IndusInd Bank

DISCLOSURES UNDER BASEL III CAPITAL REGULATIONS – June 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. 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 for Bank as a whole including IFSC Banking Unit (GIFT City) operations: -

- An Independent Risk Management 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-today 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 has in place a robust internal capital assessment and allocation process. The Bank has 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 assessment, 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 June 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 June 30, 2023 is mentioned below:

Risk Type	Rs in mio.
Capital requirements for Credit Risk	**2,54,038**
Portfolio Subject to Standardised approach	2,54,038
Securitisation exposures	-
Capital requirements for Market Risk:	
Standardised Duration Approach	**8,724**
Interest Rate Risk	4,101
Foreign Exchange Risk (including gold)	506
Equity Risk	4,117
Capital requirements for Operational Risk	**38,171**
Basic Indicator Approach	38,171
Minimum Capital requirements at 9%	**3,00,933**
Minimum CRAR + CCB at 11.5%	**3,84,526**
Total Capital Funds	**61,532**
Total CRAR #	***18.40%***
Tier 1 CRAR #	***16.89%***
CET 1 CRAR #	***16.44%***

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.

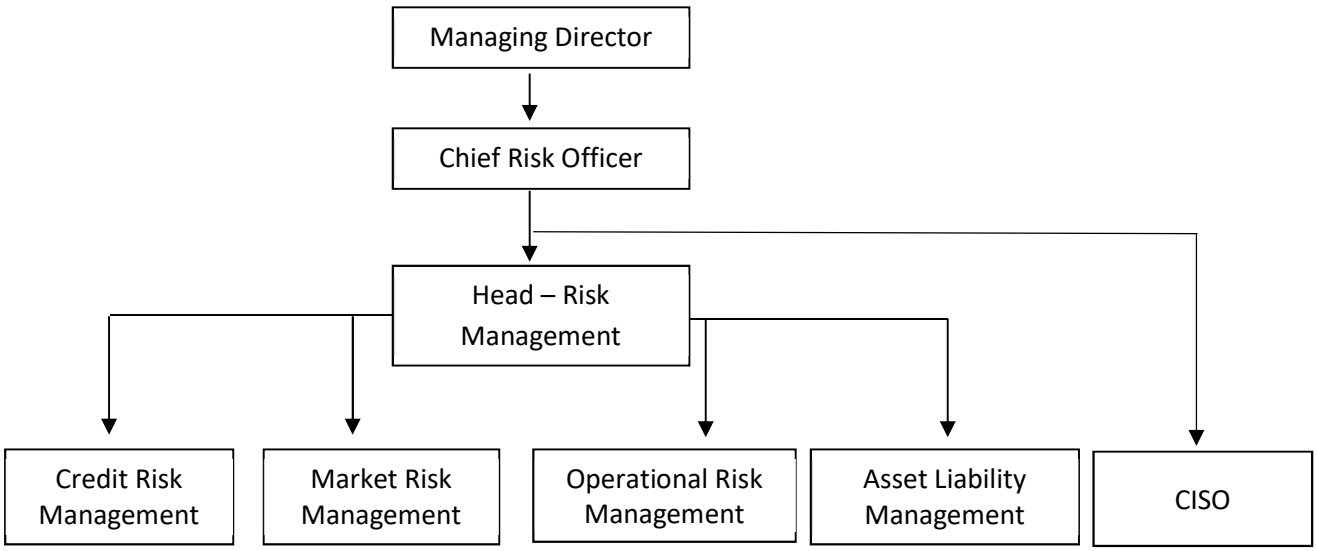
General Qualitative Disclosure Requirement

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.
    - Retail and schematic advances (which provide wider diversification benefits) account for as much as 54% of the total fund-based advances.
    - Bank's corporate exposure is fully diversified over 86 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:

- Approve policy related to Operational Risk Management
- Establish a management structure capable of implementing the Bank's Operational Risk Management framework
- Review key operational Risks
- Approve Operational Risk Capital computation methodology
- Set and approve expressions of Risk Appetite, within overall parameters set by the Board
- 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 (R&CSA) 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 RBI guidelines, the Bank is following the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for computing capital for Operational Risk.

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 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 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 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, Policy on Exposure to Real Estate Sector, Policy on Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposures 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, Vehicle 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 monitoring 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 'Approval Grids' are constituted:

- **Corporate & Commercial Banking Segment:**
  - ☞ Powers are delegated to various credit committees at Zonal, Segment and Corporate Office level based on the internal risk rating. Presence of representative from Risk Management Department, Credit Risk Department and the Business vertical is required.
  - ☞ Credit Committee 1 (Zonal level) & Credit Committee 2 (Segment Level)
  - ☞ Corporate Office Credit Committee (COCC)
  - ☞ Executive Credit Committee (ECC)

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

  Scheme of delegation under Consumer Banking Segment includes Vehicle financing, personal loans, housing loans and other schematic loans under multi-tier Committee based approach as under:
  - ☞ Branch Credit Committee – Consumer Banking (BCC – CB)
  - ☞ Regional Credit Committee – Consumer Banking (RCC - CB)
  - ☞ Corporate Office Credit Committee – Consumer Banking (COCC- CB I & II)
  - ☞ Executive Credit Committee

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Classification

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. Identification of NPAs is automated.

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 June 2023

	Rs in mio
Fund Based*	**43,61,211**
Non-Fund Based**	**9,78,991**
Total Exposures	**53,40,202**

* 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, credit equivalent of undrawn exposures, etc.

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

	Domestic (Rs in mio)	Overseas (Rs in mio)
Fund Based	**43,61,211**	-
Non-Fund Based	**9,78,991**	-
Total Exposures	**53,40,202**	**-**

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

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
NBFCs		
NBFCs (other than HFCs)	1,31,862	16,606
NBFC (Gold Loans)	25,134	196
NBFC - Micro Finance Institutions	3,195	129
Construction		
Construction related to infra.- EPC	21,854	74,767
Roads/other infra project	6,490	14,229
Contract Construction – Civil	5,112	28,860
Real Estate		
Real Estate Developers	1,26,727	23,349
Lease Rental Discounting - Real Estate	25,328	0
Housing Finance Companies	26,968	1,563
RE Infra/LAP Corporate, etc.	11,345	844
Power		
Power Generation:		
- Renewable	44,919	38,979
- Non-Renewable	89,975	11,585
Power Transmission	9,773	4,089
Power Distribution	4,516	2,591
Power Trading	0	4,217
Cables		
Telecom Cables	1,254	2,367
Power Cables	2,516	4,437
Steel		
Steel-Long Products	11,638	13,115
Steel Flats – CR,GP/GC	17,488	7,144
Steel Flats- HR	6,198	8,064
Steel – Alloy	4,547	1,831
Steel Pipes	7,052	4,009
Sponge Iron	921	148
Casting & Forgings	4,860	1,341

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
Stainless Steel	9,696	2,188
Pig Iron	2,874	705
Textiles		
Textiles – Readymade Garments	6,493	1,054
Textiles – Cotton fabrics	3,197	1,604
Textiles – Cotton fibre / yarn	4,523	1,394
Textiles – Manmade fibres / yarn	1,456	2,361
Textiles – Texturising	88	6
Textile – Blended Yarn	578	929
Textile – Jute	70	13
Textiles – Synthetic Fabrics	2,970	128
Textile – Silk	83	5
Textile – Machinery	518	16
Cotton ginning, Cleaning, Baling	404	133
Telecom		
Telecom – Cellular	9,950	24,334
Telecom Infrastructure	17,500	2,945
Telecom Services	22,710	217
Pharmaceuticals		
Pharmaceuticals – Bulk Drugs	7,475	1,182
Pharmaceuticals – Formulations	16,607	1,210
Fertilisers		
Fertilisers – Phosphatic	16	11,976
Fertilizers – Nitrogenous	22,171	13,769
Paper		
Paper – Writing and Printing	4,853	1,829
Paper – Industrial	4,682	1,480
Paper Newsprint	36	1
Chemicals	22,048	11,096
Petroleum & Products	32,403	14,618
Gas Distribution	145	89,713
Engineering & Machinery	8,381	31,874
Gems and Jewellery	1,18,727	21,313
Edible Oils	7,313	3,440
Agriculture	27,113	1,909
Auto Ancillaries	26,313	9,557
Diversified	7,428	10,211
Food Credit	3,883	42

Industry Name	Fund Based (Rs in mio)	Non-Fund Based (Rs in mio)
Capital Market Brokers	6,592	18,479
Lease Rental Discounting – Others	281	80
Plastic & Plastic Products	9,505	2,762
Food Product & Beverages and other food processing	48,860	6,348
Sugar	1,347	112
SME - Miscellaneous-Mfg.	6,814	1,121
Electronic components	1,905	1,558
Commodity Market Brokers	140	0
Hotels & Tourism	18,876	2,399
Shipping	8,712	4,576
Educational Institutions	27,382	5,116
Coal	10	529
IT Enabled Services	8,561	2,931
Petrochemicals	11,788	18,698
Banks	2,61,813	1,14,714
Mining, Quarrying & Minerals	8,590	19,529
Construction Equipment	5,145	3,027
Airlines	0	2,000
Transport Services	9,662	10,460
Oil and Gas Exploration	1,949	26,974
Electric Equipment	3,525	5,179
Media, Entertainment & Advt.	4,835	786
Organised Retailing	18,506	247
Road Projects (Operational)	33,681	131
Trading – Wholesale	30,052	9,213
Trading – Retail	21,604	4,107
Services	37,474	14,344
Cement	13,999	3,324
Credit Cards	89,780	0
Micro-Finance	2,09,541	0
Other Micro Loans #	1,10,179	0
Merchant Advances	42,370	0
Other Retail Assets	1,36,010	0
Consumer Finance	8,82,850	0
Other Industries	2,25,422	1,72,535
GOI Securities / Reverse Repo and Balances with RBI	9,46,405	0
Residual Assets	1,34,670	0
Total Assets	**43,61,211**	**9,78,991**

Loans to borrowers with Household Income (HHI) above Rs 3 lacs

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	2,61,813	1,14,714

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	14,407	46,035	38,091	2,64,849	3,901	-	95,064	4,62,347
2 to 7 Days	-	1,44,871	40,610	23,935	91,520	-	5	3,00,942
8 to 14 Days	-	4,867	-	18,234	42,656	-	11	65,768
15 to 30 Days	-	5,515	1,641	52,097	80,647	-	15,115	1,55,015
31 days to 2 months	-	7,405	22,151	44,102	1,58,277	-	2,526	2,34,462
Over 2 months to 3 months	-	4,861	4,102	59,418	2,71,409	-	2,881	3,42,671
Over 3 months to 6 months	-	16,692	2,834	64,279	2,55,230	-	50,766	3,89,801
Over 6 months to 1 year	-	29,119	7,482	1,08,689	7,75,819	-	7,103	9,28,213
Over 1 year to 3 years	-	35,045	-	1,38,851	7,29,406	-	23,386	9,26,688
Over 3 years to 5 years	-	6,453	-	61,334	3,48,207	-	14,929	4,30,923
Over 5 years to 7 years	-	6,094	-	11,766	96,845	-	19,565	1,34,270
Over 7 years to 10 years	-	10,389	-	38,993	76,565	-	-	1,25,947
Over 10 years to 15 years	-	8,290	-	31,385	60,926	-	-	1,00,601
Above 15 years	-	5,191	-	24,634	21,761	20,277	-	71,862
Total	**14,407**	**3,30,828**	**1,16,911**	**9,42,567**	**30,13,169**	**20,277**	**2,31,351**	**46,69,509**

**Includes Net BRDS of Rs. 50850 mn*

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

(Rs in mio)

A Amount of NPAs (Gross)	**59,411**
Sub-standard	19,432
Doubtful 1	14,389
Doubtful 2	12,607
Doubtful 3	867
Loss	12,116
B Net NPAs	**17,469**
C NPA ratios	
Gross NPA to Gross advances (%)	1.94%
Net NPA to Net advances (%)	0.58%

D Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2023	58,263
Additions during the period	13,757
Reductions during the period	12,609
Closing Balance as on 30.06.2023	**59,411**
E Movement of provision for NPAs	
Opening as on 01.04.2023	41,113
Provision made till 30.06.2023	9,957
Write off	7,201
Write back of excess provisions	1,927
Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	-
Closing as on 30.06.2023	**41,942**

Particulars	Amount (Rs in mio)
Write offs booked directly to income statement	Refer to E above
Recoveries booked directly to income statement	17

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	604
	Less: Write-off/ write-back of excess provisions	1,215
	Closing Balance as on 30.06.2023	12,620

h) Major Industry Break up of NPA and Provision

(Rs in mio)

Industry	Gross NPA	Specific Provision
NPA in Top 5 Industry	1507	1136

i) Geography wise Distribution of NPA and Provision

(Rs in mio)

Geography	Gross NPA	Provision
Domestic	59,411	41,942
Overseas	-	-
Total	59,411	41,942

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 (ECAIs) 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	39,59,924
100% Risk Weights	8,37,675
More than 100% Risk Weights	5,42,603
Deducted	-

DF-18: Leverage ratio

Leverage ratio is a non-risk based measure of exposure over capital. The leverage ratio is calibrated to act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirements

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (the numerator) divided by the exposure measure (the denominator), with this ratio expressed as a percentage

Leverage Ratio = Capital Measure (Tier I Capital)
Exposure Measure

Leverage Ratio Trend

Rs in mio

Particulars		Jun 2022	Sep 2022	Dec 2022	Mar 2023	Jun 2023
(i)	Tier 1 capital	5,01,559	5,12,174	5,31,283	5,51,576	5,64,696
(ii)	Exposure measure	49,76,622	52,07,708	54,07,708	55,30,437	56,51,163
(iii)	**Leverage ratio %**	**10.08%**	**9.83%**	**9.83%**	**9.97%**	**9.99%**

The Leverage Ratio has increased marginally from 9.97% to 9.99% (QoQ) and reduced marginally (YoY) as there has been increase in Tier 1 Capital Funds and Total Exposure.