securities issued by US Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLOs). The securities are held as part of CSL's third party assets portfolio and generate incremental returns over alternative investments, e.g. US Treasuries.

In line with Citigroup's governance process, the CSL Investment Committee was formed to oversee CSL's investment securities. Committee members include 1) Business representative (i.e. CSL CEO), 2) Local CSL and Country Risk Representative (i.e. CSL Country Risk Manager, Singapore RMCO & ASEAN ICG Risk Manager, GCB AP Regional & CSL Market Risk Manager, AP Regional Market Risk Manager), 3) Treasury Representative (i.e. Regional Treasurer, CT Funding Desk head), 4) Local Portfolio Manager (i.e. CT Funding Desk head, CSL Treasurer) 5) Global CAPRM Representatives 6) CTI Representatives.

The investment is limited to securities externally rated Triple A by Moody's Investor Services, Standard & Poor's Ratings Service and/or Fitch Ratings. On an ongoing basis, the CSL Investment Committee with CTI would closely monitor the performance of the portfolio. Active engagements and discussions will take place during the quarterly reviews (or ad-hoc when necessary). In the event of credit deterioration, or when CSL balance sheet profile changes substantially, it will be the CSL Investment Committee and CSL management's decision on final action course- including liquidation if necessary. Subject to MAS Notice 637, the securitization exposures are risk weighted using the standardized approach.

Citi Treasury Investment (CTI), a separate entity under Citigroup, is responsible for managing Citi's central liquidity portfolio with oversight from Citi's Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO)s. Overall credit investment limits are reviewed by the CTI Risk Committee and approved by the Treasury CRO so that there is central control of Citigroup's overall allocation to credit securities. The allocation of a sector limit to CSL will be a sub-allocation of the overall sector limit.

The Bank's securitization exposure is recognized as financial assets pursuant to the Bank's accounting policies, with the securities classified as Available-for-Sale. Please refer to the latest financial statements of the Bank on the accounting policies for financial assets, including Available-for-Sale assets.

7. Market Risk

Market risk encompasses liquidity risk and price risk, both of which arise in the normal course of business of a global financial intermediary. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity may be unable to meet a financial commitment to a customer, creditor, or investor when due. Price risk is the earnings risk from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity and commodity prices, and in their implied volatilities. Price risk arises in both trading and non-trading portfolios.

Market risk is measured in accordance with established standards to ensure consistency across businesses and the ability to aggregate risk. Each business is required to establish, with approval from independent market risk management, a market risk limit framework for identified risk factors that clearly defines approved risk profiles, which is within the parameters of Citigroup's overall risk appetite.

CSL is fully integrated into the overall Citigroup risk and control framework, balancing Senior Management oversight with well-defined independent risk management functions. It is the responsibility of Senior Management to implement Citigroup's risk policies and practices, and respond to the needs and issues in the Bank.

In terms of internal controls, Market Risk Management, an independent group, oversees market and liquidity risks and ensures that the approved risk profile is consistent with CSL's overall risk appetite. Price risk limits are approved by Market Risk Management and monitored on a daily basis. Limit excesses are highlighted to the Risk Management Committee of CSL.

In line with Basel III requirements, stress testing procedures are developed in response to business or market specific concerns and applied to all Trading/Accrual portfolios within a specific business, as appropriate. The stress tests are performed periodically on Trading and Accrual portfolios at a frequency required under the independent market risk limit framework, or at the discretion of Market Risk Management.

7.1 Interest Rate Risk Management

The Bank's interest rate positions arise from treasury and consumer banking activities. Interest rate risk arises in both trading portfolios and non-trading portfolios. Interest rate risk arises primarily due to the timing differences in the re-pricing of interest-bearing assets and liabilities. It is also a result of positions from non-interest bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed by the Treasury Department through monitoring of limits approved by the Market Risk Management. The Bank also uses interest rate and foreign exchange swaps to manage interest rate risk.

As of 31 December 2017 the Bank's Market Risk Management estimated that the interest rate sensitivity of a general increase of 100 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would increase the Bank's profit before tax by approximately S$3,454,000, whereas a general decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have an equal but opposite effect.

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the balance sheet date and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for both derivative and non-derivative financial instruments in existence at that date and that all other variables, in particular foreign exchange rates, remain constant.

7.2 Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

Interest rate risk in the Banking Book arises from both interest bearing and non-interest bearing assets and liabilities. Interest rate risk is monitored on a daily basis within the approved limits framework set by the Market Risk Management. Assets and liabilities, which are contractual in nature, are monitored up to the re-pricing tenors. Non-interest bearing and perpetual products, e.g. current and saving accounts, credit cards and ready credit are monitored for interest rate risk on core / vector balances. The core / vector balances are computed based on statistical regression analysis and General Optimization Techniques.

Citi is implementing a new type of Interest Rate Risk Measurements with a new system of Ruby to incorporate the Net Interest Revenue forecast based on the cash-flow along with balance sheet and interest rate projection to replace the current Gap based Interest Rate Risk Measurements.

Potential interest rate risk in the Banking Book is monitored through interest rate exposure at 100 basis points parallel move in interest rates. Interest rate exposure at each major currency level for the Banking Book is as follows:

Currency	+100bps Up Move (S$million)
SGD	-5.4
USD	6.1
GBP	1.5
CAD	-0.1
AUD	1.6
EUR	0.6
JPY	-0.4

7.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity in Singapore is managed at CLE (Country Legal Entity), as well as MLE (Material Legal Entity) level. CSL's liquidity management objective is to ensure that the Bank has adequate access to liquidity to meet all obligations as and when due, including under extreme but plausible conditions.

Consistent with Country Liquidity Management framework, liquidity risk management in CSL includes Funding and Liquidity Planning, Daily S2 reporting (Highly Stressed Market Disruption stress scenario), and the use of limits, triggers and stress testing. Liquidity is monitored and managed within a robust framework that includes review by the CSL Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO"), which consists of representation from all businesses with the CEO of CSL designated as the chairman of CSL ALCO. Key members of CSL ALCO also attend the Country ALCO.

In terms of internal control, under the Liquidity Risk Management Policy, there is a single set of standards for the measurement, reporting and management of liquidity risk in order to ensure consistency across businesses, stability in methodologies, and transparency of risk. Details of market risk, interest rate sensitivity, foreign currency risk and liquidity risk analysis can be found in Note 31 of the Bank's financial statements.

7.4 Market Risk under Standardised Approach

The following table provides the components of the capital requirement under the standardized approach for market risk.

reported in S$million

		(a)
		RWA*
	Products exluding options	
1	Interest rate risk (general and specific)	23
2	Equity risk (general and specific)	-
3	Foreign exchange risk	40
4	Commodity risk	-
	Options	
5	Simplified approach	-
6	Delta-plus method	24
7	Scenario approach	-
8	**Securitisation**	-
9	**Total**	87

*The RWA is derived by multiplying the capital requirements by 12.5.

8. Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, systems, or human factors, or from external events. It includes reputation and franchise risks associated with Citi's business practices or market conduct. It also includes the risk of failing to comply with applicable laws, regulations, ethical standards, regulatory administrative actions or Citi policies.

Operational Risk does not encompass strategic risk or the risk of loss resulting solely from authorized judgments made with respect to taking credit, market, liquidity, or insurance risk.

CSL maintains an Operational Risk Management Framework with a Governance Structure to support its core operational risk management activities of anticipation, mitigation and recovery. To ensure effective management of operational risk across the Bank, the Governance Structure presents three lines of defense which are Business Management, Independent Control Functions, and Internal Audit.

The Framework establishes minimum standards for consistent identification, monitoring and reporting, measurement, and management of operational risks and supports the application of the operational risk capital model.

CSL implemented the Operational Risk Management (ORM) Policy and other related Standards and Tools (i.e. Manager's Control Assessment ("MCA"), Operational Loss Reporting etc.) and several escalation mechanisms related to operational risk. In line with Basel III requirements, CSL performs risk analysis on a regular basis to assess whether the minimum capital requirement for operational risk is adequate and adhered to.

The Business Risk, Compliance & Control Committee ("BRCC") governs operational risk in CSL. The Committee meets on a quarterly basis and provides direction on key operational risk issues according to a standard agenda. The CSL Audit Committee is the independent governing body monitoring operational risk within CSL The Bank uses the Basic Indicator approach for calculating Operational Risk Capital. The computation is set out in MAS Notice No. 637, Part IX Division 2.

9. Other Material Risks

Senior management are extensively involved in the top material risk identification and review process which is approved by the BOD. The top material risks are reviewed by senior management on a quarterly basis and any material issues are highlighted to the CSL's BOD through quarterly update to RMC.

Both quantitative (any risk category with plausible loss in excess of 3% of total capital or $100MM, whichever is higher) and qualitative assessments (contributing risk factors, control & mitigating factor, KRI, inherent and residual risk level for each risk family) are conducted to assess the top material risks.

10. Remuneration

10.1 Remuneration of Employees

The Bank's remuneration policy is aimed at attracting and retaining talented individuals. The job scope and market factors are taken into account in determining the remuneration package for an employee. To ensure that the Bank remunerates its employees competitively and appropriately, the Bank regularly reviews its base salary ranges and benefits package using market data provided by recognized surveys of comparative groups in the financial sector in Singapore.

10.2 Financial Stability Board Principles of Sound Compensation Practices

In April 2009, the Financial Stability Board ("FSB") issued the Principles of Sound Compensation Practices ("FSB Principles"). In September 2009, the FSB issued implementation guidelines for the FSB Principles. The nine principles, which are intended to reduce incentives which encourage excessive risk taking, focus on three areas:

1. Effective governance of compensation;
2. Effective alignment of compensation with prudent risk taking; and
3. Effective supervisory oversight and engagement by stakeholders.

The FSB Principles are incorporated into the Corporate Governance Guidelines for Banks, Financial Holding Companies and Direct Insurers incorporated in Singapore issued by the MAS. The management of the bank has performed a self-assessment against the FSB Principles and has concluded that its remuneration policy and compensations practices are aligned with the FSB Principles.

10.3 Effective Governance of Compensation

Board Remuneration Committee

Citigroup has a remuneration policy which is applied in a consistent manner by its various businesses across the globe, including those operating in CSL (hereinafter referred to as "Global Remuneration Policy").

As with other global policies, practices and procedures that are relevant to the businesses in CSL, the Board has been apprised by Senior Management of the Global Remuneration Policy and concurs with Senior Management's proposal to adopt the Global Remuneration Policy for CSL. On at least an annual basis, the Board will review with Senior Management, the Bank's remuneration policies, structure and procedures that follow the objectives of the Global Remuneration Policy. As part of such review, the Board has been provided information on matters including the objective of the Global Remuneration Policy, the role, responsibility and composition of global, regional and country committees established for the purpose of reviewing and approving remuneration structures and guidelines, and the review and approval processes involved in determining remuneration packages for the Bank's employees such as Covered Employees and Senior Managers (as defined below). The Board reviewed the compensation plans and programs in October 2016 discussing the linkage to performance management of the CE2 and talent management needs and programs for CSL. As mentioned above, the management of the bank has conducted a self-assessment of the Global Remuneration Policy adopted by the Bank against the FSB Principles and concluded that the Bank's remuneration structure/practices and processes are broadly aligned to the FSB Principles. The Board reviewed the said self-assessment in June 2017.

Review and Evaluation of Incentive/Compensation Programs

At a global level, the Citigroup Board of Directors ("Citigroup Board") plays a key role in the design and oversight of the Global Remuneration Policy through the Citigroup Personnel and Compensation Committee ("PCC"). All remuneration proposals are brought to the Citigroup Board for review and final approval.

In Singapore, the Country Senior Personnel Committee ("CSPC") meets on a need-to basis to review and approve all human resource related policies, including CSL's remuneration policy, based on guidelines provided by global and regional offices. CSPC is chaired by the Citi Country Officer, Mr Amol Gupte and comprises of the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), Country Human Resources Officer ("CHRO"), Senior Country Operations Officer ("SCOO") and the Heads of Business for Global Consumer Banking, International Personal Banking and Citi Private Bank. The remuneration packages of the Bank's management are reviewed and approved by the CEO of CSL and Regional Consumer Head for Asia Pacific. Where the Bank's management staff is from a control function (e.g. Finance, Risk Management, Compliance), the relevant Asia Pacific control function head will also review and approve the remuneration package.

1. The PCC will regularly review the design and structure of compensation programs relevant to all employees in the context of risk management.
2. In 2010, in response to FRB Guidance and European Union Capital Requirements Directive (CRD 3), a new global program, "Covered Employees" ("CEs") was implemented. This program covers senior executives as well as employees who, either individually or as part of a group, have the ability to expose Citigroup's various businesses to material amounts of risk. Citigroup's definitions of CEs are:

   Group 1: Employees who are Section 16 officers under the US Securities Exchange Act.
   Group 2: Senior employees who can take, or influence the taking of material risk for the company or for a material business unit of the company.

   The Bank adopted Citigroup's definition to identify CEs. As of 31 December 2017, the Bank has identified 5 staff in CE Group 2. Senior executives are defined by Citigroup as Senior Managers ("SM") which include the direct reports of the Chief Executive Officer of the Bank. As of 31 December 2017, there are 9 SMs.
3. Formal risk goals are part of the CE performance evaluation process, increasing the focus on risk, risk related performance and risk metrics. Management also established an independent review process with inputs from Risk Management, Legal, Human Resource, Internal Audit and Compliance, using both qualitative and quantitative data. The compensation recommendations for CEs are presented to the PCC, prior to final approval of the recommendations.
4. The PCC reviews the compensation recommendations for CEs at several points through-out the year-end process, including preliminary reviews in mid-December, detailed reviews with responsible global business heads in early January and final reviews in mid-January at the full PCC and Citigroup Board meeting.
5. In addition, the CE process, including all recommendations and supporting material is audited by Internal Audit globally at the conclusion of the year-end cycle.
6. CE Group 1 and CE Group 2 compensation deferral structure:
   a) A minimum deferral level (40%) and even split between deferred stock and deferred cash for those receiving incentive compensation of at least USD100,000; a 10% deferral as deferred cash for those with incentive compensation from USD50,000 to USD99,999.
   b) Deferred cash is subject to a discretionary performance-based vesting (PBV) condition based on the occurrence of a material adverse outcome as well as a discretionary clawback provision.
   c) Deferred stock will be subject to a formulaic PBV condition based on performance of the CE's "reference business".
   d) PBV or Performance Based Vesting provision: The deferred cash component will have a discretionary PBV feature, which will potentially apply if it is determined by PCC that a material adverse outcome has occurred.
      a) CEs who have significant responsibility for the event may have unvested awards reduced or cancelled.
      b) All terms of the deferral program to be interpreted based on facts and circumstances, at the discretion of key Asia Senior Management (with input as appropriate from PCC).
   e) All non-vested portions of deferred incentive compensation are subjected to forfeiture if the PCC determines that the CE:
      a) received the award based on materially inaccurate publicly reported financial statements; or
      b) knowingly engaged in providing materially inaccurate information relating to publicly reported financial statements; or

c) engaged in behavior constituting misconduct or exercised materially imprudent judgment that caused harm to the Company's business operations, or that resulted or could result in regulatory sanctions (whether or not formalized); or
d) failed to supervise or monitor individuals engaging in, or failed to escalate behavior constituting misconduct (whether or not gross misconduct) or who exercised materially imprudent judgment that caused harm to the Company's business operations; or
e) failed to supervise or monitor individuals engaging in, or failed to escalate behavior that resulted or could result in regulatory sanctions (whether or not formalized); or
f) materially violated any risk limits established or revised by senior management and/or risk management.

Review for Control Functions staff

1. The overall incentive pools for Control functions staff (including Risk Management and Compliance) are set at the global level, after taking into consideration a number of factors including, but not limited to Citigroup's financial performance, risk metrics, business strategy in terms of building/divesting certain businesses and/or growth/contraction in certain geographical regions, and positioning against the external markets.
2. For Control function staff, compensation is weighted in favor of fixed compensation relative to variable compensation.
3. The key performance standards for Control functions are set by the independent manager in the region and cascaded down to the country to be included in the Balanced Scorecard.
4. CSL's Head of the Risk Management has a direct reporting line to the CEO and a matrix reporting line to APAC Group Credit Director for Consumer Risk.

10.4 Effective Alignment of Compensation with Prudent Risk Taking

1. The determination and approval of bonus pools and the respective allocation to the regional products and functions are conducted at the global level. In addition to financial performance, the pool calculations are based on a business scorecard approach which takes account of risk with increasing degrees of sophistication. Bonus pool amounts are reviewed and approved internally by Citigroup's CEO and presented to the PCC for final approval.
2. For CSL, the business will submit a bonus pool request, together with a detailed analysis based on business performance and balanced scorecard approach. Financial numbers are confirmed independently by Financial Control. The bonus pool will then be reviewed at the regional level before being submitted to global for approval.
3. Employees who receive annual variable remuneration that equals or exceeds the local currency equivalent of USD100,000 will receive a greater percentage of their total annual compensation as variable remuneration and are subject to the Capital Accumulation Program rules. Currently, a percentage, ranging from 25% to 60%, will be awarded as deferred variable remuneration and (a) granted in the form of equity, (b) vests in four equal annual installments and (c) subject to claw-back provisions.
4. From 2010, all deferred stock awarded under the Capital Accumulation Program are subject to claw back. Non-vested amounts may be forfeited if the PCC determines that the staff:
   a) Received the award based on materially inaccurate publicly reported financial statements; or
   b) Knowingly engaged in providing materially inaccurate information relating to publicly reported financial statements; or
   c) Materially violated any risk limits established or revised by senior management and/or risk management; or
   d) Engage in gross misconduct.

10.5 Effective Supervisory Oversight and Engagement by Stakeholders

CSL is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Citigroup, Inc. As mentioned above, the remuneration policies/practices/structures adopted by CSL are guided and approved by Citigroup, Inc. The CSL Board reviews and concurs on the Global Remuneration Policy, including any changes to the structure and processes from previous year, annually.

In the interest of transparency to stakeholders such as its depositors, CSL has made disclosures (as it considers appropriate and aligned with the FSB Principles) of its remuneration practices and policies, bearing in the mind the sensitivity of such information from a competitive perspective.

10.6 Share Schemes

The Bank's employees are entitled to participate in various share schemes implemented by the parent company, Citigroup. Information on the share schemes is disclosed in Note 11 of the Bank's financial statements.

10.7 Quantitative Disclosures

Table 1: Special Payments (i.e. Guaranteed Bonuses, Sign-on Awards, Severance Payments)

		Guaranteed Bonuses		Sign-on awards		Severance Payments	
		Number of Employees	Total Amount	Number of Employees	Total Amount	Number of Employees	Total Amount
1	Senior Management	0	-	0	-	0	-
2	Other Material Risk-Takers	0	-	0	-	0	-

There were no special payments made to senior management and other material risk-takers

Table 2: Remuneration Awarded During the 2017 Financial Year

			Senior Management	Other Material Risk-Takers
1	Fixed Remuneration	Number of employees	9	5
2		**Total fixed remuneration (3 + 5 + 7)**	**78%**	**45%**
3		Of which: cash-based	75%	44%
4		Of which: deferred	0%	0%
5		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	0%	0%
6		Of which: deferred	0%	0%
7		Of which: other forms[1]	3%	1%
8		Of which: deferred	0%	0%
9	Variable Remuneration	Number of employees	9	5
10		**Total variable remuneration (11 + 13 + 15)**	**22%**	**55%**
11		Of which: cash-based	20%	44%
12		Of which: deferred	1%	11%
13		Of which: shares or other share-linked instruments	2%	11%
14		Of which: deferred	2%	11%
15		Of which: other forms	0%	0%
16		Of which: deferred	0%	0%
17	**Total Remuneration (2 + 10)**		**100%**	**100%**

[1] Other forms refer to employer CPF contributions

Explanation Notes

1. Except for the unionized staff, all other staff are not guaranteed bonuses. Any bonuses and/or incentives paid to the non-unionized staff will be considered as variable compensation. As of 31 December 2017, 1,879 of the Bank's employees received variable compensation. This included the 5 CE2 and 9 SM.
2. Under the FSB Principles for Sound Compensation Practices, the mix of cash, equity and other forms of compensation must be consistent with risk alignment. It is recommended that a substantial proportion, such as 40% to 60% of the variable compensation should be awarded in shares or share-linked instruments (or where appropriate, other non-cash instruments), as long as these instruments create incentives aligned with long-term value creation and the time horizons of risk. Awards in shares or share-linked instruments should be subject to an appropriate share retention policy, For the Bank, the percentage of compensation of the SM and CE that was variable and the forms in which this compensation was awarded was dependent on the amount of variable compensation that such employees received. SM and CE who received their annual variable compensation that equaled or exceeded USD100,000 (or local currency equivalent) would receive a greater percentage of their total annual compensation as variable remuneration and are subject to the Capital Accumulation Program ("CAP") rules. Currently, the percentage ranged from 25% to 60% awarded as deferred variable remuneration in equity, vested in four equal annual installments and subject to claw back provision.

Table 3: Deferred Remuneration

	Deferred and retained remuneration	Total outstanding deferred remuneration	Of which: Total outstanding deferred and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments	Total amendment during the year due to ex post explicit adjustments[1]	Total amendment during the year due to ex post implicit adjustments[2]	Total deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year
1	**Senior Management**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**0%**	**26%**
2	Cash	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%
3	Shares	97%	97%	0%	0%	26%
4	Share-linked instruments	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
6	**Other Material Risk-Takers**	**100%**	**100%**	**0%**	**0%**	**37%**
7	Cash	41%	41%	0%	0%	17%
8	Shares	59%	59%	0%	0%	20%
9	Share-linked instruments	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
10	Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Notes

[1] Examples of explicit ex-post adjustments include malus, clawbacks or similar reversals or downward revaluations of awards.

[2] Examples of implicit ex-post adjustments include fluctuations in the value of shares or performance units.

11. Composition of Capital

The following disclosure shows the reconciliation between the Bank's published balance sheet and the regulatory capital components. The balance sheet is expanded to identify and map to the regulatory capital components as set out in Section 11.2 - Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet (in the column "Cross Reference to Section 11.2").

11.1 Financial Statements and Regulatory Scope of Consolidation

In S$million	Balance Sheet per published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Cross Reference to Section 11.2
Equity			
Share Capital	1,528	*1,528*	a
Accumulated Profits and Reserves	1,927		
of which: Retained Earnings under CET1	*2,245*	*2,245*	b
of which: Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves under CET1	*(319)*	*(319)*	c
Total equity attributable to owner of the Bank	3,454		
Liabilities			
Derivative liabilities	21		
Amounts due to intermediate holding company	900		
Amounts due to related corporations	71		
Deposits of non-bank customers	29,334		
Bills and drafts payable	52		
Current Tax payable	87		
Deferred Tax Liabilities	-		
Other liabilities	961		
Total liabilities	31,426		
Total equity and liabilities	34,880		
Assets			
Cash and balances with central bank	472		
Singapore government treasury bills and securities	3,245		
Derivative assets	50		
Amounts due from intermediate holding company	8,633		
Amounts due from related corporations	5		
Balances and placements with bankers and agents	2,590		
Other securities	3,837		
Loans and advances to customers	15,489		
of which: Impairment allowances admitted as eligible Tier 2 Capital	*121*	*121*	d
Property, plant and equipment	17		
Deferred Tax Assets	1	1	e
Other assets	543		
Total assets	34,880		

11.2 Reconciliation of Regulatory Capital to the Balance Sheet

The following disclosure is made in accordance to the template prescribed in MAS Notice 637 Annex 11E. The column "Amount" shows the amounts used in the computation of the regulatory capital and capital adequacy ratios. The column "Amount subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment" shows the amount of each regulatory adjustment that is subject to the treatment provided for in the cancelled MAS Notice 637 dated 14 December 2007 during the Basel III transition period. Each of these amounts is reported as regulatory adjustments under rows 41C and 56C.

The alphabetic cross-references in the column "Cross Reference to Section 11.1" relate to those in the reconciliation of the balance sheet in Section 11.1 - Financial Statements and Regulatory Scope of Consolidation.

MAS Notice 637 specifies which tier of capital each regulatory adjustment is to be taken against. When regulatory adjustments are required against Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital, there are circumstances when the amount of eligible Additional Tier 1 or Tier 2 capital respectively falls short of the amount of regulatory adjustment. Under such circumstances, the shortfall is taken against the preceding tier of capital.

MAS Notice 637 specifies the computation of the amount of provisions that may be recognized in Tier 2 capital. Under the standardized approach for credit risk, general allowances are eligible, subject to a cap of 1.25% of risk-weighted assets.

		Amount	Amount subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Cross Reference to Section 11.1
		S$million	S$million	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Paid-up ordinary shares and share premium (if applicable)	1,528		a
2	Retained earnings *	2,245		b
3#	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves *	(319)		c
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-		
5	Minority interest that meets criteria for inclusion			
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	3,454		
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Valuation adjustment pursuant to Part VIII of MAS Notice 637			
8	Goodwill, net of associated deferred tax liability			
9#	Intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liability	-	-	
10#	Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	1	0	e
11	Cash flow hedge reserve			
12	Shortfall of TEP relative to EL under IRBA			
13	Increase in equity capital resulting from securitisation transactions			
14	Unrealised fair value gains/losses on financial liabilities and derivative liabilities arising from changes in own credit risk			
15	Defined benefit pension fund assets, net of associated deferred tax liability			
16	Investments in own shares	-		

17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in ordinary shares of financial institutions			
18	Capital investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidation financial institutions in which Reporting Bank does not hold a major stake	-		
19#	Investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (including insurance subsidiaries) (amount above 10% threshold)	-		
20#	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-		
21#	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold			
23#	of which: investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (including insurance subsidiaries)			
24#	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-		
25#	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-		
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	-		
26A	PE/VC investments in the form of ordinary shares, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
26B	PE/VC investments held beyond the relevant holding periods set out in MAS Notice 630			
26C	Capital deficits in subsidiaries and associates that are regulated financial institutions			
26D	Any other items which the Authority may specify			
27	Regulatory adjustments applied in calculation of CET1 Capital due to insufficient AT1 Capital to satisfy required deductions	0		
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to CET1 Capital**	1		
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	3,454		
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	AT1 capital instruments and share premium (if applicable)			
31	of which: classified as equity under the Accounting Standards			
32	of which: classified as liabilities under the Accounting Standards			
33	Transitional: Ineligible capital instruments (pursuant to paragraphs 6.5.3 and 6.5.4)			
34	AT1 capital instruments issued by fully-consolidated subsidiaries that meet criteria for inclusion			
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out			
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	-		
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Investments in own AT1 capital instruments	-		
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT1 capital instruments of financial institutions			
39	Capital investments in AT1 capital instruments of unconsolidated financial institutions in which Reporting Bank does not hold a major stake	-		

40#	Investments in AT1 capital instruments of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (including insurance subsidiaries)	-		
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	0		
41A	PE/VC investments in the form of AT1 capital instruments, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
41B	Any other items which the Authority may specify			
41C	Regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 Capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-Basel III treatment	0		
	of which: Goodwill, net of associated deferred tax liability			
	of which: Intangible assets, net of associated deferred tax liability	-		
	of which: Deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	0		e
	of which: Cash flow hedge reserve			
	of which: Increase in equity capital resulting from securitisation transactions			
	of which: Unrealised fair value gains/losses on financial liabilities and derivative liabilities arising from changes in own credit risk			
	of which: Shortfall of TEP relative to EL under IRBA			
	of which: PE/VC investments in the form of ordinary shares, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
	of which: PE/VC investments held beyond the relevant holding periods set out in MAS Notice 630			
	of which: Capital deficits in subsidiaries and associates that are regulated financial institutions			
	of which: Investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
	of which: PE/VC investments in the form of Tier 2 capital instruments, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
	of which: Investments in Tier 2 capital instruments of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
42	Regulatory adjustments applied in calculation of AT1 Capital due to insufficient Tier 2 Capital to satisfy required deductions			
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	-		
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-		
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1)**	3,454		
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Tier 2 capital instruments and share premium (if applicable)			
47	Transitional: Ineligible capital instruments (pursuant to paragraphs 6.5.3 and 6.5.4)			
48	Tier 2 capital instruments issued by fully-consolidated subsidiaries that meet criteria for inclusion			
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out			
50	Provisions	121		d
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	121		
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			

52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments			
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 capital instruments of financial institutions			
54	Capital investments in Tier 2 capital instruments of unconsolidated financial institutions in which Reporting Bank does not hold a major stake	-		
55#	Investments in Tier 2 capital instruments of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (including insurance subsidiaries)	-		
56	National specific regulatory adjustments			
56A	PE/VC investments in the form of Tier 2 capital instruments, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
56B	Any other items which the Authority may specify			
56C	Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 Capital in respect of amounts subject to pre-Basel III treatment	-		
	of which: Shortfall of TEP relative to EL under IRBA			
	of which: PE/VC investments in the form of ordinary shares, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
	of which: PE/VC investments held beyond the relevant holding periods set out in MAS Notice 630			
	of which: Capital deficits in subsidiaries and associates that are regulated financial institutions			
	of which: Investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
	of which: PE/VC investments in the form of AT1 capital instruments, in excess of 20% of such capital investments			
	of which: Investments in AT1 capital instruments of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (incl insurance subsidiaries)			
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-		
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	121		
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2)**	3,575		
60	**Total risk weighted assets**	15,716		
	Capital ratios (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)			
61	**Common Equity Tier 1 CAR**	21.98%		
62	**Tier 1 CAR**	21.98%		
63	**Total CAR**	22.75%		
64	Bank-specific buffer requirement[1]	7.763%		
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.250%		
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.013%		
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement (if applicable)	-		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers	12.75%		
	National minima			
69	**Minimum CET1 CAR**	6.5%		
70	**Minimum Tier 1 CAR**	8.0%		
71	**Minimum Total CAR**	10.0%		
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Investments in ordinary shares, AT1 capital and Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated financial institutions in which the bank does not hold a major stake	-		

73	Investments in ordinary shares of unconsolidated major stake companies approved under s32 of Banking Act (including insurance subsidiaries)	-		
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-		
	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	121		
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	162		
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-		
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-		
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between 1 Jan 2013 and 1 Jan 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-		
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-		
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-		
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-		

Items marked with a hash [#] are elements where a more conservative definition has been applied relative to those set out under the Basel III capital standards.

Note:
[1]As of 31 December 2017, Citibank Singapore's Bank-specific buffer requirement is 7.763%. The effective country-specific CCyB for Hong Kong is 1.25%, 2.0% for Sweden and Norway. Weightings of 1.048%, 0.013% and 0.001% are applied respectively to the Private Sector Exposures to Hong Kong, Sweden and Norway.

12. Main Features of Capital Instruments

The following disclosures are prepared in accordance with Annex 11D of MAS Notice 637.

	Citibank Singapore Limited Ordinary Shares	
1	Issuer	Citibank Singapore Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	NA
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Singapore
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
6	Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	Solo and Group
7	Instrument type	Ordinary shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Currency in millions, as of most recent reporting date)	S$ 1,528 million as at 31 December 2017
9	Par value of instrument	NA
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' equity
11	Original date of issuance	NA
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Discretionary dividend amount
18	Coupon rate and any related index	The ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared by the Board of Directors from time to time.
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	NA
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	NA
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30	Write-down feature	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument in the insolvency creditor hierarchy of the legal entity concerned)	All shares rank equally with regards to the Bank's residual assets.
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

13. Leverage Ratio

13.1 Leverage Ratio Summary Comparison Table

The following disclosures are prepared in accordance with Annex 11F of MAS Notice 637.

	Item	S$million
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	34,880
2	Adjustment for investments in entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but are outside the regulatory scope of consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet in accordance with the Accounting Standards but excluded from the calculation of the exposure measure	-
4	Adjustment for derivative transactions	46
5	Adjustment for SFTs	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items	1,492
7	Other adjustments	(47)
8	**Exposure measure**	**36,371**

13.2 Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

The following disclosures are prepared in accordance with Annex 11G of MAS Notice 637.

	Item	S$million	
		31-Dec-17	**30-Sep-17**
	Exposure measures of on-balance sheet items		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivative transactions and SFTs, but including on-balance sheet collateral for derivative transactions or SFTs)	34,784	36,738
2	Asset amounts deducted in determining Tier 1 capital	(1)	(0)
3	**Total exposure measures of on-balance sheet items** (excluding derivative transactions and SFTs)	**34,783**	**36,737**
	Derivative exposure measures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivative transactions (net of the eligible cash portion of variation margins)	50	46
5	Potential future exposure associated with all derivative transactions	46	54
6	Gross-up for derivative collaterals provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets in accordance with the Accounting Standards	-	-
7	Deductions of receivables for the cash portion of variation margins provided in derivative transactions	-	-
8	CCP leg of trade exposures excluded	-	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-	-
10	Further adjustments in effective notional amounts and deductions from potential future exposures of written credit derivatives	-	-
11	**Total derivative exposure measures**	**96**	**101**
	SFT exposure measures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of accounting netting), after adjusting for sales accounting	-	-
13	Eligible netting of cash payables and cash receivables	-	-
14	SFT counterparty exposures	-	-
15	SFT exposure measures where a Reporting Bank acts as an agent in the SFTs	-	-
16	**Total SFT exposure measures**	**-**	**-**
	Exposure measures of off-balance sheet items		
17	Off-balance sheet items at notional amount	11,709	12,295
18	Adjustments for calculation of exposure measures of offbalance sheet items	(10,217)	(10,242)
19	**Total exposure measures of off-balance sheet items**	**1,492**	**2,053**
	Capital and Total exposures		
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**3,454**	**3,793**
21	**Total exposures**	**36,371**	**38,891**
	Leverage ratio		
22	**Leverage ratio**	**9.50%**	**9.75%**

14. Macroprudential Supervisory Measures

To provide an overview of the geographical distribution of private sector credit exposures relevant for the calculation of the countercyclical buffer.

reported in S$million

Geographical breakdown	Country-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	RWA for private sector credit exposures used in the computation of the countercyclical	Bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	Countercyclical buffer amount
Hong Kong	1.25%	87.57	0.01%	
Sweden	2.00%	1.10	0.00%	
Norway	2.00%	0.05	0.00%	
All others	0.00%	8,271.58	0.00%	
Total		8,360.30	0.01%	1.12

15. Attestation

The Pillar 3 disclosures as at 31 December 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the internal control processes approved by the Bank's Board of Directors.

Han Kwee Juan
Chief Executive Officer

28 June 2018