

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES AS ON 30.09.2023

Reserve Bank of India issues guidelines on Basel III Capital Adequacy Framework from time to time. In terms of the guidelines, the following disclosures are made as per the specified Formats under Pillar III requirement:

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk taking is an integral part of the banking business. Banks assume various types of risks in its activities while providing different kinds of services based on its risk appetite. Each transaction that the Bank undertakes changes the risk profile of the Bank. In the normal course of business, a bank is exposed to various risks including Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Liquidity risk and others. The objective of risk management is not to prohibit or prevent risk taking activity, but to ensure that the risks are consciously taken with full knowledge, clear purpose and understanding so that it can be measured and mitigated. With a view to managing such risks efficiently and strengthening its risk management systems, the bank has put in place various risk management measures and practices which include policies, tools, techniques, monitoring mechanism and management information systems (MIS).

The Bank, on a continuous basis, aims at enhancing and maximizing the shareholder's value by achieving appropriate trade-off between risks and returns. The Bank's risk management objectives broadly cover proper identification, measurement, monitoring, control and mitigation of the risks with a view to enunciate the bank's overall risk philosophy. The risk management strategy adopted by the bank is based on an understanding of risks and the level of risk appetite of the bank. Bank's risk appetite is demonstrated broadly through prescription of risk limits & trigger points in bank's Risk Appetite Statement and ICAAP i.e Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process.

The bank has set up appropriate risk management organization structure in the bank. Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB), a sub-committee of the Board, is constituted which is responsible for management of credit risk, market risk, operational risk and other risks in the Bank. The bank has also constituted internal risk management committees namely Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) for managing credit risk, Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO), Funds Committee for managing market risk, Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) and Product/Process Risk Mitigation Committee (PRMC) for managing operational risk, and Information Security Committee for managing Information security.

A full-fledged Risk Management department is functioning at the Bank's Central Office, independent of the business departments for implementing best risk management systems and practices in the bank. A Chief Risk Officer in the rank of General Manager of the bank is in charge of the department who is responsible for overall supervision on risk management in the bank and is the convener for all the internal risk management committees. The Mid-Office in Risk Management and Credit Support Services Dept, in particular, and other functional departments/ branches in general also carry out the risk management functions and monitor the adherence/compliance to policies, risk limit framework and internal approvals. Risk Managers have been placed at Regional Offices. Apart from coordinating with Risk

Management Department, Central Office for submission of various MIS, they participate in Regional Level Credit Approval Committees.

The basic approach to manage risk more effectively lies with controlling the risk at the point of its origination. The bank had implemented the New Capital Adequacy Framework (Basel-II) with effect from 31.3.2008 and is in compliance with the framework, in line with the guidelines issued by the RBI from time to time. Basel III guidelines have been introduced from 01.04.2013, and bank is maintaining capital as per Basel III guidelines. The Basel-III Framework is based on three mutually reinforcing pillars. While the first pillar of the revised framework addresses the minimum capital requirement for credit, market and operational risks, the second pillar of supervisory review process ensures that the bank has adequate capital to address all the risks in their business commensurate with bank's risk profile and control environment. As per RBI guidelines, the Bank has put in place a Board approved framework on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to address second pillar requirements. This framework aims at assessing all material risks to which the bank is exposed over and above the regulatory prescriptions under the first pillar risks and ensuring adequate capital structure to meet the requirements on an ongoing basis.

The bank has formulated a "Stress Testing framework" to assess the potential vulnerability of the organization to exceptional but plausible events in line with the guidelines issued by RBI on 2nd December 2013. In addition to this bank has also formulated "Stress Testing Framework" based on EASE guidelines. Stress testing and scenario analysis, particularly in respect of the bank's material risk exposure, enable identification of potential risks inherent in a portfolio at times of economic recession/downturn and accordingly suitable proactive steps are taken to address the same. In accordance with the policy prescriptions, the bank carries out various stress tests on bank's balance sheet periodically and specific portfolios and places the reports to ALCO/ RMCB / Board.

Board approved Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery plan is in place. The 3-way data centers have been implemented to facilitate Zero data loss, Multiple MPLS-VPN high bandwidth connections at all 3 data Centers and Central, Dual connectivity from different alternate service/alternate providers and alternate media for branches have been established. Firewall and Intrusion detection systems have been implemented. A Security Operating Centre (SOC) has been established by the Information System Security Department to monitor and analyses the information security incidents to take corrective steps while IS Audit section takes care of the periodical Information Systems Audit of the Bank's department and branches. The bank has fine-tuned the information security systems in accordance with RBI guidelines. Regular DR drills are being conducted every quarter. To ensure Network security, periodical Vulnerability assessment and Penetration testing exercise are conducted by external experts.

The Bank is also in the process of upgrading its risk management systems and procedure for migrating to the advanced approaches envisaged under Basel III framework.

The third pillar of Basel-III framework refers to market discipline. The purpose of market discipline is to complement the minimum capital requirements detailed under Pillar 1 and the supervisory review process detailed under Pillar 2. In this context and as guided by RBI a set of disclosure (both qualitative and quantitative) is published in DF 1

to 18 (annexed) with regard to risk management in the bank, which will enable market participants to assess key pieces of information on the (a) scope of application (DF-1), (b) Capital Adequacy (DF-2), (c) Credit Risk: General Disclosures for all banks (DF-3), (d) Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios subject to the Standardized Approach (DF-4), (e) Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardized Approaches (DF-5), (f) Securitization Exposures: Disclosure for Standardized Approach (DF-6), (g) Market Risk in Trading Book (DF-7), (h) Operational Risk (DF-8), (i) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) (DF-9), (j) General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counter Party Credit Risk (DF-10), (k) Composition of Capital (DF 11), Summary Comparison of accounting assets vs Leverage Ratio exposure measure (DF 17) and Leverage ratio common disclosure template (DF-18). This would also provide necessary information to the market participants to evaluate the performance of the bank in various parameters.

TABLE DF –1: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Name of the Banking Group to which the framework applies

(i) Qualitative disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for 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 the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Odisha Gramya Bank	Yes	Equity Method	Yes	Equity Method	NA	NA
India International Bank, Berhad, Malaysia	Yes	Proportionate Consolidation Method	Yes	Proportionate Consolidation Method	NA	NA

b. List of Group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Entity / Country of Incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total Balance Sheet Equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of the bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of the 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)
Universal Sampo General Insurance	No	368.18	18.06%	NA	NA

ii. Quantitative disclosures:

a. List of Group entities considered for consolidation

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Entity / Country of Incorporation (as indicated in (i)a. above)	Principal 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)
Odisha Gramya Bank	Banking	1643.93*	18486.95*
India International Bank, Berhad, Malaysia	Banking	580.06**	1046.14**

*Banks shares of Equity in Odisha Gramya Bank is Rs. 575.37 Crore (1643.93*35%)

** Banks shares of Equity in India International Bank, Berhad, Malaysia is Rs.203.02 Crore(580.06*35%)

b. 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	Principal activity of the entity	Total Balance Sheet Equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of the bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
Not applicable				

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

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the insurance entities / Country of Incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total Balance Sheet Equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of the bank's holding in the total equity/ proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method vs. using the full deduction method
Universal Sompo General Insurance	General Insurance	368.18	18.06	Reduction of 1 bps in CRAR

d. Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Banking Group:

NO

Table DF – 2: CAPITAL ADEQUACY**Qualitative disclosures:**

Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines on implementation of Basel III capital regulations in India to be implemented in a phased manner effective from April 1, 2013 with Banks disclosing Basel III capital ratios from the quarter ending June 30, 2013. The bank is complying with the same.

The Bank has computed capital for market risk and operational risk as per the prescribed guidelines at the bank's Central Office, based on the relevant data. In computation of capital for Credit risk under Standardized Approach, the bank has relied upon the borrower-wise data captured from each individual branch besides portfolios held at Central Office of the bank. In all loan types, the credit risk capital computation is done on borrower basis or facility type basis as per the segmentation advised in the RBI guidelines. For this purpose, the Bank has developed in-house software, which enables computation of capital for credit risk of the advances portfolio of the branches and generation of the requisite reports at the Branch level, Regional Office level and Central Office level through CBS System. RBI has prescribed that banks are required to maintain a minimum total capital (MTC) of 9% of total risk weighted assets (RWAs) i.e. capital to risk weighted assets (CRAR). The framework issued by RBI prescribes maintenance of a minimum Tier-1 CRAR of 7% with a minimum CET 1 of 5.5%. Total Capital (Tier 1 Capital plus Tier 2 Capital) must be at least 9% of RWAs on an ongoing basis. As per Basel III guidelines, in addition to the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 capital of 5.5% of RWAs, banks are also required to maintain a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.50% of RWAs in the form of Common Equity Tier 1 capital. As on 30.09.2023, Bank has maintained CRAR of 17.00% (including CCB of 2.50%)

The Bank has put in place a framework on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) in consideration of the relevant risk factors of the bank as a measure towards adequacy of capital available to meet the residual risk as part of Pillar 2 requirements. In addition to the credit risk, market risk and operational risk prescribed under Pillar 1, the bank has analyzed its portfolio and assessed different material risks under Pillar 2 that are either partially covered or not covered under Pillar 1. In the framework, the bank has taken into consideration the guidelines prescribed by the RBI and bank's risk appetite.

As part of Basel III framework, RBI has introduced Leverage Ratio concept. The leverage ratio is the ratio of Tier-1 capital (Common Equity + Additional Tier I) and total exposure (as defined under Basel III). The leverage ratio has to be maintained on a quarterly basis. Final guidelines were issued vide RBI circular RBI/2018-19/225 DBR.BP.BC.No.49/21.06.201/2018-19 dated: 28.06.2019 where in it was decided that Non -Domestic Systemically Important Banks (DSIBs) have to maintain a leverage ratio of 3.50% w.e.f 01.10.2020. Bank's Leverage Ratio as on 30.09.2023 is 5.20% as against 3.50 % being stipulated by RBI

RBI has issued guidelines on two minimum standards Viz. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) for funding liquidity.

The LCR promotes short term resilience of banks to potential liquidity disruptions by ensuring that bank have sufficient high quality liquid assets (HQLA) to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days. Bank has calculated LCR for all working days over the September'2023 quarter. Bank's LCR for the quarter ended 30th September 2023 stands at 153.06% based on daily average of three months (Q2 FY 2023-24) and is well above the present minimum requirement prescribed by RBI of 100%.

Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) promotes resilience of Banks over a longer-term time horizon by requiring banks to fund their activities with more stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis. Bank has calculated NSFR for 30th September 2023 which stands at 141.53% which is well above the RBI prescribed minimum requirement of 100%.

Quantitative disclosures:

(Rs. in crore)

Quantitative Disclosures	As on 30.09.2023
a) Capital requirement for Credit Risk	
• Portfolio subject to Standardized Approach	9615.43
• Securitisation Exposures	0.00
b) Capital requirement for Market Risk	
Standardised Duration Approach	
• Interest Rate Risk	348.04
• Foreign Exchange Risk	9.90
• Equity Risk	267.17
c) Capital requirement for Operational Risk	
Basic Indicator Approach	
Operational Risk	1336.39
d) Total and Tier-I Capital Ratio	
• Total Capital Ratio (CRAR)	17.00%
• Total CRAR (subject to application of Prudential Floor)	17.00%
• Total Tier 1 Capital Ratio (Tier 1 CRAR)	13.81%
• Common Equity Tier-I Capital Ratio	13.81%

Table DF-3: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES FOR ALL BANKS

Qualitative disclosures:

Credit risk is the probability of a financial loss resulting from a borrower's failure to repay a loan. Essentially, credit risk refers to the risk that lender i.e the bank may not receive the owed principal and interest, which results in an interruption of cash flows and increased costs for collection.

In a Bank's portfolio, Credit Risk arises mostly from lending and investment activities of the Bank if a borrower / counterparty is unable to meet its financial obligations to the lender/investor. It emanates from changes in the credit quality/worthiness of the borrowers or counter parties. Credit risk also includes counterparty risk and country risk. Banks can mitigate credit risk by analyzing factors about a borrower's creditworthiness, such as their current debt load and income.

Credit rating and Appraisal Process:

The Bank manages its credit risk through continuous measuring and monitoring of risks at obligor (borrower) and portfolio level. The Bank has a robust internal credit rating framework and well-established standardized credit appraisal / approval process. Credit rating is a facilitating process that enables the bank to assess the inherent merits and demerits of a proposal. It is a decision enabling tool that helps the bank to take a view on acceptability or otherwise of any credit proposal.

The rating models factor quantitative and qualitative attributes relating to Risk components such as Industry Risk, Business Risk, Management Risk, Financial Risk, Project risk (where applicable) and Facility Risk etc. The data on industry risk is regularly updated and supported by CRISIL, based on market conditions.

Borrowal accounts having exposure of Rs 100 Lacs and above are rated under RAM procured from CRISIL and exposure below Rs.100 Lacs are rated under the IMACS (ICRA) risk rating models. Thus, all the eligible accounts are subjected to Risk Scores Rating spanning over a number of risk parameters.

Bank has implemented “Retail Scoring Models” for Vehicle Loan, Clean Loan, Education Loan, Housing loan and other Retail Loans. Bank has developed an in-house scoring model for rating Small MSME borrowers of loan value up to Rs.10 lacs.

The bank follows a well-defined multi layered discretionary power structure for sanction of loans and advances. Credit sanctioning at regional office and Central Office are happening through various committees. Specific Sanctioning Powers have been delegated to Branch Managers.

As per Loan Policy Document of the Bank, all the accounts having an exposure above Rs.25 Cr and above (other than MSME, Agri and special schemes) are mandatorily externally rated and the accounts eligible for dynamic rating are rated dynamically. MSME accounts and all Special Schemes having an exposure of Rs.25.00 Cr and up to Rs.100.00 Cr are exempted from compulsory External rating.

Credit Risk Management Policies

The bank has put in place a well-structured loan policy and credit risk management policy duly approved by Board. The policy document defines organizational structure, role and responsibilities and processes whereby the Credit Risk carried by the Bank can be identified, quantified and managed within the framework that the Bank considers consistent with its mandate and risk tolerance. Credit risk is monitored by the bank on a bank-wide basis and compliance with the risk limits approved by Board / RMCB is ensured. The Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) takes into account the risk tolerance level of the Bank and accordingly handles the issues relating to Safety, Liquidity, Prudential Norms and Exposure limits.

The bank has taken earnest steps to put in place best credit risk management practices in the bank. In addition to Loan Policy and Credit Risk Management Policy, the bank has also framed Interest Rate Policy on Advances, Funds and Investment Policy, Counter Party Risk Management Policy and Country Risk Management Policy etc., which forms integral part of monitoring of credit risk in the

bank. Besides, the bank has implemented a policy on collateral management and credit risk mitigation which lays down the details of securities (both prime and collateral) normally accepted by the Bank and administration of such securities to protect the interest of the bank. Presently, some select securities such as Cash Margin, Deposit, Gold, NSC, KVP, IVP act as mitigation against credit risk (in capital computation), to which the bank is exposed.

	(Rs. in crore)
Quantitative Disclosures:	30.09.2023
a) Total gross credit risk exposures:	
Fund based	332173.471
Non fund based	16624.94
Total	348798.41
b) Geographic distribution of exposures,	
• Domestic	
Fund based	191823.36
Non Fund based (LC & LG)	16600.75
• Overseas	
Fund based	17089.63
Non Fund based (LC & LG)	1480.26
c) Industry type distribution of exposures, fund based and non-fund based separately	Annexed
d) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets	Annexed
e) Amount of NPAs (Gross)	9893.30
• Substandard	1743.94
• Doubtful	5980.15
a. D1	1592.54
b. D2	2557.55
c. D3	1830.06
• Loss	2169.19
f) Net NPAs	1364.34
g) NPA Ratios	
• Gross NPAs to gross advances	4.74%
• Net NPAs to net advances	0.68%
h) Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
• Opening balance (01.04.2023)	14071.55
• Additions	886.68
• Reductions	5064.93
• Closing balance (30.09.2023)	9893.30
i) Movement of provisions for NPAs	
• Opening balance (01.04.2023)	10518.99
• Provisions made during the period	1929.82
• Write off / Write back of excess provisions	4223.23
• Closing balance (30.09.2023)	8225.57
j) Amount of Non-Performing Investments	2210.53
k) Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	2193.40

Quantitative Disclosures:	30.09.2023
l) Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments (Domestic)	
• Opening Balance (01.04.2023)	2091.27
• Provisions made during the period	576.71
• Write-off / Write-back of excess provisions	791.16
• Closing Balance (30.09.2023)	1876.82

Residual contractual Maturity break down of Assets (Global)

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	Amount
Day 1	14557.79
2 Days – 7 Days	20090.67
8 Days – 14 Days	4517.28
15 Days – 30 Days	5616.84
31 Days – 2 Months	9408.94
2 Months – 3 Months	11106.02
3 Months – 6 Months	22749.42
>6 Months – 12 Months	50830.06
>1 Year – 3 Years	69466.27
>3 Years – 5 Years	21420.43
> 5 Years	123193.80

Industry Wise Exposure**(Rs. in crore)**

Industry Name	Exposure as on 30.09.2023
Mining and quarrying	3947.93
Food Processing	4149.91
Of which Sugar	902.46
Of which Edible Oils and Vanaspati	539.96
Of which Tea	135.15
Beverages and Tobacco	875.33
Cotton Textiles	2906.47
Jute Textiles	96.66
Handicraft/ Khadi (Non Priority)	561.68
Other Textiles	3559.69
Leather and Leather Products	674.98
Wood and Wood Products	684.85
Paper and Paper Products	1490.63
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	2431.59
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.,)	3935.89
Of which Fertilisers	2108.57
Of Which Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	549.85
Of which Others	1277.47
Rubber, Plastic and their products	1605.31
Glass & Glassware	45.94

Cement and Cement Products	1360.38
Iron and Steel	5522.48
Other Metal and Metal Products	2755.67
All Engineering	6258.17
Of which Electronics	1153.66
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	3854.31
Gems and Jewelry	3480.54
Construction	940.75
Infrastructure	26608.75
Of which Roadways	7705.58
Of which Energy	12689.19
Of which Telecommunications	3019.27
Other Industries	165.75
Residuary Other Advances	221239.97
Of which Aviation Sector	170.59
Total Loans and Advances- Domestic	299324.23

Table DF-4:**CREDIT RISK: DISCLOSURES FOR PORTFOLIOS SUBJECT TO THE STANDARDISED APPROACH (as on 30.09.2023)****Qualitative disclosures:****General Principle:**

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the Bank has adopted New Capital Adequacy Framework for computation of capital for credit risk. In computation of capital, the bank has assigned risk weight to different asset classes as prescribed by the RBI from time to time.

External Credit Ratings:

Rating of borrowers by External Credit Rating Agencies (ECRAs) assumes importance in the light of Guidelines for implementation of the Basel III Capital Adequacy Framework. Exposures on Corporates / Public Sector Enterprises/ Primary Dealers are assigned with risk weights based on available external ratings. For this purpose, Bank uses Credit Rating assigned by RBI accredited Domestic External Credit Rating Agency i.e CARE, CRISIL, India Ratings, ICRA, Acuite and Infomeric. In consideration of the above, the Bank has decided to accept the ratings assigned by all these ECRAs for arriving Risk Weighted Assets and computation of Capital. The bank uses only solicited external ratings for capital computation purpose. External ratings assigned fresh or reviewed during the previous 15 months are reckoned for capital computation by the bank. Bank facility rating with the disclosure by the CRAs on the name of the banks and the corresponding credit facilities rated in the Press Releases (PR) issued on rating actions by the said CRA are only eligible for being reckoned for capital computation banks. Rating without disclosure by the CRA in Press release are treated as unrated and assigned applicable risk weights.

For the purpose of capital computation of overseas exposures, ratings assigned by the international rating agencies namely Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's are used as per RBI guidelines.

As per Loan Policy Document of the Bank, all the Accounts having exposure of Rs.25.00 Cr and above are mandatorily externally rated except MSME & Special Credit Schemes. MSME Accounts and all special schemes having exposure of Rs 25 Crores & up to Rs 100 Crores are exempted from compulsory External Rating.

Internal Credit Rating:

The bank has a well-structured internal credit rating mechanism to evaluate the credit risk associated with a borrower. Bank has put in place a Risk Assessment Model (RAM) to rate accounts under various segments for exposures of Rs 1 Crore and above. Bank uses CRRM Rating to rate MSME & Agriculture borrowers for exposure below Rs 1 Crore Bank has also introduced the concept of "Dynamic Rating, which is based on certain triggers. Realizing the focus on Retail, Agriculture and MSME (RAM) growth as strategy, Bank introduced Retail Scoring Model on 01.01.2017 and integrated with on-line loan processing. The rating validation is independent of credit departments.

Based on the internal ratings, credit decisions are taken as regards the acceptability of proposals and level of exposures and pricing. The bank has prescribed entry level rating in case of new accounts. Accounts with ratings below the prescribed rating entry level can be considered only by higher authorities as per the delegated powers prescribed.

Quantitative Disclosures

Rs in Crores

Classification	Exposure After Mitigation (EAM)	EAM under Rating	Covered External	Unrated
Advances/Investment				
Below 100% Risk Weight	171293.71		28862.98	142430.73
At 100% Risk Weight	67465.10		6090.77	61374.33
More than 100% Risk Weight	4665.52		3417.06	1248.47
Deducted	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total	243424.33		38370.81	205053.53
Other Assets				
Below 100% Risk Weight	25191.83		868.10	24323.73
At 100% Risk Weight	7204.60		5.37	7199.23
More than 100% Risk Weight	0.99		0.00	0.99
Deducted	0.00		0.00	0.00
Total	32397.42		873.47	31523.95

DF-5 Credit risk mitigation: disclosures for standardized approaches

Qualitative disclosures:

Policy on Credit Risk Mitigation:

In line with the regulatory requirements, the bank has put in place a well-articulated policy on collateral management and credit risk mitigation techniques duly approved by the bank's Board. The Policy document is the embodiment of various aspects of collateral management guidelines issued from time to time. It broadly lists out the nature and type of securities normally accepted by the bank. It broadly lists out the nature and type of securities normally accepted by the bank for lending and administration/ monitoring of such securities in order to safeguard /protect the interest of the bank so as to minimize the risk associated with it.

Credit Risk Mitigation under Standardized Approach:

(a) Eligible Financial Collaterals:

As advised by RBI, the Bank has adopted the comprehensive approach relating to credit risk mitigation under Standardised Approach, which allows full offset of securities (prime and collateral) against exposures, by effectively reducing the exposure amount by the value ascribed to the securities. Thus the eligible financial collaterals are fully made use of to reduce the credit exposure in computation of credit risk capital.

(b) On Balance Sheet Nettings:

As per Bank's policy on utilization of the credit risk mitigation techniques and collateral management, on-balance sheet netting has been reckoned to the extent of deposits available against loans/advances of the borrower (maximum to the extent of exposure), where bank has legally enforceable netting arrangements involving specific lien with proof of documentation as prescribed by RBI. In such cases, the capital computation is done on the basis of net credit exposure.

(c) Eligible Guarantees:

Other approved form of credit risk mitigation is availability of "Eligible Guarantees". The Bank accepts the following entities or eligible guarantees in line with RBI guidelines:

Sovereign, Sovereign entities [including Bank for International Settlement (BIS)], International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Central Bank and European entities as well as Multilateral Development Banks, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC), Public Sector Enterprises (PSE), Banks & Primary Dealers with lower risk weight counterparty

The bank has ensured compliance of legal certainty as prescribed by the RBI in the matter of credit risk mitigation.

Concentration risk in credit risk mitigation:

Policies and process are in place indicating the type of mitigant the bank uses for capital computation under the Standardised approach. All types of securities (financial collaterals) eligible for mitigation are easily realizable financial securities. As such, the bank doesn't envisage any concentration risk in credit risk mitigation used and presently no limit/ceiling has been prescribed for the quantum of each type of collateral under credit risk mitigation.

	Rs in Crores
DF-5 CREDIT RISK MITIGATION	30/09/2023
For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio, the total exposure (after, where applicable, on or off balance sheet netting) that is covered by Eligible financial collaterals after the application of haircuts	51270.07
Domestic Sovereign	0.00
Foreign Sovereign	0.00
Public Sector Enterprises	418.73
Banks-Schedule (INR)	0.00
Foreign Bank denominated in FCY	0.00
Primary Dealers (PD)	0.00
Corporates	2826.47
Regul'y Retail Portfolio	39767.18
Secured by Residential Propert	1.69
Secured by Commercial Property	22.75
Consumer Credit	8061.33
Capital Market Exposure	0.00
NBFC ND	121.63
Venture Capital	0.00
N.P.A. housing loan	0.00
N.P.A. Others Loan	48.83
Staff Loans	1.46
Other Assets	0.00
Restruct / Reschd. Accounts	0.00
Sec. by Comm.prop - R H	0.05
Restructured Housing Loan	0.00
c) For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio the total exposure (after, where applicable, on or off balance sheet netting) that is covered by Guarantees/ credit derivatives (whenever specifically permitted by RBI).	18282.10
Public Sector Enterprises	14259.76
Corporates	2431.50
Regul'y Retail Portfolio	1590.84
Restruct / Reschd. Accounts	0.00
CRE	0.00
CRE-RH	0.00

Table DF 6: SECURITISATION: DISCLOSURE FOR STANDARDISED APPROACH

No Securitization for the half year ended 30.09.2023.

Table DF – 7: MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK**Qualitative disclosure:****Market Risk:**

Market Risk is defined as the possibility of loss to a bank in on & off-balance sheet position caused by changes/movements in market variables such as interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, equity prices and commodity prices. Bank's exposure to market risk arises from domestic investments (interest related instruments and equities) in trading book (Both AFS and HFT categories), the Foreign Exchange positions (including open position, if any, in precious metals) and trading related derivatives. The objective of the market risk management is to minimize the impact of losses on earnings and equity capital arising from market risk.

Policies for management of market risk:

The bank has put in place Board approved Market Risk Management Policy, Policy for quoting Interest Rate on Deposits and Asset Liability Management (ALM) policy for effective management of market risk in the bank. Other policies which deal with market risk management are Country Risk Management Policy, Counterparty Risk Management Policy, Risk Management Policy for Treasury Operations and Stress testing policy. The market risk management policy lays down well defined organization structure for market risk management functions and processes whereby the market risks carried by the bank are identified, measured, monitored and controlled within the ALM framework, consistent with the Bank's risk tolerance. The policies set various risk limits for effective management of market risk and ensuring that the operations are in line with Bank's expectation of return to market risk through proper Asset Liability Management. The policies also deal with the reporting framework for effective monitoring of market risk.

The ALM policy specifically deals with liquidity risk management and interest rate risk management framework. As envisaged in the policy, liquidity risk is managed through GAP analysis based on residual maturity/behavioral pattern of assets and liabilities on daily basis based on best available information data coverage as prescribed by RBI. The liquidity risk through Structural Liquidity statement was hitherto reported to RBI for domestic operation while the same was managed separately at each overseas center and placed to ALCO for control purpose in the past. However as per RBI guidelines from March 2013 the liquidity risk is computed and submitted to RBI in rupee and foreign currency for domestic operations, overseas centers and consolidated for Bank operations at various frequencies.

RBI has issued guidelines on two minimum standards for funding liquidity viz. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) to promotes short term resilience and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to promotes resilience of Bank over a longer- term time horizon.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) is computed on daily basis, placed to ALCO, and reported to RBI on monthly basis. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) is computed on daily basis, placed to ALCO on monthly basis and reported to the RBI on quarterly basis.

The bank has put in place mechanism of contingent funding plan. Prudential (tolerance) limits are prescribed by RBI for the first four buckets and by Bank's Board for different residual maturity time buckets for efficient asset liability management. Liquidity profile of the bank is evaluated through various liquidity ratios. The bank

has also drawn various contingent measures to deal with any kind of stress on liquidity position. Bank ensures adequate liquidity management by Domestic Treasury through systematic and stable funds planning.

Interest rate risk is managed through use of GAP analysis of rate sensitive assets and liabilities and monitored through prudential (tolerance) limits prescribed. The bank estimates Earnings at Risk (EaR) for domestic operations and modified duration gap for global operations periodically for assessing the impact on Net Interest Income and Economic Value of Equity with a view to optimize shareholder value.

The Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) / Board monitors adherence to prudential limits fixed by the Bank and determines the strategy in the light of the market conditions (current and expected) as articulated in the ALM policy. The mid-office monitors adherence to the prudential limits on a continuous basis.

As interest rate movements are volatile, particularly on deposits of Rs.2 Crore and above, there is a need to take views on quoting competitive rates to such deposits on daily basis. A subcommittee of ALCO, namely **Funds Committee**, shall meet **daily** at the beginning of business hours for this purpose. The committee shall review the present & projected liquidity position of the bank, requirement for immediate payment of funds, market trend regarding deployment opportunities available, impact on un-hedged forex exposure etc

Quantitative disclosures:

In line with the RBI's guidelines, the Bank has computed capital for market risk as per Standardised Duration Approach of Basel-II framework for maintaining capital. The capital requirement for market risk as on 30.09.2023 in trading book of the bank is as under:

Quantitative Disclosures-DF-7

Rs in Crores

Type of Market Risk	Risk Weighted Assets (Notional)	Capital Requirement
Interest Rate Risk	4350.47	348.04
Equity Position Risk	3339.67	267.19
Foreign Exchange Risk	123.75	9.90
Total	7813.89	625.13

Table DF – 8: OPERATIONAL RISK:

Qualitative disclosures:

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputation risk.

The bank has framed operational risk management policy duly approved by the Board. Other policies adopted by the Board which deal with management of operational risk are (a) Information Systems security policy (b) Cyber Security Policy (c) forex risk management policy (d) Policy document on know your customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) procedures (e) Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plan (BC-DRP) (f) compliance policy and (g) policy on outsourcing of Financial Services.

The Bank has got embodied in its Book of Instructions well-defined systems and procedures for various operations. Various internal and external audit systems are in

place to ensure that laid down systems and procedures are followed and timely actions are initiated for rectifying the deficiencies.

In line with the final guidelines issued by RBI, our bank is adopting the Basic Indicator Approach for computing capital for operational risk. As per the guidelines the banks must hold capital for operational risk equal to 15% of positive average annual gross income over the previous three years as defined by RBI.

Quantitative disclosures:

Rs in Crores

Parameter	Capital Amount	Notional Risk Weighted Assets
15% of positive average annual gross income over the previous 3 years as defined by RBI	16704.88	1336.39

Table DF – 9: INTEREST RATE RISK ON THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

Qualitative disclosures:

Interest rate risk is the potential that a change in overall interest rates will reduce the value of a bond or other fixed-rate investment. As interest rates rise bond prices fall, and vice versa. This means that the market price of existing bonds drops to offset the more attractive rates of new bond issues. Changes in interest rates may affect both the current earnings (earnings perspective) as also the net worth of the Bank (economic value perspective). The risk from earnings perspective can be measured as impact on the Net Interest Income (NII) or Net Interest Margin. Similarly, the risk from economic value perspective can be measured as drop in Economic Value of Equity.

The bank has adopted traditional gap analysis combined with duration gap analysis for assessing the impact (as a percentage) on the Economic Value of Equity (Economic Value Perspective) on global operations by applying a notional interest rate shock of 200 bps over a time horizon of one year. For the purpose a limit of (+/-) 1.00% for modified duration gap is prescribed in the Bank’s ALM policy and the position is monitored periodically.

The bank is computing the interest rate risk position in each currency applying the Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) and Traditional Gap Analysis (TGA) to the Rate Sensitive Assets (RSA)/ Rate Sensitive Liabilities (RSL) items in that currency, where either the assets, or liabilities are 5 per cent or more of the total of either the bank’s global assets or global liabilities. The interest rate risk positions in all other residual currencies are computed separately on an aggregate basis.

Quantitative disclosures:

The impact of changes of Net Interest Income (NII) and Economic Value of Equity (EVE) calculated as on 30.09.2023 by applying notional interest rate shocks as discussed above are as under

Change in Interest Rate	ALM Policy Limit for EaR	Earnings at Risk (EaR) 30.09.2023	
		Up to 1 Year	Up to 5 Years
0.25% change	247.65 (3% of NII of previous year)	33.59	50.58
0.50% change	495.30 (6% of NII of previous year)	67.17	101.16
0.75% change	742.95 (9% of NII of previous year)	100.76	151.74
1.00% change	990.60 (12% of NII of previous year)	134.35	202.32
2.00% change	1981.20 (24% of NII of Previous year)	268.70	404.64
ECONOMIC VALUE OF EQUITY			30.09.2023
Modified Duration Gap (DGAP) in %			-0.09
Limit as per ALM Policy			(+/-)1.00%
Market value of Equity (MVE)			
For a 200 BPS Rate Shock the Drop in Equity Value in %			4.05%

DF – 10: General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Quantitative Disclosures

Rs in Crores

No	Particulars	Notional Amount	MTM	Total current credit exposures
1	Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Interest Rates Contracts/Swaps	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Forward Purchase / Sales Contract	176674.72	526.66	526.66
4	Credit Derivatives	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Credit Default Swaps	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	176674.72	526.66	526.66

Table DF – 11: COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL

DF - 11 Composition of Capital		Rs. In Crores	
Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)			Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	27460.31	27460.31
2	Retained earnings	10062.52	10062.52
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	1977.90	1977.90
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies ¹)	0.00	0.00
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	0.00	0.00
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	39500.73	39500.73
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	2077.38	2077.38
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)		
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	15323.76	15323.76
10	Deferred tax assets	0.00	0.00
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	0.00	0.00
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)		
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	122.91	0.00
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)		
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold) ³	0.00	0.00
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	0.00	0.00
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	3628.39	3628.39
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	0.00	0.00

23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	0.00	0.00
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	0.00	0.00
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	0.00	0.00
26	National specific regulatory adjustments ⁷ (26a+26b+26c+26d)	0.00	0.00
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	0.00	0.00
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries ⁸	0.00	0.00
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	0.00	0.00
26d	of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures	212.93	0.00
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment		
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	0.00	0.00
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	21365.36	21029.52
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	18135.37	18471.21
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	0.00	0.00
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	0.00	0.00
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	0.00	0.00
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	0.00	0.00
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)	0.00	0.00
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0.00	0.00
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	0.00	0.00
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	0.00	0.00
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	0.00	0.00
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	0.00	0.00

	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)	0.00	0.00
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	0.00	0.00
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	0.00	0.00
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	0.00	0.00
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	0.00	0.00
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	0.00	0.00
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44)	18135.37	18471.21
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	2465.00	2465.00
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	0.00	0.00
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)	0	0
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0	0
50	Provisions	1725.48	1725.48
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	4190.48	4190.48
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments			
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	0.00	0.00
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	0.00	0.00
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)	0	
55	Significant investments ¹³ in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	0	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)		
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	0	

56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	0	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	0.00	0.00
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	4190.48	4190.48
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)	22325.84	22661.69
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	131356.85	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	106838.06	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	7813.91	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	16704.88	
Capital ratios			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.81%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.81%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	17.00%	
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	0	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	0	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.31%	
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)	7.00%	
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)	0	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	0	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	1725.48	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	1725.48	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	

79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	
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	0	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0.00	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0.00	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0.00	

Notes to the Template		(Rs in Crores)
Row No. of the template	Particular	
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	0
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	6033.80
	Total as indicated in row 10	0.00
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	0
	of which: Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	0
	of which: Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	0
	of which: Increase in Tier 2 capital	0
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:	0
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	0
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	0
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	1725.48
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	0.00
	Total of row 50	1725.48

Table DF – 12: COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL-RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENTS

(Rs. in crore)			
S. No.	Particulars	Balance Sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 30.09.2023	As on 30.09.2023
A	Capital & Liabilities		
i	Paid up Capital	18902.41	18902.41
	Reserves and Surplus	7467.92	7073.69
	Minority Interest	0.00	0.00
	Total Capital	26370.33	25976.10
ii	Deposits	273092.90	273260.92
	of which : Deposit from Banks	256.92	256.92
	of which : customer deposits	272835.98	273004.00
	of which : Others	0.00	0.00
iii	Borrowings	29528.73	29528.73
	of which : From RBI	2200.00	2200.00
	of which : From bank	0.00	0.00
	of which : from other institutional & agencies	21111.15	21111.15
	of which : Others(Outside India)	3752.58	3752.58
	of which : Capital instruments	2465.00	2465.00
iv	Other liabilities and provisions	7582.50	7583.08
	Total	336574.46	336348.83
B	Assets		
i	Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	17386.14	17386.64
	Balance with bank and money at call and short notice	1539.88	1689.19
ii	Investments	96003.90	95607.68
	of which: Government Securities	92089.92	92121.23
	of which: Other approved securities	0.99	0.99
	of Which: shares	642.45	244.11
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	2396.33	2396.33
	of which: Subsidiaries / joint Venture /Associates	800.34	606.90
	of which: other (commercial Paper, Mutual Funds etc)	73.87	238.12
iii	Loans and advances	200272.46	200290.78
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	0.00	0.00
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	200272.46	200290.78
iv	Fixed assets	3774.68	3775.29
v	Other assets	17597.38	17599.25
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	0.00	0.00
	of which: Deferred tax assets	6034.27	6034.44
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	0.00	0.00

S. No.	Particulars	Balance Sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on 30.09.2023	As on 30.09.2023
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	0.00	0.00
	Total	336574.46	336348.83

Table DF-13: MAIN FEATURES OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

(Rs. In Crores)

MAIN FEATURES OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS					
Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments					
Sr. No.	Particulars	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
		Basel III Tier II	Basel III Tier II	Basel III Tier II	Basel III Tier II
		Series II	Series III	Series IV	Series V
1	Issuer	PSU Bank	PSU Bank	PSU Bank	PSU Bank
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE565A09264	INE565A08035	INE565A08043	INE565A08050
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai
	<i>Regulatory treatment</i>				
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Tier II	Tier II	Tier II	Tier II
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	ineligible	ineligible	Ineligible	Ineligible
6	Eligible at solo/group/group @ solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Tier II Debt Instruments	Tier II Debt Instruments	Tier II Debt Instruments	Tier II Debt Instruments
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. In Crore as of most recent reporting date)	300.00	500.00	665.00	1000.00
9	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.1.00 crore	Rs.1.00 crore
10	Account classification	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability
11	Original date of issuance	10.12.2018	24.09.2019	31.03.2022	24.03.2023
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	10.12.2028	24.09.2029	31.03.2032	24.03.2033
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (Rs. In Crore)	nil, nil, 300	nil, nil, 500	Nil, nil, 665	Nil, nil, 1000
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	<i>Coupons / dividends</i>				
		Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate

18	Coupon rate and any related index	No	No	No	No
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
23	Convertible or non-convertible	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
30	Write-down feature	yes	yes	yes	yes
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Upon declaration under PONV by RBI	Upon declaration under PONV by RBI	Upon declaration under PONV by RBI	Upon declaration under PONV by RBI
32	If write-down, full or partial	partial/full	partial/full	partial/full	partial/full
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	permanent	permanent	permanent	permanent
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors
36	Non-compliant transitional features	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table DF-14: TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS					
Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments					
Sr No.	Particulars	Perpetual/Dated	Perpetual/Dated	Perpetual/Dated	Perpetual/Dated
		Basel III Compliant Tier II	Basel III Compliant Tier II	Basel III Compliant Tier II	Basel III Compliant Tier II
		Series II	Series III	Series IV	Series V
1	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE565A09264	INE565A08035	INE565A08043	INE565A08050
2	Instrument type	Debt Instrument	Debt Instrument	Debt Instrument	Debt Instrument
3	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.1.00 Crore	Rs.1.00 Crore
4	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
5	Original maturity date	10.12.2028	24.09.2029	31.03.2032	24.03.2033
6	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
7	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (Rs. in Crore)	nil, nil, 300	nil, nil, 500	Nil, nil, 665	Nil, nil, 1000
8	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
9	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
10	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Full Discretionary	Full Discretionary	Full Discretionary	Full Discretionary
11	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
12	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
13	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
14	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors
15	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	No	No	No
16	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table DF-16: EQUITIES – DISCLOSURE FOR BANKING BOOK POSITIONSQualitative Disclosure

1	<p>All equity investments in HTM category are made in Approved securities, RRB's and Venture Capital Investments. These are strategic in nature.</p> <p>Accounting and valuation policies for securities held under HTM category are detailed under Schedule 17 in Bank's Annual Report.</p> <p>As per regulatory guidelines, the Equity portfolio of Bank is valued as under:</p> <p><u>For Equity Shares held in Available For Sale and Held For Trading category</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Listed Equity Shares are valued at latest Market Rates i.e. Marked to Market. ➤ Unlisted Equity Shares are valued at Book value ascertained from the latest available balance-sheets. If the balance-sheet is not available, then the same are valued at Re.1/- per company. <p><u>For Equity Shares held in Held till Maturity category</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equity shares held in Held till Maturity category are valued at cost.
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Quantitative disclosure:

(Rs. in crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value	625.83
2	The types and nature of investments, including the amount that can be classified as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicly traded; and • Privately held 	1225.84 1065.13
3	The cumulative realised gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period (01.04.2023 to 30.09.2023) FY 2023-24	1.16
4	Total unrealised gains (losses) ¹³	(1268.71)
5	Total latent revaluation gains (losses) ¹⁴	(953.79)
6	Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 capital**	606.90
7	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory transition or grandfathering provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements	Nil

**Indicates Bank's investment in share Capital of Odisha Gramya Bank as a Sponsor.

¹³ Figure reported above is the MTM depreciation in Shares Basket

¹⁴ Total unrealized gains (losses) less appreciation ignored w.r.t performing shares/Non CDR shares

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

	Items	Amount (Rs in Crores)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	371766
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	1552
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	0
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	4680
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	0
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	13567
7	Other adjustments	38578
8	Leverage ratio exposure	349883

Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template

	Items	Rs in Crores
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	371766
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	41225
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	330541
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all <i>derivatives</i> transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	527
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions	4153
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	---
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	---
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	---
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	---
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	---
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	4680

Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	---
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	---
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	0
15	Agent transaction exposures	---
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	0
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	31588
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	18021
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	13567
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	18135
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	348788
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	5.20%

