RBL BANK
apno ka bank

Basel III Disclosures
For the Quarter Ended September 30, 2021

I. Scope of Application

The framework of disclosures applies to **RBL Bank Limited** (hereinafter referred to as the Bank), a scheduled commercial bank, incorporated on August 6, 1943.

The Bank's subsidiary, RBL Finserve Ltd. is a non-financial entity, and hence not consolidated for capital adequacy purpose. The bank does not have interest in any insurance entity.

As per capital adequacy guidelines under Basel III, insurance and non-financial subsidiaries / joint ventures / associates etc. of banks are not to be consolidated.

II. Capital Adequacy

Regulatory capital assessment

The Bank is subjected to Capital Adequacy guidelines stipulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). In line with RBI guidelines under Basel III, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, Standardized Duration Approach for Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk while computing its Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

As per capital adequacy guidelines under Basel III, the Bank is required to maintain a minimum CAR of 9% {10.875% including Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)} by September 30, 2021, with minimum Common Equity Tier I (CET I) CAR of 5.5% {8% including CCB}. The minimum CAR required to be maintained by the Bank for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 is 9% {10.875% including CCB} with minimum CET I of 5.5% {7.375% including CCB}.

As on September 30, 2021, total CAR of the Bank stood at 16.33%, well above regulatory minimum requirement of 10.875% (including CCB). Tier I ratio of the Bank stood at 15.54% and CET I ratio at 15.54%.

Assessment of adequacy of Capital to support current and future activities

The Bank has a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) which is approved by the Board of Directors (Board). Under ICAAP, the Bank determines adequacy of capital required for current and future business needs. ICAAP evaluates and documents all risks and substantiates appropriate capital allocation for risks identified under Pillar 1 (i.e. Credit, Market and Operational Risk) as well as Pillar 2.

ICAAP enables the Bank to assess the adequacy of capital to take care of future business growth, factoring in all the various risks that the Bank is exposed to, so that the minimum capital required is maintained on a continuous basis irrespective of changing economic conditions/ economic recession. The Bank takes into account both quantifiable and non-quantifiable risks while assessing capital requirements. The Bank considers the following risks as material and has considered these while assessing and planning its capital requirements:

- Credit Risk
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk

- Credit Concentration Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in banking Book
- Liquidity Risk
- Business Risk
- Strategic Risk
- Compliance Risk
- Reputation Risk
- Technology Risk
- Cyber and Information Security Risk
- Model Risk
- Legal Risk
- Pension Obligation Risk
- Other Residual Risks

The Bank has also implemented a Board approved Stress Testing Framework. This involves the use of various techniques to assess the Bank's vulnerability to plausible but extreme stress events. The Bank has formed a Stress Testing Steering Committee, which has representation from Business, Finance, Treasury, Economist and Portfolio Risk team. This committee reviews the scenarios used for stress testing as well as reviews the results of stress testing. The results are thereafter reported to the Board. The stress tests cover assessment of Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk, Liquidity Risk as well as Interest Rate Risk under assumed 'stress' scenarios. Tolerance limits have also been defined for these stress tests. The stress tests are used in conjunction with the Bank's business plans for the purpose of capital planning in ICAAP.

As per the Bank's assessment, it believes that its current robust capital adequacy position, adequate headroom available to raise capital, demonstrated track record for raising capital and adequate flexibility in the balance sheet structure and business model, the capital position of the Bank is expected to remain robust.

Capital requirements for various risks

A summary of Bank's capital requirement for credit, market and operational risk along with CAR as on September 30, 2021 is presented below: (₹ In Millions)

SN	Particulars	30.09.2021
(a)	Capital requirements for Credit risk:	
	- Portfolios subject to standardized approach	67,762.52
(b)	Capital requirements for Market risk:	
	Standardized duration approach	
	- Interest rate risk	1,346.84
	- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	285.40
	- Equity risk	2,231.76
(c)	Capital requirements for Operational risk:	
	- Basic indicator approach	7,538.55
(d)	Capital Adequacy Ratios	
	- Total Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	16.33%
	- Tier-1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	15.54%
	- Common Equity Tier-1 Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	15.54%

III. Credit Risk: General Disclosures

Policy and Strategy for Credit Risk Management

At the apex level, the Board of Directors is responsible for the Bank's Risk Management Framework. The Board has approved the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework for all the various risks that the Bank is exposed; viz. Credit Risk, Market Risk, Earnings Risk, Capital Risk, Operational Risk, Compliance Risk and others. The Board of Directors also maintains oversight on the management of various risks as outlined above.

The Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB) assists the Board and helps to devise Policy and strategy for management of various risks including Credit Risk. RMCB approves the Bank's Credit Policies, prudential exposure limits, credit assessment and approval system and procedure, margin and collateral management, credit documentation, credit pricing framework, credit administration and monitoring system, non-performing assets management policy, credit risk management system and exception management.

The Bank's Credit Risk Policies prescribe procedures for credit risk identification, measurement, grading, monitoring, reporting, risk control / mitigation techniques and management of problem loans/ credit. These Policies ensure that credit risk is identified, quantified and managed within the approved Risk Appetite Framework. The various Credit Risk Management Policies are Commercial Credit Policy, Investment Policy, Recovery Policy, Enterprise Risk Policy, and Policy on Transfer of Asset through Securitization & Direct Assignment of Cash Flows, Customer Suitability & Appropriateness Policy, and Retail Assets Credit Policy. All these Policies are duly approved by the Board.

Credit Risk is defined as the probability of losses associated with reduction in credit quality of borrowers or counterparties leading to non-payment of dues to the Bank. In the Bank's portfolio, losses arise from default due to inability or unwillingness of a customer or counterparty to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, settlements, or any other financial transaction.

Organizational Structure for Credit Risk Management function

At Executive level, Management Credit Committee (MCC) is responsible for operationalizing the credit policy and implementing credit framework as approved by the Board and RMCB. The committee recommends policies on standards for presentation of credit proposals, financial covenants, ratings, prudential limits on large credit exposures, standards for loan collaterals, etc. MCC also oversees portfolio risk management, loan review mechanism, risk concentrations, pricing of loans, provisioning and other regulatory/ legal compliances. The roles and responsibilities of the key functions involved in credit risk management are detailed below:

- Portfolio Risk Department– The Portfolio Risk department reports to the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) and is the custodian of all Credit Risk Policies of the Bank. The team is responsible for implementation and operationalization of these Policies, as well as ensuring these are reviewed on a periodic basis, and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders. The unit is also responsible for portfolio analysis and reporting the same to Senior Management and Board, review of internal rating system, monitoring prudential limits and submission of credit related returns/ MIS at periodic intervals.

- Portfolio Management & Early Warning Department – This department reports to the CRO and monitors the portfolio for identifying accounts that exhibit signs of incipient stress. Such accounts are reviewed along with the Relationship Manager (RM) and CRD.
- Sector Research Desk also reports to the CRO. This team conducts Sector and Industry Research with respect to the Bank's credit exposures. The team also carries out thematic reviews of the Bank's portfolio under specific events/ scenarios
- Credit Risk Department (CRD) – The CRD for Wholesale and Retail reports to Chief Credit Officer (CCO) – Wholesale and Retail respectively. The CRD takes decisions on all credit applications in accordance with policies applicable to the specific proposal / product / scheme. To ensure complete independence, and to avoid any conflict of interest, the CRD is not assigned any business targets.
- Credit Administration Department (CAD)/ Retail Operations – The CAD at Corporate / Regional level acts as the third eye after business and CRD to ensure compliance with the Bank's policies and prudent lending requirements. Similarly, Retail Operations manages the post sanction processes for retail business.
- Stressed Assets Group (SAG) – The Stressed Assets Group monitors selected standard accounts under stress and corporate NPAs, follows up for recoveries very closely and provides guidance to the Relationship Manager (RM's) responsible for recovery and actively participates in the recovery effort where warranted. SAG also coordinates legal action for recovery, as warranted.
- Collections and recovery: The Collections and Recovery team follows up with clients where payments have been missed or delayed and also follows up for recovery efforts if accounts have turned NPA.

Credit risk measurement, mitigation, monitoring & reporting systems

Credit Origination and Appraisal System

There are separate Credit Origination and Appraisal Processes for Wholesale and Retail segments. Within the Wholesale segment, Bank has adopted Target Operating Model for different client segments that is based, inter alia, on internal risk ratings, availability of security and other risk parameters. The credit sanctions are granted by experienced credit professionals and / or credit committees with delegated approval authorities as per Bank's Board approved Credit Policy, basis detailed appraisal memorandum that takes into account business and financial risks of the proposal. The Retail segment, on the other hand, relies largely on standardized product programs for credit risk assessment and approvals.

Credit Rating Framework

The Bank has put in place an internal rating system for Wholesale segment. The rating system uses various models, depending upon size of company as well as specialized models for Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFC), Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) and Traders. The internal rating system is a step towards migration to Advanced Approach for Credit Risk as per Basel III.

The rating system is based on a two dimensional rating framework, Borrower Rating and Facility Rating. The Borrower Rating is determined first, which is based on assessment of Industry Risk, Business Risk, Management Risk and Financial Risk along with Project Risk / Conduct of Account (if

applicable). This is calibrated to the Probability of Default (PD). The Facility Rating is based on Borrower Rating, and takes into account security structure, therefore is a combination of PD and LGD (Loss Given Default).

Besides, the Bank continues to endeavor to have all facilities above ₹ 5 crore, to have external ratings.

Credit Documentation

The objective of credit documentation is to clearly establish the debt obligation of borrower to the Bank. In most cases, standardized set of documents are used as applicable, depending upon the type of credit facilities and the borrower entity. In cases of credit facilities for structured finance/ customized credit facilities for which standard documents have not been prescribed of are not appropriate, the documentation would be done on transactional basis in consultation with the Legal department/ external counsel.

Delegation of powers

The Bank has adopted 'Four Eyes' principle for credit approval. The principle dictates that generally at least two people must create, examine and approve a credit proposal. Most of the loan proposals require Joint Signature Approvals (JSA). This helps to avoid credit approval based on judgment of one functionary alone, ensures compliance and reduces risk from errors & prejudices. The Bank has also adopted Committee Approach for sanctioning high value credit proposals, viz. Board Investment & Credit Committee (BICC) and Management Credit Committee (MCC), as per authority matrix. The delegation Policy is approved by the Board and designed to avoid concentration of authority with few individuals.

Post Sanction Monitoring

The Bank has evolved a process to ensure end-use of funds is for the purpose for which credit limits are sanctioned. Further, it is ensured that the security obtained from borrowers by way of hypothecation, pledge, etc. are not tampered with in any manner and are adequate.

Quarterly Call Reports (QCR) are used to track the borrower's performance on a quarterly basis. Performance, Status of compliance with Internal Risk Triggers, Covenants, Position of Un-hedged FCY exposure & Adherence to specific approval conditions (if any) is tracked on quarterly basis through QCR.

All exceptions related to sanctioned credit facilities are monitored by Credit Administration Department (CAD) with MIS to Senior Management.

Early Warning System (EWS)

Bank has implemented automated EWS system based on AI/ML based rule engine to proactively identify emerging credit weakness well in advance. Bank's EWS system not only has all 42 EWS/RFA triggers mandated by RBI vide Circular No. RBI/DBS/2016-17/28 (DBS.CO.CFMC. BC.No.1/23.04.001/2016-17) dated 01.07.2016 but also captures multiple other alerts/signals from various internal/ external data sources to generate early warning alerts/ signals. EWS system based on risk severity, scores a customer in various risk grades and a customer heat map is generated

from an early warning (EWS) perspective. The alerts generated by EWS system are reviewed by EWS team and post discussion in EWS forum (comprising of representatives from business, credit and EWS team), a final decision whether to include an account in any of the EWS category (viz. Observe/Monitor/EWS) or otherwise is taken for proactive monitoring.

Watch List & Adverse Labeled Accounts

Accounts which exhibit stress are tagged as "Watch list" accounts. Accounts which exhibit severe stress are tagged as "Adverse Labeled" accounts. Both these categories of accounts receive special management attention. Such accounts are monitored very closely by Stressed Assets Group, Senior Management and Board/ RMCB.

In view of the enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), RBI has substituted the existing guidelines on Resolution of Stressed Sectors with a harmonized and simplified generic framework through various circulars. The Bank is fully compliant with these guidelines.

Review / Renewal of Loans

After a credit facility is sanctioned and disbursed, follow-up and reviews are conducted at periodic intervals. All funded and non-funded facilities granted to corporate customers are reviewed at least once a year or at more frequent intervals, as warranted.

Credit Pricing

Pricing of loans / advances / cash credit / overdraft or any other financial accommodation granted / provided / renewed or discounted usance bills is in accordance with the directives on interest rates on advances issued by RBI as well as internal policies of the Bank. The Bank has also adopted Risk Based Pricing for different categories of customers.

Credit Portfolio Analysis

Credit portfolio analysis is carried out at periodic intervals to review entire credit portfolio of the Bank to monitor growth, distribution, concentration, quality, compliance with RBI guidelines & policies of the Bank, accounts under Observe/ Monitor/ Early Warning System (EWS)/ Watch-List (WL)/ Adversely Labeled (AL) category etc. The same is monitored / reviewed by Senior Management/ Board / RMCB.

Loan Review Mechanism (LRM) and Credit Audit

The Bank has implemented LRM and Credit Audit framework. The primary objective includes monitoring effectiveness of loan administration, compliance with internal policies of Bank and regulatory framework, monitor portfolio quality, concentrations, post sanction follow-ups and appraising top management with information pertaining to the audit finding for further corrective actions.

Non-performing Assets (NPA)

An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the Bank.

A non-performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where:

i) Interest and/ or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan. Any amount due to the bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the bank.

ii) The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted;

iii) Installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops, and one crop season for long duration crops;

iv) The account remains 'out of order' in respect of an Overdraft/ Cash Credit (OD/CC). An account is treated as 'out of order' if:

   a. the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit / drawing power for more than 90 days; or

   b. where outstanding balance in principal operating account is less than 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 interest debited during the same period;

v) The regular/ ad hoc credit limits have not been reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date / date of ad-hoc sanction;

vi) Drawings have been permitted in working capital account for a continuous period of 90 days based on drawing power computed on the basis of stock statements that are more than 3 months old, even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory;

vii) Bank Guarantees/ Letters of Credits devolved on the Bank which are not reimbursed by the customer within 90 days from the date of payment;

viii) A loan for an infrastructure / non-infrastructure project will be classified as NPA during any time before commencement of commercial operations as per record of recovery (90 days overdue), unless it is restructured and becomes eligible for classification as 'standard asset';

ix) A loan for an infrastructure (/ non-infrastructure) project will be classified as NPA if it fails to commence commercial operations within 2 years (/1 year) from original date of commencement of commercial operations, even if it is regular as per record of recovery, unless it is restructured and becomes eligible for classification as 'standard asset'.

x) The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitization transaction undertaken in terms of RBI guidelines on securitization;

xi) In respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

Non- performing Investments (NPI)

NPI is one where:

i) Interest / installment (including maturity proceeds) is due and remains unpaid for more than 90 days;

ii) The fixed dividend is not paid in case of preference shares;

iii) In case of equity shares, in the event investment in shares of any company is valued at Re.1 per company on account of non-availability of latest balance sheet in accordance with RBI instructions;

iv) If any credit facility availed by the issuer is NPA in the books of the bank, investment in any of the securities issued by the same issuer would be treated as NPI and vice versa;

v) The investments in debentures / bonds which are deemed to be in the nature of advance would also be subjected to NPI norms as applicable to investments.

Quantitative Disclosures

(a) Total gross credit risk exposures, Fund based and Non-fund** based separately:*

(₹ In Millions)

Category	**30.09.2021**
Fund Based	**995,661.79**
Gross Advances	579,391.08
Investment in Banking book	149,342.75
All other Assets	266,927.96
Non-Fund Based	**174,624.33**
Total	**1,170,286.12**

* Represents book value including bill re-discounted.

** Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, Acceptances, Endorsements & other Obligations, Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts (credit equivalent amount).

(b) Geographic distribution of exposure*, Fund based & Non- fund** based separately

(₹ In Millions)

Category	**30.09.2021**		
	Domestic	**Overseas**	**Total**
Fund Based	656,857.55	338,804.24	995,661.79
Non-Fund Based	104,029.54	70,594.79	174,624.33
Total	**760,887.09**	**409,399.03**	**1,170,286.12**

* Represents book value including bills re-discounted;

** Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, Acceptances, Endorsements & other Obligations, Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts (credit equivalent amount).

(a) Industry type distribution of exposures*- Funded & Non-funded**

(₹ In Millions)

Industry Name	30.09.2021	
	Fund Based	Non Fund Based
A. Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	**3,430.44**	**3,725.40**
A.1 Coal	2,117.01	675.57
A.2 Others	1,313.43	3,049.83
B. Food Processing (Sum of B.1 to B.5)	**14,630.92**	**9,283.68**
B.1 Sugar	953.12	2,842.46
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	521.39	5,055.87
B.3 Tea	3,912.61	5.60
B.4 Coffee	2,269.02	-
B.5 Others	6,974.78	1,379.75
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco (Sum of C.1 & C.2)	**3,379.03**	**403.14**
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	-	-
C.2 Others	3,379.03	403.14
D. Textiles (Sum of D.1 to D.6)	**5,918.51**	**1,232.20**
D.1 Cotton	2,393.87	231.48
D.2 Jute	-	-
D.3 Handicraft/ Khadi (Non Priority)	-	-
D.4 Silk	-	-
D.5 Woolen	-	-
D.6 Others	3,524.64	1,000.72
Out of D (i.e. Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	-	-
E. Leather and Leather Products	**761.24**	**11.70**
F. Wood and Wood products	**-**	**-**
G. Paper and Paper Products	**1,340.85**	**571.61**
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	**5,160.22**	**1,072.06**
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints etc.) (Sum of I.1 to I.4)	**17,157.35**	**12,950.22**
I.1 Fertilizers	-	3,856.14
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	9,010.94	4,600.86
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	1,265.43	643.10
I.4 Others	6,880.98	3,850.11
J. Rubber, Plastic and their products	**56.18**	**260.55**
K. Glass & Glassware	**869.68**	**10.74**
L. Cement and Cement Products	**7,452.75**	**2,645.77**
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products (M.1 & M.2)	**9,079.49**	**4,635.76**
M.1 Iron and Steel	8,527.20	3,669.10
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	552.29	966.67
N. All Engineering (N.1 & N.2)	**6,272.18**	**8,709.86**
N.1 Electronics	1,488.34	3,089.07

Industry Name	30.09.2021	
	Fund Based	Non Fund Based
N.2 Others	4,783.84	5,620.79
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	**9,450.77**	**1,584.58**
P. Gems and Jewellery	**5,683.54**	**871.55**
Q. Construction	**10,226.39**	**19,968.47**
R. Infrastructure (Sum R.1 to R.4)	**18,711.19**	**27,675.76**
R.1 Transport(Sum of R.1.1 to R.1.5)	1,884.00	1,632.21
R.1.1 Railways	43.05	338.47
R.1.2 Roadways	1,840.95	1,293.73
R.1.3 Airport	-	-
R.1.4 Waterways	-	-
R.1.5 Ports	-	-
R.2 Energy (Sum of R.2.1 to R.2.4)	12,286.01	23,604.75
R.2.1 Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	10,511.07	17,315.01
R.2.1.1 State Electricity Boards	-	-
R.2.1.2 Others	-	-
R.2.1.3 Power Generation	3,584.40	2,051.19
R.2.1.4 Power transmission / Distribution	2,573.05	229.37
R.2.1.5 Power –Non-Conventional Energy	4,353.62	15,034.45
R.2.2 Gas/LNG/Oil (Storage and pipeline)	1,774.94	6,289.74
R.2.3 Others	-	-
R.3 Telecommunication	-	1,375.34
R.4 Others	4,541.18	1,063.47
R.4.1 Water sanitation	59.56	205.33
R.4.2 Social & Commercial Infrastructure	4,481.62	858.14
R.4.3 Others	-	-
S. Other Industries	**22,329.71**	**19,249.71**
T. Other Services	**37,519.00**	**43,372.62**
U. NBFC	**23,764.43**	**639.70**
V. Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI)	**23,757.76**	**231.89**
W. Housing Finance Companies (HFC)	**6,590.00**	**413.20**
X. Asset Finance Companies (AFC/IFC)	**-**	**131.98**
Y. Core investment Companies (CIC)	**12,860.84**	**592.67**
Z. Traders	**15,289.98**	**6,913.52**
All Industries (Sum of A to Z)	**261,692.45**	**167,158.35**
Residuary Other Advances [a+b]	336,157.06	7,465.98
a. Aviation	157.17	-
b. Other Residuary Advances	335,999.89	7,465.98
Total	**597,849.51**	**174,624.33**

The Bank's exposure to the industries stated below was more than 5% of the total gross credit exposure:

Sr. No.	Industry classification	Percentage of the total gross credit exposure as on 30.09.2021
1.	Infrastructure	6.00%

* Represents book value of gross advances and investments through credit substitutes;

** Guarantees given on behalf of constituents, Acceptances, Endorsements & other Obligations and Liability on account of outstanding forward exchange contracts (credit equivalent amount).

(b) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets as on 30.09.2021

(₹ In Millions)

Maturity bucket	Cash, balances with RBI and other Banks	Investments	Advances	Other assets including fixed assets
1 day	1,7892.53	56,068.73	10,072.03	544.45
2 to 7 days	66,657.58	18,329.39	11,182.53	989.99
8 to 14 days	90,797.02	7,424.97	13,047.54	300.03
15 to 30 days	9,022.48	8,212.32	24,642.62	3,567.97
31 days to 2 months	1056.7	12,230.37	41,510.47	3,168.61
2 to 3 months	723.94	3,756.18	38,413.82	3,171.44
3 to 6 months	1,535.63	10,168.29	58,729.18	3,283.38
6 to 12 months	2,743.37	15,889.55	95,933.57	12,933.13
1 to 3 years	17,782.64	81,973.32	160,735.74	17,714.44
3 to 5 years	97.01	449.87	44,343.95	5,154.37
5 to 7 years	11.36	51.12	18,161.13	2,445.81
7 to 10 years	1.83	8.28	17,699.71	-
10 to 15 years	-	-	16,100.23	-
Over 15 years	11.19	3,164.14	9,513.60	5,321.05
Total	**208,333.28**	**217,726.53**	**560,086.12**	**58,594.67**

(Note: Classification of assets and liabilities under the different maturity buckets in the above table is based on the same estimates and assumptions as used by the Bank for compiling the return submitted to the RBI.)

(c) Asset Quality

- **NPA Ratios**

Particulars	30.09.2021
Gross NPAs to gross advances	5.40%
Net NPAs to net advances	2.14%

- **Net NPAs**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.09.2021
Gross NPAs	31,309.28
Less: Provisions	19,304.96
Net NPAs	12,004.32

- **Classification of gross NPAs**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.09.2021
Sub-standard	20,812.48
Doubtful*	7,102.53
▪ Doubtful 1	3,408.72
▪ Doubtful 2	3,693.78
▪ Doubtful 3	0.03
Loss	3,394.27
Total Gross NPAs	**31,309.28**

** Doubtful 1, 2 and 3 categories correspond to the period for which asset has been doubtful viz., up to one year ('Doubtful 1'), one to three years ('Doubtful 2') and more than three years ('Doubtful 3')*

Note: NPAs include all assets that are classified as non-performing.

- **Movement of Gross NPAs**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021
Opening balance	26,015.27
Additions during the year	25,586.89
Reductions	20,292.88
Closing balance	**31,309.28**

- **Movement of Provisions for NPAs**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021
Opening balance	13,601.77
Provisions made during the year	20,879.96
Write-off	12,863.41
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-
Write-back of excess provisions	2,313.36
Closing balance	**19,304.96**

Recoveries from written off accounts aggregating of ₹ 1,184.88 Million and write-offs aggregating ₹ 12,863.40 Million have been recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(d) Non-performing Investment

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.09.2021
Gross non-performing investments	238.37
Less: Provisions	(160.13)
Less: Write-back of excess provisions	(78.24)
Net non-performing investments	-

- **Provision for depreciation on Investment**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	01.04.2021 to 30.09.2021
Opening balance	932.29
Provisions made during the year	367.90
Write-off	(22.99)
Any other adjustment, including transfer between provisions	-
Write-back of excess provisions	(267.91)
Closing balance	1,009.29

Movement in provisions held towards depreciation on investments have been reckoned on a yearly basis

- **Provision for Standard Asset**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.09.2021
Opening balance	3,715.66
Provisions made/reversed during the year*	2,860.62
Closing balance	**6,576.28**

*****Includes foreign currency translation adjustment relating to provision for standard assets*

- **Geographic Distribution**

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.09.2021		
	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Gross NPA	31,309.28	-	31,309.28
Provisions for NPA	19,304.96	-	19,304.96
Provision for standard assets	6,493.23	83.05	6,576.28

(e) Industry-Wise Distribution

(₹ In Millions)

Industry Name	As on 30.09.2021		For Quarter ended 30.09.2021	
	Gross NPA	Provision For NPA	Write offs	Additional Provision
A. Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
A.1 Coal	-	-	-	-
A.2 Others	-	-	-	-
B. Food Processing (Sum of B.1 to B.5)	**5,451.48**	**2,946.17**	**38.66**	**728.54**
B.1 Sugar	-	-	-	-
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	-	-	-	-
B.3 Tea	2,990.45	2,242.84	-	441.53
B.4 Coffee	2,269.02	548.59	-	208.23
B.5 Others	192.01	154.74	38.66	78.78
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco (Sum of C.1 & C.2)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	-	-	-	-
C.2 Others	-	-	-	-
D. Textiles (Sum of D.1 to D.6)	**5.99**	**0.90**	**-**	**0.90**
D.1 Cotton	5.99	0.90	-	0.90
D.2 Jute	-	-	-	-
D.3 Handicraft/ Khadi (Non Priority)	-	-	-	-
D.4 Silk	-	-	-	-
D.5 Woolen	-	-	-	-
D.6 Others	-	-	-	-
Out of D (i.e. Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	-	-	-	-
E. Leather and Leather Products	**457.94**	**181.83**	**-**	**20.46**
F. Wood and Wood products	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
G. Paper and Paper Products	**3.03**	**0.45**	**-**	**-**
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	**-**	**-**	**40.76**	**9.58**
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints etc.) (Sum of I.1 to I.4)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Industry Name	As on 30.09.2021		For Quarter ended 30.09.2021	
	Gross NPA	Provision For NPA	Write offs	Additional Provision
I.1 Fertilizers	-	-	-	-
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	-	-	-	-
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	-	-	-	-
I.4 Others	-	-	-	-
J. Rubber, Plastic and their products	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
K. Glass & Glassware	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
L. Cement and Cement Products	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products (M.1 & M.2)	**167.48**	**41.87**	**-**	**-**
M.1 Iron and Steel	-	-	-	-
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	167.48	41.87	-	-
N. All Engineering (N.1 & N.2)	**41.46**	**11.99**	**-**	**0.20**
N.1 Electronics	-	-	-	-
N.2 Others	41.46	11.99	-	0.20
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	**28.21**	**28.21**	**-**	**23.92**
P. Gems and Jewellery	**60.64**	**28.20**	**-**	**23.72**
Q. Construction	**1,500.85**	**1,484.14**	**-**	**-**
R. Infrastructure (Sum R.1 to R.4)	**124.32**	**31.08**	**-**	**16.16**
R.1 Transport(Sum of R.1.1 to R.1.5)	-	-	-	-
R.1.1 Railways	-	-	-	-
R.1.2 Roadways	-	-	-	-
R.1.3 Airport	-	-	-	-
R.1.4 Waterways	-	-	-	-
R.1.5 Ports	-	-	-	-
R.2 Energy (Sum of R.2.1 to R.2.4)	124.32	31.08	-	16.16
R.2.1 Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	124.32	31.08	-	16.16
R.2.1.1 State Electricity Boards	-	-	-	-
R.2.1.2 Others	-	-	-	-
R.2.1.3 Power Generation	-	-	-	-
R.2.1.4 Power transmission / Distribution	-	-	-	-
R.2.1.5 Power -Non-Conventional Energy	124.32	31.08	-	16.16
R.2.2 Gas/LNG/Oil (Storage and pipeline)	-	-	-	-
R.2.3 Others	-	-	-	-
R.3 Telecommunication	-	-	-	-
R.4 Others	-	-	-	-
R.4.1 Water sanitation	-	-	-	-

Industry Name	As on 30.09.2021		For Quarter ended 30.09.2021	
	Gross NPA	Provision For NPA	Write offs	Additional Provision
R.4.2 Social & Commercial Infrastructure	-	-	-	-
R.4.3 Others	-	-	-	-
S. Other Industries	**651.85**	**112.73**	**1.03**	**8.64**
T. Other Services	**1,214.55**	**1,009.89**	**-**	**74.87**
U. NBFC	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
V. Housing Finance Companies (HFC)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
W. Micro-Finance Institutions (MFI)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
X. Core Investment Companies (CIC)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Y. Traders	**1,231.97**	**516.75**	**27.93**	**132.68**
All Industries (Sum of A to Y)	**10,939.76**	**6,394.20**	**108.38**	**1,039.67**
Residuary Other Advances [a+b]	20,369.51	12,910.77	12,755.03	19,840.28
a. Aviation	-	-	-	-
b. Other Residuary Advances	20,369.51	12,910.77	12,755.03	19,840.28
Total	**31,309.28**	**19,304.96**	**12,863.41**	**20,879.96**

IV. Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardized Approach

Ratings used under Standardized Approach:

As stipulated by RBI, the Bank applies ratings assigned to domestic counterparties by following Eligible Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI's) namely:

- CRISIL Limited;
- CARE Limited;
- India Ratings & Research Private Limited (earlier known as Fitch India);
- ICRA Limited;
- Brickwork Ratings India Pvt. Ltd (Brickwork);
- SMERA;
- Infomerics Valuation and Rating Pvt Ltd.

The Bank applies the ratings assigned by the following international credit rating agencies, approved by the RBI, for risk weighting claims on overseas entities:

- Fitch Ratings
- Moody's
- Standard & Poor's

The Bank reckons external ratings for risk weighting purposes, if the external rating assessment complies with the guidelines stipulated by RBI.

Types of exposures for which each agency is used:

The Bank has used the solicited ratings assigned by the above approved credit rating agencies for all eligible exposures, both on balance sheet and off balance sheet, whether short term or long term, as prescribed in the RBI guidelines.

Process used for application of issue ratings to comparable assets in banking book:

Key aspects of the Bank's external ratings application framework are as follows:

1. The Bank uses only those ratings that have been solicited by the counterparty;
2. Where the facility provided by the Bank possesses rating assigned by approved ECAI, the risk weight of the claim is based on this rating;
3. The Bank also reckons external rating at the borrower (issuer) level as follows:

    a. In case the Bank does not have exposure in a rated issue, the Bank would use the long term issue rating (inferred rating) for its comparable unrated exposures to the same borrower, provided that the Bank's exposures is pari-passu or senior and of similar or shorter maturity as compared to the rated issue, then this rating is applied on all unrated facilities of the borrower;

    b. Where a short term rating is used as an inferred rating for a short term un-rated claim, the risk weight applied shall be one notch higher than corresponding to the risk weight of the inferred rating.

Quantitative Disclosures

For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardized approach, amount of Bank's exposure (rated and unrated) in the following three major risk buckets as well as those that are deducted:

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.09.2021
- Below 100% risk weight	749,577.85
- 100% risk weight	206,188.65
- More than 100% risk weight	214,519.62
- Deducted	1,895.86

Treatment of undrawn exposures

As required by regulatory norms, the Bank holds capital even for the undrawn portion of credit facilities which are not unconditionally cancellable without prior notice by the Bank, by converting such exposures into a credit exposure equivalent based on the applicable Credit Conversion Factor ("CCF"). For credit facilities which are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice, the Bank applies a CCF of zero percent on the undrawn exposure, except as required under RBI guidelines for un-drawn CC limits (even if the facilities are unconditionally cancellable without prior notice) for borrowers having aggregate fund based working capital limit of Rs.1,500 mn and above from the Banking system.

V. Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardized Approaches

Policies and processes

The Bank has in place Commercial Credit Policy, Retail Assets Credit Policy duly approved by the Board. The policies lay down the types 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

In line with RBI guidelines, the Bank uses comprehensive approach for credit risk mitigation. Under this approach, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to the counterparty when calculating its capital requirements to the extent of risk mitigation provided by the eligible financial collateral as specified.

Main types of collateral taken by Bank

Bank uses various collaterals financial as well as non-financial, guarantees and credit insurance as credit risk mitigants. The main collaterals include bank deposits, National Saving Certificate (NSC) / Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP) / Life Insurance Policies, plant and machinery, Book debts, residential and commercial mortgages, vehicles and other movable properties. All collaterals are not recognized as credit risk mitigants under the standardized approach. The following are the eligible financial collaterals which are considered under standardized approach.

- Fixed Deposit receipts issued by the Bank;
- Securities issued by Central and State Governments;
- KVP and NSC provided no lock-in period is operational and that can be encashed within the holding period;
- Life Insurance Policies with declared surrender value, issued by an insurance company regulated by the insurance sector regulator;
- Gold, include bullion and jewellery after notionally converting to 99.99% purity.

Main type of guarantor counterparties

Wherever required the Bank obtains personal or corporate guarantee as an additional comfort for mitigation of credit risk which can be translated into a direct claim on the guarantor which is unconditional and irrevocable. The creditworthiness of the guarantor is normally not linked to or affected by the borrower's financial position.

Concentration Risk in Credit Risk Mitigants

The credit risk mitigation taken is largely in the form of cash deposit with the Bank and thus the concentration risk (credit and market) of the mitigants is low. Besides, the Bank has also set internal limits for certain sensitive sectors to mitigate concentration risk.

Quantitative Disclosures

(₹ In Millions)

SN	Particulars	30.09.2021
1.	Total Exposure (on and off balance sheet) covered by eligible financial collateral after application of haircuts	25,917.34
2.	Total Exposure (on and off balance sheet) covered by guarantees / credit derivatives	30,888.21

VI. Securitization Exposures: Disclosure for Standardized Approach

In respect of securitization transactions, the Bank's role is limited as an investor. The outstanding value of securitized exposure as on September 30, 2021 was ₹ 5,857.20 Million.

Quantitative Disclosures

Banking Book

(₹ In Millions)

SN	Particulars	30.09.2021
1.	Total amount of exposures securitized by the Bank	-
2.	For exposures securitized, losses recognized by the Bank during the current period	-
3.	Amount of assets intended to be securitized within a year	-
4.	Of (3), amount of assets originated within a year before securitization	-
5.	Total amount of exposures securitized and unrecognized gain or losses on sale by exposure type	-
6.	Aggregate amount of: - On balance sheet securitization exposures retained or purchased broken down by exposure type - Off balance sheet securitization exposures	-
7.	Aggregate amount of: - Securitization exposures retained or purchased and the associated capital charges, broken down between exposures & different risk weight bands.	-
8.	Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier I capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital (by exposure type)	-

Trading Book

(₹ In Millions)

<table>
<tr><th>SN</th><th>Particulars</th><th>30.09.2021</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Aggregate amount of exposures securitized by the Bank for which the Bank has retained some exposures and which is subject to market risk approach, by exposure type</td><td>NIL</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Aggregate amount of:
- On balance sheet securitization exposures retained or purchased broken down by exposure type

- Off balance sheet securitization exposures</td><td>Securities (PTC) purchased with book value ₹ 3,189.90 Million, backed by pool of micro-finance loans and investment in security receipts with book value ₹ 2,667.30.

NIL</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased separately for:
- Securitization exposures retained or purchased subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure for Specific Risk

- Securitization exposures subject to the securitization framework for specific risk broken down into different risk weight bands</td><td>₹ 5,857.20 Million

(₹ In Millions)
<table><tr><td>Risk Weight</td><td>Exposure</td></tr><tr><td>Below 100%</td><td>3,189.90</td></tr><tr><td>100%</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>More than 100%</td><td>2,667.30</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>Aggregate amount of:
- Capital requirements for securitization exposures, subject to the securitization framework broken down into different risk weight bands

- Securitization exposures that are deducted entirely from Tier I capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital (by exposure type)</td><td>(₹ In Millions)
<table><tr><td>Risk Weight</td><td>Capital Required</td></tr><tr><td>Below 100%</td><td>118.88</td></tr><tr><td>100%</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>More than 100%</td><td>247.30</td></tr></table>
NIL</td></tr>
</table>

VII. Market Risk in Trading Book

Policy and Strategy for Market Risk Management

Bank defines Market Risk as the risk of losses in trading book due to movements in market variables such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, forward premia, commodity prices, equity prices etc. Bank's market risk exposure arises from investment in trading book (AFS & HFT category), foreign exchange positions, and derivative positions. Under market risk management, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, equity price risk and foreign exchange risk are monitored and managed.

Market Risk is managed in accordance to the Board approved Investment Policy, Market Risk Management Policy, Asset Liability Management (ALM) Policy, FX & Derivatives Policy and Customer Suitability & Appropriateness Policy. The policies lay 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 stipulated risk appetite of the Bank.

Organization Structure for Market Risk Management function

The organizational structure of Market Risk Management function has the Board of Directors at the apex level that maintains overall oversight on management of risks. The Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB) devises policy and strategy for integrated risk management which includes Market Risk. At executive level, Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) monitors management of Market Risk. The main functions of ALCO also include balance sheet planning from a risk return perspective including the strategic management of interest rate risk and liquidity risk.

The Market Risk Management process includes the following key participants:

- The Market Risk Management Group, which is an independent function, reports to Chief Risk Officer (CRO), and is responsible for developing the policy framework for Market Risk management and day to day oversight over the Market Risk exposures of the Bank.

- The Treasury Mid Office is responsible for monitoring all Treasury exposures in line with the policies of the bank and escalating excesses/ violations etc. in a timely manner so that corrective action can be initiated.

- Treasury Investment Committee oversees and reviews investments in Government Securities, bonds and debentures, equity investments, and investments in other approved securities and instruments.

Risk Reporting, Measurement, Mitigation and Monitoring Systems

The Market Risk Management framework ensures that there are sufficient processes and controls in place to ensure all market risk exposures are monitored and are within the risk appetite set by the Bank's Board.

Reporting and measurement systems

The Bank has prescribed various risk metrics/ limits for different products and investments. These limits help to measure and manage Market Risk, thereby ensuring that all exposures are within the

Board approved risk appetite of the Bank. The nature of limits includes position limits, gap limits, tenor & duration limits, stop-loss trigger level, Value at Risk (VaR) limits. All limits are monitored on a daily basis by the Mid-Office. Limit breaches/ excesses are escalated as per the Market Risk policy.

Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity Risk is managed in the following manner:

- Asset Liability Management (ALM) Policy of the Bank specifically deals with liquidity and interest rate risk management.
- As envisaged in the ALM policy, liquidity risk is managed through Traditional Gap Analysis based on the residual maturity / behavioral pattern of assets and liabilities as prescribed by RBI.
- Monitoring of prudential (tolerance) limits set for different residual maturity time buckets, large deposits, loans, various liquidity ratios for efficient asset liability management;
- The Bank has also put in place mechanism of short term dynamic liquidity and contingency plan for liquidity risk management;
- Contingency Funding Plan (CFP), approved by the Board sets process to take care of crisis situation in the event of liquidity crunch or a run on the Bank. A comprehensive set of Early Warning Indicators has been designed to forewarn of impending liquidity stress. Crisis Management Team (CMT) would be convened to provide direction of follow up action on handling the crisis situation.

Assessment of Illiquidity

The Bank has established procedures for calculating an adjustment to the current valuation of less liquid (i.e. illiquid) positions for regulatory capital purposes. The adjustment to the current valuation of illiquid positions is deducted from Common Equity Tier I (CET I) capital while computing CAR of the Bank.

Portfolios covered by Standardized Approach

The Bank has adopted Standardized Duration Approach (SDA) as prescribed by RBI for computation of capital charge for market risk for:

- Securities included under the Held for Trading (HFT) category,
- Securities included under the Available for Sale (AFS) category,
- Open foreign exchange position limits, and
- Trading positions in derivatives.

Capital requirement for:

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	30.09.2021
Interest Rate Risk	1,346.84
Equity Position Risk	2,231.76
Foreign Exchange Risk	285.40

VIII. Operational Risk

Policy and Strategy for Operational Risk Management

Bank defines Operational Risk as 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 reputational risk. The Bank is exposed to Operational Risk due to its extensive use of technology, exposure to potential errors, frauds, or unforeseen events resulting in unexpected losses in the course of business activities.

Bank has a well-documented Operational Risk Management Policy to mitigate and manage Operational Risk. The Operational Risk Management process of the Bank is driven by a strong control culture and sound operating procedures, involving corporate values, attitudes, competencies, internal control culture, effective internal reporting and contingency planning.

Operational Risk Management Governance Structure

The Bank has a defined Operational Risk Management governance structure. The Board of Directors of the Bank defines the risk appetite, sets the risk management strategies and approves the operational risk policies of the Bank. The Bank's risk management processes are guided by well-defined policies commensurate with size of the organization and supported by independent risk oversight and periodic monitoring by the Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB).

To oversee the effective management of Operational Risk, the Bank has constituted the Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) consisting of senior management personnel. The ORMC, which supports the Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB) is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the Operational Risk Management Policy at the Bank. The primary function of the ORMC is to monitor the management of key operational risks and to provide guidance and direction for mitigating the same.

The Operational Risk Management (ORM) unit is tasked with coordinating and implementing the Operational Risk activities of the Bank and driving processes for the sound management of operational risk. The ORM team analyses identified risks, facilitates root cause analysis of reported operational risk events to identify open risks, and suggest suitable risk mitigating actions which are monitored for resolution. It is also responsible for ensuring the communication of operational risk events and loss experience to senior management and the ORMC.

Additionally, with a view to ensure sound practices in respect of governance of the overall Operational risk, the Bank has outlined policies and processes in respect of Information Security; Outsourcing; Business Continuity Planning & IT Disaster Recovery; Records Management, Fraud Control and Customer Service.

Internal Audit provides an independent assurance of the adequacy of, and compliance with, the Bank's established policies and procedures.

Risk Reporting, Measurement, Mitigation and Monitoring Systems

The following are some of the key techniques applied by Bank to manage Operational Risk:

- The Bank has built into its operational process segregation of duties, clear reporting structures, standard operating procedures, staff training, verification of high value transactions and strong audit trails to control and mitigate operational risks.
- New product notes prepared by business units are reviewed by all concerned departments including compliance, risk management and legal and approved through Product Approval Committee.
- Standard Operating Processes (SOPs) are documented for operational processes to ensure controls and procedures are adequate to mitigate inherent operational risk due to errors or lapses.
- Operational Loss and Near Miss events are required to be reported on the ORM system within a defined period after detection.
- Risk and Control assessments are performed for all key operational units, to systematically assess inherent operational risks and quality of controls to mitigate the risks.
- Key Risk Indicators (KRI) are defined for all key operating units and are monitored regularly to enable timely action to mitigate any anticipated risks.
- Awareness programs to make the line functions aware of operational risk and its management have been established.
- Dedicated Internal Vigilance and Fraud Risk Management teams are responsible for prevention and investigation of internal and external frauds. The team continually monitors existing threats and takes pro-active measures to thwart frauds against the Bank and its customers.
- Disaster Recovery (DR) and Business Continuity Plans (BCP) have been established for all businesses to ensure continuity of operations and minimal disruption to customer services. These plans are tested and reviewed to ensure their effectiveness to mitigate unforeseen risks arising out of disruptions.
- The Business Operations & Technology and Information Security Steering Committees provide direction for mitigating the operational risk in IT Security.
- Risk Transfer via Insurance - Insurance policies are used to confront losses which may occur as a result of events such as third-party claims resulting from errors and omissions, employee or third-party fraud, and natural disasters.

Approach for Operational Risk capital assessment

In accordance with RBI guidelines, the Bank has adopted Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for computation of capital charge for Operational Risk.

IX. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Policy and Strategy for Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk in banking book represents the Bank's exposure to adverse movements in interest rates with regard to its non-trading exposures. Interest rate risk is measured by doing a gap analysis as well as factor sensitivity analysis. Bank holds assets, liabilities with different maturity and linked to different benchmark rates, thus creating exposure to unexpected changes in the level of interest rates in such markets.

Interest Rate Risk is managed in accordance to the Board approved Asset Liability Management (ALM) Policy, Investment Policy. The policies lay down well-defined organization structure for interest rate risk management functions and processes whereby the interest rate risks carried by the Bank are identified, measured, monitored and controlled.

Organization Structure for Interest Rate Risk Management function

The organizational structure of the Bank for Interest Rate Risk Management function has the Board of Directors at the apex level that maintains overall oversight of management of risks. The Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB) devises policy and strategy for integrated risk management which includes interest rate risk. At operational level, Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) monitors management of interest rate risk. The main functions of ALCO include balance sheet planning from a risk return perspective including the strategic management of interest rates and liquidity risks.

Risk Reporting, Measurement, Mitigation & Monitoring systems

- Interest rate risk is managed using Gap Analysis of Rate Sensitive Assets (RSA) and Rate Sensitive Liabilities (RSL) and monitoring of prudential (tolerance) limits prescribed.
- Earnings perspective - Based on the gap report, Earnings at Risk (EaR) approximates the impact of an interest rate/ re-pricing shock for a given change in interest rate on the net interest income (difference between total interest income and total interest expense) over a one year horizon.
- Economic value perspective - As against the earnings approach, interest rate risk is monitored based on the present value of the Bank's expected cash flows. A modified duration approach is used to ascertain the impact on interest sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions for a given change in interest rates on Market Value of Equity (MVE).
- Monitoring – The Bank employs EaR and MVE measures to assess the sensitivity to interest rate movements on entire balance sheet. EaR and MVE thresholds have been prescribed and the results are monitored on an ongoing basis.

  The findings of the risk measures for IRRBB are reviewed by Board at quarterly intervals.

Nature of IRRBB and Key assumptions

- Interest rate risk is measured by using Earnings Perspective and Economic Value Perspective method.
- The distribution into rate sensitive assets and liabilities under Interest Rate Sensitivity Statement, Coupons, Yields are as prescribed in ALM policy of the Bank.
- Non-maturity deposits (current and savings) are classified into appropriate buckets according to the study of behavioral pattern. In case of these deposits, volatile portion is classified into '1-28 Days' time bucket and remaining core portion into '1-3 years' time bucket.

- **Quantitative Disclosures**

Increase (decline) in earnings and economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring IRRBB.
Earnings Perspective

(₹ In Millions)

Interest rate shock	30.09.2021
1% change in interest rate for 1 year	1,200.10

Economic Value Perspective

(₹ In Millions)

Interest rate shock	30.09.2021
200 basis point shock	5,333.34

X. General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

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

The Bank's Derivative transactions are governed by the Bank's FX & Derivatives Policy, Commercial Credit Policy, Market Risk Policy, Country Risk Framework & Inter-Bank Limit Policy and Customer Suitability and Appropriateness Policy as well as by the extant RBI guidelines.

Various risk limits are set up for taking into account market volatility, business strategy and management experience. Risk limits are in place for risk parameters viz. PV01, Value at Risk (VaR), and Stop Loss Limits. All exposures are monitored against these limits on a daily basis and breaches, if any, are reported promptly.

The Bank measures counterparty risk using current exposure method. Counterparty limits are approved as per the Bank's Credit Policies. The sanction terms may include the requirement to post upfront collateral, or post collateral should the mark to market (MTM) exceed a specified threshold; on a case to case basis. The Bank retains the right to terminate transactions as a risk mitigation measure, in case the client does not adhere to the agreed terms.

All counterparty exposures are monitored against these limits on a daily basis and breaches, if any, are reported promptly.

Exposure on account of Counterparty Credit Risk

(₹ In Millions)

Particulars	Notional Amounts	Exposure (Current + Potential future)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	233,910.50	10,314.74
Interest rate derivative contracts	119,411.44	2,769.55
Cross currency swaps	53,884.65	5,657.40
Currency options	4,260.29	222.18
Total	**411,466.89**	**18,963.87**

XI. DF 11 - Composition of Capital

			(₹ In Millions)
Basel III common disclosure template		Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	94,565.80	a1+a2 + a3
2	Retained earnings	(3823.48)	b1
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	30,073.38	c1+c2 +c3
	Revaluation reserves at 55% discount	2.38	
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	-	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	NA	
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	120,818.08	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	420.03	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	d1
10	Deferred tax assets	-	e1
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)	-	

				(₹ In Millions)
Basel III common disclosure template			Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
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)	1,452.36		
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	1,452.36		
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	1,872.39		
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	118,945.69		
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	-		

				(₹ In Millions)
Basel III common disclosure template			Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
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	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-		
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
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)	-		
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	-		
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)	118,945.69		
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions			
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus plus Investment Reserve	660.00		
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	5,436.06		j1x45%+ j2+j3
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	6,096.06		
	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	-		

				(₹ In Millions)
Basel III common disclosure template			Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
	share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)			
55	Significant investments in the capital of 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)	6,096.06		
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	6,096.06		
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-		
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	6,096.06		
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	125,041.75		
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	765,635.50		
60a	*of which: total credit risk weighted assets*	623,103.60		
60b	*of which: total market risk weighted assets*	48,300.00		
60c	*of which: total operational risk weighted assets*	94,231.90		
	Capital ratios			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.54%		
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	15.54%		
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	16.33%		
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.375%		
65	*of which: capital conservation buffer requirement*	1.875%		
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)	8.16%		
	National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%		

				(₹ In Millions)
Basel III common disclosure template			Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No.
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)	10.875%		
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-		
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-		
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-		
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-		
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-		
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	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 Sep 30, 2017 and Sep 30, 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 Template

Row No. of the template	Particular	(₹ In Millions)
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	NA
	of which: Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	NA
	of which: Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	NA
	of which: Increase in Tier 2 capital	NA
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:	NA
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	NA
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	NA
44a	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	-
	of which: Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	5,436.06
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	5,436.06
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

XII. DF 12 - Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements

Step 1

			(₹ In Millions)
Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements		**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	5,993.35	
	Reserves & Surplus	116,529.19	
	Minority Interest	-	
	Total Capital	122,522.54	
ii.	Deposits	755,876.79	
	of which: Deposits from banks	54,571.91	
	of which: Customer deposits	701,304.88	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
iii.	Borrowings	129,391.26	
	of which: From RBI	1,670.00	
	of which: From banks	-	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	84,986.45	
	of which: Others (outside India)	35,434.81	
	of which: Capital instruments	7,300.00	
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	36,950.02	
	Total Capital & Liabilities	**1,044,740.61**	
B	Assets		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	185,384.03	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	22,949.25	
Ii	Investments:	217,726.54	
	of which: Government securities	178,676.04	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	
	of which: Shares	1,948.06	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	7,295.55	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	1,452.36	

			(₹ In Millions)
Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements		**Balance sheet as in financial statements**	**Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**
		As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	28,354.53	
Iii	Loans and advances	560,086.12	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	48.34	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	560,037.78	
Iv	Fixed assets	5,321.05	
V	Other assets	53,273.62	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets		
	of which: Deferred tax assets	6,277.31	
Vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	
Vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	
	Total Assets	**1,044,740.61**	

Step 2

				(₹ In Millions)
Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements		**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**	5,993.35		
	Of which:			
	Amount eligible for CET1	5,993.35		
	Amount eligible for AT1			
	Share application money*			
	Reserves & Surplus	116,529.19		
	Of which:			
	Share Premium	88,572.46		
	Statutory Reserve	9,700.50		
	Capital Reserve	1,212.57		
	Revenue & Other Reserves	19,096.55		
	Revaluation Reserve	5.29		

				(₹ In Millions)
Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref. No.
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date	
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	1,688.60		
	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	51.81		
	ESOP Reserve	24.89		
	Investment Reserve	-		
	Balance in Profit & Loss Account	(3,823.48)		
	Of which: Profit brought forward reckoned for capital adequacy purpose			
	Of which: Current period profit not reckoned for capital adequacy purpose			
	Minority Interest	-		
	Total Capital	122,522.54		
ii	**Deposits**	755,876.79		
	of which: Deposits from banks	54,571.91		
	of which: Customer deposits	701,304.88		
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)			
iii	**Borrowings**	129,391.26		
	of which: From RBI	1,670.00		
	of which: From banks	-		
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	84,986.45		
	of which: Others (borrowings outside India)	35,434.81		
	of which: Capital instruments	7,300.00		
iv	**Other liabilities & provisions**	36,950.02		
	of which: Provision for Standard Assets	6,576.28		
	Total Capital & Liabilities	**1,044,740.61**		
B	Assets			
i	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	185,384.03		
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	22,949.25		

				(₹ In Millions)
Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements		**Balance sheet as in financial statements**	**Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Ref. No.**
		As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**	
ii	**Investments**	217,726.54		
	of which: Government securities	178,676.04		
	of which: Other approved securities			
	of which: Shares	1,948.06		
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	7,295.55		
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	1,452.36		
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	28,354.53		
iii	**Loans and advances**	560,086.12		
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	48.34		
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	560,037.78		
iv	**Fixed assets**	5,321.05		
V	**Other assets**	53,273.62		
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets *Out of which:*			
	Goodwill			
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)			
	Deferred tax assets	6,277.31		
Vi	**Goodwill on consolidation**	-		
Vii	**Debit balance in Profit & Loss account**	-		
	Total Assets	**1,044,740.61**		

Leverage Ratio Disclosure

The leverage ratio act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirement. The Bank is required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 3.5%. The Bank's leverage ratio calculated in accordance with RBI guidelines under consolidated framework is as follows:

1. Leverage ratio common disclosure as of September, 2021 (₹ In Millions)

S. No.	Leverage ratio framework	Amount
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	1,020,790.41
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	1,872.39
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	1,018,918.02
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	4,705.50
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	13,713.62
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)**	**18,419.12**
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	19,244.70
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**19,244.70**
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	331,124.81
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(198,406.13)

19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**132,718.68**
Capital and total exposures		
20	**Tier 1 capital**	118,945.69
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)**	1,189,300.52
Leverage ratio		
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**10.00%**

2. Comparison of accounting assets and leverage ratio exposure

(₹ In Millions)

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,044,740.61
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	13,713.62
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)	132,718.68
7	Other adjustments	(1,872.39)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	**1,189,300.52**

3. Reconciliation of total published balance sheet size and on balance sheet exposure under common disclosure

(₹ In Millions)

S. No.	Particulars	Amount
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	1,044,740.61
2	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions, i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin	(4,705.50)
3	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	(19,244.70)
4	Adjustment for entitles outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
5	On-balance sheet exposure under leverage ratio (excluding derivatives & SFTs)	**1,020,790.41**