THE NAINITAL BANK LIMITED
(Regd. Office: G.B.Pant Road, Nainital)

Basel III Pillar 3 Disclosures (30.09.2023)

Table DF- 1: Scope of Application

Name of the head of the banking group to which the framework applies: The Nainital Bank Ltd.

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

There is no such entity which may be considered under accounting scope of consolidation.

Name of the entity/ (Country of Incorporation)	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons for difference in method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Nil						

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 (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's 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)

There are no entities in the group which are considered for consolidation under both accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / country of incorporation (as indicated in (i)a. above)	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)

There is no such entity which may be considered for consolidation.

d. The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e. that are deducted

Name of the subsidiaries / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies

Bank does not have any subsidiary as such there is no scope of capital deficiency in any of subsidiary.

e. The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the Bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted

Name of the insurance entities / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method

The bank has no interest in insurance entity.

f. Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group

There is no restriction.

Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

a. The Bank has put in place a robust Risk Management Architecture with due focus on Capital optimization and on profit maximization, i.e. to do maximum business out of the available capital which in turn maximize profit or return on equity. Bank is benchmarking on globally accepted sound risk management system, conforming to Basel III framework, enabling a more efficient equitable and prudent allocation of resources.
In Capital Planning process the bank reviews:

- Current capital requirement of the Bank
- The targeted and sustainable capital in terms of business strategy and risk appetite.

Capital needs are monitored periodically by the Internal Risk Management Committee comprising Top Executives. Capital requirement is projected annually considering the expected growth in advances, investments, Deposits, NPA, Operating Profit etc.

Bank maintains capital to cushion the risk of loss in value of exposure, businesses etc. so as to protect the depositors and general creditors against losses. Bank has a well defined Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Policy (ICAAP) to comprehensively evaluate and document all risks.

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

The capital requirement is affected by the economic environment, the regulatory requirement and by the risk arising from bank's activities. The purpose of capital planning of the bank is to ensure the adequacy of capital at the times of changing economic conditions, even at times of economic recession. In capital planning process the bank reviews:

- Current capital requirement of the bank.
- The targeted and sustainable capital in terms of business strategy and risk appetite.
- The future capital planning is done on a three-year outlook.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

S. No.	Items	Amount (Rs. in Crores) 30.09.2023
(b)	**Capital requirements for Credit Risk**	
	• Portfolios subject to Standardized Approach	453.67
	• Securitization Exposures	----
(c)	**Capital requirements for Market Risk**	
	• Standardized Duration Approach	46.19
	• Interest Rate Risk	46.19
	• Foreign Exchange Risk (including Gold)	----
	• Equity Risk	0.00
(d)	**Capital requirements for Operational Risk**	
	• Basic Indicator Approach	56.71
(e)	**Common Equity Tier 1, tier 1 and Total Capital ratios:**	
	• Group CRAR	
	• CET 1 Ratio	----
	• Tier 1 Ratio	----
	• Tier 2 Ratio	----
	• CRAR	----
	• Standalone CRAR	
	• CET 1 Ratio	14.67%
	• Tier 1 Ratio	14.67%
	• Tier 2 Ratio	0.99%
	• CRAR	15.66%

Table DF-3: Credit Risk

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

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

NON PERFORMING ASSETS (NPA): A non performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;

- interest and/ or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
- the account remains 'out of order' in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC),
- the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of

bills purchased and discounted.
- the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,
- the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops.

An OD/CC account is treated as 'out of order' if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. In cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance Sheet or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts are treated as 'out of order'.
An amount due to the bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the bank.

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

Sub standard Assets

A sub standard asset would be one, which has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months. All the recovery measures are relevant in substandard assets also. If the entire overdues are recovered by way of cash recovery, the account can be upgraded to standard category immediately. Similarly, if an account is classified as NPA due to technical reasons, the account shall be upgraded on clearance of technical reasons.

Doubtful Assets

An asset would be classified as doubtful if it remained in the sub standard category for 12 months. Substandard and Doubtful accounts which are subjected to restructuring/rescheduling, can be upgraded to standard category only after a period of one year after the date when first payment of interest or of principal, whichever is earlier, falls due, subject to satisfactory performance during the period.

Loss Assets

A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the bank or internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection. In Loss assets, realizable value of security available is not more than 10% of balance outstanding/ dues. Since security back up will not be available, the restructuring/ rehabilitation, if required, is considered with utmost care.

Strategies and Processes:

The bank has a well defined Loan Policy, Credit Risk Policy & Investment Policy covering the important areas of credit risk management as under:
- Exposure ceilings to different sectors of the economy, different types of borrowers and their group and industry
- Fair Practice Code in dispensation of credit.
- Discretionary Lending Powers for different levels of authority of the bank.
- Processes involved in dispensation of credit – pre sanction inspection, rejection, appraisal, sanction, documentation, monitoring, and recovery.
- Fixation of pricing.

The Credit Risk philosophy, architecture and systems of the bank are as under:

Credit Risk Philosophy:

- To Optimize the Credit and return envisaged in order that the Economic Value Addition to Shareholders is maximized and the interests of all the Stakeholders are protected alongside ensuring corporate growth and prosperity with safety of bank's resources.
- To regulate and streamline the financial resources of the bank in an orderly manner to enable the various channels to incline and achieve the common goal and objectives of the Bank.
- To comply with the national priorities in the matter of deployment of institutional finance to facilitate achieving planned growth in various productive sectors of the economy.
- To instill a sense of credit culture enterprise-wide and to assist the operating staff.
- To provide need-based and timely availability of credit to various borrower segments.
- To strengthen the credit management skills namely pre-sanction, post-sanction monitoring, supervision and follow-up measures so as to promote a healthy credit culture and maintain quality credit portfolio in the bank.
- To deal with credit proposals more effectively with quality assessment, speed and in full compliance with extant guidelines.
- To comply with various regulatory requirements, more particularly on Exposure norms, Priority Sector norms, Income Recognition and Asset Classification guidelines, Capital Adequacy, Credit Risk Management guidelines etc. of RBI/other Authorities.

Architecture and Systems of the Bank:

- A Sub-Committee of Directors has been constituted by the Board to specifically oversee and co-ordinate Risk Management functions in the bank.
- Credit Policy Committee has been set up to formulate and implement various credit risk strategy including lending policies and to monitor Bank's Risk Management function on a regular basis.
- The CRMC (Credit Risk Management Committee) is responsible for measuring, controlling and managing the credit risk within the prescribed limits and to ensure compliance to functioning within the prudential limits set by the Board.
- Formulating of policies on standards for credit proposals, financial covenants, rating standards and benchmarks.
- Credit Department deal with identification, measurement, monitoring and controlling credit risk within the prescribed limits.
- Credit Risk Management department does the portfolio analysis on quarterly basis as per the defined methods under credit risk policy.
- Enforcement and compliance of the risk parameters and prudential limits set by the Board/regulator etc.,
- Laying down risk assessment systems, developing MIS, and monitoring quality of loan portfolio, identification of problems, correction of deficiencies.
- Improving credit delivery system upon full compliance of laid down norms and guidelines.

The Scope and Nature of Risk Reporting and/or Measurement System:
The Bank has in place a robust credit risk rating system for its credit exposures. An effective way to mitigate credit risks is to identify potential risks in a particular asset, maintain a healthy asset quality and at the same time impart flexibility in pricing assets to meet the required risk-return parameters as per the bank's overall strategy and credit policy. However Bank has a separate Credit Risk Policy where portfolio credit risk is analysed on quarterly interval on the basis defined methods.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

(b) Total Gross Credit Risk Exposure:

	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
Particulars	**30.09.2023**
Fund Based Outstanding	4648.58
Non-fund Based Outstanding	79.13
Total Gross Credit	**4727.71**

	Amount (Rs. in Crores)
Particulars	**30.09.2023**
Fund Based Exposure	5158.37
Non-fund Based Exposure	37.71
Total Gross Credit Exposure	**5196.08**

(c) Geographic Distribution of Exposures:

Exposures	**Amount (Rs. in Crores)**	
	Fund Based Outstanding	**Non-fund Based Outstanding**
Domestic operations	5158.37	37.71
Overseas operations	----	----
Total	**5158.37**	**37.71**

(d) Industry Type Distribution of Exposures

(Rs. In crore)

Industry Name	**Total Funded Credit Exposure**	**Total Non-funded Credit Exposure**	**Total Credit Exposure (Funded and Non-Funded)**
A. Mining and Quarrying	78.15	0.84	78.99
A.1 Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00
A.2 Others	78.15	0.84	78.99
B. Food Processing	27.23	0.93	28.16
B.1 Sugar	0.03	0.00	0.03
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	1.49	0.00	1.49
B.3 Tea	0.48	0.00	0.48
B.4 Coffee	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.5 Others	25.24	0.93	26.16

C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	0.33	0.00	0.33
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	0.00	0.00	0.00
C.2 Others	0.33	0.00	0.33
D. Textiles	35.12	0.00	35.12
D.1 Cotton	2.29	0.00	2.29
D.2 Jute	0.00	0.00	0.00
D.3 Man-made	21.94	0.00	21.94
D.4 Others	10.89	0.00	10.89
Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Leather and Leather products	1.89	0.00	1.89
F. Wood and Wood Products	6.50	0.00	6.50
G. Paper and Paper Products	5.44	0.00	5.44
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	0.01	0.00	0.01
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	17.80	0.00	17.80
I.1 Fertilizers	0.87	0.00	0.87
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	10.43	0.00	10.43
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	0.00	0.00	0.00
I.4 Others	6.50	0.00	6.50
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	6.71	0.00	6.71
K. Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	4.74	0.00	4.74
L. Cement and Cement Products	2.68	0.00	2.68
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	15.83	0.00	15.83
M.1 Iron and Steel	10.18	0.00	10.18
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	5.65	0.00	5.65
N. All Engineering	118.06	0.24	118.30
N.1 Electronics	0.58	0.00	0.58
N.2 Others	117.47	0.24	117.71
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment’s	11.85	0.00	11.85
P. Gems and Jewellery	0.15	0.00	0.15
Q. Construction	4.42	4.48	8.90
R. Infrastructure (Pertaining to Industries Sector Only)	51.52	1.07	52.60
S. Others	104.90	6.88	111.78
All Industries (A to S)	493.34	14.44	507.78
Residuary Other Advances	4665.02	23.28	4688.30
Total Loans & Advances	5158.37	37.71	5196.08

(Rs. In crore)

Industry Name	Total Advances (Outstanding) - Funded	Non- Funded Outstanding	Total
A. Mining and Quarrying	67.55	1.33	68.88
A.1 Coal	0.00	0.00	0.00
A.2 Others	67.55	1.33	68.88
B. Food Processing	24.16	1.00	25.16
B.1 Sugar	0.00	0.05	0.05
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	1.30	0.00	1.30
B.3 Tea	0.48	0.00	0.48
B.4 Coffee	0.00	0.00	0.00
B.5 Others	22.38	0.95	23.33
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	0.33	0.00	0.33
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	0.00	0.00	0.00
C.2 Others	0.33	0.00	0.33
D. Textiles	34.56	0.07	34.64
D.1 Cotton	2.26	0.00	2.26
D.2 Jute	0.00	0.00	0.00
D.3 Man-made	21.94	0.02	21.96
D.4 Others	10.36	0.06	10.41
Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	0.00	0.00	0.00
E. Leather and Leather products	1.88	0.00	1.88
F. Wood and Wood Products	5.93	0.00	5.93
G. Paper and Paper Products	4.22	0.06	4.28
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	0.00	0.01	0.01
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	15.02	0.04	15.06
I.1 Fertilizers	0.81	0.00	0.81
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	8.78	0.00	8.78
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	0.00	0.00	0.00
I.4 Others	5.43	0.04	5.47
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	5.85	0.00	5.85
K. Glass, Glassware and other non-metallic mineral products (Except Cement and Cement products)	4.70	0.02	4.72
L. Cement and Cement Products	2.40	0.00	2.40
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	13.64	0.10	13.74
M.1 Iron and Steel	8.42	0.10	8.52
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	5.22	0.00	5.22

N. All Engineering	112.84	1.32	114.17
N.1 Electronics	0.48	0.00	0.48
N.2 Others	112.36	1.32	113.68
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	10.60	0.00	10.60
P. Gems and Jewellery	0.14	0.00	0.14
Q. Construction	3.58	8.37	11.95
R. Infrastructure (Pertaining to Industries Sector Only)	48.85	2.22	51.07
S. Other Industries, pl. specify	92.06	6.01	98.07
All Industries (A to S)	448.32	20.56	468.88
Residuary Other Advances	4200.26	58.57	4258.83
Total Loans & Advances	**4648.58**	**79.13**	**4727.71**

Credit Exposure of industries where outstanding exposure is more than 5% of the Total Gross Credit Exposure of the Bank is as follows:

S.No.	Industry	Total Exposure/ (O/s bal.) (in Crores)	% of Total Gross Credit Exposure
	NIL		

(e) Residual maturity breakdown of assets

(Rs. in Crores)

	Cash & Balance swith RBI	Balances with other Banks & Money at call & short notice	Investm ents	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total
1Day	48.84	20.89	616.54	13.80	0.00	1.01	701.08
2-7Days	0.00	130.00	0.00	82.92	0.00	19.03	231.95
8-14Days	0.00	27.00	0.00	97.63	0.00	7.07	131.70
15-30Days	33.23	41.90	134.32	195.30	0.00	14.02	418.76
31days – upto2Months	13.04	100.50	52.69	115.82	0.00	21.50	303.54
Over 2months upto3Months	14.37	121.00	52.65	369.17	0.00	21.50	578.69
Over 3 upto 6 Months	29.92	299.01	145.91	281.05	0.00	81.05	836.93
Over 6 upto 12 Months	87.61	673.00	364.12	208.41	0.00	14.25	1347.39
Over 1 year upto 3 Years	152.29	0.11	665.52	1650.98	0.00	150.29	2619.19
Over 3 upto 5 Years	2.32	0.00	9.39	366.24	0.00	75.05	453.00
Over 5 Years	1.48	0.00	55.80	992.22	78.15	81.47	1209.12
TOTAL	383.10	1413.40	2096.94	4373.52	78.15	486.24	8831.36

S.No.	Asset Category		Amount (Rs. in Crores)
a)	**NPAs (Gross)*:**		414.37
	Substandard		68.93
	Doubtful 1		55.31
	Doubtful 2		116.11
	Doubtful 3		152.87
	Loss		21.15
b)	**Net NPAs**		76.47
c)	**NPA Ratios**		
	Gross NPAs to gross advances (%)		8.91%
	Net NPAs to net advances (%)		1.77%
d)	**Movement of NPA(Gross)**		
	Opening balance		443.26
	Additions		45.02
	Reductions		73.91
	Any other adjustments due to Exchange Diff		0.00
	Closing balance		414.37
e)	**SPECIFIC PROVISION**		
	Movement of provisions for NPAs		
	Opening balance		300.96
	Provisions made during the period		27.95
	Write offs/ Write back of excess provisions		54.72
	Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions		0.00
	Closing balance		274.19
	GENERAL PROVISION		
f)	**Movement of provisions for NPAs**		
	Opening balance		62.85
	Provisions made during the period		0.00
	Write offs		0.00
	Write back of excess provisions		0.00
	Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions		0.00
	Closing balance		62.85
Write-offs that have been booked directly to the income statement			40.65
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement			3.85
g)	**Amount of Non-Performing Investments**		0.00
h)	**Amount of provisions held for non-performing investment**		0.00
i)	**Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments**		
	Opening balance		0.00
	Provisions made during the period		0.00
	Write-off		0.00
	Write back of excess provisions		0.00
	Closing balance		0.00
j)	**By major industry or counter type**		
		Amount of NPAs	**Provision**
	Top 5 Industries	**124.57**	**108.06**
k)	**Geographic-wise breakup**	**Gross NPA**	**Provision**
	Domestic	**414.37**	**274.19**

Table DF-4: Credit Risk Disclosures for portfolios subject to Standardized Approach

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

(a) For portfolios under the Standardized Approach:

The Bank has recognized following credit rating agencies for the purpose of rating of an exposure & assigning risk weights for computation of capital charge under standardized approach.

Domestic credit rating agencies:

- Credit Analysis & Research Limited (CARE),
- CRISIL Limited,
- ICRA Limited,
- India Ratings (Formerly FITCH India)
- Brickwork
- SMERA

Types of exposure for which each agency is used:

All the above agencies are recognized for rating all types of exposures.

A description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking books:

- Bank has used short term ratings for assets with maturity up to one year and long term ratings for assets maturing after one year as accorded by the approved external credit rating agencies.
- Bank has not used one rating of a CRA (Credit Rating Agency) for one exposure and another CRA's rating for another exposure on the same counterparty unless only one rating is available for given exposure.
- The Bank will comply with the Basel norms in respect of obtaining rating from RBI approved external agencies in case of fresh credit exposures having aggregate sanctioned limit above Rs.20.00 Crore. However, an undertaking from the borrowers having sanctioned aggregate credit facilities of Rs.7.50 Crores and above and up to Rs.20.00 Crores to be obtained for obtaining/submitting of such ratings as & when the same is required as per regulator's guidelines.
- Bank has used only solicited rating from the recognized CRAs.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

(b) Amount of the Bank's Exposures- Gross Advances (Rated & Unrated) in Major Risk Buckets -under Standardized Approach, after factoring Risk Mitigants (i.e. Collaterals):

The amount of exposure including non-fund based after risk mitigation subject to Standardized Approach (rated and unrated) in the following three major risk buckets are as under:

S.No.	Particulars	Outstanding Amount(Rs. in Crores)	
		Fund Based	Non –Fund Based
		30.09.2023	30.09.2023
1	Below 100% risk weight	2454.19	
2	100 % risk weight	1527.06	37.71

3	More than 100 % risk weight	53.66	
4	CRM Deducted	613.67	41.42
5	Total Exposure	**4648.58**	**79.13**

Table Df-5: Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardized Approaches

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management: The Bank is having a Board approved collateral management policy which lays down the process, objectives, accepted types of collaterals and the framework including suitable management information system for effective collateral management. The Collaterals and guarantees properly taken and managed that would serve to:

- mitigate the risk by providing secondary source of repayment in the event of borrower's default on a credit facility due to inadequacy in expected cash flow or not;
- gain control on the source of repayment in the event of default;
- provide early warning of a borrower's deteriorating repayment ability; and
- Optimize risk weighted assets and to address Residual Risks adequately.

Bank uses a number of techniques to mitigate the credit risks to which it is exposed. Collateral Management process and practices of the Bank cover the entire activities comprising security and protection of collateral value, validity of collaterals and guarantees, and valuation /periodical inspection.

Valuation: Assets obtained to secure the loans granted by the Bank are subjected to valuation by valuers empanelled by the Bank. Monetary limits of the accounts, asset classification of the borrower, which is to be subjected to valuation, periodicity of valuation, are prescribed in the Banks' policy guidelines. Bank reviews the guidelines on valuation periodically.

Description of the main types of collateral taken by the Bank:

The collateral commonly used by the Bank as risk mitigants comprises of

1. Moveable assets like stocks, moveable machinery etc.
2. Immoveable assets like land, building, plant & machinery.
3. Bank's own deposits
4. NSCs, IVPs, KVPs, Govt. Bonds, RBI Bonds, LIC policies, etc.
5. Cash Margin against Non-fund based facilities
6. Gold Jewellery
7. Shares as per approved list

The bank has well-laid out policy on valuation of securities charged to the bank. The Bank has applied securities mentioned at sr.no.3 to 6 above as Credit Risk Mitigants.

Main types of Guarantor counterparty and their creditworthiness:

The main types of guarantors against the credit risk of the bank are :

- Individuals (Personal guarantees)
- Corporate
- Central Government
- State Government
- CGTMSE

CRM collaterals are mostly available in Loans Against Bank's Own Deposit and Loans against Government Securities, LIC Policies/ Shares.
CRM securities are also taken in non-fund based facilities like Guarantees and Letters of Credit.

Credit Risk Mitigation recognized by the Bank for the purpose of reducing capital requirement under New Capital Adequacy Framework

The Bank has recognized Cash, Bank's own Deposits, Gold & Gold Jewellery, LIC Policies with a declared surrender value, securities issued by Central and State Govts. as Credit Risk Mitigations for the purpose of reducing capital requirement under the New Capital Adequacy Framework.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

S.No.	**PARTICULARS**	**AMOUNT (Rs. in Crores)**
		30.09.2023
(b)	The total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off balance sheet netting) that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts for each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio.	**655.09**
(c)	The total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off balance sheet netting) that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives (whenever specifically permitted by RBI) for each separately disclosed portfolio	----

Table DF-6: Securitization Exposures: Disclosures for Standardized Approach

(i) Qualitative disclosures

The policy guidelines do not undertake any securitization exposures.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

BANKING BOOK

S.No.	**Particulars**	**30.09.2023**
NIL		

TRADING BOOK

S.No.	**Particulars**	**30.09.2023**
NIL		

The bank does not have any case of its assets securitised as on 30.09.2023.

Table DF-7: Market Risk in Trading Book

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

The Bank defines market risk as potential loss that the Bank may incur due to adverse developments in market prices.

Bank has put in place a proper system for calculating capital charge on Market Risk on Trading Portfolio as per RBI Guidelines, viz., Standardised Duration Approach. The capital charge thus calculated is converted into Risk Weighted Assets. The aggregated Risk Weighted Assets for credit risk, market risk and operational risk are taken in to consideration for arriving at the CRAR.

The structure and organization of the relevant risk management function: The Market Risk Management Structure in the Bank is as under:

- Board of Directors
- Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMC)
- ALCO Committee
- Internal Risk Management Committee
- Investment Committee
- Investment and Risk Department

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

S.No.	Particulars	Amount of capital requirement (Rs. in Crores)
		30.09.2023
(a)	Interest Rate Risk	46.20
(b)	Equity Position Risk	-----
(c)	Foreign Exchange Risk	----

Table DF-8: Operational Risk

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

Strategies and processes

The Operational Risk Management process of the Bank is driven by a strong organizational culture and sound operating procedures, involving corporate values, attitudes, competencies, internal control culture, effective internal reporting and contingency planning. Policies are put in place for effective management of Operational Risk in the Bank.

The structure and organization of the relevant risk management function

The Operational Risk Management Structure in the Bank is as under:

- Board of Directors
- Risk Management Committee of Board
- IRMC (Internal Risk Management Committee)
- Risk Managers
- Support Group for Operational Risk Management

The scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems

The Risk reporting consists of operational risk loss incidents/events occurred in branches/offices relating to people, process, technology and external events.

Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/mitigants

Bank has put in place policies for management of Operational Risk management. The policy framework contains various aspects of Operational risk management such as identification, management, monitoring & mitigation of Operational risk areas.

In order to address risks involved in Outsourcing of activities, bank has put in place policies for management of Outsourcing Risk.

Operational Risk capital assessment

The Bank has adopted Basic Indicator Approach for calculating capital charge for Operational Risk.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

Capital charge for operational Risk as on 30.09.2023 was Rs.56.71 Cr. and Risk Weighted Assets for Operational Risk as on 30.09.2023 was Rs.493.15 Cr.

Table DF-9: Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book(IRRBB)

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk is the risk where changes in market interest rates affect a bank's financial position. As the bank holds rate sensitive on and off balance-sheets items of different maturity/repricing, currencies, markets and benchmark rates, and any adverse movement in these parameters exposes bank to interest rate risk. Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) reveals the impact on bank's earnings (short-term impact) and net worth (long-term impact) due to adverse movement of interest rates and is measured on a monthly basis.

Organizational Framework

Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of the Bank is responsible for developing, implementing and managing interest rate risk management strategy as per the risk tolerance established by the Board of Directors/Risk Management Committee.

Strategies and Processes

The Bank strives to match the price of its assets and liabilities coupled with proper maturity matching in-order to reduce the gap in different time buckets which are maturing or getting repriced. For measurement and management of interest rate risk, Bank adopts both the Traditional Gap Analysis (TGA) and the Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) to its domestic position of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items, which are rate sensitive.

The interest rate risk arises on account of re-pricing, yield curve change, basis risk. The Bank aims at capturing these risks arising from the maturity and re-pricing mismatches both from earnings perspective and economic value perspective using techniques viz.,

1. Gap Analysis: The basic tool for measuring interest rate risk is preparation of Interest Rate Sensitivity Statement (IRS) by grouping various items of Rate Sensitive Assets (RSA) and Rate Sensitive Liabilities (RSL) and off balance-sheet items into different time buckets according to the residual maturity or next re-pricing, whichever is earlier and arriving at the net gap (i.e., RSA - RSL).

A positive or asset sensitive Gap means that an increase in market interest rates result in an increase in NII. Conversely, a negative or liability sensitive Gap implies that the Bank's NII could decline as a result of increase in market interest rates.

2. Earnings at Risk (EaR): Earnings at Risk (EaR) indicates whether the bank is in a position to benefit by the rise in interest rate by having positive gap or benefits by fall in interest rate by having a negative gap. The impact of repricing risk on the earnings due to the parallel shift in interest rate is assessed for different rate shocks. Impact on the earnings is also estimated for yield curve change and basis risk.

3. Market Value of Equity (MVE): A long-term impact of changing interest rates is on bank's Market Value of Equity (MVE) or Net-worth as the economic value of bank's assets, liabilities and off balance sheet positions get affected due to variation in market interest rates. The estimated drop in the Market Value of Equity (MVE) as a result of prescribed rate shock is estimated by the Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) arising from changes in the value of interest rate sensitive positions across the whole Bank.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

Earning at Risk (Traditional Gap Analysis) (Short Term):

The immediate impact of the changes in the interest rates on net interest income of the bank is analyzed under this approach. The Earning at Risk is analyzed under different scenarios for domestic operations as under:

- Yield curve risk: A parallel shift of 2% is assumed for assets as well as liabilities.
- Bucket wise different yield changes are assumed for the assets and the same are applied to the liabilities as well.

(Rs. in Crores)

	-200 bps	200 bps
Earning at Risk	-32.41	32.41

Economic Value of Equity (Duration Gap Analysis) (Long term)

- Economic Value of Equity is done by calculating modified duration of assets and the liabilities to arrive at the modified duration of equity. Impact on the Economic Value of Equity is analyzed for a 200 bps rate shock at monthly intervals for domestic operations through Duration Gap Method.

	-200 bps	200 bps
Change in Economic Value of Equity	1.82%	(-)1.82%

Table DF-10: General Disclosures for exposures related to Counterparty Credit Risk

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

Counterparty Credit Risk is defined as the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows and is the primary source of risk for derivatives and securities financing transactions. Unlike a Bank's 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, the counterparty credit risk is bilateral in nature i.e. the market value of the transaction can be positive or negative to either counterparty to the transaction and varying over time with the movement of underlying market factors.

An economic loss would occur if the transactions or portfolio of transactions with the counterparty has a positive economic value at the time of default.

Banks ensures all the due diligence are to be adhered to viz. KYC norms, satisfactory dealing, credit worthiness of the party before extending any derivative products to the party.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

Amount(Rs.in Crores)

S.No.	**Particulars**	**Notional Amount**	**Current Exposure**
		30.09.2023	**30.09.2023**
1	Forward forex Contracts	----	----
2	Currency Future	----	----
3	Currency Options	----	----
4	Interest rate future	----	-----
5	Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap	---	----
6	Single Currency Interest Rate Swap	----	----
	Total	----	----

Table DF-11: Composition of Capital as on 30.09.2023

(Rs. in Million)

Basel III common disclosure template to be used from 31st March 2017			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			**Ref No**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	2548.66	a=a1+ a2
2	Retained earnings		
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	**4753.98**	
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 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**7302.64**	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments		
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)		

9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	204.75	
10	Deferred tax assets		
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)		
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold		
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities		
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences		
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)		
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries		
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries		
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the Bank		
26d	of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures		
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**	204.75	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**7097.89**	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)		
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)		
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)		
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1		
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	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase Out		
36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**		
	Additional Tier 1 capital : regulatory adjustments		
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)		
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)		
41a	Of which: Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries		
41b	Of which: 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)**	0.00	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)**	**7097.89**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus		
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	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out		
50	Provisions	479.03	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**479.03**	
	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 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	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated Subsidiaries		
56b	of which: 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)**	**479.03**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)**	**7576.92**	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	**48397.90**	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	39449.29	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	4017.16	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	4931.45	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.67%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.67%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.66%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.00%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement		
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)		
	National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	8.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%	
	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 standardized approach (prior to application of cap)	479.03	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardized 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	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out Arrangements		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap		

	after redemptions and maturities)		
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements		
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)		

Notes to the Templates

Row No. of the template	Particular	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	479.03
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	----
	Total of row 50	**479.03**

Table DF-12: Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements

Step 1 **(Rs. in Million)**

		Balance sheet as in financial Statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	Paid-up Capital	1174.46	1174.46
	Reserves & Surplus	6941.15	6941.15
	Minority Interest		
	Total Capital	**8115.61**	**8115.61**
ii	Deposits	**78090.60**	**78090.60**
	of which: Deposits from banks	4244.73	4244.73
	of which: Customer deposits	73845.87	73845.87
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	----	----
iii	Borrowings	0.00	0.00
	of which: From RBI	----	----
	of which: From banks	0.00	0.00

	of which: From other institutions & agencies	----	----
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	----	----
	of which: Capital instruments	----	----
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	**2107.40**	**2107.40**
	Total	**88313.61**	**88313.61**
B	**Assets**		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**3831.04**	**3831.04**
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**14134.03**	**14134.03**
ii	Investments:	**20969.37**	**20969.37**
	of which: Government securities	19674.91	19674.91
	of which: Other approved securities	----	----
	of which: Shares	----	----
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	1348.49	1348.49
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	----	----
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds & shares etc.)	----	----
	Less Depreciation	54.03	54.03
iii	Loans and advances	**43735.23**	**43735.23**
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	0.00	0.00
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	46549.17	46549.17
	Netting items	2813.94	2813.94
iv	Fixed assets	**781.53**	**781.53**
v	Other assets	**4862.41**	**4862.41**
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	....	....
	of which: Deferred tax assets	----	----
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	----	----
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-----	-----
	Total Assets	**88313.61**	**88313.61**

Step 2

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	**Balance sheet under regulatory scope of Consolidation**	**Ref No.**
		As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i	Paid-up Capital	1174.46	1174.46	a1
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	1174.46	1174.46	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	----	----	
	Reserves & Surplus	**6941.15**	**6941.15**	
	of which:			
	-Statutory Reserve	**1859.99**	**1859.99**	
	-Share Premium	**1374.19**	**1374.19**	a2
	-Capital Reserve	**160.13**	**160.13**	
	. Revaluation of Fixed Assets	160.13	160.13	
	. Other Reserve	0.00	0.00	
	-Revenue and Other	**3248.14**	**3248.14**	

	Reserve			
	.Investment Reserve Account	----	----	
	.Reserve or Bad and Doubtful Debts	0.00	0.00	
	.Other reserve-deferred tax	0.00	0.00	
	.Other Reserve	2566.98	2566.98	
	.Investment Fluctuation Reserve	247.11	247.11	
	.Investment Reserve Account	178.69	178.69	
	.Special reserve u/s36	255.36	255.36	
	-Balance in Profit & Loss Account	**298.70**	**298.70**	
	-Current period Loss	**---**	**---**	
	Total Capital	**8115.61**	**8115.61**	
ii	Deposits	**78090.60**	**78090.60**	
	of which: Deposits from banks	4244.73	4244.73	
	of which: Customer deposits	73845.87	73845.87	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	----	----	
iii	Borrowings	0.00	0.00	
	of which: From RBI	----	----	
	of which: From banks	0.00	0.00	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	0.00	0.00	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	----	----	
	of which: Capital instruments	----	----	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	**2107.40**	**2107.40**	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	----	----	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	----	----	
	Total	**88313.61**	**88313.61**	
B	**Assets**			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	**3831.04**	**3831.04**	
ii	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**14134.03**	**14134.03**	
iii	Investments:	**20969.37**	**20969.37**	
	of which: Government securities	19674.91	19674.91	
	of which: Other approved securities	----	----	
	of which: Shares	----	----	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	1348.49	1348.49	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	----	----	
	of which: Others (Commercial	----	----	

	Papers, Mutual Funds, shares etc.)			
	Less Depreciation	54.03	54.03	
iv	Loans and advances	**43735.23**	**43735.23**	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	0.00	0.00	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	46549.17	46549.17	
	Netting items	2813.94	2813.94	
v	Fixed assets	**781.52**	**781.52**	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	204.75	204.75	
vi	Other assets	**4862.41**	**4862.41**	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	----	----	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	----	----	
vii	Goodwill on consolidation	----	----	
viii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	----	----	
	Total Assets	**88313.61**	**88313.61**	

Step 3

Extract of Basel III common disclosure template (with added column) – Table DF-11 (Part I / Part II whichever, applicable)			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
		Component of regulatory capital reported by bank	**Source based on reference numbers /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	2548.66	a1 & a2
2	Retained earnings	----	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	4549.23	
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 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	7097.89	
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	----	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	----	

Table DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Bank has not issued any kind of regulatory instruments.

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

1	Issuer	
2	Unique identifier (e.g., CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	
Regulatory treatment		
4	Transitional Basel III rules	
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	
7	Instrument type	
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	
9	Par value of instrument	
10	Accounting classification	
11	Original date of issuance	
12	Perpetual or dated	
13	Original maturity date	
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	
Coupons / dividends		
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	
18	Coupon rate and any related index	
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	
23	Convertible or non-convertible	
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	
25	If convertible, fully or partially	
26	If convertible, conversion rate	
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	
30	Write-down feature	
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	
32	If write-down, full or partial	
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	

Table DF-16: Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Investments are classified at the time of purchase into Held for Trade (HFT), Available for Sale (AFS), 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 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.

Bank does not have any equities under banking book

Leverage Ratio Disclosures

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital of the risk based capital framework) divided by the exposure measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage. The Bank is required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.50%. As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank as of **September 30th, 2023** is as follows:

DF-17: Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs. Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure

S.No.	Item	(Rs. in Million)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	88313.61
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	--
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	--
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)	8196.48
7	Other adjustments	-5260.70
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**91249.38**

Table DF-18: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure Template

S. No.	Item	Leverage ratio framework(Rs. in Million)
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	88313.61
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	0.00
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	88313.61
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	0.00
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives Transactions	0.00
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	0.00
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	0.00
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0.00
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit Derivatives	0.00
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0.00
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	0.00
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after	0.00
	adjusting for sale accounting transactions	
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	0.00
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	0.00
15	Agent transaction exposures	0.00
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sumof lines 12 to 15)**	
	Other off-balance sheet exposure	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	8196.48
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-5260.70
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**2935.78**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**7097.87**
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	**91248.38**
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**7.78%**

Submitted for kind perusal.

Sachin Kumar
Chief Risk Officer