
Basel III- Pillar III Disclosures

December 31,2016



Table DF – 2: Capital Adequacy**Assessment of Capital Adequacy:**

- (a) Bank maintains capital to protect the interest of depositors, general creditors and stake holders against any unforeseen losses

As per the RBI guidelines, Banks have to maintain a Minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) of 6.125% (including Capital Conservation Buffer of 0.625%) and minimum CRAR of 9.625%. Bank maintains Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) of more than 6.125% and CRAR of more than 9.625%.

- (b) In line with RBI guidelines, Bank has adopted following risk management approaches for assessing the capital adequacy:

- **Credit Risk:** Standardised Approach
- **Market Risk:** Standardised Duration Approach
- **Operational Risk:** Basic Indicator Approach

- (c) Bank has Board approved Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Policy to assess future capital requirements both under Pillar I and Pillar II. Bank projects capital for the next 3 financial years based on business projections ,policy guidelines, macro-economic scenarios, risk appetite etc

- (d) Under Pillar II, Bank considers the following as risks while assessing / planning capital:

- Liquidity Risk
- Credit Concentration Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book
- Pension Obligation Risk
- Under estimation of Credit risk under Standardized approach
- Strategic Risk
- Reputation Risk
- Counterparty Credit Risk

As per the ICAAP policy, bank has set an internal target capital of 12%

- (e) Bank also periodically undertakes stress testing in various risk areas to assess the impact of stressed scenario or plausible events on asset quality, liquidity, interest rate, derivatives and forex on its profitability and capital adequacy.

A comprehensive stress testing framework is put in place. Bank conducts stress test on quarterly basis based on scenarios prescribed by RBI as well as bank specific scenarios. The Stress test results were placed to various apex level committees.

The Bank assesses the impact on the following risks, as part of Stress Test:

- Credit Risk
- Market Risk
- Credit Concentration Risk
- Default Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)

Bank is conducting the Stress Test on quarterly basis and the result of the same is placed to Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMCM)/Risk Management Committee (RMC) of the Board

Quantitative disclosures (as per Basel III guidelines)

(a) Capital requirements for credit risk: (₹ in Million)

Particulars	
Portfolios subject to standardized approach	91917.94
Securitization exposures	NIL

b)Capital requirements for market risk:
Standardized duration approach (₹ in Million)

Particulars	
Interest Rate Risk	9541.71
Foreign Exchange Risk (including gold)	63.00
Equity Risk	3805.91

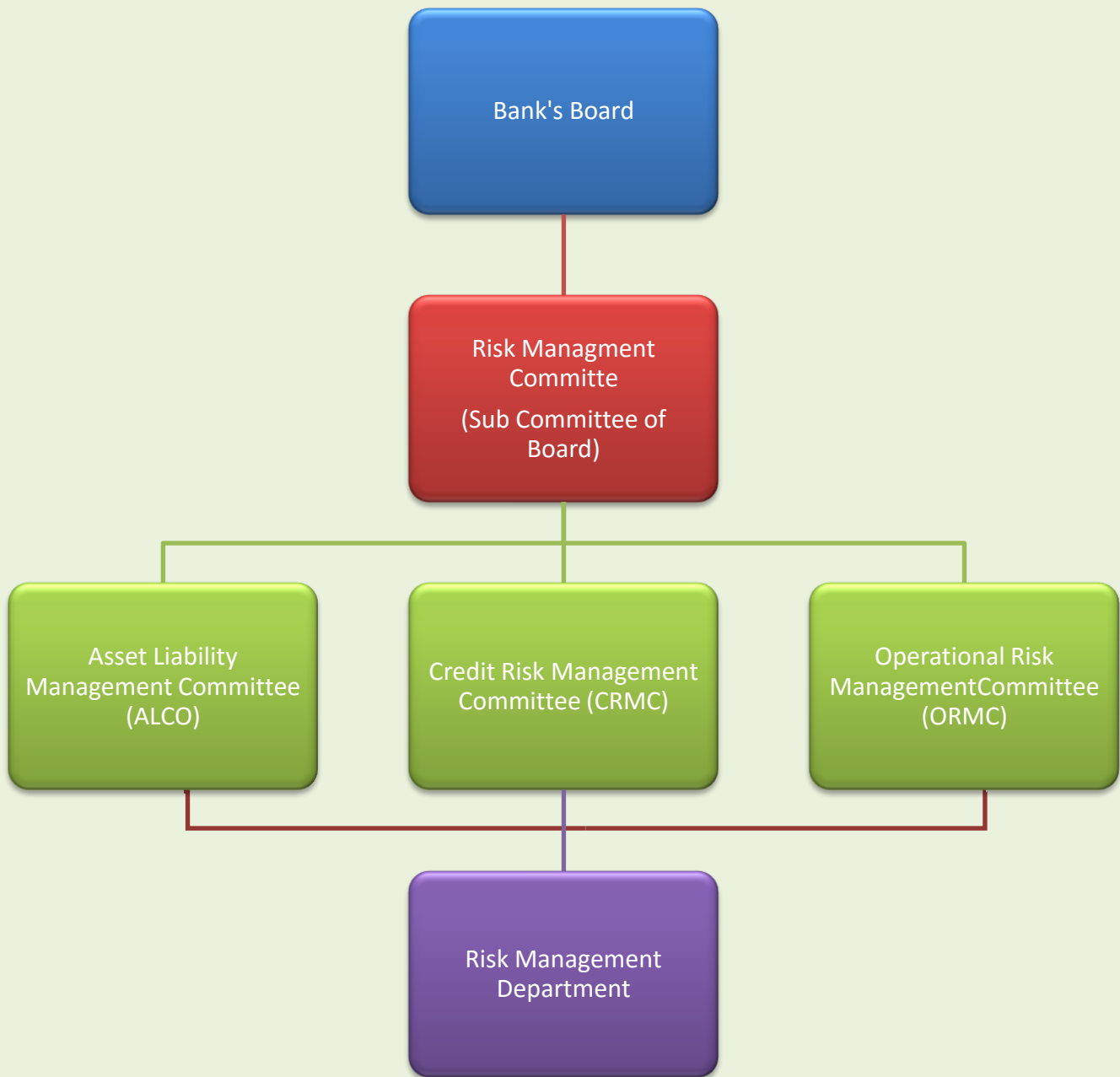
(c)Capital requirements for operational risk: (₹ in Million)

Particulars	
Basic Indicator Approach	8398.76

(d)Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1), Tier 1 and Total capital ratio (as per Basel III guidelines):

Particulars	
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1),	11.84%
Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.24%
Total Capital Adequacy Ratio	13.89%

Organisation Structure:



Risk Management Architecture:

The Bank's risk management framework is based on a clear understanding of various risks, disciplined risk assessment and measurement procedures and continuous monitoring. An independent Risk Management Department is functioning for effective Enterprise-Wide Risk Management and responsible for assessment, monitoring and reporting of risk exposures across the bank. All the risks the Bank is exposed to, are managed through following three committees viz.,

- (i) Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)
- (ii) Asset and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO)
- (iii) Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC).

These committees work within the overall guidelines and policies approved by the Board and Risk Management Committee of the Board.

The Bank has put in place various policies to manage the risks. To analyze the enterprise-wide risk and with the objective of integrating all the risks of the Bank, an Integrated Risk Management policy has also been put in place. The important risk policies comprise of Credit Risk Management Policy, Asset Liability Management Policy, Market Risk Management Policy, Operational Risk Management Policy, Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Policy, Stress Testing Policy, Collateral Management Policy and Disclosure Policy, Reputational Risk Management Policy and Strategic Risk Management Policy.

All the policies are reviewed at a minimum on annual basis by Risk Management Committee (RMC)/ Board. In order to disseminate the risk management concepts and also to sensitize the field level functionaries, the relevant policies were circulated to the branches, in addition to imparting training at the Bank's training colleges.

Credit Risk:

Risk Management Systems are in place to identify and analyze the risks at the early stage and manage them by setting and monitoring prudential limits besides taking other corrective measures to face the changing risk environment.

Limit Framework:

In order to limit the magnitude of credit risk and concentration risk, a limit framework has been laid down for following type of exposures:

- Single and group borrower exposure
- sensitive sector exposure
- unsecured exposure
- country-wise exposure
- Internal rating wise exposure
- Geographical exposure
- Term loan exposure
- Industry-wise exposure
- Interbank exposure

These exposure limits were monitored on regular basis and placed to various apex level committees of the Board.

Rating Model: All credit proposals are subject to a rigorous credit risk rating/scoring process to support credit approvals and decision making as well as to enhance risk management capabilities for portfolio management, pricing and risk based capital measurement.

Software driven rating mechanism is in place to assign the rating to ensure credit quality besides an entry level scoring system. The output of the rating model is used in decision making i.e. sanction, pricing and monitoring of credit portfolio. In order to test the robustness of the rating model, the rating model has been validated by an external agency .

Scoring model: The Bank has developed entry level scoring model. All the fresh sanctions coming under personal loan products are subjected to entry level scoring

Loan review mechanism and Credit audit system are in place for the periodical review/audit of the large value accounts and bring about qualitative improvements in credit administration of the Bank. In addition, Standard Assets Monitoring Committee reviews the Special Mention Accounts periodically to initiate timely action to prevent slippage of standard assets to nonperforming assets. As a part of monitoring mechanism, accounts which are downgraded from investment category are identified and monitored closely on quarterly basis.

Migration analysis of rating of accounts is done on annual basis. Also weighted average rating of industry which are part of Bank's portfolio is done on quarterly basis. Analysis of rating wise distribution of advances is done on quarterly basis.

Adopting best risk management practices, vetting of credit proposals (except schematic loan proposals) coming under sanctioning powers of Corporate Office are undertaken by Risk Management Department.

Asset Liability Management:

Asset liability Management framework facilitates bank to measure, monitor and control liquidity risk and interest rate risk on its balance sheet. This helps in providing suitable strategies for asset liability management. The asset liability management framework consists of the following key components

- Liquidity risk management
- Interest rate risk management
- Balance sheet and Basel III liquidity ratios
- Stress Testing and scenario analysis
- Contingency funding plan

Bank has set in place ALM policy to achieve two primary objectives as listed below:

Short Term Objective:

- To optimize the Net Interest Margin (NIM) of the Bank
- To provide adequate liquidity
- To manage re-pricing risk

Long Term Objective:

- To maximize the shareholder's wealth

Asset Liability Management is the function of Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO).It operates under the guidance and supervision of the Board and/or Sub-Committee of Board on Risk Management. It meets at regular intervals to review the interest rate scenario, product pricing for both deposits and advances, maturity profile of the incremental assets and liabilities, demand for Bank funds, cash flows of the Bank, profit planning and overall Balance Sheet Management.

Liquidity risk is measured and monitored through two approaches-Flow approach and Stock approach. Flow approach involves comprehensive tracking of cash flow mismatches and is done through

preparation of Structural liquidity statement on a daily basis. Appropriate tolerance levels/prudential limits have been stipulated for mismatches in different time buckets. Under Stock Approach various balance sheet ratios are prescribed with appropriate limits. The compliance of ratios to the prescribed limits ensures that the Bank has managed its liquidity through appropriate diversification and kept it within the sustainable limit. The Bank also assesses its short-term liquidity mismatches and reports the same in the short term dynamic liquidity report which represents the cash flow plans of various asset and liability generating units and seasonal variation of cash flow patterns of assets and liabilities of the bank over a period of 1-90 days.

For measurement and monitoring of Interest rate risk, currency wise, both Traditional gap approach and Duration gap approaches are followed. The short-term impact of interest rate movements on NIM is worked out through “Earnings at Risk” approach taking into consideration Yield curve risk, Basis risk and Embedded Options Risk. The long-term impact of interest rate movements on Market Value of Equity is also worked out through Duration Gap approach. The monthly interest rate sensitivity statement is reviewed by ALCO / Board.

Bank has procured ALM and FTP software and is in the process of implementing the same.

Stress testing of liquidity risk and interest rate risk is conducted on regular interval as per the RBI defined and internally defined stress scenarios. The results from internal Liquidity stress testing are used to draw contingency funding plan under different liquidity stress scenarios.

In addition to the above, bank is computing Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) as per latest guidelines issued by RBI and is using it as a risk measurement tool to manage short term liquidity. On a monthly basis LCR statement is reviewed by ALCO.

Market Risk Management:

Market risk is the possibility of loss caused by changes in the market variables. The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) defines market risk as “the risk that the value of ‘on’ or ‘off’ balance sheet positions will be adversely affected by movements in equity and interest rate markets, currency exchange rates and commodity prices”. Thus, Market Risk is the risk to the bank’s earnings and capital due to changes in the market level of interest rates or prices of securities, foreign exchange and equities, as well as the volatilities of those changes. The objective of market risk management is to assist the business units in maximizing the risk adjusted return by providing analytics driven inputs regarding market risk exposures, portfolio performance vis-à-vis risk exposures and comparable benchmarks. Following risks are managed under Market Risk.

- Interest Rate Risk
- Exchange Rate Risk
- Equity Price Risk

The market risk may also arise from changes in commodity prices and volatility. However, Bank does not have any exposure to commodity related markets.

Market Risk Management (MRM) Framework of the bank is as follows:

- a) **Risk Identification:** The Policy is focused on setting a framework for identifying, assessing and managing market risk in order to provide clarity on various dimensions of risk identification and recognition to each of the business functions.
- b) **Risk Measurement and Limits:** Bank recognizes that no single risk statistic can reflect all aspects of market risk. Therefore various statistical and non-statistical risk measures are used to enhance the stability of risk measurement of market risk because, taken together, these risk measures provide a more comprehensive view of market risk exposure than any single

measure. Market risk is managed with various metrics viz. Value at Risk (VaR), Earnings at Risk, Modified duration, PV01 Limits, Net Overnight Open Position Limits (NOOPL), Individual Gap Limit (IGL) and Aggregate Gap Limit (AGL) currency wise and also through sensitivity analysis. Stress testing is also conducted on a regular basis to monitor the vulnerability of the bank to extreme but plausible unfavourable shocks.

- c) **Risk Monitoring:** Bank monitors and controls its risk, using various internal and regulatory risk limits for trading book which are set based on economic scenario, business strategy, management experience and Bank's risk appetite. Rate scan is carried out to ensure that transactions are executed and revalued at prevailing market rates.
- d) **Risk Reporting:** Mid Office monitors treasury operations on day to day basis. A daily report is placed to Head of the Risk Management Department, Monthly basis (First fortnight) to ED/MD & CEO and on monthly basis (Last Fortnight) to ALCO. Capital charge on account of Market Risk is computed and reported to ALCO and Board on quarterly basis. Stress testing is done for assessing market risk as per framework prescribed in Stress Test Policy and reported to ALCO on Quarterly basis.

Market risk management is governed by comprehensive board approved Market Risk Management Policy, Investment Policy, Stress Testing and Derivative Policy to ensure that the risks spread across different activities carrying an underlying market risk are within the stipulated risk appetite of the bank. All the policies are benchmarked with industry-best practices and RBI regulations. The risk reporting mechanism in the Bank comprises disclosures and reporting to the various management committees.

Operational Risk:

Operational risk is now on the focus of intense interest among industry participants, regulators and other stake holders . The bank has put in place Operational Risk Management Frame work (ORMF) and Operational Risk Management systems (ORMS) to ensure effective governance, risk capture and assessment and quantification of operational risk exposure. Operational risk is well managed by using appropriate qualitative & quantitative methods and established internal control systems in day to day management processes and adopting various risk mitigating strategies. The risk perceptions in various products / processes are critically analysed and corrective actions if required, are initiated.

Bank has implemented a sophisticated web-based Operational Risk Management System to capture, measure, monitor and manage its operational risk exposure. Bank has built up internal loss data base for the last 5 years.

During the year, monitoring of operational risk through credit spurt and Analysis of frequency & severity of operational loss through statistical technique have been done.

Table DF-3**Credit Risk: General disclosures for all banks****Qualitative Disclosures:****(a) Credit Risk Management:**

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counterparties.

Architecture:

In adherence with various guidelines and leading industry practices, the Bank has set up a robust governance structure for the management of credit risk, ensuring an adequate oversight, monitoring and reporting. The framework establishes the responsibilities of the board of directors .

The Bank has established a Board level sub-committee known as 'Risk Management Committee (RMC)' constituted in terms of RBI guidance note on Risk Management system.

Risk Management Committee (RMC):

The RMC evaluates overall risks faced by the Bank and is responsible for the establishment of an effective system to identify measure, monitor and control risk and recommend to the Board for its approval, clear policies, strategy, risk appetite and credit standards.

The Board has delegated authority to the RMC for credit risk related responsibilities.

The committee oversees credit risk management and ensures that the principal credit risks facing the Bank have been properly identified and are being appropriately managed. The committee approves and periodically reviews the overall risk appetite and credit risk management strategy. The committee reviews the risk management policies, the Bank's compliance with risk management guidelines stipulated by the RBI.

The risk committee also reviews credit risk profile and any major development, internal and external, and their impact on portfolio and as a whole on the bank

Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC):

CRMC deals with the issues relating to credit policy and procedures, and analyzes, manages and controls credit risk on a bank wide basis.

Loan Review Management Committee: (LRMC):

As a part of Credit risk management process, Loan Review Management Committee (LRMC), at Corporate Office, has been constituted to undertake review of borrowal accounts sanctioned by various Committees at CO and Zonal Credit Committee.

Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purpose)

Bank has adopted the definitions of the past due and impaired (for accounting purposes) as defined by RBI for Income Recognition and Asset Classification norms.

The policy of the bank for classifying bank's loan assets is as under:

Non Performing Asset (NPA): A non performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where:

- Interest and/ or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
- The account remains 'out of order' in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC)
- The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
- The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops
- The installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops

An OD/CC account is treated as '**out of order**' if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for more than 90 days. 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**'.

Non Performing Assets of the Bank is further classified in to three categories as under:

➤ **Sub standard Assets**

A sub standard asset is one which has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months.

➤ **Doubtful Assets**

An asset would be classified as doubtful if it has remained in the sub standard category for 12 months.

➤ **Loss Assets**

A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the bank or by internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection.

Credit Risk Management Policy:

The Bank has put in place the Credit Risk Management Policy and the same has been circulated to all the branches. The main objective of the policy is to ensure that the operations are in line with the expectation of the management and the strategies of the top management are translated into meaningful directions to the operational level. The Policy stipulates prudential limits on large credit exposures, standards for loan collateral, portfolio management, loan review mechanism, risk concentrations, risk monitoring and evaluation, provisioning and regulatory / legal compliance.

The Bank identifies the risks to which it is exposed and applies suitable techniques to measure, monitor and control these risks.

While the Board / Risk Management Committee of the Board devises the policy and fixes various credit risk exposures, Credit Risk Management Committee implements these policies and strategies approved by the Board / RMC, monitors credit risks on a bank wide basis and ensures compliance of risk limits.

The Bank studies the concentration risk by (a) fixing exposure limits for single and group borrowers (b) rating grade limits (c) industry wise exposure limits and (d) analyzing the geographical distribution of credit across the Zones. All the Zones are categorized under four segments namely North, South, East and West.

Bank considers rating of a borrowal account as an important tool to measure the credit risk associated with any borrower and accordingly implemented rating software .

(b) Total gross credit risk exposures, Fund Based and Non-fund based separately.

(₹ in Million)

Particulars	
Gross Credit Risk Exposures	
Fund Based	
Loans and Advances	1258576.13
Investments	393881.78
Other Assets	218346.68
Total Fund Based	1870804.59
Non Fund Based including contingent credit, contracts and derivatives*	524973.17
Total Credit Risk Exposure	2395777.76

*includes notional principles of derivatives exposures, fund based unavailed limits, LC, acceptances Guarantees

(c) Geographic distribution of credit risk exposures Fund based and Non-fund based separately

(₹ in Million)

Geographical Region	Fund Based	Non Fund Based including contingent credit, contracts and derivatives	Total
Overseas	75253.29	14437.03	89690.32
Domestic	1795551.30	510536.14	2306087.44
Total	1870804.59	524973.17	2395777.76

(d) Industry-wise distribution of exposures as on 31.12.2016

(₹ in Million)

SL. NO.	MAJOR INDUSTRIES/SECTORS	OUTSTANDING		Global Committed Exposure as on 31.12.2016
		FB BAL	NFB BAL	
1	1.GEMS and JEWELLERY INCLUDING DIAMOND	895.93	130.00	1373.85
2	2.INFRASTRUCTURE			
	2.1 POWER	94591.91	9754.00	130307.14
	of which Renewable Energy	11015.10	747.50	12970.80
	2.2 PORTS/ROADS	51495.24	1882.67	62390.99
	2.3.TELECOM	6069.66	29774.64	37857.58
	2.4.OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE	32101.06	4458.61	49807.07
	2.5.EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	22058.89	1142.14	29720.26
	2.6.HOSPITAL	3093.15	283.22	3961.38
	2.7.HOTELS	8158.34	250.09	9006.94
3	3.PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	18458.26	40496.18	66220.83
4	4.TEXTILES	41213.86	1993.92	54285.33
5	5.IRON AND STEEL	39846.21	2759.27	48036.62
6	6.ALL ENGINEERING			
	6.1. ALL ENGINEERING-OTHERS	19975.90	21587.93	59556.80
	6.2 .ELECTRONICS and COMPUTERS(HW and SW)	5628.32	1844.88	9362.60
7	7.CHEMICAL & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS			
	7.1.FERTILIZER	869.79	63.37	1394.27
	7.2.PETROCHEMICAL	13.14	0.00	40.50
	7.3.DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS	2686.86	278.42	3695.50
	7.4.OTHERS(CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS)	3701.71	1447.63	7308.02
8	8.FOOD PROCESSING			
	8.1.SUGAR	6966.87	861.03	8960.52
	8.2.EDIBLE OIL & VASANPATI	939.97	1958.09	3508.46
	8.3.TEA/COFFEE	926.34	0.00	1126.60
	8.4.OTHERS(FOOD PROCESSING)	19480.14	3404.55	33466.05
9	9.COLLIERY, MINING AND QUARYING	5243.46	311.78	6596.74
10	10.CEMENT AND CEMENT PRODUCTS	13507.48	2187.29	18684.74
11	11.LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	992.32	126.49	1475.71
12	12.CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	11670.02	28564.39	56506.32
13	13.RUBBER, PLASTICS AND THEIR PRODUCTS(INCLUDING TYRE)	11143.85	1816.57	19768.60
14	14.AUTHOMOBILES(VEHICLES, VEHLCE PARTS AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT)	6554.22	633.75	9210.45
15	15.BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	2370.14	1340.50	5691.29
16	16.WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	1713.03	161.09	2400.76
17	17.PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	6554.66	222.02	7810.74

18	18.GLASS AND GLASSWARE	1701.73	494.08	3299.28
19	19.OTHER METAL AND METAL PRODUCTS	8925.17	1007.54	10652.90
20	20.PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	3153.43	113.21	4216.72
21	21.AVIATION	5526.88	0.00	5546.26
22	22.MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT	1584.22	4149.53	6219.39
23	23.LOGISTICS	2409.24	1266.75	6561.79
24	24.SHIP BUILDING	553.72	2004.55	7938.86
25	25.TRADE(OTHER THAN RETAIL TRADE)	100845.89	12134.91	188925.85
26	26.NBFC(INCLUDING MFI/HFC)	112431.22	1088.27	156120.58
	Of which MFI	2209.30	0.00	2619.90
27	27.OTHER INDUSTRIES	32147.29	5093.42	48902.31
28	CRE	25440.70	1296.10	32208.40
29	CME	107.70	3923.80	10229.90

The Bank's exposure to the industries stated below was more than 5% of the total gross credit exposure

Sl.No	Industry Classification	Percentage of the total gross credit exposure
1	NBFC	8.59%
2	Power	7.17%

(e) Residual contractual maturity break-up of advances and investments

(₹ in Million)

Amt in Rs mio	Advances	Investments*
1 day	11882.33	216166.60
2-7 days	15899.17	11382.70
8 -14 days	45033.87	5088.50
15 to 30 days	43820.94	8285.70
31 days to 2 months	68533.76	13846.80
Over 2 months to 3 months	44887.06	13439.00
Over 3 months to 6 months	69446.36	32106.60
Over 6 months to 1 year	152549.23	42822.20
Over 1 year to 3 years	402415.91	262346.70
Over 3 years to 5 years	170025.22	23646.20
Over 5 years	194155.67	36490.00
Total	1218649.51	665621.00

*Excludes Reverse Repo(LAF) securities of ₹ 6000 Mio and 50% of listed equities of ₹ 3906.37 Mio

(₹ in Million)

(f)	Amount of NPAs (Gross)	96750.98
	➤ Substandard	21542.36
	➤ Doubtful 1	22082.11
	➤ Doubtful 2	47776.93
	➤ Doubtful 3	1182.01
	➤ Loss	4167.57
(g)	Net NPAs	57983.36
(h)	NPA Ratios	
	➤ Gross NPAs to gross advances	7.69%
	➤ Net NPAs to net advances	4.76%
(i)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
	➤ Opening Balance	88270.43
	➤ Additions	27078.22
	➤ Reductions	18597.67
	➤ Closing Balance	96750.98
(j)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding floating provision)	
	➤ Opening Balance	34072.51
	➤ Provisions made during the period	6147.49
	➤ Write Off	6695.04
	➤ Write-back of excess provisions	40.70
	➤ Closing balance	33565.66
(k)	Amount of Non-Performing investments	368.77
(l)	Amount of Provisions held for non-performing investments	368.77
(m)	Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments	
	➤ Opening balance	1320.06
	➤ Provisions made during the period	37.36
	➤ Write-off	0.00
	➤ Write-back of excess provisions	24.93
	➤ Closing balance	1332.49

Write off and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement for 9 months ended 31.12.2016:

Recovery in Accounts under collection	1081.20
Memorandum of Interest/ Memorandum of Legal charges	668.90
Recovery in written off accounts	89.80

Amount of NPA by Major Industry type

(₹ in Million)

Name of the Industry	Gross NPA	Provisions	Net NPA
1. Basic Metals	28336.40	12403.82	15932.58
2. Infrastructure incl Power	14159.98	5846.77	8313.21
3. Textiles	6026.35	1647.83	4378.55
4. All Engineering	4717.96	1887.18	2830.78
5. Coal & Mining	980.29	903.82	76.49

Technical Write Off during the Quarter

(₹ in Million)

Details	No of Accounts	Amount
Total	3953	2716.45

Analysis of the ageing of past-due loans (Global) :

(₹ in Million)

Details (NPA)	Gross NPA
Less than 1 Year (SS)	21542.36
1 – 2 Years (D1)	22082.05
2 – 3 Years (D2 – 1st Year)	47776.99
3 – 4 Years (D2 – 2nd Year)	1182.01
More than 4 Years	4167.57

Geography-wise NPA

(₹ in Million)

	Domestic	Overseas	Global
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	93202.53	3548.45	96750.98
➤ Substandard	19100.22	2442.14	21542.36
➤ Doubtful 1	21472.02	610.09	22082.11
➤ Doubtful 2	47280.71	496.22	47776.93
➤ Doubtful 3	1182.01	0	1182.01
➤ Loss	4167.57	0	4167.57

Table DF – 4

Credit Risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a)The Bank uses ratings assigned by the six Rating Agencies approved by the Reserve Bank of India namely a) CRISIL, b) ICRA, c) CARE, d)India Ratings, e)BRICKWORKS and f) SMERA for the eligible exposures such as Corporate, Public Sector Enterprises, Capital Market Exposures etc. according to the Basel III framework. For overseas credit exposure, bank accepts rating of Standard &Poor, Fitch, Moody’s.

The Bank has used the solicited ratings assigned by the above approved credit rating agencies for all eligible exposures, both on balance sheet and off balance sheet, whether short term or long term, in the manner permitted in the RBI guidelines on Basel III capital regulations.

Only the public ratings published by the rating agencies on their website are used for this purpose. Only, ratings which are in force as per monthly bulletin of the concerned rating agency are taken into account.

For assets in the Bank’s portfolio that have contractual maturity less than or equal to one year, short term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant. For other assets, which have a contractual maturity of more than one year, long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant.

Long term/short term ratings issued by the chosen domestic credit rating agencies have been mapped to the appropriate risk weights applicable as per the standardised approach under Basel III capital regulations.

Use of multiple rating assessment:

- If there are two ratings accorded by chosen credit rating agencies that map into different risk weights, the higher risk weight are applied
- If there are three or more ratings accorded by chosen credit rating agencies with different risk weights, the ratings corresponding to the two lowest risk weights should be referred to and the higher of those two risk weights should be applied. i.e., the second lowest risk weight

Quantitative Disclosures:

(b)The total credit risk exposure bifurcated after the credit risk mitigation under Standardized Approach is as under:

(₹ in Million)

	Book Value	Risk Weighted value
Below 100% Risk weight	1595474.01	308691.61
100% Risk weight	491019.94	380070.13
Above 100% Risk weight	309283.81	266229.87
Total	2395777.76	954991.61

Leverage ratio

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital) divided by the exposure measure. As per RBI guidelines, the Basel III leverage for the Bank as on December 31, 2016 is as follows.

Capital and total exposures		₹ in Million
A	Tier 1 capital	150287.77
B	Total exposures	2310724.96
Leverage ratio		
C	Basel III leverage ratio (A/B)	6.50%