

IndusInd Bank

DISCLOSURES UNDER BASEL III CAPITAL REGULATIONS – September 30, 2023

DF-1: Scope of Application

Name of the head of the banking group to which the framework applies: INDUSIND BANK LTD.

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

IndusInd Bank Limited ('the Bank') is a commercial bank, incorporated on January 31, 1994. The Bank has a non-material non-financial wholly owned subsidiary as on September 30, 2023, and the CRAR is computed on the financial position of the Bank alone.

a) List of group entities considered for consolidation:

Name of the entity/Country of incorporation	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Method of consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons, if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
IndusInd Marketing and Financial Services Private Limited, India	Yes	Equity method (under AS 23)	No	NA	NA	The group entity, IndusInd Marketing and Financial Services Private Limited, is an associate where the Bank holds 30% of the equity share capital. This entity is not a financial services company, and hence consolidation is only for accounting purposes.

Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited, India	Yes	Line by Line (under AS 21)	No	Line by line	NA	The subsidiary Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Bank. This entity is a Business Correspondent of the Bank and is not a financial services company, and hence consolidation is only for accounting purposes.
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b) List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation:

Name of the entity/Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity	% of banks holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
None / NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

c) List of group entities considered for consolidation:

Name of the entity/Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
IndusInd Marketing and Financial Services Private Limited, India	Manpower Services and other auxiliary Services	Rs. 0.01 crore	Rs. 41.71 crore
Bharat Financial Inclusion Limited, India	Business Correspondent	Rs. 43.70 crore	Rs. 1,081.05 crore

d) There is no capital deficiency in any subsidiary, which is not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation.

e) The Bank does not have investment in any insurance entities as on September 30, 2023.

f) There are no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group as on September 30, 2023.

DF-2: Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures:

Assessment of Capital Adequacy

Risk management is defined as the ability of the Bank to identify, measure, monitor and control risks. The Bank, through its Board, management and officials, shall be able to respond to changing circumstances and to address risks that might arise from changing business or economic conditions, a decline in the effectiveness of internal controls; the initiation of new business activities or the offering of new products and services. Bank views risk management as a core competency and tries to ensure that risks are identified, assessed and managed well in time. It is important to the success of the Bank's risk management efforts that risks be defined consistently throughout the Bank.

The diversified business segments require Bank to identify, assesses and manage risks risk at both an enterprise level ('top-down') and business level ('bottom-up'). The risk management framework lays emphasis on the Bank's risk philosophy, proper organizational structure, risk and reward balance and is supported by dedicated monitoring – Risk Data Analytics & Risk Management Department. Thus the Bank manages Risk under Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework which sets direction by defining clear standards, objectives, and responsibilities for different categories of Risks.

The ERM framework lays down the following components for effective Risk Management: -

- An Independent Risk Department and governance structure with a clear common framework of risk ownership and accountability for various types of risks:
 - i) Credit Risk Management
 - ii) Market Risk Management
 - iii) Liquidity Risk Management
 - iv) Operational Risk Management
- Governance standards and controls to identify, measure, monitor and manage risks.
- Risk Appetite Statements.
- Risk Management and Control Aspects.
- Risk Management Policy Framework.

Risk Appetite

Bank's risk appetite is the single most influencing factor in its fundamental risk attitude. Risk appetite is defined as the Bank's willingness to take on financial risks as quantified by the appropriate indicators (i.e. as a measure of the Bank's risk-seeking behavior). The definition of a suitable risk appetite is a basic operational prerequisite for the Bank to set risk limits.

The top-management is committed to assessing the risk appetite statement, risk management strategy and overall business strategy are integrated and clearly understood by management and staff at all levels and effectively embedded in the decision-making and operations of the business.

To ensure coherence between the Bank's strategic considerations regarding risk-taking and day-to-day decisions on transactions with customers, Bank has defined its risk appetite as a strategic tool. Risk appetite basically expresses the maximum risk that the Bank is willing to assume to meet business targets.

Bank's risk appetite is derived after duly considering the following factors:

- ☞ It is a process based on a thorough analysis of its current risk profile.
- ☞ Capital required, including future capital, as a protection towards the risks
- ☞ Amount of risk the Bank is willing to assume given the Average rate of return

Policy on ICAAP

The Bank needs to put in place a robust internal capital assessment and allocation process. The Bank should set capital targets that are commensurate with the Bank's risk profile and control environment. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Bank to identify the relevant risks and design a process for Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment to supplement the capital requirements computed as per Pillar-I. ICAAP is a self-assessment process to prove the Bank's capital adequacy by demonstrating the appropriateness of its risk management practices, which are employed to manage all the risks associated with its businesses' objectives.

Based on ICAAP, if the Bank finds any deficiency in the capital requirements, then it has to bring in additional capital to supplement its risks. However, infusing additional capital is not the only criteria or solution. The Bank must also

- (i) strengthen its risk management process
- (ii) strengthen its control environment
- (iii) apply internal limits and
- (iv) strengthen the level of provisions and reserves, as capital is not a substitute to effective risk management.

At the time of review of ICAAP, Bank carries out comprehensive review of its risk appetite against the desired/target level. In the event of any deviations, following indicative suggestive measures are examined:

- Increase the collateral security
- Tighten underwriting requirement to reduce credit risk
- Diversify the portfolios
- Pricing in line with potential risk, partly compensated by increase in fee based income.
- Reduction/ exit in credit exposures from high risk exposures.
- Build up additional buffer capital to cope up with potential impact of stressed conditions
- Buying of credit protection

Stress Testing

Stress testing is a key element of the ICAAP and an integral tool in the Risk Management framework that provides management a better understanding of how portfolios perform under adverse economic conditions.

Based on the stress testing framework, the Bank conducts stress tests on its various portfolios to gauge the credit quality of the borrowers under extreme conditions.

Applicable Regulations:

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI, which are based on the framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. As per Basel III guidelines, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9% {11.50% including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)}, with minimum Common Equity Tier I (CET1) of 5.5% (8% including CCB) effective 1st October 2021. These guidelines on Basel III have been implemented from 1st April 2013 in a phased manner. The minimum capital required to be maintained by the Bank for the quarter ended 30th September 2023 is 11.50% with minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) of 8.0% (including CCB of 2.50%).

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. This circular also prescribes the 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 the 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 the 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 have been implemented in India with effect from April 1, 2013. In order to ensure smooth migration to Basel III without aggravating any near term stress, appropriate transitional arrangements were made. The transitional arrangements for capital ratios began as on April 01, 2013. However, the phasing out of non-Basel III compliant regulatory capital instruments began as on January 01, 2013.

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 11.50% alongwith with minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) of 8.0% (including CCB of 2.5%).

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.

Quantitative Disclosures:

In line with the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk and Standardized Duration Approach for Market Risk for computing CRAR.

The Summary of Capital requirements for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk as on September 30, 2023 is mentioned below:

Risk Type	Rs in mio.
Capital requirements for Credit Risk	2,69,311
Portfolio Subject to Standardised approach	2,69,311
Securitisation exposures	-
Capital requirements for Market Risk:	
Standardised Duration Approach	7,837
Interest Rate Risk	3,414
Foreign Exchange Risk (including gold)	506
Equity Risk	3,916
Capital requirements for Operational Risk	38,171
Basic Indicator Approach	38,171
Minimum Capital requirements at 9%	3,15,338
Minimum CRAR + CCB at 11.5%	4,02,932
Total Capital Funds	6,38,121
Total CRAR #	18.21%
Tier 1 CRAR #	16.75%
CET 1 CRAR #	16.33%

including exposure at IFSC Banking Unit (GIFT City)

The Capital Adequacy position of the Bank is reviewed by the Board of the Bank on quarterly basis.

Risk Exposure and Assessment

As a financial intermediary, the Bank is exposed to various types of risks including credit, market, liquidity, interest rate risk in banking book, operational, etc. The objective of the risk management framework at the Bank is to ensure that various risks are understood, measured and monitored and mitigated that the policies and procedures established to address these risks are strictly adhered to.

The Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for managing risks within the Bank. It is aided by the Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMC) in policy formulation and overseeing the risk management functions performed by the official- level committees of the Bank entrusted with the responsibility of managing risks on a day-to-day basis.

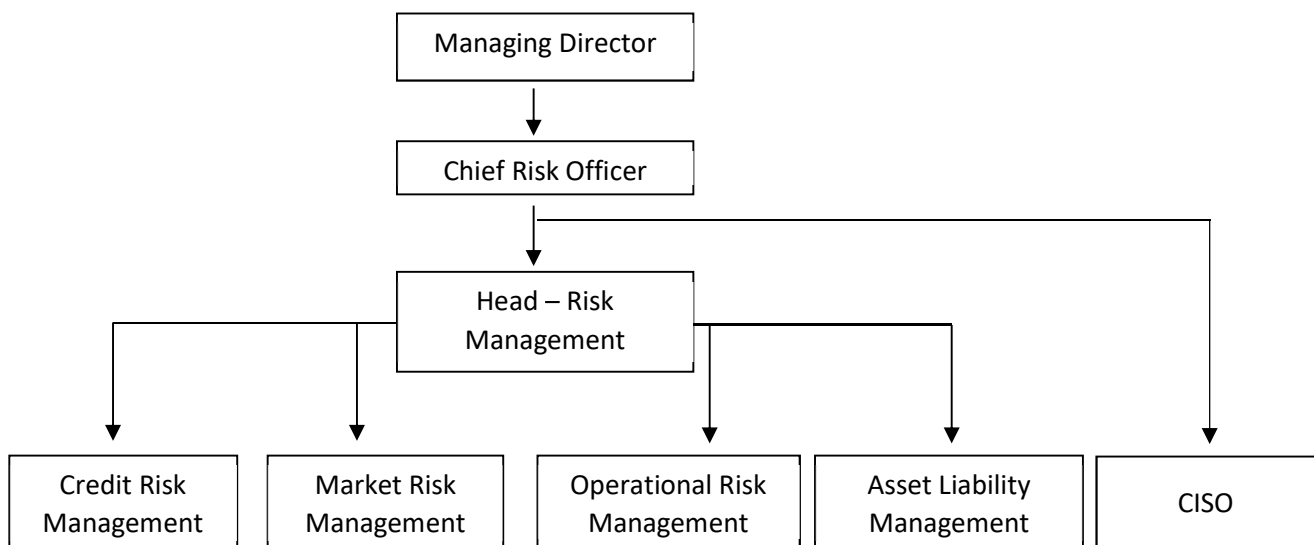
General Qualitative Disclosure Requirement

Risk Management Department: Objectives and Organization Structure

The Bank has established a 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.

Organization Structure:

The set-up of Risk Management Department is hereunder:



The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) reports to MD and CEO of the Bank. The Risk Management Committee (RMC) has a complete oversight on the functioning of various sub committees set up for identification, measurement, management and mitigation of risks faced by the Bank.

The Bank undertakes a range of business activities necessitating it to identify, measure, control, monitor and report risks effectively. The Board of Directors and Risk Management Committee have oversight on the risk assumed by the Bank. 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)
- Business Continuity Management Steering Committee

The following table provides a brief overview on the roles of the various Risk Committees

Committee	Roles in brief
Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)	Management of Credit Risk on a Bank wide basis, Credit Risk Rating Framework, Credit Risk Policies, Counterparty risk, Country risk, Industry & Sector Analysis, Risk based pricing and Basel guidelines implementation
Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC)	Reviewing Market Risk policy, Market Risk Appetite, Market Risk Limits utilisation on Trading Portfolio, Portfolio Sensitivity for movement in Market Factors, Valuation Methodologies, VaR and Stressed VaR framework, Model Validation, Credit Exposure due to Market Related Instruments, Market Risk capital charge
Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)	Liquidity Risk; Interest Rate Risk – Strategy and Management; Funding Strategy; Asset-Liability Strategy and Gap Management; Composition and Pricing for Assets, Liabilities and Off Balance Sheet instruments, Maturity Profiles, reviewing stress test scenarios & results, Contingency Funding strategies, monitoring of risk limits including limits on liquidity and interest rate positions for the banking book and Asset-Liability Management (ALM) Policy.
Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC)	Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) has oversight on effective management of Operational Risk, the Committee oversees the Operational Risk profile, Monitors the adequacy and effectiveness of Management of Operational Risk and Internal Controls, and ensures the development and ongoing review of appropriate Operational Risk related policies taking into account Bank's core business goals and objectives.
Business Continuity Management Steering Committee	Review BCM Policy, BCP plans and results of Mock Drills for various units, critical processes review and any specific actions, Invoke BCP and any other BCP related aspects.

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 of Directors and implemented. The respective policies cover strategies and techniques to assess, monitor and mitigate/hedge the risks as applicable. Bank has also put in place risk policies for its IBU operations basis applicable IFSCA Guidelines.

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. The Capital Management framework is complemented by the Risk Management framework which covers the policies, processes, methodologies and frameworks established for management of material risks. The Bank also undertakes Stress Testing as an integral part of the ICAAP to assess the impact of extreme but possible scenarios on the capital adequacy position of the Bank.

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

The Bank is exposed to credit risk in its lending activities. Credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur from the failure of any counterparty to abide by the terms and conditions of any financial contract with the Bank, principally the failure to make required payments as per the terms and conditions of the contracts 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 89 industries, thus insulated/minimised 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, Back testing, Stress Testing and monitoring through operational limits such as stop-loss limits, exposure limits, deal-size limits, PV position limits, etc. Market risk measurement and monitoring is governed through a comprehensive Market Risk Management Policy.

Market Risk Management Committee are convened on a periodic basis wherein detailed discussion on the Market movements and outstanding Treasury portfolio and the risk associated with it are deliberated.

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 Management aims to meet all commitments as they fall due and also be able to fund asset growth by raising sufficient funds in the form of increasing fresh liabilities or by expeditious asset sell-off at fair market value without incurring unacceptable losses, both under normal and adverse

conditions. These objectives are ensured by setting up policies, operational level committees, measurement tools and monitoring and reporting mechanism using effective use of IT systems.

- Liquidity Risk is monitored through flow and stock approaches. Liquidity is monitored through structural liquidity gaps, net funding gaps & Dynamic Liquidity position under the flow approach. All the assets and liabilities are bucketed basis the cash flow / maturity dates. Non-maturing assets / liabilities are bucketed basis behavioral analysis undertaken for such assets / liabilities.
- Liquidity risk is monitored through various ratios e.g. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), Liquidity Ratios & Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under the stock approach. Bank has adopted Basel III framework on liquidity standards and has put in place systems and processes for computation & monitoring of LCR & NSFR basis the extant guidelines.
- The concentration of large deposits is monitored on a periodic basis. The Bank's ability to meet its obligations and fund itself in a crisis scenario is critical and accordingly, liquidity stress tests are conducted under different scenarios at periodical intervals to assess the impact on liquidity to withstand stressed conditions.
- 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.
- Bank has put in place a board approved comprehensive Contingency Funding Plan (CFP). Bank monitors objective CFP triggers that are a combination of internal & external factors on regular basis. Contingency Management Group (CMG) has been constituted by the Bank to take corrective action in case of any liquidity contingency.

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

RBI has defined Operational Risk (OR) as “the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events”. The Bank has also adopted the same definition for the purpose of management of operational risk. It includes risk of loss due to legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk. The Bank has put in place Board approved governance and organizational structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to mitigate operational risk arising out of the Bank's business and operations.

I. Governance and Organizational Structure

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors (Board) is primarily responsible for ensuring effective management of operational risks of the Bank. The Board sets the overall strategy and direction for Operational Risk Management (ORM) within the Bank.

Risk Management Committee (RMC)

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) is a delegated authority of the Board. The major responsibilities of RMC include:

- a. Approve policy related to Operational Risk Management
- b. Establish a management structure capable of implementing the Bank's Operational Risk Management framework
- c. Review key operational Risks
- d. Approve Operational Risk Capital computation methodology
- e. Set and approve expressions of Risk Appetite, within overall parameters set by the Board
- f. Reinforce the culture and awareness regarding operational risk management

Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC)

Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) has oversight on effective management of Operational Risk, the Committee oversees the Operational Risk profile, Monitors the adequacy and effectiveness of Management of Operational Risk and Internal Controls, and ensures the development and ongoing review of appropriate Operational Risk related Policies taking into account Bank's core business goals and objectives.

Other related Committees

Business Continuity Steering Management Committee (BCM SC) comprising of senior functionaries of the Bank monitors implementation of BCM Framework in the Bank. The Bank has adopted Business Continuity Management Policy wherein critical processes, other enablers like applications and infrastructure are identified. Recovery plans have been put in place for these critical processes to ensure timely recovery of the Bank's critical operations in the event of any significant disruption. Regular mock drills are carried out to ascertain BCP preparedness.

Product and Process Approval Committee: The Bank has also put in place a structure to effectively manage operational risk through the formation of several internal committees e.g. Product and Process Approval Committee (PPAC).

II. Risk Measurement and Monitoring

While the day-to-day operational risk management lies with first line of defence i.e. business lines, and operations and support functions, the ORM (RMD) is responsible for implementing the operational risk management framework across the Bank. It designs and develops tools required for implementing the framework including policies and processes, guidelines towards implementation and maintenance of the framework. More specifically, ORM (RMD) plays the role of the second line of defence against Operational Risk.

Internal audit is the third line of defence in containing operational risk exposures. It evaluates the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems and procedures, across the various business, operations and support units of the Bank.

The key elements in the operational risk management framework as defined in the Policy include:

- Identification and assessment of operational risks and controls through risk and control self-assessments (RCSA) and product and process approval;

- Measurement through incident reporting and loss data management;
- Monitoring through key risk indicators; and
- Mitigation through process and controls enhancement, outsourcing and insurance.

III. Approach for Operational Risk Capital Assessment

As per the applicable RBI guidelines, the Bank is following the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for computing capital for Operational Risk. Master Direction on Minimum Capital Requirements for Operational Risk has been recently issued by the RBI. The effective date of implementation of these Directions shall be communicated separately by the RBI.

Systems Risk

The CISO, reports to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and the Bank ensures that its Information Security measures are aligned with industry standard best practice & regulatory guidelines, and is committed to constantly improving its tools and practices to safeguard its IT infrastructure and information, with a focus on achieving excellence in these areas.

The Bank places a high priority on maintaining a secure IT infrastructure and protecting its sensitive information. The Bank employs the best Information Security capabilities available to ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its data. It continuously seeks to improve its security posture and keep up with evolving threats by adopting the latest tools and practices. This proactive approach to information security helps the Bank safeguard its customers' data and maintain the trust and confidence of its stakeholders. The Bank prioritizes the security of its IT infrastructure and the protection of sensitive information. Utilizing top-tier Information Security capabilities, the Bank ensures the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its data. It continually enhances its security posture and adapts to evolving threats by embracing cutting-edge tools and practices. This proactive approach to information security enables the Bank to safeguard customer data and maintain the trust and confidence of its stakeholders.

The Bank is focused towards maintaining robust information security hygiene, which is reflected by adoption of ISO/IEC 27001 standard and ITIL framework. The implementation of this standard/framework has helped Bank ensure compliance, business resiliency, security, privacy and meet IT related risks; through adhering to good IT practices and clear policy development.

The Bank's Data-Centres are certified to the ISO 27001:2013 standard. This certification is a globally recognized information security management system (ISMS) standard. The certification process ensures that the Bank's information security risks are systematically assessed and managed while ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. The Bank's commitment to these standards is an assurance to its customers that it values their data security & privacy and is taking appropriate measures to protect their information. The certification also indicates that the Bank has implemented and maintained robust controls to secure its IT infrastructure and sensitive data, ensuring that its customers' data is always safe and secure.

The Bank has Board-approved Information Security Policy and Cyber Security Policy. The Bank has a Board-approved Cyber Crisis Management Plan in place. This guides the Bank in mitigating the risks from Cyber Security incidents by providing complete coverage for response to various cyber security incidents, effectively and efficiently. This establishes the Cyber Security resilience vision of the Bank. The framework and processes help consistent approaches during various stages of detection, identification, containment, eradication, and recovery from specific Cyber Security incidents.

The Information Security Department identifies risks, vulnerabilities and solutions, securing critical information and enforcement activities related to Information & Cyber Security. Various other departments, divisions and groups of the Bank assist in the implementation of Information & Cyber Security practices.

IndusInd Bank has a fault tolerant and resilient IT network infrastructure comprising servers with an optimal uptime. IndusInd Bank has a DR site with a strong backbone connectivity between DC and DR Centre. This enables IndusInd Bank to handle huge volume of transactions.

IndusInd Bank has ISO 27001:2013 certified captive Security Operations Centre, which works on a 24x7x365 basis to ensure IndusInd Bank's capability to detect and respond to cyber security threats. The SOC monitors all security incidents that occur in the IndusInd Bank infrastructure and correlate events, identify threats and support incident response in real time.

The Bank's security services partner uses a blend of on-site and off-site resources to provide security services. The Bank has implemented industry leading SIEM solution and also avails Anti-phishing, Anti-malware, DDoS protection services. The remote security team is responsible for monitoring alerts and responding to them 24x7. Incidents that qualify as security threats and lead to successful attacks or data breaches resulting in a substantial disruption of business operations or information/data breach are logged as security incidents.

The Bank has also tied with external experts for Cyber Security Incident Response Management. The Incident Response Plan defines major categories of incidents and incident handling procedures. In case of a critical cyber security incident, external experts are having arrangements for assisting the Bank, for bringing in crucial expertise during the incident response. The Incident Response Plan defines major categories of incidents and outlines incident handling procedures. In the event of a critical cybersecurity incident, external experts have arrangements in place to assist the Bank and provide crucial expertise during the incident response. The Bank has Cyber Security incident insurance in place.

The Bank employs various channels, including the Surveillance Unit, to monitor and mitigate insider threats and internal frauds. Through digital channels, e-learning, classroom training, and workshops, the Bank disseminates awareness messages and tips to increase awareness of cyber frauds, safe internet and online banking practices, identification and avoidance of phishing/vishing attempts, secure use of credit/debit cards, protection from malware and malicious websites, and other related topics. This program is designed to educate and raise awareness among internal users, customers, and partners.

From a technology perspective, the Bank has taken several measures to detect and protect against such threats in a timely manner. The Bank has subscribed to services to detect any Rogue mobile application and phishing site detection of the Bank and for the phishing sites. On confirmation by the Bank about a suspected app/site to be unauthorized, the takedown is immediately commenced.

The Bank has taken steps to protect against DDoS attacks by subscribing to DDoS protection services from its ISPs. The Web Application Firewall provides additional protection against DOS attacks at the application level. The Bank has also initiated a special service to monitor feeds from the Dark Web through its Threat Intelligence Services.

The Bank has a detailed and periodic Disaster Recovery Strategy to protect from loss or damage due to unforeseen events, e.g., ransomware, natural disasters, or single points of failure. The Bank has implemented Disaster Recovery Strategy to recover information, restore systems, and resume operations. These strategies

are a part of the Business Continuity Management (BCM) plan, designed to enable and maintain operations with minimal downtime.

The Bank has a defined Vulnerability Management Plan which is used to reduce inherent risks in an application or system. The idea behind this practice is to discover and patch vulnerabilities before issues are exposed or exploited. The Vulnerability Management Plan practices rely on testing, auditing, and scanning to detect issues. The Bank employs a structured Vulnerability Management Plan to mitigate inherent risks in applications or systems. This approach aims to identify and address vulnerabilities proactively, preventing potential issues from being exposed or exploited. The Vulnerability Management Plan relies on testing, auditing, and scanning to detect and resolve issues.

The Bank is implementing threat hunting capabilities that involve verifying specific hypotheses related to emerging threat scenarios.

The Bank deploys a variety of tools for fine-grained authentication and authorizations to restrict unauthorized users from accessing private information. These measures help the Bank to prevent harm related to information theft, modification, or loss.

The Bank is using Cloud for services and have similar protections to application and infrastructure security but is more focused on cloud or cloud-connected components and information. The Bank's Cloud security adds extra protections and tools to focus on the vulnerabilities that may come from Internet-facing services and shared environments, such as public clouds.

With the advent of IT service management at the Bank, the Bank was to plan, design, implement, operate, support and improve IT services and align them with the business needs. This helps to map the processes with the right process owners and right process champions, functions with clear roles and responsibilities.

These various capabilities ensure that the Bank is deploying a safe and secure banking experience to the customers and hence trust in the digital properties of the Bank.

DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures

Qualitative 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, Policy on Collateral Management, Sector/Industry risk assessment framework 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:

- Providing guide post for due diligence of the credit proposals based on the borrower's cash flows and ability to repay.
- Defining Risk Appetite in alignment with business strategies and ensuring its compliance through regular monitoring
- 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
- Review and Monitoring of credit exposures and portfolio limits
- 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:

- Defining Risk Appetite in line with business strategies
- 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 at least 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.

All approvals are by constituted Credit Committees, with representation from Business as well as Risk Departments.

Following Committees are constituted:

▶ **Corporate & Commercial Banking Segment (Committees are shown in descending order of sanctioning powers):**

- ☞ Committee of Directors
- ☞ Executive Credit Committee (ECC)
- ☞ Corporate Office Credit Committee (COCC)
- ☞ Credit Committee 2
- ☞ Credit Committee 1

▶ **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:

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

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

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

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

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

There exists a structured credit approval process including a comprehensive credit risk assessment process, which encompasses analysis of relevant quantitative and qualitative information to arrive at the internal credit rating of the Borrower. 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, Gems & Jewellery, MFI and Real Estate Developers
- 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, Business Loans, 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 categorized 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 Rating

Bank has adopted internal rating for credit risk management. Borrower rating corresponds to an assessment of the counterparty's level of default risk, expressed on an internal rating scale, and is a key element in the credit sanctioning process. To quantitatively measure the level of risk of borrower rating grades, each grade corresponds to a particular default probability.

Review and Monitoring

All the credit exposures are monitored on an ongoing basis to identify any signs of incipient weakness in the borrower so as to take timely remedial action. For this purpose, the Bank has implemented automated Early Warning Signals (EWS) which provides timely alerts which facilitates in deciding account level strategies

Retail Credits are managed at the Portfolio level by carrying out analysis across various dimensions and portfolio cuts. The outcome from such analysis facilitates in identifying hot spots, focusing in remedial actions and undertaking enhancements in the retail product programmes.

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, Geography wise or 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 Department (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.

The Board approved Credit Risk Policy of the Bank specifies various limits to mitigate the Concentration risk like ceilings on exposure to Group of connected counterparties, Unsecured exposure ceilings, ceiling on long tenor exposure and aggregate value of large value exposures along with exposure ceilings to certain segments like Capital Market, Real Estate, Microfinance, etc. The actual values of the exposures are monitored and reported to Risk Management Committee and Board of Directors on a regular 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) Department 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.

Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy;

Credit Risk Policy lays down the roles and responsibilities, risk appetite, key processes and reporting framework. Corporate credit is managed through internal rating of borrowers and the transaction, thorough due diligence through an appraisal process alongside risk vetting of individual exposures at origination and thorough periodic review (including portfolio review) after sanctioning. Retail credit to individuals and small business is managed through definition of product criteria, appropriate credit filters and subsequent portfolio monitoring.

The broad objectives of Bank's credit risk policy are:

- To build a high quality portfolio in line with the Bank's risk appetite and strategy.
- To identify, measure, monitor, manage and control risk effectively and to ensure that the Bank gets compensated for the risk assumed
- To maximize Bank's Risk-Adjusted Return by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters.
- To develop a greater ability to recognize and avoid potential problems.
- To support sustainable business growth within the overall Risk appetite of the Bank.

- Diversifying the risk profile across different segments of Products, Geographies, Group etc. in order to minimise the concentration risk and maximise returns.
- To facilitate Bank in adoption of more risk sensitive approaches for measurement of credit risk under Basel II/III norms.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Credit Risk Exposures

a) Total Gross Credit Risk Exposures as on 30th September 2023

	Rs in mio
Fund Based*	44,92,935
Non-Fund Based**	10,03,058
Total Exposures	54,95,993

* 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.

b) Geographic Distribution of Exposures as on 30th September 2023

	Domestic (Rs in mio)	Overseas (Rs in mio)
Fund Based	44,92,935	-
Non-Fund Based	10,03,058	-
Total Exposures	54,95,993	-

c) Industry-Wise Distribution of Exposures as on 30th September 2023

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
NBFCs		
NBFCs (other than HFCs)	1,33,233	12,333
NBFC (Gold Loans)	26,564	214
NBFC - Micro Finance Institutions	3,692	353
Construction		
Construction related to infra.- EPC	24,906	76,333
Roads/other infra project	5,463	13,236
Contract Construction – Civil	5,605	28,403
Real Estate		
Real Estate Developers	1,18,223	23,139
Lease Rental Discounting - Real Estate	29,241	
Housing Finance Companies	27,148	753
RE Infra/LAP Corporate, etc.	3,646	1,139

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
Power		
Power Generation:		
- Renewable	43,587	37,825
- Non-Renewable	1,05,613	9,335
Power Transmission	9,733	4,518
Power Distribution	5,145	2,561
Power Trading	-	4,131
Cables		
Telecom Cables	1,634	2,329
Power Cables	3,218	4,212
Steel		
Steel-Long Products	12,232	12,292
Steel Flats – CR,GP/GC	17,497	5,414
Steel Flats- HR	1,675	3,314
Steel – Alloy	4,881	1,886
Steel Pipes	9,341	4,614
Sponge Iron	1,110	298
Casting & Forgings	5,463	2,443
Stainless Steel	11,298	2,459
Pig Iron	2,517	710
Textiles		
Textiles – Readymade Garments	8,953	1,045
Textiles – Cotton fabrics	3,475	1,383
Textiles – Cotton fibre / yarn	3,738	1,226
Textiles – Manmade fibres / yarn	1,782	2,081
Textiles – Texturising	222	4
Textile – Blended Yarn	908	542
Textile – Jute	120	9
Textiles – Synthetic Fabrics	2,985	109
Textile – Silk	90	0
Textile – Machinery	535	25
Cotton ginning, Cleaning, Baling	166	164
Telecom		
Telecom – Cellular	9,965	22,577
Telecom Infrastructure	17,426	2,508
Telecom Services	22,698	196
Pharmaceuticals		
Pharmaceuticals – Bulk Drugs	8,523	1,710
Pharmaceuticals – Formulations	15,717	1,008

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
Fertilisers		
Fertilisers – Phosphatic	7	23,818
Fertilizers – Nitrogenous	10,141	17,560
Paper		
Paper – Writing and Printing	4,925	2,065
Paper – Industrial	4,627	1,727
Paper Newsprint	42	-
Chemicals	24,870	11,174
Petroleum & Products	37,535	14,766
Gas Distribution	185	91,573
Engineering & Machinery	9,211	35,340
Gems and Jewellery	1,06,572	19,798
Edible Oils	4,825	2,611
Agriculture	27,940	1,382
Auto Ancillaries	24,965	9,514
Diversified	5,521	8,417
Food Credit	2,255	30
Capital Market Brokers	8,837	16,210
Lease Rental Discounting – Equipments	236	381
Plastic & Plastic Products	10,504	2,669
Food Product & Beverages and other food processing	51,429	5,780
Sugar	844	236
SME - Miscellaneous-Mfg.	7,215	1,076
Electronic components	2,379	2,266
Commodity Market Brokers	106	-
Hotels & Tourism	18,755	2,550
Shipping	8,235	5,172
Educational Institutions	30,341	3,526
Coal	61	277
IT Enabled Services	8,663	3,788
Petrochemicals	10,960	20,719
Banks	1,96,685	1,26,288
Mining, Quarrying & Minerals	23,241	19,297
Construction Equipment	2,637	2,910
Airlines	-	2,021
Transport Services	9,054	10,800
Oil and Gas Exploration	2,273	26,814
Electric Equipment	4,121	4,912
Media, Entertainment & Advt.	6,609	190
Organised Retailing	17,291	231
Road Projects (Operational)	33,313	71

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
Trading – Wholesale	30,519	8,794
Trading – Retail	23,032	4,726
Services	37,194	14,140
Cement	14,966	3,336
Credit Cards	94,620	-
Micro-Finance	2,38,513	-
Other Micro Loans #	1,05,197	-
Merchant Advances	49,040	-
Other Retail Assets	1,59,740	-
Consumer Finance	9,22,320	-
Other Industries	2,44,415	1,85,272
GOI Securities / Reverse Repo and Balances with RBI	10,01,418	-
Residual Assets	1,44,583	-
Total Assets	44,92,935	10,03,058

Loans to borrowers with Household Income (HHI) below Rs 3 lacs. Retail Advances are reported on net basis.

d) Exposures to industries (other than Consumer Finance) in excess of 5% of total exposure

Industry	Fund Based(Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
Banks	1,96,685	1,26,288

e) Residual Contractual Maturity breakdown of assets

(Rs in mio)

Time Bucket	Cash	Balances with RBI	Balances with other Banks	Investments	Advances*	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total
Day 1	12,905	6,328	27,333	2,76,598	2,931	-	1,09,949	4,36,045
2 to 7 Days	-	1,22,908	40,796	50,735	72,466	-	12	2,86,916
8 to 14 Days	-	6,578	5,398	30,665	1,14,490	-	5,160	1,62,290
15 to 30 Days	-	5,824	18,270	28,938	1,31,350	-	15,816	2,00,198
31 days to 2 months	-	8,597	-	30,228	1,89,553	-	2,783	2,31,161
Over 2 months to 3 months	-	6,722	2,785	23,960	2,04,730	-	15,123	2,53,320
Over 3 months to 6 months	-	20,549	-	72,938	3,19,861	-	43,852	4,57,199
Over 6 months to 1 year	-	30,754	7,353	1,09,378	4,48,646	-	7,094	6,03,226
Over 1 year to 3 years	-	39,763	-	1,48,000	10,45,014	-	21,754	12,54,531

Over 3 years to 5 years	-	5,608	-	58,455	3,58,402	-	14,918	4,37,383
Over 5 years to 7 years	-	7,093	-	12,496	94,580	-	18,228	1,32,397
Over 7 years to 10 years	-	11,854	-	42,287	77,291	-	-	1,31,432
Over 10 years to 15 years	-	9,473	-	34,061	74,760	-	-	1,18,294
Above 15 years	-	5,975	-	25,939	20,469	20,799	-	73,182
Total	12,905	2,88,026	1,01,935	9,44,678	31,54,541	20,799	2,54,689	47,77,574

*Includes BRDS of Rs. 60000 mn

f) Movement of NPAs and Provision for NPAs as on 30th September 2023

(Rs in mio)	
A) Amount of NPAs (Gross)	61,642
Sub-standard	21,699
Doubtful 1	6,471
Doubtful 2	19,478
Doubtful 3	1,216
Loss	12,778
B) Net NPAs	18,138
C) NPA ratios	
Gross NPA to Gross advances (%)	1.93%
Net NPA to Net advances (%)	0.57%
D) Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2023	58,263
Additions during the period	28,404
Reductions during the period	25,025
Closing Balance as on 30.09.2023	61,642
E) Movement of provision for NPAs	
Opening as on 01.04.2023	41,113
Provision made till 30.09.2023	19,227
Write off	12,555
Write back of excess provisions	4,281
Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	-
Closing as on 30.09.2023	43,504

Particulars	Amount (Rs in mio)
Write offs booked directly to income statement	Refer to E above
Recoveries booked directly to income statement	2,457

g) Non Performing Investments and Movement of provision for depreciation on Non Performing Investments
(Rs in mio)

A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments	762
B	Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	762
C	Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments	
	Opening as on 01.04.2023	13,231
	Add: Provisions made during the year	2,938
	Less: Write-off/ write-back of excess provisions	2,418
	Closing Balance as on 30.09.2023	13,750

h) Major Industry Break up of NPA and Provision

(Rs in mio)

Industry	Gross NPA	Specific Provision
NPA in Top 5 Industry	1,557	1,175

i) Geography wise Distribution of NPA and Provision

(Rs in mio)

Geography	Gross NPA	Provision
Domestic	61,642	43,504
Overseas	-	-
Total	61,642	43,504

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

Qualitative Disclosures:

The Bank uses the Standardised Approach under the RBI's Basel III capital regulations for its credit portfolio. 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 specified External Credit Assessment Agencies (ECAAs) assigned by any one of the accredited rating agencies, i.e. CRISIL Ratings Ltd, ICRA, CARE, India Ratings, Acuite, and Infomerics. 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. As per the recent notifications all the external rating agencies shall mention the amount of loan rated in public domain. Bank follow below mentioned procedures as laid down in Basel II guidelines for usage of external ratings:

- Ratings assigned by external credit rating agency (conservative approach is used as per regulatory guidelines in case multiple rating agency has rated the borrower) 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.

- 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 be 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.
- Bank also ensures that the external rating of the facility/borrower is reviewed at least once by the ECAI during the previous 15 months and is valid.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Risk Weight-wise distribution of Gross Credit Exposures –

Category	Rs in mio.
Below 100% Risk Weights	40,77,224
100% Risk Weights	8,32,946
More than 100% Risk Weights	5,85,823
Deducted	-

DF-5: Credit risk mitigation: Disclosures for Standardised approach

Risk mitigation starts with proper customer selection through assessment of the borrower, along with financial and non-financial parameters as laid by credit risk policy. While granting credit facilities, the sanctioning authorities takes decision based on the credit standing of the borrower, source of repayment and debt servicing ability. Based on the risk profile of the borrower while unsecured facilities may be provided, within the Board approved limits for unsecured lending, collateral is taken wherever needed, depending upon the level of borrower risk profile and the type of loan granted. Common credit risk mitigation techniques are facility structuring, obtaining security/collateral, guarantees and financial covenants.

Qualitative Disclosures:

Bank mitigates credit exposure with eligible collaterals and guarantees to reduce the credit risk of obligors as stipulated under Basel II. In principle with mitigating credit risk, Bank has put in place a comprehensive Policy on Credit Risk Mitigants and Collaterals for recognizing the eligible collaterals and guarantors for netting the exposures and reducing the credit risk of obligors. Basic procedures and descriptions of controls as well as types of standard/acceptable collaterals, guarantees necessary in granting credit, evaluation methods for different types of credit and collateral, applicable “haircuts” to collateral, frequency of revaluation and release of collateral are stipulated in the Bank’s credit policy, policy on collateral management and credit risk mitigant policy. The Bank uses net exposure for capital calculations after taking cognizance of eligible financial collaterals. All collaterals and guarantees are recorded and the details are linked to individual accounts. Perfection of security interest, date, currency and correlation between collateral and counterparty are also considered. The Bank enters into Credit Support Annexes under ISDAs with specific counterparties under which Independent Amount and Variation Margin is receivable/payable.

As lending is subject to default risk, Bank accepts collateral securities to minimize the impact of loss and consequently reducing the credit risk. The type of collaterals is determined based on the nature of facility, product type, counter party risk and its credit quality. However, as explained earlier, collateral is not the sole criteria for granting credit. For Corporate and SME clients, working capital facility is generally secured by charge on current assets and Term loan is secured by charge on fixed assets. In case of project financing, Bank generally stipulates escrow of receivables/project cash flows along with the charge on underlying project assets. The credit risk policy clearly defines the types of secondary securities and minimum percentage in relation to the total exposures that is required to be obtained in case of credit granted to obligors falling outside the preferred rating grade. Credit facilities are also granted against the security of assets such as cash deposits, NSC, guarantee, mortgages, pledge of shares and commodities, bank guarantees, accepted bills of exchange, assignment of receivables etc. The credit facilities, in terms of risk policies, are secured by secondary collaterals such as cash deposits, NSC, guarantee, mortgages, fixed assets etc. Bank also grants unsecured credit to the borrowers with high standing and low credit risk profile. Customers under Credit card programme are assessed by means of comprehensive customer selection parameters.

For Business Banking clients, who are driven by product programmes and templated scoring models, the facilities are ordinarily secured by adequate collaterals. The programmes have a robust mechanism for collateral acceptance, valuation and monitoring.

In case of schematic products such as Home Loan, LAP, Auto Loan, etc., Loan to value ratio, margin and valuation/revaluation of collaterals is defined in the respective product programme. The valuation is generally carried out by the empaneled valuer of the Bank. Bank has also put in place approved product paper on loan against warehouse receipts, shares and other securities. The margin, valuation and revaluation of the assets are specified in the product note.

The credit approving authorities also decides on the type and amount of collaterals for each type of facility on a case-to-case basis. For schematic loans and facilities offered under product programme, securities are obtained as defined in the product note.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Eligible financial asset collateral and guarantor

For the purpose of credit risk mitigation, i.e. offsetting the amount of collateral/ basket of collaterals against the individual/ pool of exposures to which the collaterals are assigned, financial asset collateral types are defined by the Bank as per the Capital Adequacy Framework to include Fixed deposits, KVP, IVP, NSC, Life Insurance Policies, Gold, Securities issued by Central and State Governments and units of Mutual Fund. On a similar note, the eligible guarantors are classified into the following categories:

- ▶ Sovereigns, Sovereign entities, Banks and Primary Dealers with lower risk weights than the counterparty
- ▶ Other entities including guarantee cover provided by parent, subsidiary and affiliate companies when they have lower risk weight than the obligor.

(Rs in mio.)		
Particulars	Eligible Financial Collaterals	Supported by guarantee
Exposure before applying eligible mitigants	5,41,485	33,901
Exposure after applying eligible mitigants	3,79,890	

Bank also makes use of credit mitigation by way of guarantees / letters of credit provided by other eligible guarantors / banks as per RBI guidelines over and above collateral.

DF-6: Securitisation Exposures: Disclosure for Standardised approach

Qualitative Disclosures:

Securitisation "means a process by which a single performing asset or a pool of performing assets are sold to a bankruptcy remote Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and transferred from the balance sheet of the originator to the SPV in return for an immediate cash payment.

SPV" means any company, trust, or other entity constituted or established for a specific purpose - (a) activities of which are limited to those for accomplishing the purpose of the company, trust or other entity as the case may be; and (b) which is structured in a manner intended to isolate the corporation, trust or entity as the case may be, from the credit risk of an originator to make it bankruptcy remote.

The Bank's primary objective of securitisation activities is to increase the efficiency of capital and diversifying the sources of funding. As of September 30, 2023 the Bank does not have any securitization exposure in Banking book.

The Bank, in the past, had carried out securitization transaction and such deals were done on the basis of 'True Sale', which provides 100% protection to the Bank from the default in case of assets originated by it. All risks in the securitised portfolio were transferred to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Post-securitisation, Bank continued to service the loans transferred under securitization. Bank had also provided for credit enhancements in the form of cash collaterals to a minimum extent.

Apart from managing credit risk, Bank also considers different types of risks viz. interest rate risk and liquidity risk for the retained assets or acquired portfolio and ensure its adequate assessment and mechanism for mitigating the same. The securitized portfolio, both the retained part and acquired assets are monitored regularly in terms of various risk parameters such as repayment, cash flows to service the interest, principal and other charges, counterparty risk, servicer's capability, underlying asset risk profile and interest rate risk.

Quantitative Disclosures: Banking Book

Exposure details on account of securitization transactions

(a) Securitization exposures in Banking Book

There is no outstanding exposure under securitization as of 30th September 2023.

(b) Amount of Assets intended to be securitized within a year:

For the time being Bank does not have any plans to undertake securitization of its assets. However, for the purpose of balance sheet management and if the opportunities arise, securitization of exposure may be explored.

Quantitative disclosures: Trading Book

(c) Securitisation exposures in Trading Book:

Aggregate amount of on-balance sheet securitisation exposures retained or purchased broken down by exposure type

Exposure Type	Amount (₹ in mio)
Others	0.34

Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure for specific risk

Exposure Type	Amount (₹ in mio)
Others	0.34

Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased subject to securitisation framework for specific risk broken down into different risk weight bands

Risk Weight band	Amount (₹ in mio)
<100% risk weight	-
100% risk weight	-
>100% risk weight	0.34
Total	0.34

Aggregate amount of the capital requirements for the securitisation exposures, subject to the securitisation framework broken down into different risk weight bands:

Risk Weight band	Capital Charge Amount (₹ in mio)
<100% risk weight	-
100% risk weight	-
>100% risk weight	0.49
Total	0.49

Securitisation exposures deducted from capital

Exposure Type	Exposures deducted entirely from Tier-1 capital	Credit enhancing interest-only strips deducted from total capital	Other exposures deducted from total capital
NA			

DF-7: Market risk in Trading book

Qualitative Disclosures:

Market Risk may be defined as the possibility of loss to a bank caused by changes in the market variables. The market risk for the Bank is governed by the Market Risk Policy and GMG Policies comprising Funds and Investment policy, Foreign Exchange policy, Derivative policy, Equity Policy and IBU policy which are approved by the Board. These policies serve to outline the Bank's risk appetite and risk philosophy in respect of Treasury

/ Forex / Equity / Derivatives / Bullion operations, and the controls that are considered essential for the management of market risks. The policies are reviewed periodically to update it with changed business requirements, economic environment and revised regulatory guidelines

Sources of market risk:

Market risks arise from the following risk factors:

- ▶ Price risk for Bonds, forex, Equities and Bullion
- ▶ Interest rate risk for investments, Derivatives, etc.
- ▶ Exchange rate risk for Currencies; and
- ▶ Trading / Liquidity Risk.

Objectives of Market risk management:

The broad objectives of Market Risk management are:

- ▶ Management of Price Risk, Interest rate risk and Currency risk of the trading portfolio.
- ▶ Adequate control and reporting of Investments, Forex, Equity and Derivative portfolios and P&L.
- ▶ Compliance with regulatory and internal policy/guidelines.
- ▶ Monitoring and Control of transactions of market related instruments

Scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems:

Reporting

Market Risk group reports various Investment positions, Equity positions, Foreign exchange positions and Derivatives position with their related risk measures to top management daily and to Committees of the Board on a periodic basis. Bank periodically reports the related positions to regulators in compliance with regulatory requirements.

Measurement

Bank monitors its risks through risk management tools and techniques such as are Value-at-Risk (VaR), Modified Duration Sensitivities, (PV01, Greeks, etc), Stop Loss, amongst others.

Various risk limits are placed vide the policy documents which are monitored on a daily basis. Value at Risk (VaR) is computed on a daily basis with a 99% confidence level for a one-day holding period and a historical observation period of 1 year. The VaR model is validated through the process of Back-testing. Stress Testing is carried out at quarterly intervals to quantify the impact of extreme but low-probability market movements. Both historical and hypothetical stress scenarios are used for this purpose. Results are reported to Market Risk Management Committee, Risk Management Committee and the Board of the Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Capital requirements for Market risks @ 9%

(₹ in mio)	
Market Risk elements	Amount of capital required
Interest Rate Risk	3,414
Foreign Exchange Risk (including gold)	506
Equity Risk	3,916

DF-8: Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures:

Bank has framed Operational Risk Management Policy duly approved by the Board.

Operational Risk Management Policy adopted by the Bank outlines organization structure and detailed process for management of Operational Risk. Basic objective of the policy is to closely integrate operational management system to risk management processes of the Bank by clearly assigning roles for effectively identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling / mitigating operational risk exposures, including material operational losses. Operational risks in the Bank are managed through comprehensive and well-articulated internal control frameworks. Bank has implemented the process of capturing, reporting and assessing risk events at the process level.

DF-9: Interest rate risk in the banking book (IRRBB)

Qualitative Disclosures:

Interest Rate Risk is the risk of loss in the Bank's net income and net equity value arising out of a change in level of interest rates and / or their implied volatility. Interest rate risk arises from holding assets and liabilities with different principal amounts, maturity dates and re-pricing dates. The Bank holds assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items across various markets with different maturity or re-pricing dates and linked to different benchmark rates, thus creating exposure to unexpected changes in the level of interest rates \in such markets. Interest rate risk in the banking book refers to the risk associated with interest rate sensitive instruments that are not held in the trading book of the Bank.

Risk management framework

The Board of the Bank has overall responsibility for management of risks and it decides the risk management policy of the Bank and set limits for liquidity, interest rate, foreign exchange and equity price risks. The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) consisting of Bank's senior management including Managing Director is responsible for ensuring adherence to the limits set by the Board as well as for deciding the business strategy of the Bank (for the assets and liabilities) in line with the Bank's budget and decided risk management objectives. ALCO decides strategies and specifies prudential limits for management of interest rate risk in the banking book within the broad parameters laid down by Board of Directors. These limits are monitored periodically and the breaches, if any, are reported to ALCO.

Monitoring and Control

The Board of Directors has approved the Asset-Liability Management policy. The policy is intended to be flexible to deal with rapidly changing conditions; any variations from policy should be reported to the Board of Directors with recommendations and approval from the ALCO.

The Bank has put in place a mechanism for regular computation and monitoring of prudential limits and ratios for liquidity and interest rate risk management. The Bank uses its system capability for limits and ratio monitoring. The ALCO support group generates periodic reports for reporting these to ALCO and senior management of the Bank. The ALM support group carries out various analyses related to assets and liabilities, forecast financial market outlook, compute liquidity ratios and interest rate risk values based on the earnings and economic value perspective.

Risk measurement and reporting framework:

The estimation of interest rate risk involves interest rate sensitive assets (RSAs) and interest rate sensitive liabilities (RSLs).

The techniques for managing interest rate risk include:

- ▶ Interest rate sensitivity gap Analysis
- ▶ Earning at Risk Analysis
- ▶ Economic Value Perspective Analysis
- ▶ Stress Testing

Quantitative Disclosures:

Interest rate sensitivity gap: The gap or mismatch risk as at a given date, is measured by calculating gaps over different time intervals. Gap analysis measures mismatches between rate sensitive liabilities (RSL) and rate sensitive assets (RSA) (including off-balance sheet positions).

The report is prepared by grouping liabilities, assets and off-balance sheet positions into time buckets according to residual maturity or next re-pricing period, whichever is earlier. The difference between RSA and RSL for each time bucket signifies the gap in that time bucket. The gap report provides a good framework for determining the earnings impact.

Earning at Risk:

It measures the level of a bank's exposure to interest rate risk in terms of sensitivity of its NII to interest rate movements over one-year horizon. It involves bucketing of all rate sensitive assets (RSA) and rate sensitive liabilities (RSL) and off-balance sheet items maturing or getting re-priced in the next one year and computing change of income under various changes in the level of interest rates.

Economic Value Perspective: Economic Value Perspective calculates the long-term impact on the market value of equity (MVE) of the Bank through changes in the economic value of its rate sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions. Economic value perspective is measured using Duration Gap Analysis (DGA). DGA involves computing of the Modified Duration Gap (MDG) between RSA and RSL and thereby the Duration of Equity (DoE). The DoE is a measure of sensitivity of market value of equity to changes in interest rates.

The impact of change in interest rate by 100 bps and 50 bps has been computed on open positions (as on 30th September 2023) and shown hereunder against the respective currencies.

Change in interest rates (in bps)				
Impact on NII (₹ in mio)				
Currency	-100	-50	50	100
INR	-2063	-1032	1032	2063
USD	-531	-265	265	531
Others	395	198	-198	-395
Total	-2,199	-1,099	1,099	2,199

Change in interest rates (in bps)				
Impact on MVE (₹ in mio)				
Currency	-100	-50	50	100
INR	-29,657	-14,828	14,828	29,657
USD	-2,781	-1,390	1,390	2,781
Others	-322	-161	161	322
Total	-32,760	-16,380	16,380	32,760

DF-10: General Disclosures for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures:

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. An economic loss would occur if the transactions or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty has a positive economic value for the Bank at the time of default. Unlike exposure to credit risk through a loan, where the exposure to credit risk is unilateral and only the lending bank faces the risk of loss, CCR creates a bilateral risk of loss whereby the market value for many different types of transactions can be positive or negative to either counterparty. The market value is uncertain and can vary over time with the movement of underlying market factors.

The Bank has entered into Credit Support Annex ('CSA') agreements with some of the major counterparty banks. CSA defines the terms or rules under which collateral is posted or transferred between derivative counterparties to mitigate the credit risk. Exposure to Central counterparties arising from over-the-counter derivative trades (subsequently guaranteed by CCP), trades executed with Central counterparties and exchange traded derivatives transactions attracts capital charges applicable to Central Counterparty. Applicable risk weights for trades, guaranteed by central counterparties, which are recognised as qualifying central counterparty (QCCP) by Reserve Bank of India or SEBI or any appropriate regulator, are comparatively lower than OTC deals. These QCCPs are subjected, on an ongoing basis, to rules and regulations that are consistent with CPSS-IOSCO Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures.

Counterparty credit risk is managed and controlled through variety of risk policies and monitoring procedures including, but not limited, to the following:

- Credit Risk Policy
- Bank Risk Policy
- Derivatives Policy and
- Country Risk Policy

It is possible for the counterparty's credit quality to be co-dependent with the level of exposure. This effect is called wrong-way risk if the exposure tends to increase when the counterparty credit quality gets worse. Wrong way risk is controlled through policies that manage industry, country and individual counterparty concentrations.

Capital is allocated to CCR exposures taking into consideration the regulatory guidelines on Basel – III capital adequacy computation.

Bilateral Netting: RBI has issued guidelines on “Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts - Amendments to Prudential Guidelines” on March 30th, 2021 effective immediately. Capital Charge on Credit Risk for Market Related Off-Balance Instruments and CVA have been computed considering exposures on netted basis in line with Bilateral Netting guidelines in place. Bank has computed the exposure under the Current Exposure Method as per RBI Guidelines.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Exposure on account of Counterparty Credit Risk

Derivatives exposure as of 30th September 2023 basis Current Exposure Method (CEM) without considering the Netting Benefit:

(₹ in mio)	
Particulars	Amount
Gross positive value of contracts	84,031
Netting Benefits	-
Netted current credit exposure	2,16,352
Collateral held	5,618
Net derivative credit exposure	2,10,735

Exposure has been computed basis CEM method without considering the benefit of Netting.

DF-11 to DF-14: Capital Disclosures

Detailed disclosures with respect to (i) Composition of Capital, (ii) Composition of Capital –Reconciliation Requirements, (iii) Main features of Regulatory Capital Instruments and (iv) Full terms and conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments are enclosed as per Tables under DF-11, DF-12 and DF-13 respectively. DF-14 has been disclosed separately on the Bank’s website under ‘Regulatory Disclosures Section’. The link to this section is:

<http://www.indusind.com/important-links/regulatory-disclosures-section.html>

DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

Investments are classified at the time of purchase into Held for trade (HFT), Available for Sale (AFS) and Held to Maturity (HTM) categories in line with the RBI master circular- Prudential Norms for classification, valuation and operation of investments portfolio by Banks. In accordance with the RBI guidelines, investments in equity of subsidiaries and joint ventures (a joint venture will be one where the bank, along with its subsidiaries, holds more than 25 percent of the equity) are required to be classified under HTM category. For capital adequacy purpose, as per the RBI guidelines, equity securities held under HTM category are classified under banking book. Investments that are held principally for sale within a short period are classified as HFT securities. As per the RBI guidelines, HFT securities, which remain unsold for a period of 90 days are reclassified as AFS securities.

The amount of equity held in banking book is insignificant as on 30th September 2023.

DF-17: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

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

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

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure		
	Item	(₹ in Million)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	47,77,574
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	(437)
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	1,92,534
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)	8,19,707
7	Other adjustments	-
8	Leverage ratio exposure	57,89,379

DF-18: Leverage ratio

Leverage ratio framework		
	Item	(₹ in Million)
On balance sheet exposure		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	46,11,111
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(437)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	46,10,674
Off-balance sheet exposure		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	46,114
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions	1,92,534
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	

Leverage ratio framework		
	Item	(₹ in Million)
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)	2,38,648
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	1,20,350
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)	1,20,350
Capital and total exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	28,34,897
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(20,15,189)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	8,19,707
20	Tier 1 capital	5,86,974
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	57,89,379
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	10.14%

Reconciliation of Total Published Balance Sheet Size and On Balance Sheet Exposure

Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure		
	Item	(₹ in Million)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	47,77,574
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions, i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin	46,114
3	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	1,20,350
4	Adjustment for entities outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	
5	On-balance sheet items(excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	46,11,111

Leverage Ratio Trend

		Rs in mio				
Particulars	Sep 2022	Dec 2022	Mar 2023	Jun 2023	Sep 2023	
(i) Tier 1 capital	5,12,174	5,31,283	5,51,576	5,64,696	5,86,974	
(ii) Exposure measure	52,07,708	54,07,708	55,30,437	56,51,163	57,89,379	
(iii) Leverage ratio %	9.83%	9.83%	9.97%	9.99%	10.14%	

The Leverage Ratio has remained stable at 10.14% (QoQ) as there has been proportionate increase in Tier 1 Capital Funds and Total Exposure.

Table DF – 11: Composition of Capital

(Rs. Million)

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: Instruments and reserves		At Sept. 30, 2023	
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	1,94,220.31	A=a1+c1
2	Retained earnings	2,68,377.71	B=b1-b2
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,10,064.86	C=c2+c3+c4+c5+c6-c7+c9+c10-c11
4	<i>Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)</i>	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	5,72,662.88	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	150.50	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets ²	-	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold) ³	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights ⁴ (amount above 10% threshold)	NA	

21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences ⁵ (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	NA	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold ⁶	NA	
23	<i>of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities</i>	NA	
24	<i>of which: mortgage servicing rights</i>	NA	
25	<i>of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences</i>	NA	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments ⁷ (26a+26b+26c+26d)	437.07	
26a	<i>of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries</i>	-	
26b	<i>of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries⁸</i>	437.07	
26c	<i>of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank⁹</i>	-	
26d	<i>of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures</i>	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	587.57	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	5,72,075.32	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	14,899.00	
31	<i>of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)</i>	-	
32	<i>of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)</i>	14,899.00	D=d1
33	<i>Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1</i>	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	
35	<i>of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out</i>	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	14,899.00	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory instruments			
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	

38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) ¹⁰	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	
41a	<i>Of which:</i> Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
41b	<i>Of which:</i> Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	14,899.00	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)	5,86,974.32	
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	28,000.00	F=g1
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	
49	<i>of which:</i> instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions ¹²	23,146.31	E=c8+e1-f1
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	51,146.31	
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	

54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	
55	Significant investments ¹³ in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	
56a	<i>of which:</i> Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	
56b	<i>of which:</i> Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-	
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	51,146.31	
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)	6,38,120.62	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	35,03,757.73	
60a	<i>of which: total credit risk weighted assets</i>	29,92,567.69	
60b	<i>of which: total market risk weighted assets</i>	87,072.50	
60c	<i>of which: total operational risk weighted assets</i>	4,24,117.54	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.33	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.75	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	18.21	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.000	
65	<i>of which: capital conservation buffer requirement</i>	2.5000	
66	<i>of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement</i>	N A	
67	<i>of which: G-SIB buffer requirement</i>	N A	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	N A	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.500%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.000%	

71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.000%	
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)			
80	<i>Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements</i>	N A	
81	<i>Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	N A	
82	<i>Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements</i>	N A	
83	<i>Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	N A	
84	<i>Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements</i>	N A	
85	<i>Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)</i>	N A	

Notes to the Template

Row No. of the template	Particulars	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-

	Total as indicated in row 10	-
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	-
	of which: Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	of which: Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-
	of which: Increase in Tier 2 capital	-
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:	-
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	23,146.31
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	23,146.31

Table DF-12: Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements

Step 1

(Rs. in million)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on Sept. 30, 2023	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on Sept. 30 2023 (*)
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i	Paid-up Capital	7,770.55	7,770.55
	Reserves & Surplus	5,71,416.18	5,75,461.28
	Employees' Stock Option Outstanding	708.24	708.24
	Minority Interest	-	-
	Total Capital	5,79,894.97	5,83,940.07
ii	Deposits	35,97,864.70	35,95,479.69
	<i>of which:</i> Deposits from banks	1,64,000.96	1,64,000.96
	<i>of which:</i> Customer deposits	34,33,863.75	34,31,478.72
	<i>of which:</i> Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	Borrowings	4,05,304.49	4,05,304.49
	<i>of which:</i> From RBI	-	-
	<i>of which:</i> From banks	-	-
	<i>of which:</i> From other institutions & agencies	2,32,244.10	2,32,244.10

	<i>of which:</i> Others (pl. specify) Borrowings from outside India	1,30,161.39	1,30,161.39
	<i>of which:</i> Capital instruments	42,899.00	42,899.00
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	1,94,510.04	1,94,499.50
	Total	47,77,574.20	47,79,223.76
B	Assets		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	3,00,931.52	3,00,948.75
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	1,01,935.19	1,02,811.52
ii	Investments:	9,44,678.31	9,44,274.83
	<i>of which:</i> Government securities	8,72,978.61	8,72,978.61
	<i>of which:</i> Other approved securities	-	-
	<i>of which:</i> Shares	7,849.83	7,849.80
	<i>of which:</i> Debentures & Bonds	2,742.96	2,742.96
	<i>of which:</i> Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	437.04	-
	<i>Of which:</i> Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	60,669.88	60,703.46
iii	Loans and advances	31,54,541.34	31,54,541.34
	<i>of which:</i> Loans and advances to banks	35,556.02	35,556.02
	<i>of which:</i> Loans and advances to customers	31,18,985.32	31,18,985.32
iv	Fixed assets	20,798.77	21,728.27
v	Other assets	2,54,689.08	2,54,919.05
	<i>of which:</i> Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
	<i>of which:</i> Deferred tax assets	17,486.98	17,486.98
vi	Good will on consolidation	-	-
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	47,77,574.20	47,79,223.76

Step 2

(Rs. in million)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on Sept. 30, 2023	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on Sept. 30, 2023 (*)	Ref No.
A	Capital & Liabilities			
i	Paid-up Capital	7,770.55	7,770.55	a1
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	7,770.55	7,770.55	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	5,72,124.42	5,76,169.53	

	<i>of which :</i>	-	-	
	<i>Balance in P/L a/c.</i>	2,70,120.85	2,74,165.92	b1
	<i>Current period profits not reckoned for Capital Adequacy purposes</i>	1,743.13	1,743.13	b2
	Share Premium	1,86,449.76	1,86,449.76	c1
	Statutory Reserve	99,875.28	99,875.28	c2
	General Reserve	292.33	299.33	c3
	Capital Reserve	6,440.37	6,440.40	c4
	Employee Stock Options Outstanding	708.24	708.24	c5
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	1,197.76	1,197.76	c6
	<i>of which</i>	-	-	
	<i>Not reckoned for Capital Adequacy purposes</i>	299.44	299.44	c7
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	3,546.81	3,546.81	c8
	Amalgamation Reserve	506.29	506.29	c9
	Revaluation Reserve	2,986.75	2,986.75	c10
	<i>of which</i>			
	<i>Not reckoned for Capital Adequacy purposes</i>	1,642.71	1,642.71	c11
	Minority Interest	-	-	
	Total Capital	5,79,894.97	5,83,940.07	
ii	Deposits	35,97,864.70	35,95,479.69	
	<i>of which: Deposits from banks</i>	1,64,000.96	1,64,000.96	
	<i>of which: Customer deposits</i>	34,33,863.75	34,31,478.72	
	<i>of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)</i>	-	-	
iii	Borrowings	4,05,304.49	4,05,304.49	
	<i>of which: From RBI</i>	-	-	
	<i>of which: From banks</i>	-	-	
	<i>of which: From other institutions & agencies</i>	2,32,244.10	2,32,244.10	
	<i>of which: Others (pl. specify) Borrowings from outside India</i>	1,30,161.39	1,30,161.39	
	<i>of which: Capital instruments</i>	42,899.00	42,899.00	
	<i>Eligible AT1 Capital</i>	14,899.00	14,899.00	d1
	<i>Eligible Tier 2 Capital</i>	28,000.00	28,000.00	g1
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	1,94,510.04	1,94,499.50	
	<i>of which: Provision for Standard Advances</i>	21,445.56	21,445.56	e1
	<i>Not reckoned for Capital Adequacy purposes</i>	1,846.06	1,846.06	f1
	<i>of which : DTLs related to goodwill</i>	-	-	
	<i>of which : Details related to intangible assets</i>	-	-	
	Total	47,77,574.20	47,79,223.76	

B	Assets			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	3,00,931.52	3,00,948.75	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	1,01,935.19	1,02,811.52	
ii	Investments:	9,44,678.31	9,44,274.83	
	<i>of which:</i> Government securities	8,72,978.61	8,72,978.61	
	<i>of which:</i> Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	7,849.83	7,849.80	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	2,742.96	2,742.96	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	437.04	-	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	60,669.88	60,703.46	
iii	Loans and advances	31,54,541.34	31,54,541.34	
	<i>of which:</i> Loans and advances to banks	35,556.02	35,556.02	
	<i>of which:</i> Loans and advances to customers	31,18,985.32	31,18,985.32	
iv	Fixed assets	20,798.77	21,728.27	
v	Other assets	2,54,689.08	2,54,919.05	
	<i>of which:</i> Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	
	Out of which :			
	Goodwill	-	-	
	Other Intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-	
	Deferred tax assets	17,486.98	17,486.98	
vi	Good will on consolidation	-	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	47,77,574.20	47,79,223.76	

Step 3

Common Equity Tier 1 capital : instruments and reserves			
		Component of regulator capital reported by bank	Source based on reference number / letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus (share Premium)	1,94,220.31	A=a1+c1
2	Retained earnings	2,68,377.71	B=b1-b2

3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1,10,064.86	C=c2+c3+c4+c5+c6-c7+c9+c10-c11
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	-
6	Common Equity Tier I capital before Regulatory adjustments	5,72,662.88	-
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	150.50	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-

(*) The Bank has a non-financial wholly owned subsidiary, and hence consolidation is only for accounting purpose. Capital adequacy is being computed at the solo bank level.

Table DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Sr. No	Particulars	Equity Shares	Additional Tier 1 Bond (Series III)	Tier 2 Bond (Series XV)
1	Issuer	INDUSIND BANK LTD	INDUSIND BANK LTD	INDUSIND BANK LTD
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE095A01012	INE095A08082	INE095A08090
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Law	Indian Law	Indian Law
	<i>Regulatory treatment</i>			
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2 Capital
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I	Additional Tier 1	Tier 2 Capital
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Group and Solo	Group and Solo	Group and Solo
7	Instrument type	Common Shares	Perpetual Debt Instrument	Debt Instrument
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	Rs.7,771 Millions	Rs. 14,899 Million	Rs.28,000 Million
9	Par value of instrument	Rs. 10 per share	Rs. 1 Million per Bond	Rs. 10 Million per Bond
10	Accounting classification	Shareholder's Equity	Borrowings	Borrowings
11	Original date of issuance	Various	28.03.2019	29.10.2021
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Dated
13	Original maturity date	No Maturity	No Maturity	29.10.2031

Sr. No	Particulars	Equity Shares	Additional Tier 1 Bond (Series III)	Tier 2 Bond (Series XV)
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	No
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Not Applicable	5 years from the deemed date of allotment or any date thereafter, at the sole discretion of the Bank with a prior approval of RBI but subject always to the "condition for exercise of call option"; the call will be for the whole amount of the Bond and not in part.	Not Applicable
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not Applicable	Any date on or after 28.03.2024, with the prior approval of RBI.	Not Applicable
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>			
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Not Applicable	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Not Applicable	10.50% per Annum	8.11% per Annum
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Not Applicable	Yes	Not Applicable
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary	Fully Discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Not Applicable	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
25	If convertible, fully or partially	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
26	If convertible, conversion rate	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
30	Write-down feature	No	Yes	Yes

Sr. No	Particulars	Equity Shares	Additional Tier 1 Bond (Series III)	Tier 2 Bond (Series XV)
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Not Applicable	Temporary write down at Pre-Specified Trigger Event, which is Common Equity Tier 1 capital falling below the regulatory level. Permanent write down at a Point of Non-Viability (PONV) Trigger Event. The PONV Trigger Event is the earlier of (1) a decision that full permanent write off / other adjustment stipulated by RBI without which the Bank would become non-viable as determined by the RBI, and (2) the decision to make a public sector injection of capital or equivalent support without which the Bank would become non-viable as determined by the relevant authority.	Temporary write down at Pre-Specified Trigger Event, which is Common Equity Tier 1 capital falling below the regulatory level. Permanent write down at a Point of Non-Viability (PONV) Trigger Event. The PONV Trigger Event is the earlier of (1) a decision that full permanent write off / other adjustment stipulated by RBI without which the Bank would become non-viable as determined by the RBI, and (2) the decision to make a public sector injection of capital or equivalent support without which the Bank would become non-viable as determined by the relevant authority.
32	If write-down, full or partial	Not Applicable	Fully or Partially	Fully or Partially
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Not Applicable	Temporary or Permanent	Temporary or Permanent

Sr. No	Particulars	Equity Shares	Additional Tier 1 Bond (Series III)	Tier 2 Bond (Series XV)
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Not Applicable	In case of temporary write down, outstanding principal amount of the Bond can be increased in accordance with RBI guidelines. The Bonds may be subject to more than one reinstatement.	Not Applicable.
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Not Applicable	The Bonds are senior / superior to claims of investors in equity shares and perpetual non-cumulative preference shares issued by the Bank.	The Bonds are senior / superior to claims of investors in equity shares, perpetual non-cumulative preference shares and Additional Tier 1 Bonds issued by the Bank.
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable