

IndusInd Bank

DISCLOSURES UNDER BASEL III CAPITAL REGULATIONS – 31st December 2019

DF-2: Capital Adequacy

Applicable Regulations:

Reserve Bank of India issued Guidelines based on Basel III reforms on capital regulations in May 2012, to the extent applicable to banks operating in India. Basel III capital regulations have been made effective from April 01, 2013 in India in a phased manner and shall be fully implemented by March 31, 2020. RBI issued detailed Guidelines on Composition of Capital Disclosure Requirements on May 28, 2013. Basel III Capital Regulations have been consolidated in Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations vide circular No.DBR.No.BP.BC.1/21.06.201/2015-16 dated July 1 2015.

Basel III Capital Regulations:

Basel III Capital regulations continue to be based on three-mutually reinforcing pillars, viz., minimum capital requirements, supervisory review of capital adequacy, and market discipline. RBI circular also prescribes risk weights for the balance sheet assets, non-funded items and other off-balance sheet exposures and the minimum capital funds to be maintained as ratio to the aggregate of the risk weighted assets and other exposures, as also, capital requirements in the trading book, on an ongoing basis and operational risk.

These guidelines also incorporate instructions regarding the components of capital and capital charge required to be provided for by banks for credit, market and operational risks. It deals with providing explicit capital charge for credit and market risk and addresses the issues involved in computing capital charges for interest rate related instruments in the trading book, equities in the trading book and foreign exchange risk (including gold and other precious metals) in both trading and banking books. Trading book for the purpose of these guidelines includes securities under Held for Trading category, Available For Sale category, open gold position limits, open foreign exchange position limits, trading positions in derivatives, and derivatives entered into for hedging trading book exposures.

Basel III capital regulations are being implemented in India with effect from April 1, 2013. In order to ensure smooth migration to Basel III without aggravating any near term stress, transitional arrangements provides appropriate framework. The transitional arrangements for capital ratios began on April 01, 2013. However, phasing out of non-Basel III compliant regulatory capital instruments began on January 01, 2013. Capital ratios and deductions from Common Equity will be fully phased-in and implemented by March 31, 2020.

Minimum Capital requirements:

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy guidelines laid down by Reserve Bank of India, which are based on the framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. As per Basel III Capital Regulations, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (CRAR) of 10.875% (including Capital Conversion Buffer of 1.875%). The Basel III Capital Regulations are implemented effective from April 1, 2013 in a phased manner. The minimum capital required to be maintained by the Bank for the period ended December 31, 2019 is 10.875% with minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) of 7.375% (including CCB).

Besides computing CRAR under the Pillar I requirement, the 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.

The assessment of future capital needs is effectively done based on the business projections, asset mix, operating environment, growth outlook, new business avenues, regulatory changes and risk and return profile of the business segments. The future capital requirement is assessed by taking cognizance of all the risk elements viz. Credit, Market and Operational risk and mapping these to the respective business segments.

Summary of Capital requirements for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk as on December 31, 2019 are mentioned below:

Risk Type	Rs in mio
Capital requirements for Credit Risk	192,696
Portfolio Subject to Standardized approach	192,499
Securitization exposures	197
Capital requirements for Market Risk	7,885
Standardized Duration Approach	
Interest Rate Risk	4,501
Foreign Exchange Risk (including gold)	304
Equity Risk	3,080
Capital requirements for Operational Risk	20,687
Basic Indicator Approach	20,687
Minimum Capital requirements at 9%	221,267
Minimum CRAR + CCB at 10.875%	2,67,365
Total Capital Funds	3,42,112
CRAR #	13.92%

including exposure at IFSC Banking Unit (GIFT City)

Organisation Structure:

Integrated Risk Management: Objectives and Organization Structure

The Bank has established an Enterprise-wide Risk Management Department, independent of the Business segments, responsible for Bank-wide risk management covering Credit risk, Market risk (including ALM) and Operational risk. The Risk Management Department focuses on identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling of risks across various segments. The Bank has been progressively adopting the best International practices so as to continually reinforce its Risk Management functions.

Organisation Structure:

Set-up of Risk Management Department is hereunder:



Separate Committees, as specified below, are set up to manage and control various risks:

- Risk Management Committee (RMC)
- Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)
- Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC)
- Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)
- Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC)

Bank has articulated various risk policies which specify the risks, controls and measurement techniques. The policies are framed keeping risk appetite as the central objective. Against this background, the Bank identifies a number of key risk components. For each of these components, the Bank determines a target that represents the Bank's perception of the component in question.

The risk policies are vetted by the sub-committees, viz. CRMC, MRMC, ALCO, ORMC, etc. and are put forth to RMC, which is a sub-committee of the Board. Upon vetting of the policies by RMC, the same are placed for the approval of the Board and implemented.

Bank has put in place a comprehensive policy on ICAAP, which presents a holistic view of the material risks faced, control environment, risk management processes, risk measurement techniques, capital adequacy and capital planning.

Policies are periodically reviewed and revised to address the changes in the economy / banking sector and Bank's risk profile. Monitoring of various risks is undertaken at periodic intervals and a report is submitted to Top Management / Board.

Credit Risk

Bank manages credit risk comprehensively; both at Transaction level and at Portfolio level. Some of the major initiatives taken are listed below :

- Bank uses a robust Risk rating framework for evaluating credit risk of the borrowers. The Bank uses segment-specific rating models that are aligned to target segment of the borrowers.
- Risks on various counter-parties such as corporates, banks, are monitored through counter-party exposure limits, also governed by country risk exposure limits in case of international trades.
- Bank manages risk at the portfolio level too, with portfolio level prudential exposure limits to mitigate concentration risk.
- Bank has a well-diversified portfolio across various industries and segments, as illustrated by the following data.
 - o Retail and schematic exposures (which provide wider diversification benefits) account for as much as 55% of the total fund-based advances.
 - o Bank's corporate exposure is fully diversified over 85 industries, thus risk gets mitigated from individual industry cycles.

Above initiatives support qualitative business growth while managing inherent risks within the risk appetite.

Market Risk

Key sources of Market risk are Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Price Risk and Foreign Exchange Risk. Bank has implemented state-of-the-art Treasury and Market Risk Management systems that support robust risk management capabilities and facilitates Straight-through Processing.

Market Risk is effectively managed through comprehensive framework which supports various measures such as Mark-to-Market, Sensitivity analysis, Value-at-Risk and monitoring through operational limits such as stop-loss limits, exposure limits, deal-size limits, maturity ladder, etc. Market risk measurement and monitoring is governed through a comprehensive Market Risk Management Policy.

Asset Liability Management (ALM)

Bank's ALM system supports effective management of liquidity risk and interest rate risk, covering 100% of its assets and liabilities.

- Liquidity Risk is monitored through Structural Liquidity Gaps, Dynamic Liquidity position, Liquidity Coverage Ratios, Liquidity Ratios analysis and Behavioural analysis, with prudential limits for negative gaps in various time buckets.
- Interest Rate Sensitivity is monitored on Earning perspective and Economic Value perspective through prudential limits for Rate Sensitive Gaps, Modified Duration and other risk parameters.
- Interest Rate Risk on the Investment portfolio is monitored through Value at Risk and Risk Sensitivities on a daily basis. Optimum risk is assumed through duration, to balance between risk containment and profit generation from market movements.

ALCO meetings are convened frequently wherein detailed analysis are presented on liquidity position, interest rate risks, product mix, business growth v/s budgets, interest rate outlook, which helps to review the business strategies regularly and undertake new initiatives.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. The Operational Risk Management Policy documents the Bank's approach towards management of operational risk and defines roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders within the Bank. Based on this Policy, the Bank has initiated several measures to manage Operational Risk. The Bank has put in place a structure to effectively manage operational risk through the formation of several internal committees viz. Operational Risk Management Committee, Sub-ORMC, Fraud Risk Management Committee, BCP Steering Committee.

Bank has implemented various Operational Risk management tools such as Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA), KRIs monitoring and Loss Data collection (Basel 8X7 matrix) including Near Miss Events. Bank weighs each new Product and Process enhancements under Operational Risk Assessment Process (ORAP) framework.

The Bank has adopted Business Continuity Policy wherein critical activities, system applications have been identified, recovery plan has been put in place for these critical activities and applications to ensure timely recovery of the Bank's critical operations and services in the event of any crisis. Regular tests are carried out to ascertain BCP preparedness. Business Continuity Steering Committee comprising of senior functionaries of the Bank monitors BCM framework implementation in the Bank.

As per the RBI guidelines, the Bank is following the Basic Indicator Approach for computing capital for Operational Risk.

Systems Risk

Bank's Information Security Policy provides security framework upon which all subsequent security efforts are based and to guide the development and maintenance of a comprehensive information security program. It deals with security of information in various forms like spoken, written, printed and electronic or any other medium and handling of information in terms of creation, viewing, transportation, storage or destruction. It contains the principles that direct managerial decision making and facilitate secure business operations. It is designed to enable management of the Bank to ensure the security of information assets and maintain accountability. It also defines the appropriate and authorized behavior for personnel approved to use the Bank's information assets. The policies and procedures are built around the following principles:

- Treat Information Security Risk in line with Business, Regulatory & Legal requirements
- Ensure Availability, Integrity, Confidentiality of Information, establish Accountability & provide Assurance

- Focus on People, Process & Technology for implementation
- Apply least privilege, need to know / use principles
- Promote Information Security Awareness to create security-aware culture within employees, contractors, third parties and customers.
- Deal with exceptions and violations appropriately
- Focus on Information Security Governance, Assurance & Evolution to ensure suitability, adequacy and effectiveness
- Participation of security team during initial stages of system acquisition & development

Bank is utilizing structure data on its system for Anti-Money Laundering & Enterprise-wide Fraud Management system, risk analytics, enterprise BI. Bank has also started aggregating unstructured data like customer IPs, devices ID, and various social/media in its repository to increase risk management capabilities.

DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

“Credit Risk” is defined as the probability / potential that the borrower or counter-party may fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It involves inability or unwillingness of a borrower or counter-party to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, hedging, settlement and other financial transactions.

Credit Risk is made up of two components:

1. **Transaction Risk (or Default Risk)**, which represents the risk arising from individual credit exposures and
2. **Portfolio Risk**, which represents the risk inherent in the portfolio of credit assets (concentration of assets, correlation among portfolios, etc.).

Credit risk is found in a variety of transactions across Bank’s portfolio including not only loans, off balance sheet exposures, investments and financial guarantees, but also the risk of a counterparty in a derivative transaction becoming unable to meet its obligations. Credit risk constitutes the largest risk to which the Bank is exposed. Bank has adequate system support which facilitates credit risk management and measurement across its portfolio. The system support is strengthened and expanded as and when new exposures are added to the Bank’s portfolio.

Bank has articulated comprehensive guidelines for managing credit risk as a part of Credit Risk Policy and related policies framework, Bank Risk Policy, Country Risk Policy, Loan Review Policy and Recovery Policy. Credit risk management systems used at the Bank have been implemented in accordance with these guidelines and best market practices. Credit risk management process focuses on both specific transactions and on groups of specific exposures as portfolios.

Bank’s Credit Risk Policy and related policies and systems are framed to achieve the following key objectives:

- Monitoring concentration risk in particular products, segments, geographies etc thereby avoiding concentration risk from excessive exposures to any particular products, segments, geographies etc.
- Assisting in building quality credit portfolio and balancing risks and returns in line with Bank’s risk appetite
- Tracking Credit quality migration
- Determining how much capital to hold against each class of assets
- Undertaking Stress testing to evaluate credit portfolio strength
- To develop greater ability to recognize and avoid potential problems
- Alignment of Risk Strategy with Business Strategy
- Adherence to regulatory guidelines

Credit Risk Management at specific transaction level

The central objective for managing credit risk at each transaction level is development of risk measurement and monitoring systems that cover the entire life cycle of the exposure, i.e. opportunity for transaction, assessing the credit risk, granting of credit, disbursement and subsequent monitoring, identifying the obligors with emerging credit problems, remedial action in the event of credit quality deterioration and repayment or termination of the obligation.

The Credit Policies of the Bank stipulates applicability of various norms for managing credit risk at a specific transaction level and more relevant to the target segment of the obligors. It covers all the types of obligors, viz. Corporate, SME, Trader and Schematic Loans such as Loan against Property, Business Loan, Retail Agri, LAS, Gold Loan, Home Loan, Personal Loan, etc.

Major components of Credit Risk and related Policies are mentioned below:

- Transaction with customer/ prospective customer is undertaken with an aim to build long term relationship.
- All the related internal and regulatory guidelines such as KYC norms, RBI prudential norms, etc. are adhered to while assessing the credit request of the borrower.
- Credit is granted with due diligence and detailed insight into the customer's circumstances and of specific assessments that provide a context for such credits.
- Facility is granted based on customer's creditworthiness, capital base or assets to assure that the customer is able to substantiate the repayment. Due regard is also placed to the industry in which the customer is operating, the business specific risks and management capability and their risk appetite.
- Regular follow-up of overall health of the borrower is undertaken to assess whether the basis of granting credit has changed.
- When loans and credits are granted to borrowers falling outside preferred credit rating, the Bank normally obtains sufficient collateral. However, collaterals are not the sole criterion for lending, which is generally done based on assessing the business viability of the borrower and the adequacy of the expected cash flows.
- Bank has defined exposures limit on the basis of internal risk rating of the borrower.
- Bank is particularly cautious while granting credits to businesses in affected or seasonal industries.
- Bank also grants unsecured credit to borrowers with high standing and low credit risk profile based on detailed financial analysis & established credit history.
- In terms of Bank's Country risk Policy, due caution is exercised when assuming risk in countries with an unstable economic or political scenario.

Beside the acceptability norms defined in the policies/manual for an individual transaction, Bank has also implemented various credit related product programmes which enables efficient appraisal, assessment, delivery, supervision and control of tailor made loan products targeted at specific customer segments. Customers covered under Business Banking product programme are evaluated using a scoring/rating model developed based on segment specific risk profile.

Consumer Finance Division appraises loan application based on robust set criteria defined in the respective product programmes. Further as a mechanism to assess the credit quality, customers are also evaluated through application scoring models which are segment specific. Further, post disbursement, the quality of the account is tracked by means of a Behavioral score.

Customers under Credit Cards segment are evaluated by means of robust customer selection criteria that include variety of factors.

Bank has also put in place a detailed policy for portfolio acquisition which stipulates various criteria for asset selection including due diligence, transfer of risks and rewards of the underlying portfolio, credit enhancements, portfolio risk management and monitoring in accordance with RBI guidelines.

Credit Approval Committee

In general, the Bank has put in place the principle of 'Committee' or 'Approval Grids' approach while according sanctions to credit proposals. This provides for an unbiased, objective assessment/evaluation of credit proposals. Such Committees include atleast one official from an independent department, which has no volume or profits targets to achieve. The official of the independent department is a mandatory member of the Credit Committee. The spirit of the credit approving system is that no credit proposals are approved or recommended to higher authorities unless all the members of the 'Committee' or 'Approval Grids' agree on the acceptability of the proposal in all respects. In case of disagreement the proposal is referred to next higher Committee whose decision to approve or decline with conditions is final.

Individual Powers for small value proposals have been given to senior officials in the Credit Department, who do not have volume/ profit targets to achieve. The "Four-eyes" principle is followed in all such cases.

Following 'Approval Grids' are constituted:

▶ **Corporate & Commercial Banking Segment:**

- ☞ Corporate Office Credit Committee (COCC)
- ☞ Executive Credit Committee (ECC)

▶ **Consumer Banking (CB) Segment (A):**

Scheme of delegation under Consumer Banking Segment includes Vehicle financing, personal loans, housing loans and other schematic loans under multi-tier Committee based approach as under:

- ☞ Branch Credit Committee – Consumer Banking (BCC – CB)
- ☞ Regional Credit Committee – Consumer Banking (RCC - CB)
- ☞ Corporate Office Credit Committee – Consumer Banking (COCC- CB I & II)
- ☞ Executive Credit Committee

▶ **Consumer Banking (CB) Segment (B):**

The scheme of delegation under Consumer Banking Segment includes Business Banking, Loan against Property, Business loans, Retail Agri (KCC), Supply Chain Finance and other schematic loans under multi-tier Committee based approach as under:

- ☞ Joint Sanction on Four Eye Principle
- ☞ Zonal Credit Committee (ZCC)
- ☞ Corporate Office Credit Committee – I & II
- ☞ Executive Credit Committee

Apart from this, Bank has schematic loans also like Gold Loan & LAS which are sanctioned by branches / Operations upto defined limit of exposure under the respective product program. These are relatively smaller loans and fully secured by liquid collaterals.

Scheme of delegation of power applicable for all business segments are approved by Board of Directors.

The credit proposals which are beyond the delegated powers of ECC are placed to Committee of Directors (COD) for approval.

Risk Classification

Bank monitors the overall health of its customers on an on-going basis to ensure that any signal of weakening of a customer's earnings or liquidity is detected as early as possible. As part of the credit process, customers are classified according to the credit quality in terms of internal rating, and the

classification is regularly updated on receipt of new information/ changes in the factors affecting the position of the customer.

Bank has operationalized following risk rating/ scoring models basis on the target segment of the borrower:

- Large Corporate, Small & Medium Enterprises, NBFC and other borrower segments
- Trading entities, Capital Market Broker and Commodity Exchange Broker
- Financial Institutions/Primary Dealers and Banks
- Retail customers (Schematic Loans) – who are assigned credit scoring

Customers under Business Banking segment, Retail Agri, Loan against credit card receivables are assessed for credit quality using a scoring/rating model. The score serves a measure to categorise the customers into various risk classes which are further calibrated to different risk grades. Bank has also implemented rating models for assessing risk under Lease Rental Discounting and Warehouse Receipts Financing products.

Rating grades in each rating model, other than the segments driven by product programmes, is on a scale of 1 to 8, which are further categorised by assigning +/- modifiers to reflect the relative standing of the borrower within the specific risk grade. Model-specific rating grades are named distinctly. Each model-specific rating grade reflects the relative ratings of the borrowers under that particular segment. For instance, L4 indicates a superior risk profile of a Large Corporate, when compared to another Large Corporate rated L5.

In order to have a common risk yardstick across the Bank, these model specific ratings are mapped to common scale ratings which facilitate measurement of risk profile of different segments of borrower by means of common risk ladder.

Various purposes for which the rating/scoring models are used are mentioned hereunder:

- ☞ Portfolio Management
- ☞ Efficiency in lending decision
- ☞ To assess the quality of the borrower – single point reference of credit risk of the borrower
- ☞ Preferred rating norms for assuming exposures
- ☞ Prudential ceiling for single borrower exposures – linked to rating
- ☞ Frequency of review of exposures
- ☞ Frequency of internal auditing of exposures
- ☞ To measure the portfolio quality
- ☞ Target for quality of advances portfolio is monitored by way of Weighted Average Credit Rating (WACR).
- ☞ Pricing credit
- ☞ Capital allocation (under IRB approaches)

Credit Quality Assurance:

Bank has also adopted Loan Review Mechanism (LRM), which involves independent assessment of quality of an advance, effectiveness of loan administration, compliance with internal policies of Bank and regulatory framework and portfolio quality. It also helps in tracking weaknesses developing in the account for initiating corrective measures in time. LRM is carried out by Credit Quality Assurance team, which is independent of Credit and Business functions.

Credit Risk Management at Portfolio level:

Accumulation of individual exposures leads to portfolio, which creates the possibility of concentration risk. Concentration risk, on account of borrowers/ products with similar risk profile, may arise in various forms such as Single Borrower, Group of Borrowers, Sensitive Sector, Industry-wise exposure, Unsecured exposure, Rating wise exposure, Off Balance sheet exposure, Product wise exposure, etc.

Credit risk concentration is addressed by means of structural and prudential limits stipulated in the Credit Risk Policy and other related policies.

Concentration risk on account of exposures to counter-parties (both single borrower and group of borrowers), Industry-wise, Rating-wise, Product-wise, etc., is being monitored by Risk Management Dept (RMD). For the purpose, exposures in all business units, viz. branches, treasury, investment banking, etc., by way of all instruments (loans, equity/debt investments, derivative exposures, etc.) are considered. Such monitoring is carried out at monthly intervals. Besides this, respective business units are monitoring the exposure on continuous real-time basis.

Concentration risk is further evaluated in terms of statistical measures and benchmarks. Detail analysis of portfolio risk and control measures is carried out on a monthly basis on various parameters. Further, a comprehensive Stress Testing framework based on several factors and risk drivers assessing the impact of stressed scenario on Credit quality, its impact on Bank's profitability and capital adequacy is placed to Top Management /Board every quarter. The framework highlights the Bank's credit portfolio under 3 different levels of intensity across default, i.e. mild, medium and severe, and analyses its impact on the portfolio quality and solvency level.

Impaired credit - Non Performing Assets (NPAs):

Bank has an independent Credit Administration Department that constantly monitors accounts for irregularities, identifies accounts for early warning signals for potential problems and identifies individual NPA accounts systematically.

Bank has also set up Financial Restructuring and Reconstruction (FRR) Dept for managing and monitoring defaulted accounts, carrying out restructuring, wherever feasible and following up for recoveries of dues.

Bank follows applicable RBI guidelines while classifying Non-performing Assets (NPAs). The guidelines are as under:

- a) An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank
- b) A Non-Performing Asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;
 - i. interest and / or installment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
 - ii. the account remains 'out of order', in respect of an Overdraft / Cash Credit (OD/ CC),
 - iii. the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
 - iv. installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,
 - v. installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops,
 - vi. amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of RBI guidelines on Securitisation dated February 1, 2006.
 - vii. in respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

Out of Order status: An account should be 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 should be treated as 'out of order'.

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.

Credit Risk Exposures

(a) Total Gross Credit Risk Exposures as on 31st December 2019

Particulars	Rs in mio
Fund Based*	28,80,714
Non-Fund Based**	10,18,943
Total Exposures#	38,99,657

* Includes all exposures such as Cash Credit, Overdrafts, Term Loan, Cash, SLR securities etc., which are held in banking book.

** Off-Balance items such as Letter of Credit, Bank Guarantee and credit exposure equivalent of Inter-bank forwards, merchant forward contracts and derivatives, etc.

including exposure at IFSC Banking Unit (GIFT City) and exposure of Bharat Financial Inclusion Ltd business as a result of its merger with the Bank.

(b) Geographic Distribution of Exposures as on 31st December 2019

Particulars	Domestic (Rs in mio)	Overseas (Rs in mio)
Fund Based	28,80,714	-
Non-Fund Based	10,18,943	-
Total Exposures	38,99,657	-

(c) Industry-Wise Distribution of Exposures as on 31st December 2019

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
NBFCs		
NBFCs (other than HFCs)	66,572	8,308
Micro Finance Institutions	5,104	376
Construction		
Constn related to infra.- EPC	19,908	36,688
Roads/other infra project	39,557	21,758
Contract Construction - Civil	12,282	35,656
Real Estate		
Real Estate – Residential and Commercial	75,579	14,347
Lease Rental Discounting - Real Estate	90,499	-
Housing Finance Companies	24,525	1,547
Real Estate – Others (Affordable Housing, SEZ, Infra, etc.)	29,814	2,169
Power		
Power Generation:		
- Renewable	30,378	83,189
- Non-Renewable	33,014	17,744
Power Transmission	12,568	6,561
Power Distribution	1,099	363
Power Trading	-	4,615
Cables		
Telecom Cables	210	5,144
Power Cables	881	2,127

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
Steel		
Steel-Long Products	5,826	1,087
Steel Flats-CR,GP/GC	28,428	5,987
Steel Flats- HR	2,120	20,811
Steel – Alloy	2,112	788
Steel Pipes	6,232	3,185
Sponge Iron	155	85
Casting & Forgings	5,318	1,218
Stainless Steel	1,484	139
Pig Iron	512	11
Textiles		
Textiles - Readymade Garments	6,447	915
Textiles - Cotton fabrics	4,003	956
Textiles -Cotton fibre / yarn	3,691	158
Textiles - Manmade fibres / yarn	3,072	356
Textiles-Texturising	297	0
Textile-Blended Yarn	588	8
Textile – Jute	226	3
Textiles - Synthetic Fabrics	1,785	324
Textile – Silk	190	18
Textile – Machinery	125	7
Cotton ginning, Cleaning, Baling	713	-
Telecom		
Telecom – Cellular	24,800	53,755
Telecom Equipments	787	4,415
Pharmaceuticals		
Pharmaceuticals - Bulk Drugs	6,528	4,490
Pharmaceuticals – Formulations	6,849	785
Chemicals		
Chemicals – Organic	5,524	5,083
Chemicals – Inorganic	13,703	1,603
Fertilisers		
Fertilisers – Phosphatic	94	11
Fertilizers – Nitrogenous	2,396	31,148
Paper		
Paper - Writing and Printing	4,981	6,297
Paper – Industrial	3,487	2,232
Paper Newsprint	7	-
Petroleum & Products	1,145	61,923
Gas Distribution	536	62,347
Engineering & Machinery	8,485	35,717
Gems and Jewellery	69,253	4,524
Edible Oils	3,882	1,442

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
Auto Ancillaries	13,193	4,813
Diversified	30,296	9,222
Hospital & Medical Services	15,584	432
Food Credit	10,962	707
Aluminium	1,210	3,369
Capital Market Brokers	3,442	8,318
Rubber & Rubber Products	791	222
Lease Rental Discounting - Others	6,855	-
Plastic & Plastic Products	8,883	2,665
Food Product & Beverages and other food processing	22,016	2,570
Sugar	3	966
SME - Miscellaneous-Mfg.	10,496	3,070
Electronic components	776	507
Commodity Market Brokers	135	591
Beverage, Breweries, Distilleries	1,990	313
Hotels & Tourism	11,896	5,682
Glass & Glass Products	1,092	431
Shipping	10,902	4,096
Educational Institutions	21,542	1,808
Computers - Hardware	280	575
Coal	12	188
IT Enabled Services	8,186	2,083
Electrical fittings	690	1,402
Petrochemicals	9	20,009
Banks	50,910	1,18,307
Animal Husbandry	185	-
Mining, Quarrying & Minerals	8,628	7,986
Construction Equipment	995	237
Airlines	4,349	-
Wood and Wood Product	858	40
Leather & leather Products	1,736	823
Tiles / Sanitaryware	3,863	832
Transport Services	554	142
Oil and Gas Exploration	16	27,272
Electric Equipment	5,217	2,923
Media, Entertainment & Advt.	8,668	2,527
Organised Retailing	4,983	302
Trading – Wholesale	47,192	22,113
Trading – Retail	37,696	3,211
Services	36,539	33,000
Credit Cards	45,760	-
Micro Finance	2,07,570	-
Other Retail Assets	64,190	-
Consumer Finance	6,76,100	-
Other Industries	86,643	1,72,768
Residual Assets	7,39,048	-
Total Exposure	28,80,714	10,18,943

Exposures to industries (other than consumer finance division) in excess of 5% of total exposure

Industry	Fund Based(Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
-	-	-

(d) Residual Contractual Maturity breakdown of assets**(Rs in mio)**

Assets	1D	2-7D	8-14D	15-30D	31D-2M	>2M-3M	>3M-6M	>6M-1Y	>1Y-3Y	>3Y-5Y	>5Y-7Y	>7Y-10Y	>10Y-15Y	>15Y	Total
Cash	14,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,235
Balances with RBI	12,566	4,012	2,896	3,974	6,354	4,139	8,904	15,470	14,344	7,885	3,329	6,302	4,769	3,335	98,278
Balances with other Banks	75,460	14,792	-	-	-	1	0	254	1	-	-	3	-	-	90,510
Investments	413	-	176	692	613	2,146	19,893	80,152	47,280	35,815	54,106	1,53,041	1,23,362	87,899	6,05,588
Advances*	10,938	97,553	36,349	71,989	95,891	81,193	1,60,284	2,43,987	6,80,119	2,53,934	93,300	83,966	1,48,325	33,454	20,91,282
Fixed Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,823	17,823
Other Assets	7,906	2,639	32,760	1,762	4,548	5,601	27,164	15,341	49,383	9,730	15,504	3,653	-	-	1,75,991

Note : Advances inclusive of BRDS Rs 15000 mio and IBPC of Rs 24715 mio

(e) Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs as on 31st December 2019**(Rs in mio)**

A Amount of NPAs (Gross)	45,784
Sub-standard	35,650
Doubtful 1	3,993
Doubtful 2	4,696
Doubtful 3	975
Loss	470
B Net NPAs	21,733
C NPA ratios	
Gross NPA to Gross advances (%)	2.18%
Net NPA to Net advances (%)	1.05%
D Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
Opening Balance as on 01.04.19	39,474
Additions during the period	37,721
Reductions during the period	31,411
Closing Balance as on 31.12.2019	45,784
E Movement of provision for NPAs	
Opening as on 01.04.19	16,991
Provision made till 31.12.2019	23,007
Write off	14,088
Write back of excess provisions	1,859
Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	
Closing as on 31.12.2019	24,051

Particulars	Amount (Rs in mio)
Write offs booked directly to income statement	Refer to E above
Recoveries booked directly to income statement	374

(f) Non Performing Investments and Movement of provision for depreciation on Non Performing Investments

(Rs in mio)

A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments	745
B	Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	744
C	Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments	
	Opening as on 01.04.19	3,820
	Add: Provisions made till 31.12.2019	6,726
	Less: Write-off/ write-back of excess provisions	-
	Closing Balance as on 31.12.2019	10,547

(g) Major Industry Break up of NPA and Provision

(Rs in mio)

Industry	Gross NPA	Specific Provision
NPA in Top 5 Industry	210	120

(h) Geography wise Distribution of NPA and Provision

(Rs in mio)

Geography	Gross NPA	Specific Provision
Domestic	45,784	21,733
Overseas	-	-
Total	45,784	21,733

DF-4: Credit risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach

As per the Basel II guidelines on Standardised approach, the risk weight on certain categories of domestic counter parties is determined based on the external rating assigned by any one of the accredited rating agencies, i.e. CRISIL, ICRA, CARE, India Ratings, Brickworks Ratings, Infomeric and Acuite. For Foreign counterparties and banks, rating assigned by S&P, Moody's and Fitch are used.

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. Bank follow below mentioned procedures as laid down in Basel II guidelines for usage of external ratings:

- Ratings assigned by one rating agency are 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.
- If either the short term or long term ratings attracts 150% risk weight on any of the claims on the borrower, Bank assigns uniform risk weight of 150% on all the unrated claims, both short term and long term unless the exposure is subjected to credit risk mitigation.
- In case of multiple ratings, if there are two ratings assigned to the facility that maps to different risk weights, the rating that maps to higher risk weight is used. In case of three or more ratings, the ratings corresponding to the two lowest risk weights is referred to and the higher of those two risk weights is applied. i.e., the second lowest risk weight.
- For securitized and guaranteed transactions, SO ratings assigned by the rating agency are applied for arriving at the risk weights.

Risk Weight-wise distribution of Gross Credit Exposures

Category	Rs in mio
Below 100% Risk Weights	28,10,590
100% Risk Weights	801,122
More than 100% Risk Weights	287,949
Deducted	-

DF-18: Leverage ratio

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 capital measure (the numerator) divided by the Exposure Measure (the denominator), with this ratio expressed as a percentage.

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

		Rs in mio
Particulars		Dec-19
(i)	Tier 1 capital	3,31,628
(ii)	Exposure measure	39,19,523
(iii)	Leverage ratio %	8.46%