BASEL- III - PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURE AS ON 31.12.2017

Table DF - 2

Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures:

A. **A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities**.

In order to strengthen the capital base of banks in India, the Reserve Bank of India in April 1992 introduced capital adequacy measures in banks, based on the capital adequacy framework (Basel I) issued by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). Initially, the framework addressed capital for credit risk, which was subsequently amended to include capital for market risk as well. The Bank has been compliant with regard to maintenance of minimum capital for credit and market risks.

Subsequently, the BCBS has released the "International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework" (popularly known as Basel II document) on June 26, 2004. Reserve Bank of India has issued final guidelines on April 27, 2007 for implementation of the New Capital Adequacy (Basel II) Framework.

In line with the RBI guidelines, the Bank has successfully migrated to the revised framework (Basel-II) from 31.03.2009. The Bank has continued the Parallel run of Basel II framework continuously tracking the exposures and studied the impact on Bank's Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) on a quarterly basis.

Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines based on the Basel III reforms on capital regulation during May 2012, to the extent applicable to banks operating in India. The Basel III capital regulation has been implemented from April 01, 2013 in India in phases and it was decided originally to implement fully as on March 31, 2018. RBI issued detailed Guidelines on Composition of Capital Disclosure Requirements on May 28, 2013. Another circular on "Implementation of Basel III Capital Regulations in India – Capital Planning" has been issued by RBI on March 27, 2014, in which, the transitional period for full implementation of Basel III Capital Regulations in India is extended upto March 31, 2019, instead of March 31, 2018. RBI has issued circular on "Prudential Guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Liquidity Standards – Amendments" on 31.03.2015. The Basel III Capital Regulations have been consolidated in Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations vide circular No. DBOD.No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1, 2015.

Under the Basel II framework, the total regulatory capital comprises of Tier I (core capital) and Tier 2 capital (supplementary capital). In order to improve the quality of regulatory capital, the capital will predominantly consist of Common Equity Tier1 (CET1) under Basel III. Non-equity Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital would continue to form part of regulatory capital subject to eligibility criteria as laid down in Basel III. The Basel III capital regulations continue to be based on three-mutually reinforcing Pillars, viz. Minimum Capital Requirements (Pillar 1), Supervisory Review of Capital Adequacy (Pillar 2) and Market Discipline (Pillar 3) of the Basel II Capital Adequacy framework.

The Basel-III norms mainly seek to:

- Raise the quality of capital to ensure that the banks are capable to absorb losses on both as going concern and as gone concern basis,
- Increase the risk coverage of the capital framework
- Introduce leverage ratio to serve as a backstop to the risk-based capital measure
- Raise the standards for the supervisory review process and public disclosures etc.

The macro prudential aspects of Basel III are largely enshrined in the capital buffers. Both the buffers i.e. the capital conservation buffer and the countercyclical buffer are intended to protect the banking sector from stressed situations and business cycles.

Minimum capital requirements under Basel-III:

Under the Basel III Capital Regulations, banks are required to maintain a minimum Pillar 1 Capital (Tier-I + Tier-II) to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9% on an on-going basis (other than capital conservation buffer and countercyclical capital buffer etc.) Besides these minimum capital requirements, Basel III also provides for creation of capital conservation buffer (CCB). The CCB requirements are being implemented from March 31, 2016 in phases (i.e. 0.625% every year from March 2016 to March 2019 towards Capital Conservation Buffer) and are to be fully implemented by March 31, 2019 to the extent of 2.5% of Risk weighted Assets. The total regulatory capital funds under Basel- III norms will consist of the sum of the following categories and banks are required to maintain 11.5% of Risk Weighted Assets (9% + 2.5%) by March 2019 with the phase in requirements under CCB from 2016.

Banks are required to maintain a minimum Pillar 1 Capital (Tier-I + Tier-II) to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9.00% on an on-going basis, besides 1.25% towards capital conservation buffer for the four quarters from 31.03.2017 to 31.12.2017. (Totally, 10.25%)

- Tier 1 Capital comprises of:-
    - Common Equity Tier 1 capital (with a minimum of 5.5%)
    - Additional Tier 1 capital
    - Total Tier 1 capital of minimum 7%
- Tier 2 Capital: admitted maximum up to 2% (subject to maximum of 1.25% of the total credit risk-weighted assets under the standardized approach.
- Total Tier 1 + Tier 2 should be more than 10.25%
    - Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB). (with a minimum of 2.5% for 31.03.2019) 1.25% from 31.03.2017 to 31.12.2017.
    - Total capital including CCB should be 11.5% for 31.03.2019 and 10.25% for the quarters ending from 31.03.2017 to 31.12.2017.

B. The Bank's approach in assessment of capital adequacy

The Bank is following standardized approach, Standardized Duration approach and Basic Indicator approach for measurement of capital charge in respect of credit risk, market risk and operational risk respectively. Besides computing CRAR under the Pillar I requirement, the Bank also undertakes stress testing periodically in various risk areas to assess the impact of stressed scenario or plausible events on asset quality, liquidity, profitability and capital adequacy. The bank conducts Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) on annual basis to assess the sufficiency of its capital funds to cover the risks specified under Pillar – I and Pillar- II of Basel guidelines. The adequacy of Bank's capital funds to meet the future business growth is being assessed in the ICAAP document.

C. Quantitative Disclosures:

Rs in Crore

a)	Capital requirements for Credit Risk: (@ 9.00% on Risk weighted Assets)		
	• Portfolios subject to standardised approach		1911.44
	• Securitisation exposures		Nil
b)	Capital requirements for Market Risk:		
	• Standardised duration approach		54.65
	○ Interest Rate Risk	17.16	
	○ Equity risk	35.49	
	○ Foreign exchange risk	2.00	
c)	Capital requirements for Operational Risk:		
	• Basic indicator approach		208.04
	Minimum capital required (a+b+c)		2174.13
d)	Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) at 1.25%		306.52
	Minimum Total Capital + CCB		2480.65
d)	Total Capital Funds available		3659.36
	Total Risk Weighted Assets		24521.78
	Common Equity Tier I CRAR %		13.22%
	Capital Conservation Buffer		1.25%
	Tier I CRAR %		14.47%
	Tier II CRAR %		0.46%
	Total CRAR %		14.92%

2. Risk Exposure and Assessment

Risk is an integral part of banking business in an ever dynamic environment, which is undergoing radical changes both on the technology front and product offerings. The main risks faced by the bank are credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The bank aims to achieve an optimum balance between risk and return to maximize shareholder value. The relevant information on the various categories of risks faced by the bank is given in the ensuing sections. This information is intended to give market participants a better idea on the risk profile and risk management practices of the bank.

The Bank has a comprehensive risk management system in order to address various risks and has set up an Integrated Risk Management Department (RMD), which is independent of operational departments. Bank has a Risk Management Committee of Board functioning at apex level for formulating, implementing and reviewing bank's risk management measures pertaining to credit, market and operational risks. Apart from the Risk Management Committee of the Board at apex level, the Bank has a strong bank-wide risk management structure comprising of Risk Management Committee of Executives (RMCE) assisted by Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO), Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) and Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) at senior management level. Credit Risk Management Committee deals with credit policies and procedures, Asset Liability Management Committee deals with Asset Liability Management (ALM) and Investment Policy of the Bank and Operational Risk Management Committee formulates policies and procedures for managing operational risks.

The Bank has formulated the required policies such as Integrated Risk Management Policy, Loan Policy, Credit Risk Management Policy, ALM Policy, Treasury and Forex Policy, Inspection and Audit policies, KYC policy, Risk Based Internal Audit Policy, Stress Testing Policy, Disclosure Policy, ICAAP policy and Credit Risk Mitigation & Collateral Management Policy, Risk Rating and Pricing policy, etc for mitigating the risk in various areas and monitoring the same.

The structure and organization of Risk Management functions of the bank is as follows:

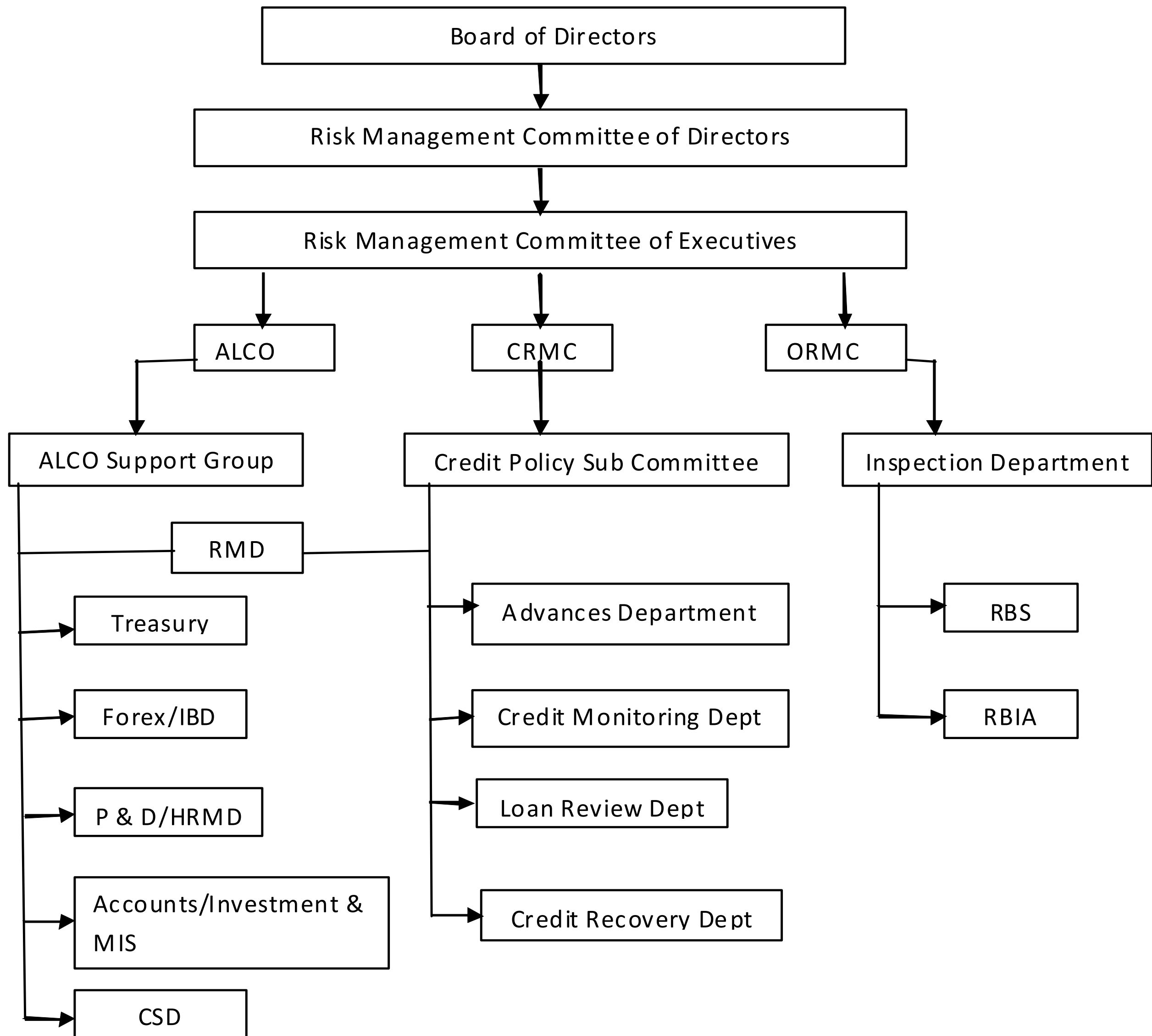

TABLE DF – 3
Credit Risk: General Disclosures

Credit Risk:

Credit Risk is a possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counterparties. In a bank's portfolio, Credit Risk arises mostly from lending activities of the bank, when a borrower is unable to meet its financial obligations emanating from potential changes in the credit quality / worthiness of the borrowers or counterparties.

Credit Risk Management encompasses a host of management techniques, which help the banks in mitigating the adverse impacts of credit risk. The objective of the Credit Risk Management is to identify, measure, monitor and control credit risk by adopting suitable methodology.

The Bank has formulated Loan Policy which stipulates various prudential norms, bench marks, guidelines for sanctioning of credits and recovery of the same. The Bank has also formulated a separate Credit Risk Management Policy, besides a Policy on Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management.

Credit Risk is assessed by a robust internal credit risk rating system. Credit Risk Rating is the process wherein the merits and demerits of a borrower are captured and assigned with scorings, which enables the Bank to take a view on the acceptability or otherwise of any credit proposal.

Credit Risk Management Policy:

The Bank has put in place a well-structured Credit Risk Management Policy duly approved by the Board. The Policy document defines organization structure, role and responsibilities and the processes whereby the Credit Risks carried by the Bank can be identified, quantified and managed. Credit Risk is monitored on a bank wide basis and the compliance with regard to the risk limits approved by the Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)/ Board is ensured.

The Bank adopts the definition of 'past due' and 'impaired credits' (for reporting purposes) as defined by Reserve Bank of India under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and provisioning (IRAC) norms (vide RBI Master Circular dated July 01, 2015).

Quantitative Disclosures

Total Gross Credit Risk Exposures including Geographic Distribution of Exposure:

Rs. in crore

Exposure as on 31.12.2017	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Fund based	29979.56	--	29979.56
Non-fund based	2714.95	--	2714.95
Investment (Non SLR)	386.95	--	386.95
Total	**33081.46**	**--**	**33081.46**

Industry type distribution of exposures – 31.12.2017 **Rs. in crore**

INDUSTRY /ACTIVITY	FUNDED EXPOSURE	NON-FUNDED EXPOSURE	INVESTMENT EXPOSURE (NON SLR)	TOTAL EXPOSURE
Mining and Quarrying	60.05	4.91	0.53	65.49
Iron and Steel	970.38	231.07	0.02	1201.47
Other Metal and Metal Products	446.41	76.79	0.00	523.20
Engineering of which Electronics	204.47	108.42	0.00	312.89
Others (incl Electrical & Home Appliances)	442.11	151.28	0.00	593.39
Cotton Textiles	1360.41	144.44	0.00	1504.85
Other textiles	1687.11	99.82	0.00	1786.93
Food Processing	99.40	84.09	0.00	183.49
Beverages and Tobacco	29.22	5.19	0.00	34.41
Leather and Leather products	14.70	1.53	0.00	16.23
Wood and Wood Products	83.45	138.99	0.00	222.44
Paper and Paper Products	754.88	58.39	0.00	813.27
Petroleum, Coal Products and Nuclear Fuels	51.67	2.39	0.00	54.06
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	58.56	10.48	0.41	69.45
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	363.82	155.89	0.00	519.71
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	169.45	8.74	0.00	178.19
Glass & Glassware	21.17	0.09	0.00	21.26
Cement and Cement Products	11.08	2.56	0.00	13.64
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments & auto parts	221.40	29.05	0.00	250.45
Gems and Jewellery	70.57	12.23	0.00	82.80
Construction	1042.77	6.93	0.00	1049.70
Infrastructure	182.76	28.75	10.27	221.78
Other Industries	133.93	40.80	0.00	174.73
All Industries Total	**8479.77**	**1402.83**	**11.23**	**9893.83**
Residuary other advances	21499.79	1312.12	375.72	23187.63
Gross Exposure (funded + non-funded)	**29979.56**	**2714.95**	**386.95**	**33081.46**

Note: The exposure to Other Textiles industry accounted for 5.40% of Total Gross Exposure as of 31.12.2017. The coverage of advances to the above industry occupies the top position among the total industry sectors.

Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets 31.12.2017 **Rs in Crore**
(computed as per the guidelines of RBI on Asset Liability Management)

PERIOD	Cash, RBI Balance and Balance with all Banks	Advances (Net)	Investments (Net)	Fixed & Other Assets	Total
1 Day	376.79	49.31	1634.00	68.13	**2128.23**
2 to 7 Days	173.88	1056.51	608.69	47.48	**1886.56**
8 to 14 Days	0.00	1375.17	585.01	58.39	**2018.57**
15 to 30 Days	128.73	407.59	627.57	18.22	**1182.11**
31 days to 60 days	404.85	434.33	574.88	8.41	**1422.47**
61 days to 90 days	138.98	630.01	368.14	8.86	**1145.99**
Over 3 Months & upto 6 Months	700.29	1143.45	1088.61	165.57	**3097.92**
Over 6 Months & upto 1 Year	549.28	2771.74	360.96	245.97	**3927.95**
Over 1 Year & upto 3 Years	217.00	13430.34	945.14	250.11	**14842.59**
Over 3 Years & upto 5 Years	21.66	2099.31	12.20	278.86	**2412.03**
Over 5 Years	36.99	2275.39	704.90	534.70	**3551.98**
Total	**2748.45**	**25673.15**	**7510.10**	**1684.70**	**37616.40**

Amount of NPAs (Gross) **Rs in crore**

Sub-standard	338.72
Doubtful 1	197.12
Doubtful 2	177.35
Doubtful 3	143.58
Loss	3.02
Gross NPA Total	859.79

Geographical Area-wise NPA: **Rs in crore**

Gross NPA – Domestic	859.79
Gross NPA – overseas	Nil
Gross NPA – Total	859.79

The Amount of Net NPAs is Rs. 447.82 crore

The NPA ratios are as under

- Gross NPA to Gross Advances - 3.30%
- Net NPA to Net Advances - 1.74%

Major Industry-wise NPA as on 31.12.2017 Rs in Crore

Industry	Gross NPA	Provision held
Other Textiles	18.75	5.19

The movement of NPA is as under:

Rs in crore

i. Opening balance at the beginning of the quarter (01.10.2017)	780.39
ii. Additions made during the quarter	132.37
iii. Reductions during the quarter	52.97
iv. Closing balance at the end of quarter (31.12.2017) (i + ii - iii)	859.79

The movements of provisions for NPAs are as under: Rs in crore

Nature	Floating Provision	Specific Provision	Total Provision
i. Opening balance at the beginning of the quarter (01.10.2017)	18.65	316.48	335.13
ii. Provisions made during the quarter	---	75.00	75.00
iii. Write-off/Write-back of excess provisions during the quarter	---	2.80	2.80
iv. Closing Balance at the end of quarter (31.12.2017) (i+ ii –iii)	18.65	388.68	407.33

Recovery made during quarter ended 31.12.2017 which is directly taken to Income Account amounts to Rs. 20.10 crore

The amount of non-performing investment - Nil

The amount of provision held for non-performing investment is Nil

The movement of provisions for depreciation on investments

Rs in crore

i. Opening balance at the beginning of the quarter (01.10.2017)	115.12
ii. Provisions made during the quarter	6.00
iii. Write-off during the quarter	0.00
iv. Write-back of excess provisions during the quarter	0.00
v. Closing Balance at the end of the quarter (31.12.2017) (i + ii – iii – iv)	121.12

TABLE - DF - 4

CREDIT RISK: DISCLOSURES FOR PORTFOLIO SUBJECT TO THE STANDARDISED APPROACH

Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank is using the services of the External Credit Rating Agencies approved by Reserve Bank of India, namely a) CRISIL, b) ICRA, c) CARE, d) FITCH India, e) Brickwork, f) SMERA ratings and g) Infomerics Valuation and Rating Pvt Ltd to facilitate the corporate borrower customers who enjoy credit facilities above Rs.5.00 crore to solicit the ratings. The corporates which are yet to get the approved ratings from these rating agencies are treated as 'unrated'.

The Bank computes risk weight on the basis of external rating assigned, both Long Term and Short Term, for the facilities availed by the borrower. The external ratings assigned are generally facility specific. The Bank follows the below mentioned procedures as laid down in the Basel III guidelines for usage of external ratings:

- Rating assigned by one rating agency is used for all the types of claims on the borrowing entity.
- Long term ratings are used for facilities with contractual maturity of one year & above.
- Short term ratings are generally applied for facilities with contractual maturity of less than one year.

Quantitative Disclosures

For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardised approach, amount of a bank's outstandings (rated and unrated) in the following three major risk buckets as well as those that are deducted as per risk mitigation are given below.

Rs. in crore

Risk Weight	Rated	Unrated	Total
Below 100 %	432.46	21637.09	22069.55
At 100 %	216.43	10191.43	10407.86
More than 100 %	616.80	1142.60	1759.40
Total outstanding after mitigation	1265.68	32971.12	34236.81
Deducted (as per Risk Mitigation)	48.97	4074.32	4123.29

Table DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

There are no equity investments as on 31.12.2017 under Banking Book (HTM).

Leverage Ratio

Leverage ratio is a non-risk based measure of all exposures for the Tier-I 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 capital measure (the numerator) divided by the exposure measure (the denominator), with this ratio expressed as a percentage. Presently the indicative benchmark Leverage Ratio prescribed is 4.50% (minimum).

$$\text{Leverage Ratio} = \frac{\text{Capital Measure (Tier I Capital)}}{\text{Exposure Measure}}$$

Table DF 17- Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure		
	Item	**31.12.2017 (Rs. In Million)**
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	376163.98
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(0.46)
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-----
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	1549.00
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-----
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	19293.41
7	Other adjustments (intangible)	(112.37)
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**396893.56**

Table DF 18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template – 31.12.2017		
	Item	**Leverage ratio framework (Rs. In Million)**
On – balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	376163.98
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(112.83)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**376051.15**
Derivative Exposures		

4	Replacement cost associated with all *derivatives* transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	1549.00
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	----
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	----
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	----
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	----
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	----
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	----
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	**1549.00**
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT *assets* (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	----
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	----
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	----
15	Agent transaction exposures	----
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	----
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	49273.34
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	29979.93)
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**19293.41**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	35477.85
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	396893.56
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**8.94%**