

BASEL III – PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES AS ON 30th June 2021

TABLE DF -2: CAPITAL ADEQUACY

1	Qualitative disclosures		
1.1	<p><i>A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 June 30, 2021 is 10.875%. The given minimum capital requirement includes capital conservative buffer of 1.875%. 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	85281.35	
	Portfolios subject to Standardized approach	85281.35	
	Securitization exposures	0.00	
2.2	Capital requirements for market risk (Standardized duration approach)	3496.60	
	Interest rate risk	1715.45	
	Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	222.75	
	Equity risk	1558.40	
2.3	Capital requirements for operational risk	10525.37	
	Basic Indicator Approach	10525.37	
	Total Capital Requirements	99303.32	
2.4	Common Equity Tier I ,Tier I & Total Capital Ratios	Standalone	Consolidated
	Common Equity Tier I capital Ratio	13.87	14.34
	Tier I capital ratio	13.87	14.34
	Total capital ratio	14.64	15.36

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 four support committees of senior executives viz Credit risk management committee, Market risk management committee, Operational risk management committee and Information security committee - (CRMC, ALCO also known as MRMC, ORMC & ISC), responsible for implementation of policies and monitoring of level of risks 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 and ISC meets at least once in a quarter. 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 while the ISC meets at least once every 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, and Settlement 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 four divisions: Credit Risk Division, Market Risk Division, Operational Risk Division and Compliance and Risk Assurance Cell. Division Heads report to the Head-Risk & 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, 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) Robust statistical score cards are used for retail credit appraisal process.
- n) Bank also uses Behavioral / transactional models for monitoring the transaction behavior of loan accounts.
- o) Model validation is done on yearly basis to assess the discriminatory power and stability of the models.
- p) 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.
- q) Internal credit rating of all credit proposals above ₹ 10 Crores is confirmed by Integrated Risk Management Department.

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, 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.

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 and loan against liquid securities 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. Bank also conducts annual review of credit rating of its exposures and the findings are used in annual rating migration study and portfolio evaluation for exposures of above ₹2 Cr.

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 centralised processing, segregation of duties, straight through processing, timely reconciliation, user access controls etc. is in place and periodically reviewed. Wherever deficiencies are found in process or improvements required in the mitigants, such activities are taken up by respective functional owners. Various training and awareness programmes 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 analysed 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. 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. Non-Performing Assets

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.

2. 'Out of Order' status

An account is treated as 'Out of Order' if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit / drawing power. In cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit / drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance Sheet or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts are treated as Out of order.

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

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 provides a framework for identification of stressed sectors in the economy and making of additional provision 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)	1626418.42	118740.28	1745158.70	
Geographic distribution of exposures (same basis as adopted for segment reporting adopted for compliance with AS 17)				
Overseas	13488.94	0.00	13488.94	
Domestic	1612929.48	118740.28	1731669.76	

*Fund based exposures include all type of funded facilities including the unavailed 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	6581	984	7565	0.43%
A.1 Coal	210	20	230	0.01%
A.2 Others	6371	964	7335	0.42%
B. Food Processing	23112	3776	26887	1.54%
B.1 Sugar	2427	4	2431	0.14%
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	2553	688	3241	0.19%
B.3 Tea	303	25	328	0.02%
B.4 Coffee	606	3	609	0.03%
B.5 Others	17222	3056	20278	1.16%
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	4468	7	4475	0.26%
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	159	0	159	0.01%
C.2 Others	4309	7	4316	0.25%
D. Textiles	35395	2044	37439	2.15%
D.1 Cotton	12908	944	13852	0.79%
D.2 Jute	125	0	125	0.01%
D.3 Man-made	78	25	104	0.01%
D.4 Others	22283	1075	23358	1.34%
Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	6403	60	6464	0.37%
E. Leather and Leather products	1833	23	1856	0.11%
F. Wood and Wood Products	4814	495	5308	0.30%
G. Paper and Paper Products	7365	836	8201	0.47%
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	22239	927	23166	1.33%
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	44686	3468	48154	2.76%
I.1 Fertilizers	12110	1823	13933	0.80%
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	13153	548	13701	0.79%
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	0	0	0	0.00%
I.4 Others	19423	1097	20520	1.18%
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	11065	1087	12152	0.70%
K. Glass & Glassware	3916	427	4343	0.25%
L. Cement and Cement Products	4960	300	5260	0.30%
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	28640	4639	33280	1.91%
M.1 Iron and Steel	12506	1737	14242	0.82%

M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	16135	2903	19038	1.09%
N. All Engineering	23534	9437	32970	1.89%
N.1 Electronics	2692	921	3613	0.21%
N.2 Others	20842	8516	29358	1.68%
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	22082	1151	23232	1.33%
P. Gems and Jewellery	5124	232	5356	0.31%
Q. Construction	19569	14308	33877	1.94%
R. Infrastructure	135862	24805	160668	9.21%*
R.a Transport (a.1 to a.6)	14743	366	15110	0.87%
R.a.1 Roads and Bridges	2389	16	2405	0.14%
R.a.2 Ports	274	2	276	0.02%
R.a.3 Inland Waterways	0	0	0	0.00%
R.a.4 Airport	12076	348	12424	0.71%
R.a.5 Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	0	0	0	0.00%
R.a.7 Shipyards	0	0	0	0.00%
R.a.8 Logistics Infrastructure	4	0	4	0.00%
R.a.6 Urban Public Transport (except rolling stock in case of urban road transport)	0	0	0	0.00%
R.b. Energy (b.1 to b.6)	59119	2969	62088	3.56%
R.b.1 Electricity Generation	46092	2580	48671	2.79%
R.b.1.1 Central Govt PSUs	31642	0	31642	1.81%
R.b.1.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	1381	0	1381	0.08%
R.b.1.3 Private Sector	13069	2580	15648	0.90%
R.b.2 Electricity Transmission	4643	102	4746	0.27%
R.b.2.1 Central Govt PSUs	980	0	980	0.06%
R.b.2.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	270	0	270	0.02%
R.b.2.3 Private Sector	3393	102	3496	0.20%
R.b.3 Electricity Distribution	8384	287	8671	0.50%
R.b.3.1 Central Govt PSUs	0	0	0	0.00%
R.b.3.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	4575	0	4575	0.26%
R.b.3.3 Private Sector	3809	287	4097	0.23%
R.b.4 Oil Pipelines	0	0	0	0.00%
R.b.5 Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	0	0	0	0.00%
R.b.6 Gas Pipelines	0	0	0	0.00%
R.c. Water and Sanitation (c.1 to c.7)	72	0	72	0.00%
R.c.1 Solid Waste Management	0	0	0	0.00%
R.c.2 Water supply pipelines	71	0	71	0.00%
R.c.3 Water treatment plants	0	0	0	0.00%
R.c.4 Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system	0	0	0	0.00%

R.c.5 Irrigation (dams, channels, embankments etc)	1	0	1	0.00%
R.c.6 Storm Water Drainage System	0	0	0	0.00%
R.c.7 Slurry Pipelines	0	0	0	0.00%
R.d. Communication (d.1 to d.3)	5798	216	6014	0.34%
R.d.1 Telecommunication (Fixed network)	40	3	43	0.00%
R.d.2 Telecommunication towers	184	74	257	0.01%
R.d.3 Telecommunication and Telecom Services	5574	140	5714	0.33%
R.e. Social and Commercial Infrastructure (e.1 to e.9)	8636	1122	9758	0.56%
R.e.1 Education Institutions (capital stock)	4338	178	4515	0.26%
R.e.2 Hospitals (capital stock)	2502	917	3419	0.20%
R.e.3 Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million	1792	27	1820	0.10%
R.e.4 Common infrastructure for industrial parks, SEZ, tourism facilities and agriculture markets	0	0	0	0.00%
R.e.5 Fertilizer (Capital investment)	0	0	0	0.00%
R.e.6 Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage	0	0	0	0.00%
R.e.7 Terminal markets	0	0	0	0.00%
R.e.8 Soil-testing laboratories	0	0	0	0.00%
R.e.10 Sports Infrastructure	0	0	0	0.00%
R.e.11 Tourism - Ropeways and Cable Cars	0	0	0	0.00%
R.e.12 Affordable Housing	4	0	4	0.00%
R.e.9 Cold Chain	0	0	0	0.00%
R.f. Others, if any, please specify	47495	20131	67626	3.88%
S. Other Industries, pl. specify	9460	715	10176	0.58%
All Industries (A to S)	414704	69663	484366	27.75%
Retail, Agri & Residual exposures	637163	1240	638403	36.58%
Service	507553	47837	555390	31.82%
Interbank exposure	53510	0	53510	3.07%
Overseas	13489	0	13489	0.77%
Total	1626418	118740	1745159	

* Total exposure to infrastructure 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	16204.52	416.72	72709.10	78249.88	26980.91	-	4557.10	199118.22
2 – 7 days	-	938.25	22396.83	3773.34	12444.07	-	3451.18	43003.67
8-14 days	-	1402.08	5.00	5320.29	10267.98	-	0.10	16995.45
15-30 days	-	2009.36	7922.49	9291.92	18851.89	-	525.55	38601.22
31 days & up to 2 months	-	2878.04	9291.25	12344.13	35582.60	-	517.98	60614.00
2 months & up to 3 months	-	3035.86	3966.50	7277.24	56418.15	-	3249.33	73947.09
3 months & up to 6 months	-	8174.24	730.41	12840.43	110240.03	-	11298.83	143283.94
6 months & up to 1 year	-	12273.28	0.00	11112.65	139627.10	-	24608.68	187621.70
1 year & up to 3 years	-	32773.58	28.41	33720.45	537522.27	-	45573.86	649618.57
3 years & up to 5 years	-	1882.20	0.00	56607.52	168723.42	-	16036.88	243250.02
5 years & upto 7 years	-	371.68	0.00	66927.90	77998.08	-	11544.16	156841.82
7 years & up to 10 years	-	481.46	0.00	63378.83	56511.08	-	131.74	120503.11
10 year & up to 15 years	-	2.73	0.00	10.35	33220.54	-	23.01	33256.63
15 years	-	0.30	0.00	13054.50	13262.46	5315.01	2089.44	33721.70
Total	16204.52	66639.78	117049.99	373909.41	1297650.58	5315.01	123607.84	2000377.13

ASSET QUALITY

Advances

(Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Amount of Non-Performing Assets (Gross)	46,493.25
Substandard	19,317.63
Doubtful 1	7,951.71
Doubtful 2	9,980.52
Doubtful 3	5,367.90
Loss	3,875.49
Net NPA	15,932.40
NPA ratios	
Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)	3.50%
Net NPAs to net advances (%)	1.23%
Movement of NPAs (Gross)	

Opening balance (balance as at the end of previous Fiscal)	46,023.85
Additions during the period*	6,893.35
Reductions*	6,423.95
Closing balance	46,493.25

* 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)	29,289.32	691.80
Provisions made during the period	5,504.69	-
Write Off	4,392.07	-
Write back of excess provisions	874.80	-
Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	-	-
Closing balance	29,527.14	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	864.75
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	155.00

Investments

(Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Amount of Non Performing Investments(Gross)	966.29
Amount of provisions held for Non Performing Investments	884.90
Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments	
Opening balance (balance as at the end of previous Fiscal)	3,332.75
Provisions made during the period	63.67
Write-off	-
Write-back of excess provisions	(44.80)
Closing balance	3,351.61

Major Industry breakup of NPA

(Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Industry	Gross NPA	Specific Provision
NPA in Top 5 industries	7671.66	6155.00

Geography wise Distribution of NPA and Provision

(Amount in ₹ Mn.)

Geography	Gross NPA	Specific Provision	General Provision
Domestic	44,635.00	28,505.08	691.80
Overseas	1,858.25	1,022.06	-
Total	46,493.25	29,527.14	691.80

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

1.	Qualitative disclosures
	For portfolios under the Standardized Approach:
	<p><i>Names of credit rating agencies used, plus reasons for any changes:</i></p> <p>Bank has approved all the seven 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.</p> <p>External Credit Rating Agencies approved are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CRISIL Ratings Ltd 2. CARE 3. India Ratings and Research Private Limited (Formerly FITCH INDIA) 4. ICRA 5. Brickwork Ratings India Pvt. Ltd. (BRICKWORK) 6. Acuite Rating & Research (Formerly SMERA Ratings Ltd) 7. INFOMERICS Valuation and Rating Pvt. Ltd. (INFOMERICS) <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fitch; 2. Moody's and 3. Standard & Poor's <p>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</p>

	weight to all short term claims of the obligor and not to risk weight unrated long term claims on the same counterparty.
	<p><i>Types of exposure for which each agency is used:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rating by the agencies is used for both fund 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. <p>The rating reviewed, at least once during past 15 months will only be considered for risk weighting purposes.</p>
	<p><i>Description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings into comparable assets in the Banking Book:</i></p> <p>The ratings available in public domain are mapped according to mapping process as envisaged in RBI guidelines on the subject.</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Issue specific ratings are used where the unrated claim of the Bank ranks pari passu 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 %	1284454.75
	100 %	415072.13
	More than 100 %	95090.84
	Deducted	7027.02
	Total	1794617.72

*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.

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

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	2000377.13
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	37389.64
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure (less)	169.85
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	15937.76
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	33740.00
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	149344.54
7	Other adjustments	3598.69
8	Leverage ratio exposure	2240217.91

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)	2041365.46
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	169.85
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	2041195.61
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	3346.35
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	12591.41

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)	15937.76
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	33740.00
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)	33740.00
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	409508.59
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	260164.04
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	149344.54
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 Capital	160787.14
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3,11,16 and 19)	2240217.91
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	7.18% *

*Leverage ratio (Solo):6.96 %