FEDERAL BANK
YOUR PERFECT BANKING PARTNER

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS ON 31st December 2022

TABLE DF -2: CAPITAL ADEQUACY

1	**Qualitative disclosures**		
1.1	*A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities* 1. Policy on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process has been put in place and the assessment of capital commensurate to the risk profile is reviewed on a quarterly basis. 2. Capital requirement for current business levels and estimated future business levels are assessed on a periodic basis. 3. The minimum capital required to be maintained by the Bank (including CCB) for the period ended December 31,2022 is 11.50%. The given minimum capital requirement includes capital conservative buffer of 2.50%. Bank's CRAR is above the regulatory minimum as stipulated in Based III Capital Regulations.		
2	**Quantitative disclosures** (Solo Bank)	(Amount in ₹ Mn.)	
2.1	**Capital requirements for credit risk**	**114001.10**	
	Portfolios subject to Standardized approach	114001.10	
	Securitization exposures	-	
2.2	**Capital requirements for market risk** (Standardized duration approach)	**4696.70**	
	Interest rate risk	2333.04	
	Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	222.75	
	Equity risk	2140.91	
2.3	**Capital requirements for operational risk**	**11822.56**	
	Basic Indicator Approach	11822.56	
	Total Capital Requirements	**130520.35**	
2.4	**Common Equity Tier I, Tier I & Total Capital Ratios**	Standalone	Consolidated
	Common Equity Tier I capital Ratio	12.13	12.41
	Tier I capital ratio	12.13	12.41
	Total capital ratio	13.35	13.81

Structure and organization of Bank's risk management function

Bank has put in place an organizational framework for Bank-wide management of risk on integrated basis. The structure ensures coordinated process for measuring and managing all material risks on an enterprise-wide basis to achieve organizational goals. The structure is designed in tune with the regulatory guidelines.

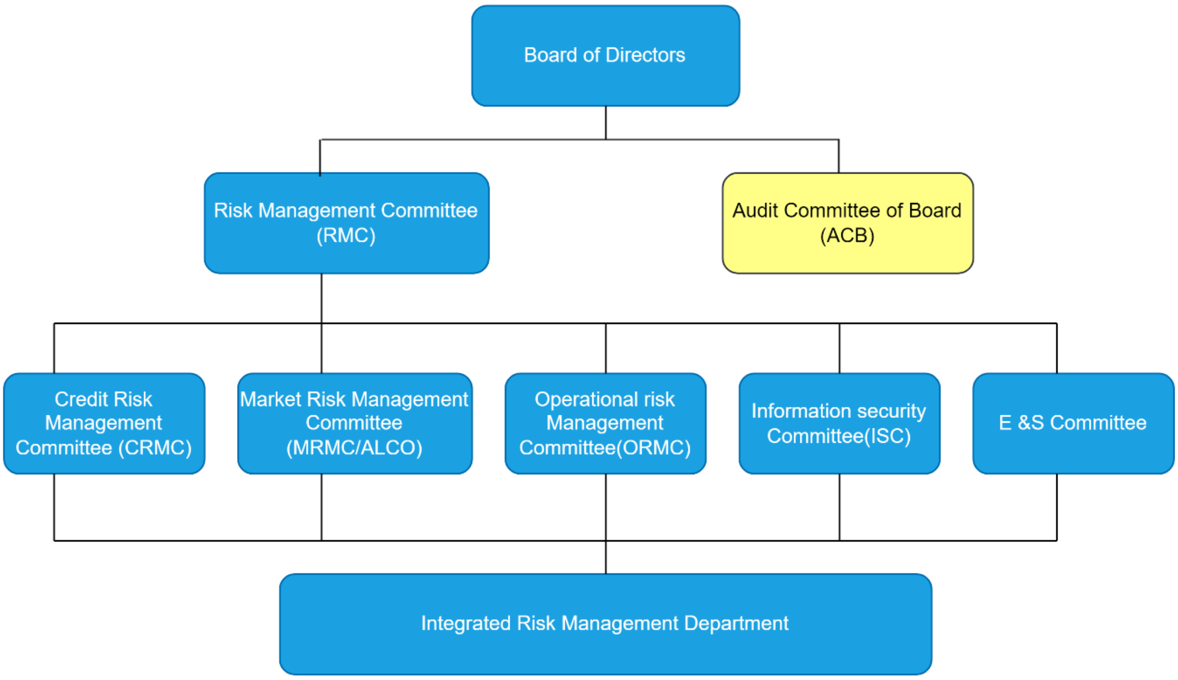
Bank's Board at the top of the structure assumes overall responsibility for Bank-wide management of risk. The Board approves risk management policies of the Bank and sets risk exposure limits based on Bank's risk appetite and risk bearing capacity. Risk Management Committee of the Board assumes responsibility for devising policy and strategy for enterprise-wide risk management. The Committee also sets guidelines for measurement of risks, risk mitigation and control parameters and approves adequate infrastructure for risk management. The Committee meets regularly and reviews the reports placed before it on various risk areas.

There are five support committees of senior executives viz Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC), Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC also known as ALCO), Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC), Information Security Committee (ISC) and E&S Committee, responsible for implementation of policies and monitoring of risk levels in their respective domains. The Committees are headed by Managing Director & CEO. Senior executives from respective functional areas and risk management are members of the Committee. The Committees meet regularly to take stock of various facets of risk management function and place their reports to Risk Management Committee of the Board. ALCO meets at least once in a month. Depending on requirement, ALCO meets at shorter frequencies. CRMC and ORMC meet at least once in a quarter subject to minimum of six meetings in a year. ISC and E&S Committee meets at least once in a quarter.

The major risks addressed are Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Residual Credit Risk, Concentration Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Liquidity Risk, Strategic Risk, Reputation Risk, Human Resources Risk, Pension Obligation Risk, IT & Cyber Security Risk, Compliance Risk, Outsourcing Risk, Model Risk, Settlement Risk and E&S Risk. Other material risks identified from time to time are taken care of by one of the above said committees or other functional committees of executives, depending on the nature of risk.

Integrated Risk Management Department is responsible for overall identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling various types of risks faced by the Bank in its operations and compliance of risk management guidelines and policies issued by Regulator /Board. IRMD has three divisions: Credit Risk Division, Market Risk Division and Operational Risk Division. E&S Division is presently attached to Market Risk Division. Division Heads report to the Chief Risk Officer who reports directly to the Managing Director & CEO.

Organization Structure:



RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

1. Credit risk

Strategies and processes:

The Bank is exposed to credit risk in its lending operations. The Bank's strategies to manage the credit risks are given below:

a) Defined segment exposures delineated into Business Banking, CV/CE, Commercial Banking, Corporate, Retail and Agri advances.
b) Industry wise segment ceilings on aggregate lending in respect of certain industries, ceilings have been fixed for specific geographies with a view to contain Concentration risk.
c) Individual borrower wise and borrower group wise lending ceilings linked as a percentage to the Bank's eligible capital base as at the end of the previous year.
d) Borrowers are subjected to credit rating and loans are granted only to those borrowers falling within defined thresholds of risk levels; the approach also includes diversification of borrowers within defined thresholds of risk levels.
e) Major business of the Bank is within India. However, bank has an IFSC branch located in GIFT City, Gujarat. In respect of cross border trade which would involve exposures to banks and financial institutions located outside India, there is a geographic cap on exposures apart from cap on individual bank / institution. Bank has also fixed ceiling for its foreign currency exposures.
f) Bank has adopted a well-defined approach for sourcing and underwriting loan proposals. Proper due diligence is carried out while sourcing fresh credit limits.

g) Credit sanctioning powers are granted as per Credit Delegation Policy based upon the amount and riskiness of the exposure.
h) Regular review of all credit policies including exposure ceilings are carried out with due approval of Bank's Board of Directors.
i) Credit hub system is put in place to enhance quality of credit appraisal and underwriting process.
j) Specialized Credit Advisory Teams operating at strategic locations to streamline and monitor credit processes within the credit hubs, evaluate and chart action plans to act on EWS, conduct unit visit of stressed account and formulate other measures to maintain standard health classification of credit exposures.
k) Dedicated Credit Monitoring Department at national level and other key geographies to monitor / follow up of performance of loans and advances.
l) Credit Administration Department at central level and at other key geographies are formed to ensure compliance of documentation formalities and submission of post credit monitoring reports / compliance of sanction order covenants.
m) Market Intelligence Unit is formed under IRMD with cross functional team members to facilitate the collection and processing of multiple sources of information on large borrowers with an objective to prevent adverse selection of borrowers and throw up early warning signals of possible fraud or credit risk.
n) Robust statistical score cards are used for retail credit appraisal process.
o) Bank also uses Behavioral / transactional models for monitoring the transaction behavior of loan accounts.
p) Model validation is done on yearly basis to assess the discriminatory power and stability of the models.
q) Bank has laid down appropriate mechanism for ongoing identification, development and assessment of expertise of officials in the area of credit appraisal, underwriting and credit management functions.
r) Internal credit rating of all credit proposals above ₹ 10 Crores is confirmed by Integrated Risk Management Department.
s) Bank has adopted the best ESMS practices to minimise environmental and social risks associated with lending activities.

Structure and organization of risk management function:

Bank has put in place Board approved comprehensive Credit Risk Management Policy. The policy aims to provide basic framework for implementation of sound credit risk management system in the Bank. It spells out various areas of credit risk, goals to be achieved, current practices and future strategies. Bank has also operationalized required organizational structure and framework as prescribed in the policy for efficient credit risk management through proactive identification, precise measurement, fruitful monitoring and effective control of credit risk arising from its credit and investment operations. Risk Management Committee of the Board oversees Bank wide risk management and senior executive level Credit Risk Management Committee monitors adherence to policy prescriptions and regulatory directions. CRMC of the Bank meets at least once in a quarter (subject to minimum of 6 meetings in a year) to take stock of Bank's credit risk profile based on the reports placed by Credit Risk Division of Integrated Risk Management Department.

Bank has put in place a detailed Loan Policy spelling out various aspects of Credit dispensation and Credit administration. Loan policy stipulates measures for avoiding concentration risk by setting prudential limits and caps on sector wise, rating grade wise, security wise and customer-constitution wise exposure. CRM policy gives specific instructions on valuation of collaterals. Bank has also put in place guidelines on fixing and monitoring of exposure ceilings to contain risk in credit and investment exposures.

Bank has also put in place an 'Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Policy' for all lending activities. Adoption of ESMS practices for lending activities strengthens Bank's commitment for the cause of sustainable development as desired by the government, regulators and other stakeholders. ESMS policy enables Bank to minimize environmental and social impacts posed by the lending activities. The policy ensures more focus on funding to the borrowers whose projects are sustainable and environment friendly. This is achieved through meticulous risk categorization of the borrowers and by ensuring that the funds lent by Bank will be used for purposes / activities which have minimal impact on the environment and the society

Scope and nature of risk reporting / measurement systems:

Bank has implemented comprehensive risk rating system that serves as a single point indicator of diverse risk factors of counterparty and for taking credit decisions in a consistent manner. Risk rating is made applicable for all loan accounts irrespective of amount, whether funded or non-funded. However, staff loans, loan against liquid securities, pre-approved loans etc are exempted from rating. Bank uses different rating models which are two dimensional, viz obligor rating and facility rating. Risk rating models are drawn up in a structured manner, incorporating different factors such as borrower specific characteristics, industry specific characteristics, financials, securities offered etc.

Bank has specific rating models capable of rating large corporates, traders, SME, Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), real estate and service sector clients. Retail advances, small value loans and retail agriculture loans are rated using applicable score cards. Transactional / behavioral scorecards have been developed for all major retail portfolios and are used for monitoring the performance of the borrower post onboarding. All rating models are subjected to annual validation by objectively assessing the discriminatory power, stability of ratings and calibration of models are undertaken, if necessitated.

Rating process and rating output are used by the Bank in sanction and pricing of its exposures. All internal credit ratings assigned for credit facilities above ₹5 crores are reviewed on a half yearly basis using a review scorecard and a full- fledged rating review is conducted annually for credit facilities above 2 Crore. Default study/migration study is conducted annually for exposures above ₹2 Cr and the internal ratings are benchmarked with the external ratings.

Credit facilities are sanctioned at various levels in accordance with the delegation policy approved by the Board. Bank has generally adopted a Committee approach for credit sanction. Credit rating assigned by an official is also subjected to confirmation by another official. Credit audit is being conducted at specified intervals. Credit risk mitigation techniques are resorted to contain the risk at the minimum level

Policies for hedging / mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigants:

Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy stipulates various tools for mitigation of credit risk and collateral management. Investment Policy of the Bank covers risk related to investment activities of the Bank and it prescribes prudential limits, methods of risk measurement, and hedges required in mitigation of risk arising in investment portfolio. Risk Management Committee of the Board and executive level Credit Risk Management Committee monitor, discuss, evaluate and review risk mitigation levels and effectiveness of mitigation measures.

Risk rating process by itself is an integral part of the process for selection of clients and sanction of credit facilities. Exercise of delegation for sanction of fresh loans or renewal / review of existing exposure by field level functionaries is permitted only for borrowers above a threshold rating grade. Entry-level restrictions are further tightened in certain sectors where market signals need for extra caution.

2. Market risk

Strategies and processes:

Market risk is monitored through various risk limits set vide Board approved Market Risk Management Policy. Detailed policies like Asset Liability Management Policy, Investment, Forex and Derivatives Policy, Market Risk Management Policy etc. are put in place for the conduct of business exposed to Market risk and also for effective management of all market risk exposures.

The policies and practices also take care of monitoring and controlling of liquidity risk arising out of its banking and trading book operations.

Structure and organization of risk management function:

Risk Management Committee of the Board oversees bank-wide risk management. Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO), also known as Market Risk Management Committee, is primarily responsible for establishing Market Risk Management and Asset Liability Management in the Bank. ALCO is responsible for implementing risk management guidelines issued by the regulator, leading risk management practices followed globally and monitoring adherence to the internal parameters, procedures, practices / policies and risk management prudential limits.

Independent Mid office, which forms a part of Market Risk Division of IRMD, is operational in the floor of Bank's Treasury for onsite monitoring of Treasury functions. The Mid Office conducts market risk management functions like onsite monitoring of adherence to set limits, independent valuation and reporting of activities. It also computes capital charge for market risk and VaR of market portfolios on a daily basis. This separate desk monitors market / operational risks in Bank's Treasury/ Forex operations on a daily basis.

Scope and nature of risk reporting / measurement systems:

Bank has put in place regulatory/ internal limits for various products and business activities relating to trading book. Non-SLR investment exposures are subjected to credit rating. Limits for exposures to counterparties, industries and countries are monitored and risks are controlled through Stop Loss Limits, Overnight Limit, Daylight Limit, Aggregate Gap Limit, Individual Gap Limit, Inter-Bank dealing and investment limits etc. Parameters like Modified Duration, VaR etc. are used for Risk management and reporting.

Policies for hedging/ mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigants:

Policies for hedging/ mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigants are discussed in ALCO and based on the views taken by/ mandates given by ALCO, hedge deals/ mitigation steps are undertaken.

Liquidity risk of the Bank is assessed through Statements of Structural Liquidity, Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity. The liquidity profile of the Bank is measured on static and dynamic basis using the Statements of Structural Liquidity and Short-Term Dynamic Liquidity respectively. Structural liquidity position and Liquidity Coverage Ratio are computed on a daily basis and Dynamic liquidity position is assessed on a monthly basis.

Additional prudential limits on liquidity risk fixed as per ALM policy of the Bank are monitored by ALCO on a monthly basis. Interest rate risk is analyzed from earnings perspective using Traditional Gap Analysis and Economic value perspective using Duration Gap Analysis on a monthly basis. Based on the analysis, steps are taken to minimize the impact of interest rate changes.

Bank is computing LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) on a daily basis and NSFR (Net stable funding ratio) on a monthly basis. Advanced techniques such as Stress testing, sensitivity analysis etc. are conducted periodically to assess the impact of various contingencies.

3. Operational risk

Strategies and processes:

The Bank is exposed to operational risk in all its activities. Operational risk is primarily managed by prescribing adequate controls and mitigation measures, which are being reviewed and updated on a regular basis, to suit the changes in business practices, organization structure and risk profile. Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plans are established to ensure continuity of critical operations of the Bank and safety of its people. Robust information and cyber security frameworks are established for securing the IT infrastructure and systems of the Bank

Structure and organization of risk management function:

Bank has put in place a detailed framework for Operational Risk Management with a well-defined ORM Policy. The Risk Management Committee of the Board oversees Bank-wide operational risk management. Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) at the executive level oversees bank wide implementation of Board approved policies and processes in this regard. The operational risk management framework of the Bank also encompasses information and cyber security framework for securing the IT infrastructure and systems. The executive level Information Security Committee (ISC) is responsible for implementation of strategies and policies for protection of all information assets of the Bank. The Information Security Team headed by the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) formulates and periodically reviews the information and cyber security policies and practices.

Scope and nature of risk reporting / measurement systems:

Bank is collecting operational risk loss data directly from the loss originating points. Bank has established a separate accounting procedure for operational risk events to enhance transparency and to enable effective monitoring of loss events. The operational risk loss data is consolidated, analyzed and reported to the Operational Risk Management Committee at least on a quarterly basis.

Bank is conducting RCSAs (Risk and Control Self-Assessments) regularly to assess the level of inherent and residual risks and appropriate controls are introduced, wherever necessary, to reduce the risk levels. The controls are frequently tested based on the level of the underlying risk and if failure exceeds defined thresholds, immediate steps are initiated for remediation/ improvement of the failed control.

Bank is monitoring Key Risk Indicators on a periodical basis for assessing the changes in operational risk profile and triggering reviews and corrective actions, if required.

Policies for hedging / mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigants:

A robust control mechanism covering centralized processing, segregation of duties, straight through processing, timely reconciliation, user access controls etc. is in place and periodically reviewed. Wherever deficiencies are found in the processes or improvements are required to the mitigants, measures to remediate the same are taken up by the respective functional owners. Various training and awareness programs are conducted to improve awareness among the staff regarding the internal controls and procedures as also the various actions to be taken to avoid or minimize operational risks.

Prior to launching of any new product or process or alteration of any existing product or process, all relevant risks are analyzed, and processes and controls established to manage the risks involved.

As information & communication technologies are relied on for delivery of banking services, robust system level controls are put in place to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information systems in the Bank. There is a Security Operations Centre (SOC) which performs security monitoring round the clock. Bank has also received ISO 27001 accreditation for its critical IT areas.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the business continuity arrangements, periodic drills and tests are conducted. Bank has implemented a Business Continuity Management System in conformance with ISO 22301 standards for its IT, centralized operations and clearing functions.

A preventive vigilance framework is in place, whereby various transactions are monitored by dedicated teams from the angle of fraud risk and AML. Bank is also using insurance for reducing the impact of various operational risk losses and liabilities.

The Inspection & Audit Department undertakes various audits like RBIA, Revenue Audit, IS Audit, Special Audit, Management Audit etc. to provide an independent assurance on the management of operational risks.

4. Interest rate risk in Banking Book

Strategies and processes:

Interest Rate Risk is assessed in two perspectives – Earnings perspective using Traditional Gap Analysis to assess the impact of adverse movement in interest rate on the Net Interest

Income (Earnings at Risk) and Economic value perspective using Duration Gap Analysis to assess the impact of adverse movement in interest rate on the market value of Bank's equity.

Structure and organization of risk management function:

Risk Management Committee at the Board level and ALCO at the executive level are responsible for effective management of Interest Rate Risk in Bank's business. Board approved ALM Policy governs the Interest rate risk management framework of the Bank. Market Risk Management Policy takes care of the management of Interest rate risk in the Trading Book of the Bank.

Scope and nature of risk reporting / measurement systems:

Interest rate risk in Banking Book is assessed and Modified Duration of Equity is evaluated on a monthly basis. The likely drop in Market Value of Equity for 200 bps change in interest rates is computed and benchmarked under the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process for computation of Pillar II capital charge for Interest Rate Risk. Earnings at Risk based on Traditional Gap Analysis are calculated on a monthly basis. The results of Duration Gap Analysis as well as that of Traditional Gap Analysis including the adherence to tolerance limit set in this regard is monitored and is placed before ALCO for approval. Stress tests are conducted to assess the impact of interest rate risk under different stress scenarios on earnings of the Bank.

Policies for hedging / mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigants:

Bank has put in place mitigating / hedging measures prescribed by Investment Forex and derivative Policy, ALM Policy, Market Risk Management Policy. Risk profiles are analyzed and mitigating strategies/ hedging process are suggested and operationalized by Treasury Department with the approval of Senior Level Committees.

TABLE DF – 3: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Qualitative disclosures

Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes):

1. <u>Non-Performing Assets</u>

An asset including a leased asset becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank. A non-performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where

a. Interest and/ or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan.
b. The account remains 'Out of order' as indicated in paragraph 2 below, in respect of an Overdraft / Cash Credit (OD/CC).
c. The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in case of bills purchased and discounted.
d. The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops.
e. The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops.

f. The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of securitization transaction undertaken in terms of the Reserve Bank of India (Securitization of Standard Assets) Directions, 2021.
g. The overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract remaining unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment, in respect of derivative transactions.
h. The minimum amount due, as mentioned in the statement, is not paid fully within 90 days from the payment due date mentioned in the statement, in respect of credit card.
i. The accounts with following temporary deficiencies.
    i. Drawings in the working capital account based on drawing power calculated from stock statements older than three months, would be deemed as irregular. Such account will turn NPA if such irregular drawings are permitted in the account for a continuous period of 90 days.
    ii. Regular/ ad hoc credit limits which is not reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date/ date of ad hoc sanction will be treated as NPA.

2. ‘Out of Order’ status

A Cash Credit / Overdraft account will be treated as ‘Out of Order’ if

a) The outstanding balance in the CC/OD account remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days, or

b) The outstanding balance in the CC/OD account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power but there are no credits continuously for 90 days, or the outstanding balance in the CC/OD account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power but credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the previous 90 days period.

3. ‘Overdue’

Any amount due to the bank under any credit facility is ‘overdue’ if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the bank.

4. Special Mention Accounts

As prescribed by RBI, the Bank is required to identify incipient stress in the account by creating a Sub Asset category named as ‘Special Mention Accounts’ (SMA). It is considered as a corrective action plan to arrest slippages of standard assets to NPA. Accordingly, Bank is identifying three sub categories under SMA as below:

SMA Sub-categories	Basis for classification - Principal or interest payment or any other amount wholly or partly overdue between
SMA-0	1 - 30 days
SMA-1	31 - 60 days
SMA-2	61 - 90 days

In the case of revolving credit facilities like cash credit, the SMA sub-categories will be as follows

SMA Sub-categories	Basis for classification – Outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit or drawing power, whichever is lower, for a period of:
SMA-1	31- 60 days
SMA-2	61 – 90 days

The above norms pertaining to classifying borrower accounts into SMA categories will be applicable for all loans (including retail loans), other than agricultural advances governed by crop season-based asset classification norms.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk may be defined as

a. Inability or unwillingness of the counterparty to pay interest, repay principal or otherwise to fulfill their contractual obligations under loan agreements or other credit facilities.
b. Downgrading of counterparties whose credit instruments, the Bank may be holding, causing the value of those assets to fall.
c. Settlement Risk (possibility that the Bank may pay counterparty and fail to receive the corresponding settlement in return).

Discussion of the Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy:

Bank has put in place a detailed Credit Risk Management Policy. Goal of this policy is to create a transparent framework for identification, assessment and effective management of credit risk in all operations of the Bank and to secure organizational strength and stability in the long run. The policy aims at contributing to the Bank's profitability by efficient and profitable utilization of a prudent proportion of the Bank's resources and maintaining a reasonably balanced portfolio of acceptable risk quality through diversification of credit risks. The policy also envisages optimizing returns with satisfactory spread over funding cost and overheads.

The policy deals with the structure, framework and processes for effective management of inherent credit risk. Credit Risk Management Policy also provide a framework for identification of stressed sectors in the economy and creating additional provision for exposures to these sectors.

Quantitative disclosures			(Amount in ₹ Mn.)
	Fund based exposure*	Non-fund-based exposure**	Total
Total gross credit risk exposures (after accounting offsets in accordance with the applicable accounting regime and without taking into account the effects of credit risk mitigation techniques)	2059090.39	160070.97	2219161.36
Geographic distribution of exposures (same basis as adopted for segment reporting adopted for compliance with AS 17)			
Overseas	21731.78	0.00	21731.78
Domestic	2037358.61	160070.97	2197429.58

**Fund based exposures include all type of funded facilities including the un-availed limits and inter-bank exposures. However, exposures to Food Credit, RIDF related exposures, deposits to SIDBI, NABARD and NHB for priority sector lending purposes are excluded.*

***Non fund based exposures include guarantees, Letters of Credit and Co-Acceptances of bills/ deferred payment guarantees.*

INDUSTRY TYPE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPOSURES

(With industry break up on same lines as prescribed for DSB returns) (Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Industry Name	Total Credit Exposure Funded	Total Credit Exposure Non-Funded	Total Credit Exposure (Funded and Non-Funded)	% to Gross Credit Exposure
A. Mining and Quarrying	6395.11	958.76	7353.87	0.33%
A.1 Coal	319.65	0.00	319.65	0.01%
A.2 Others	6075.46	958.76	7034.23	0.32%
B. Food Processing	63250.63	1791.59	65042.22	2.93%
B.1 Sugar	4238.14	0.00	4238.14	0.19%
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	5327.49	870.19	6197.68	0.28%
B.3 Tea	3796.97	3.57	3800.54	0.17%
B.4 Coffee	1079.24	10.27	1089.51	0.05%
B.5 Others	48808.80	907.56	49716.36	2.24%
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	6583.16	18.87	6602.03	0.30%
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	806.97	18.00	824.97	0.04%
C.2 Others	5776.20	0.87	5777.07	0.26%
D. Textiles	56013.18	2624.91	58638.09	2.64%
D.1 Cotton	13451.47	930.10	14381.57	0.65%
D.2 Jute	3639.77	1.25	3641.02	0.16%
D.3 Man-made	285.80	93.76	379.56	0.02%
D.4 Others	38636.14	1599.80	40235.94	1.81%
Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	10727.16	427.73	11154.90	0.50%
E. Leather and Leather products	957.05	15.10	972.15	0.04%
F. Wood and Wood Products	6350.20	313.67	6663.86	0.30%
G. Paper and Paper Products	8113.80	679.31	8793.12	0.40%
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	31713.75	43.16	31756.90	1.43%
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	63051.65	3171.50	66223.14	2.98%
I.1 Fertilizers	16256.77	1203.75	17460.52	0.79%
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	17298.13	249.03	17547.16	0.79%
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	503.28	132.63	635.90	0.03%
I.4 Others	28993.47	1586.09	30579.56	1.38%
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	20181.50	1039.78	21221.27	0.96%
K. Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	1743.75	822.07	2565.83	0.12%
L. Cement and Cement Products	9729.11	676.39	10405.50	0.47%
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	35720.44	9973.68	45694.12	2.06%
M.1 Iron and Steel	22537.91	8186.56	30724.47	1.38%

M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	13182.53	1787.11	14969.64	0.67%
N. All Engineering	47511.47	8661.15	56172.62	2.53%
N.1 Electronics	2911.47	934.65	3846.12	0.17%
N.2 Others	44600.01	7726.50	52326.50	2.36%
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	28411.66	835.82	29247.49	1.32%
P. Gems and Jewellery	10862.27	301.46	11163.73	0.50%
Q. Construction	14924.00	13894.15	28818.15	1.30%
R. Infrastructure (Pertaining to Industries Sector Only)	127822.97	27005.22	154828.19	6.98%*
R.1. Transport and adjoining Infrastructure	12719.24	1048.21	13767.46	0.62%
R.2. Energy	41657.94	8091.38	49749.32	2.24%
R.3. Water and Sanitation	39.05	19.91	58.95	0.00%
R.4. Communication	8320.51	218.53	8539.04	0.38%
R.5. Social and Commercial Infrastructure	7893.17	1676.07	9569.23	0.43%
R.6. Others	57193.06	15951.13	73144.19	3.30%
S. Other Industries	15794.63	403.90	16198.53	0.73%
1. Industry (A to S)	**555130.33**	**73230.48**	**628360.81**	**28.32%**
2. Agriculture and Allied Activities	**231269.14**	**88.23**	**231357.36**	**10.43%**
3. Services	**668501.15**	**86752.27**	**755253.42**	**34.03%**
4. Retail Loans	**546541.68**	**0.00**	**546541.68**	**24.63%**
5.Interbank exposure	**35916.30**	**0.00**	**35916.30**	**1.62%**
6.Overseas	**21731.78**	**0.00**	**21731.78**	**0.98%**
Total Exposure (1 to 6)	**2059090.39**	**160070.97**	**2219161.36**	**100.00%**

* Total exposure exceeds 5% of gross credit exposure

RESIDUAL CONTRACTUAL MATURITY BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS (maturity bands as used in ALM returns are used)

(Amount in ₹ Mn.)

	Cash	Balances with RBI	Balances with other banks	Investments	Advances	Fixed assets	Other assets	Total
Day 1	21924.90	28687.61	13002.21	81214.57	14228.78	0.00	7712.08	166770.15
2 – 7 days	0.00	1149.68	25006.68	7504.22	22337.02	0.00	4611.07	60608.67
8-14 days	0.00	1234.53	154.50	5416.31	11499.00	0.00	0.39	18304.73
15-30 days	0.00	3617.83	924.51	12468.96	18900.90	0.00	3056.03	38968.23
31 days & up to 2 months	0.00	3896.44	0.00	4682.23	54961.48	0.00	4866.52	68406.67
Over 2 months & up to 3 months	0.00	3409.61	0.00	5993.24	63168.63	0.00	549.07	73120.55
Over 3 months & up to 6 months	0.00	7736.18	0.00	5749.39	165702.85	0.00	48.16	179236.58
Over 6 months & up to 1 year	0.00	17074.78	0.00	17612.82	154938.38	0.00	23646.20	213272.18
Over 1 year & up to 3 years	0.00	46908.21	28.41	55564.24	801890.96	0.00	69794.22	974186.04
Over 3 years & up to 5 years	0.00	2547.10	0.00	110435.14	189276.17	0.00	19310.93	321569.34
Over 5 years & upto 7 years	0.00	951.85	0.00	73259.82	97275.04	0.00	36752.47	208239.18
Over 7 years & up to 10 years	0.00	529.67	0.00	68581.49	56503.24	0.00	192.51	125806.91
Over 10 year & up to 15 years	0.00	3.05	0.00	10.90	27592.90	0.00	21.80	27628.65
Over 15 years	0.00	0.73	0.00	14160.31	3455.95	8397.38	2586.58	28600.95
Total	**21924.90**	**117747.27**	**39116.31**	**462653.64**	**1681731.30**	**8397.38**	**173148.03**	**2504718.83**

ASSET QUALITY

Advances (Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Amount of Non-Performing Assets (Gross)	41,478.51
Substandard	9,848.23
Doubtful 1	11,174.83
Doubtful 2	9,107.42
Doubtful 3	7,232.10
Loss	4,115.93
Net NPA	12,285.90

Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	2.43%
Net NPAs to net advances (%)	0.73%
Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
Opening balance (balance as at the end of previous Fiscal)	41,367.44
Additions during the period*	12,648.72
Reductions*	12,537.66
Closing balance	41,478.51

* Including stressed asset sold to ARC during the quarter

Movement of provisions (Amount in ₹ Mn.)

	Specific Provision	General Provision
Opening balance (balance as at the end of previous Fiscal)	26,419.43	691.80
Provisions made during the period	9,253.72	-
Write Off	3,559.28	-
Write back of excess provisions	4,026.60	-
Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	80.20	-
Closing balance	28,007.07	691.80

Details of write offs and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement (Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Write offs that have been booked directly to the income statement	614.97
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	1,286.31

Investments **(**Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Amount of Non-Performing Investments (Gross)	806.43
Amount of provisions held for Non-Performing Investments	802.53
Opening balance (balance as at the end of previous Fiscal)	4073.62
Provisions made during the period	873.33
Write-off	(246.04)
Write-back of excess provisions	(3.25)
Closing balance	4697.66

Major Industry breakup of NPA (Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Industry	Gross NPA	Specific Provision
NPA in Top 5 industries	6608.52	5358.92

Geography wise Distribution of NPA and Provision (Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Geography	Gross NPA	Specific Provision	General Provision
Domestic	39,410.38	26,265.98	691.80
Overseas	2,068.12	1,741.09	-
Total	41,478.51	28,007.07	691.80

TABLE DF – 4: DISCLOSURES FOR PORTFOLIOS SUBJECT TO THE STANDARDIZED APPROACH

1.	**Qualitative disclosures**
	For portfolios under the Standardized Approach:
	Names of credit rating agencies used, plus reasons for any changes: Bank has approved all the six External Credit Rating Agencies accredited by RBI for the purpose of credit risk rating of domestic borrower accounts that forms the basis for determining risk weights under Standardized Approach. External Credit Rating Agencies approved are: 1. CRISIL Ratings Ltd 2. CARE 3. India Ratings and Research Private Limited (Formerly FITCH INDIA) 4. ICRA 5. Acuite Rating & Research (Formerly SMERA Ratings Ltd) 6. INFOMERICS Valuation and Rating Pvt. Ltd. (INFOMERICS) Bank is also using the ratings of the following international credit rating agencies for assigning risk weights to claims for capital adequacy purposes where the exposure can be specified as international exposure: 1. Fitch; 2. Moody's and 3. Standard & Poor's With respect to external credit rating, Bank is using long term ratings for risk weighting all long-term claims and unrated short-term claims on the same counterparty.

	However, short term rating of a counterparty is used only to assign risk weight to all short-term claims of the obligor and not to risk weight unrated long-term claims on the same counterparty.
	Types of exposure for which each agency is used: 1. Rating by the agencies is used for both funds based and non-fund-based exposures. 2. Short Term Rating given by the agencies is used for exposure with contractual maturity of less than or equal to one year (except Cash Credit, Overdrafts and other Revolving Credits). 3. Long Term Rating given by the agencies is used for exposures with contractual maturity of above one year and also for Cash Credit, Overdrafts and other Revolving Credits. 4. Rating assigned to one particular entity within a corporate group is not used to risk weight other entities within the same group. The rating reviewed, at least once during past 15 months will only be considered for risk weighting purposes.
	Description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings into comparable assets in the Banking Book: The ratings available in public domain are mapped according to mapping process as envisaged in RBI guidelines on the subject. Issue Specific Ratings (Bank's own exposures or other issuance of debt by the same borrower constituent/ counterparty) or Issuer Ratings (borrower constituent/ counterparty) are applied to unrated exposures of the same borrower constituent/ counterparty subject to the following: 1. Issue specific ratings are used where the unrated claim of the Bank ranks paripassu or senior to the rated issue / debt. 2. Wherever issuer rating or issue specific ratings are used to risk weight unrated claims, such ratings are extended to entire amount of claim on the same counterparty. 3. Ratings used for risk weighting purposes are confirmed from the websites of the rating agencies concerned.

2.	**Quantitative disclosures**		
	Risk weight wise details of exposures (rated and unrated) after risk mitigation subject to the Standardized Approach (Credit equivalent amount of all exposures subjected to Standardized Approach, after risk mitigation)	**Risk Weight**	(Amount in ₹ Mn.)
		Below 100 %	1593989.86
		100 %	610571.25
		More than 100 %	120294.09
		Deducted*	7005.02
		Total	**2324855.20**

*Investment in subsidiary

LEVERAGE RATIO (Consolidated)

Leverage ratio is a non-risk-based measure of exposure over capital. The leverage ratio is calibrated to act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk-based capital requirements. The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the ratio of capital measure (the numerator) to exposure measure (the denominator), expressed as a percentage.

The capital measure used for the leverage ratio at any particular point in time is the Tier 1 capital measure applying at that time under the risk-based framework. Total exposure measure is the sum of the on-balance sheet exposures, derivative exposures, securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures and off- balance sheet (OBS) items.

$$Leverage\ Ratio = \frac{Tier\ I\ Capital}{Total\ Exposure}$$

Table DF 17 - Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure.		
	Item	**(Amount in ₹ Mn.)**
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	2504718.83
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	75011.72
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure (less)	2299.34
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	24195.17
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	0.00
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	223531.61
7	Other adjustments	6677.68
8	Leverage ratio exposure	2831835.66

Table DF 18 - Leverage ratio common disclosure template		
	Item	**Leverage ratio framework (Amount in ₹ Mn.)**
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	2586408.22
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	2299.34
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**2584108.88**
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	7317.47

5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	16877.70
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	0.00
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	0.00
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0.00
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	0.00
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0.00
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**24195.17**
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	0.00
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	0.00
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	0.00
15	Agent transaction exposures	0.00
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	0.00
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	573742.19
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	350210.57
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**223531.61**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 Capital	184483.79
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3,11,16 and 19)	2831835.66
	Leverage ratio	
22	Basel III leverage ratio	6.51%

*Leverage ratio (Solo):6.39%