ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai issues guidelines on Basel II 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 and Operational Risk. 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 includes policies, tools, techniques, monitoring mechanism and management information systems (MIS).

The Bank, on a continuous basis, aims at enhancing and maximizing the shareholder values through 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 in various policies relating to risk management.

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 Policy Committee (CPC) for the managing credit risk, Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and ALCO Sub-committee for managing market risk, Operational Risk Management Committee for managing operational risk, Operational Risk management (Vigilance) Committee for managing fraud 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 convenor 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 Committee.

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 the guidelines. The Basel-II 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's requirement, the Bank has put in place a Board approved Policy on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to address second pillar requirements. This policy 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. 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 and accordingly take suitable proactive steps 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 Centres 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. Information System Security Department has been established to monitor and analyse 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.

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

Reserve Bank of India has issued final guidelines on Liquidity Risk Management effective from March 2013. The guideline covers preparation and submission of consolidated bank operations including domestic operations and overseas operations separately at various frequencies. The bank has put in place system and procedure in this regard in compliance with the RBI guidelines.

Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines on implementation of Basel III capital regulations in India to be implemented in 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 third pillar of Basel-II 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) are published in DF 1 to 11 (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 Standardised Approach (DF-4), (e) Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardised Approaches (DF-5), (f) Securitisation Exposures: Disclosure for Standardised 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) and (k) Composition of Capital (DF-11). This would also provide necessary information to the market participants to evaluate the performance of the bank in various parameters.

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1. Scope of Application and Capital Adequacy

TABLE DF –1: Scope of application

Name of the Banking Group to which the frame work applies

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

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 zreasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Bank does not belong to any group Not Applicable						

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

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

Name of the Entity / Country of Incorporation	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)
Bank does not belong to any group Not Applicable					

ii. Quantitative Disclosures:

c. List of Group entities considered for consolidation

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)
Not applicable			

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

Name of the Subsidiaries / Country of Incorporation	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				

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

Name of the insurance entiites / 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
Not applicable				

f. **Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the Banking Group: Not applicable**

<u>Table DF – 2</u>: Capital Adequacy

<u>Qualitative disclosures:</u>

Banks in India implemented capital adequacy measures in April 1992 based on the capital adequacy framework (Basel-I) issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time. Such a measure was taken in order to strengthen the capital base of banks and at the same time to make it compliant with the international best practices in the matter of maintaining capital adequacy. Initially the Basel framework addressed the capital for credit risk, which was subsequently amended to include capital for market risk. In line with the guidelines issued by the RBI the bank was compliant with the relevant guidelines.

Subsequently, the BCBS released the "International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards: A Revised Framework" on June 26, 2004. The Revised Framework was updated in November 2005 to include trading activities and the treatment of double default effects and a comprehensive version of the framework was issued in June 2006. Based on these guidelines and to have consistency and to be in harmony with international standards, the RBI has issued guidelines on 27th April 2007 and subsequent amendments on implementation of the New Capital Adequacy (Basel-II) Framework from time to time.

In line with the RBI guidelines, the Bank had migrated to the revised (Basel-II) framework from 31.3.2008 and continues to be compliant with the requirements of Basel-II framework.

Basel-II Framework provides a range of options for determining the capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The Framework allows banks and supervisors to select approaches that are most appropriate for their operations and financial markets. In accordance with the RBI's requirements, the Bank has adopted Standardised Approach (SA) for credit risk, Standardised Measurement Method (SMM) for market risks and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for Operational Risk to compute capital. The Bank is maintaining capital for Credit, Market and Operational Risk in line with the RBI guidelines in this regard.

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. Necessary training is imparted to the field staff periodically on various aspects of capital computation and close interactions held with the coordinators at Regional Offices, to ensure accuracy and adequacy of data in capital computation.

Banks generally use a number of techniques to mitigate the credit risk to which they are exposed. The Bank has also used the Credit Risk Mitigation in computation of capital for credit risk in order to get capital relief. A well articulated policy on Collateral Management and Credit Risk Mitigation duly approved by the bank's Board is put in place. The Bank has followed the RBI guidelines in force to arrive at the credit risk mitigation, risk weighted assets, eligible capital and Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR).

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

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an ongoing basis. Thus, within the minimum CRAR of 9%, Tier 2 capital can be admitted maximum up to 2%.

The Bank has put in place a policy on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the framework 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 of the revised framework commensurate with the bank's overall risk profile. In framing the policy the bank has taken into consideration the requirements prescribed by the RBI in their guidelines and bank's risk appetite.

As regards the adequacy of capital to support the future activities, the bank draws assessment of capital requirements periodically taking into account future growth of business. The surplus CRAR maintained by the bank acts as a buffer to support the future activities. Moreover, the headroom available to the bank in the Tier-1 and Tier-2 capital components provides additional capital support to meet the future needs. Thereby, the capital risk of the bank is adequately addressed. Government of India, which is the major share holder in the bank, has been subscribing fresh capital to augment capital adequacy. In future, the bank shall take suitable steps to augment the capital by retention of earnings and through infusion of fresh capital from the market depending upon the market conditions in order to meet the Basel III requirements.

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. The basis for calculation at the end of each quarter is "based on the definition of capital (the capital measure) and total exposure (the exposure measure). Banks operating in India are required to make **disclosure** of the leverage ratio on quarterly basis and its components from April 1, 2015 on a quarterly basis as per the templates given. First disclosure required to be made for the quarter ending June 30, 2015.

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. The NSFR promotes resilience over longer term time horizons by requiring banks to fund their activities with more stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis. The LCR and NSFR requirement would be binding on banks from January 1, 2015 and January 1, 2018 respectively. With a view to provide transition time for banks, the requirement would be minimum of 60% for the calendar year 2015 i.e with effect from January 1, 2015 and rise in equal steps to reach the minimum required level of 100% on January 1, 2019 as per the time line given below:

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	January 1, 2015	January 1,2016	January 1,2017	January 1,2018	January 1,2019
Minimum LCR	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%

The LCR as on 01.01.2015 was well within the minimum stipulated requirement of 60%.

Quantitative disclosures	Amount in Rs. Crore
a) Capital requirements for credit risk	
• Portfolios subject to standardised approach	15238.70
• Securitisation exposures	Nil
b) Capital requirements for market risk:	
• Standardised duration approach	
- Interest rate risk	592.65
- Foreign Exchange risk (including gold)	18.08
- Equity risk	575.57
c) Capital requirements for operational risk	
• Basic indicator approach	1067.86
• The Standardised Approach	Not Applicable
d) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital Ratio	6.55%
Tier 1 Capital	7.30%
Total Capital Ratio	10.11%
For the top consolidated group; and	Not Applicable
• For significant bank subsidiaries (stand alone or sub-consolidated depending on how the Framework is applied)	Not Applicable

Table DF-3

CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES FOR ALL BANKS

Qualitative disclosures:

Credit Risk is the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counter parties. 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.

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 based on market conditions.

Credit rating as a concept has been well internalized within the bank. As a measure of robust credit risk management process, the bank has implemented a tiered system for validation of credit ratings at specified levels which is independent of credit departments, in order to draw unbiased rating for borrowers necessary for moving to advanced approaches. In respect of proposals falling under powers of Bank's Central Office, the validations of ratings are done at Risk Management Dept. The advantage of credit rating is that it enables to rank different proposals based on risk and do meaningful comparisons.

The bank follows a well-defined multi layered discretionary power structure for sanction of loans and advances. Approval Grid has been constituted at all levels covering Exceptionally Large branch / RO / CO for recommending fresh/enhancement proposal to appropriate sanctioning authorities. Specific Sanctioning Powers have been delegated to Branch Managers. In addition to the Management Committee of the Board (MCB), the bank has constituted three committees such as (a) Credit Approval Committee (CAC) headed by MD & CEO, (b) Head Office Level Credit Approval Committee headed by Executive Director (HLCCED) and (c) Head Office Level Credit Approval Committee headed by senior most General Manager (HLCCGM) with delegated powers to consider sanction of credit proposals falling under Central Office powers at different levels. Further, Zonal Level Credit Committees (ZLCC) headed by the Zonal Head and Regional Level Credit Committees (RLCC) headed by the Regional Head have also been formed at all Zonal Offices and Regional Offices with suitable delegated power for sanction of credit proposals. Consequently, no Executives beyond Branch Heads exercise any discretionary powers for sanction of credit proposals at individual level.

The new products introduced by bank are examined by the head office level risk management committee depending upon the type of risks involved in the new product / process before being placed to RMCB/Board for approval.

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 CPC 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 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 act as mitigation against credit risk (in capital computation), to which the bank is exposed.

Credit Monitoring/Loan Review/Credit Audit

The Credit Monitoring Department monitors the quality of Credit portfolio, identifies problems and takes steps to correct deficiencies. The objective of the department is to minimize slippage of performing accounts to NPA category and also to comply with the laid down norms and guidelines. The department is also micro monitoring the accounts by segmentation and follow up the accounts on a daily basis to minimize slippages. Furthermore, the accounts are also monitored at different levels of authority depending upon the size of the exposure.

All standard borrowal accounts with credit exposure of Rs. 1 crore and above are reviewed under Loan Review Mechanism, which is essentially an off-site audit mechanism. The credit audit is carried out in terms of Guidance Note on Credit Risk issued by Reserve Bank of India and the Credit Risk Management Policy of the Bank.

The credit audit covers all borrowal accounts with total exposure of Rs. 5 crore and above sanctioned by any authority. This is an ongoing exercise which helps the bank to identify deficiencies and early warning signals of sickness/weakness in borrowal accounts. Essentially this is an onsite audit mechanism to prevent deterioration in the quality of advances thereby protecting the interest of the bank. The bank also maintains surveillance on the accounts with working capital exposure of Rs.1.00 Cr and above by calling for Continuous Surveillance statements.

Classification of restructured accounts:

The bank has followed the prudential guidelines issued by the RBI in respect of classification and provisioning for restructured accounts from time to time.

Classification of Non Performing Accounts:

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The bank follows the prudential guidelines of RBI for classification of NPA accounts.

(Rs. In Crore)

Quantitative Disclosures	**2014-15**
a) Total gross credit risk exposures:	
Fund based	268337.48
Non fund based	28388.68
b) Geographic distribution of exposures,	
• **Domestic**	
Fund based	162837.52
Non Fund based	35944.91
• **Overseas**	
Fund based	16203.81
Non Fund based	2951.25
c) Industry type distribution of exposures, fund based and non-fund based separately.	Annexed
b) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets	Annexed
c) Amount of NPAs (Gross)	14922.45
• Substandard	6874.49
• Doubtful (D1, D2, D3)	7806.65
• Loss	241.31
d) Net NPAs	9813.33
e) NPA Ratios	
• Gross NPAs to gross advances	8.33%
• Net NPAs to net advances	5.68%
f) Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
• Opening balance	9020.48
• Additions	12015.96
• Reductions	6113.99
• Closing balance	14922.45
j) Movement of provisions for NPAs	
• Opening balance	2994.03
• Provisions made during the period	3529.31
• Write off	0
• Write back of excess provisions	2066.14
• Closing balance	4457.20
k) Amount of Non-Performing Investments	179.63
l) Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	76.45

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m) Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments	
• Opening Balance	995.49
• Provisions made during the period	83.68
• Write-off / Write-back of excess provisions	656.72
• Closing Balance	422.45

Residual contractual Maturity break down of Assets

(Rs. In Crore)

Day 1	2-7D	8-14D	15-28D	29D-3M	3-6M	6M-1Year	>1 to 3 years	>3 to 5 years	>5 years
5294.40	16096.75	7925.85	9168.85	24023.28	20226.35	30599.83	72154.42	26242.17	56491.02

Covers Gross Assets for domestic operations

INDUSTRY WISE EXPOSURES

Rs. In Crore

Industry Name	Outstanding
Mining and quarrying	1866.55
Food Processing	4372.20
Of which Sugar	1234.26
Of which Edible Oils and Vanaspati	1146.60
Of which Tea	46.95
Beverages and Tobacco	598.11
Cotton Textiles	4012.64
Jute Textiles	76.92
Handicraft/ Khadi (Non Priority)	204.11
Other Textiles	3006.94
Leather and Leather Products	532.12
Wood and Wood Products	713.34
Paper and Paper Products	1863.71
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	1103.00
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.,)	2521.15
Of which Fertilisers	127.98
Of Which Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	739.18
Of which Others	1653.99
Rubber, Plastic and their products	1141.98
Glass & Glassware	135.22
Cement and Cement Products	1550.50
Iron and Steel	11219.66
Other Metal and Metal Products	2269.60
All Engineering	6167.99
Of which Electronics	409.80
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	3350.88
Gems and Jewellery	917.41
Construction	998.90

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Infrastructure	28592.82
Of which Roadways	8066.81
Of which Energy	19064.92
Of which Telecommunications	1461.09
Other Industries	419.88
Residuary Other Advances to balance Gross Advances	101405.30
Of which Aviation Sector	1511.67
Total Loans and Advances	179041.33

Table DF-4

CREDIT RISK: DISCLOSURES FOR PORTFOLIOS SUBJECT TO THE STANDARDISED APPROACH

Qualitative disclosures:

General Principle:

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, the Bank has adopted Basel II 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.

In computation of capital for Credit risk under Standardised Approach, individual exposures are captured. Where the exposures are fully secured such as Jewel Loans, Loans against Term deposits/approved insurance policies etc, these loans are fully netted against available credit risk mitigants (CRM), as the mitigation higher than the exposure is available after applying the applicable hair cut due to higher margin prescription.

External Credit Ratings:
Ratings of borrowers by External Credit Rating Agencies (ECRA) assume importance in the light of Guidelines for implementation of the Basel II Capital Adequacy Framework. Exposures on Corporates / Public Sector Enterprises/ Primary Dealers are assigned with risk weights based on available external ratings. For this purpose, the Reserve Bank of India has permitted Banks to use the ratings of six domestic ECRAs viz. Credit Analysis and Research Ltd (CARE), CRISIL Ltd, FITCH India (renamed as India Ratings) and ICRA Ltd, Brickworks Rating Services India Ltd and Small and Medium Enterprises Rating Agency Ltd (SMERA)

In consideration of the above, the Bank has decided to accept the ratings assigned by all these ECRAs for capital relief purpose. The RBI has provided for mapping public issue ratings on to comparable assets into banking book. However, this particular provision has not been taken into account in Credit Risk Capital Computation.

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The bank uses only solicited external ratings for capital computation purpose. Borrowers at their option can approach any one or more of the above ECRAs for their rating. External ratings assigned fresh or reviewed during the previous 15 months are reckoned for capital computation by the bank. Wherever a borrower possesses more than one rating from ECRAs the guidelines prescribed by the RBI are followed as regards to assignment of risk weight for computation of capital.

Internal Credit Rating:

The bank has a well structured internal credit rating mechanism to evaluate the credit risk associated with a borrower and accordingly the systems are in place for taking credit decision 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 entry level can be considered only by higher authorities as per the delegated powers prescribed.

Presently, the internal ratings cannot be used for application of risk weight under Standardised Approach of capital computation. The bank takes into consideration the borrower's loan exposure credit ratings assigned by the approved ECRAs while computing the capital for credit risk as on **31.3.2015** under corporate and PSE segments.

In case of investment in particular issues of Corporates / PSEs, the issue specific rating of the approved ECRAs are reckoned and accordingly the risk weights have been applied after a corresponding mapping to rating scale provided in RBI guidelines.

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 regards the coverage of exposures in India by external ratings as relevant for capital computation under Standardised Approach, the process needs to be popularized among the borrowers so as to take the benefit of capital relief available for better-rated customers. The borrowers need to consider the external rating as an opportunity for their business development, which would take some time.

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Quantitative Disclosures

(Rs. In Crore)

Classification	Exposure after Mitigation (EAM)	EAM covered under External Rating	Unrated
ADVANCES / INVESTMENT			
Below 100% risk weight	106813.87	12018.50	94795.38
100% risk weight	94546.34	12927.60	81618.73
More than 100% risk weight	30504.68	10051.59	20453.09
Deducted	0	0	0
TOTAL	**231864.89**	**34997.69**	**196867.20**
OTHER ASSETS			
Below 100% risk weight	31871.27	1853.75	30017.52
100% risk weight	5581.77	0	5581.77
More than 100% risk weight	51.69	0	51.69
Deducted	0	0	0
TOTAL	**37504.73**	**1853.75**	**35650.98**

Table DF – 5

CREDIT RISK MITIGATION: DISCLOSURES FOR STANDARDISED 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 lays down the 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.

The main types of securities (both prime and collateral) accepted by the Bank includes Bank's own deposits, Gold/Ornaments, Kisan Vikas Patras, Shares and debentures, Central and State Govt. securities, Life Insurance Policies, Mutual Fund units, Immovable Properties, Plant and Machinery, Goods and Merchandise, Documents of Title to Goods, Book debts, Vehicles and other moveable assets etc. The bank has also framed a well-defined policy on valuation of immovable properties and Plant and Machineries duly approved by Board.

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Credit Risk Mitigation under Standardised Approach:

(a) <u>Eligible Financial Collaterals</u>:

As advised by RBI, the Bank has adopted the comprehensive approach relating to credit risk mitigation under Standardised Approach, which allows fuller 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. In doing so, in line with RBI guidelines, the bank has recognized specific securities viz (a) cash/bank deposits (b) gold/ornaments (c) life insurance policies (d) kisan vikas patras (after a lock in period of 2 ½ years).

(b) <u>On Balance Sheet Nettings</u>:

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) <u>Eligible Guarantees</u>:

Other approved form of credit risk mitigation is availability of "Eligible Guarantees" in computation of credit risk capital, types of guarantees recognized as mitigation, in line with RBI guidelines are (a) Central Government (0%) (b) State Government (20%), (c) CGTMSE (0%) (d) ECGC (20%) (e) Banks in the form of Bills Purchased/discounted under Letters of Credit (both domestic and foreign banks as per guidelines).

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 mitigants the bank use 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.

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(Rs. In Crore)

Quantitative Disclosures

For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio, the exposure (after, where applicable, on or off balance sheet netting) that is covered by Eligible Financial Collateral after application of haircuts	24214.01
Domestic Sovereign	0.00
Foreign Sovereign	0.00
Public Sector Entities	46.22
Banks – Schedule (INR)	0.00
Foreign Bank claims in FCY	0.00
Primary Dealers	0.00
Corporates	3783.52
Regulatory Retail Portfolio (RRP)	15758.91
Claims secured by Residential Property	21.24
Claims secured by Commercial Real Estate	125.96
Consumer Credit	4208.72
Capital Market Exposure	3.43
NBFC	26.32
Venture Capital	0.00
Non Performing Assets – a) Housing Loan	0.24
Non Performing Assets – b) Others	77.68
Other Assets – Staff Loans	63.65
Other Assets	50.13
Restructured Accounts	19.32
Claims secured by C.R.E-RH	28.50
Restructured Housing Loan	0.17

(Rs. In Crore)

Quantitative Disclosures

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)	14392.88
Public Sector Entities	7829.14
Corporates	2868.49
Regulatory Retail Portfolio (RRP)	764.01
Restructured	2838.95
Capital Market Exposure	0.00
CRE	68.29
CRE-RH	24.00

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Table DF 6

SECURITISATION: DISCLOSURE FOR STANDARDISED APPROACH

Qualitative Disclosures	
a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to securitisation, including a discussion of: • The bank's objectives in relation to securitisation activity, including the extent to which these activities transfer credit risk of the underlying securitised exposures away from the bank to other entities. • The nature of other risks (e.g. liquidity risk) inherent in securitized assets • The various roles played by the bank in securitisation process (for example: originator, investor, servicer, provider of credit enhancement, liquidity provider, swap provider, protection provider) and an indication of the extent of the bank's involvement in each of them; • A description of the processes in place to monitor changes in the credit and market risk of securitization exposures (for example, how the behaviour of the underlying assets impacts securitization exposures as defined in para 5.16.1 of the Master Circular of NCAF dated July 1, 2009); • A description of the bank's policy governing the use of credit risk mitigation to mitigate the risks retained through securitization exposure;	No securitisation for the year ended 31.03.2015
b) Summary of the bank's accounting policies for securitisation activities, including : • Whether the transactions are treated as sales or financings; • Methods and key assumptions (including inputs) applied in valuing positions retained or purchased. • Change in methods and key assumptions from the previous period and impact of the changes; • Policies for recognizing liabilities on the balance sheet for arrangements that could require the bank to provide financial support for securitized assets;	
c) In the banking book, the names of ECAIs used for securitisations and the types of securitisation exposure for which each agency is used.	

Quantitative Disclosures in Banking Book d) Total amount of exposures securitised by the bank. e) For exposures securitised losses recognized by the Bank during the current period broken by the exposure type (e.g. Credit cards, Housing loans, auto loans, etc. detailed by underlying security) f) Amount of assets intended to be securitized within a year. g) Of (f), amount of assets originated within a year before securitization. h) The total amount of exposures securitized (by exposure type) and unrecognized gain or losses on sale by exposure type. i) Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased broken down by exposure type and off balance sheet securitization exposures broken down by exposure type. j) Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased and the associated capital charges, broken down between exposures and further broken down into different risk weight bands for each regulatory capital approach. * Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from Total Capital (by exposure type).	Not applicable
Quantitative Disclosure: Trading Book k) Aggregate amount of exposures securitized by the bank for which the bank had retained sum exposures and which is subject to market risk approach, by exposure type. l) Aggregate amount of: • On-balance sheet securitisation exposures retained or purchased broken down by exposure type; and • Off-balance sheet securitisation exposures broken down by exposure type. m) Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased separately for: • Securitisation exposures retained or purchased subject to comprehensive Risk Measure for specific risk; and • Securitisation exposures subject to the securitization framework for specific risk broken down into different risk weight bands. n) Aggregate amount of: • the capital requirements for the securitization exposures, subject to the securitization framework broken down into different risk weight bands. • Securitization exposures that are deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital (by exposure type).	

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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 erosion of equity capital arising from market risk.

Policies for management of market risk:

The bank has put in place Board approved Market Risk Management Policy and Asset Liability Management (ALM) policy for effective management of market risk in the bank. Other policies which also deal with market risk management are Funds Management and Investment Policy, Derivative Policy, Risk Management Policy for forex 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 hither too 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 recent RBI circular, w.e.f March 2013 onwards the liquidity risk is to be computed and submitted to RBI in rupee and foreign currency for domestic operations, overseas centers and consolidated for Bank operations at various frequencies.

The bank has put in place mechanism of short-term dynamic liquidity management and contingent funding plan. Prudential (tolerance) limits are prescribed 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 for global operations. The bank estimates earnings at risk 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. ALCO subcommittee which meets twice a week analyze the liquidity position, decide on price for bulk deposits and assess contingency funding requirement which is reported to ALCO in the subsequent meeting.

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 31.3.2015 in trading book of the bank is as under:

(Rs. In Crore)

Type of Market Risk	**Risk Weighted Asset (Notional)**	**Capital Requirement**
Interest rate risk	6585.02	592.65
Equity position risk	6395.23	575.57
Foreign exchange risk	200.87	18.08
TOTAL	**13181.13**	**1186.30**

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.

Policies on Management of Operational 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) forex risk management policy (c) Policy document on know your customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) procedures (d) Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Plan (BC-DRP) (e) compliance policy and (f) policy on outsourcing of Financial Services.

The operational risk management policy adopted by the Bank outlines organization structure and detailed processes for management of operational risk. The basic objective of the policy is to closely integrate operational risk management processes of the bank by clearly assigning roles for effectively identifying, assessing, monitoring and controlling or mitigating operational risk and by timely reporting of operational risk exposures including material operational losses. Operational risks in the bank are managed through comprehensive and well-articulated internal control framework.

The Bank has got embodied in its Book of Instructions well-defined systems and procedures for various operations. The bank has issued detailed guidelines for handling computerized operations and a system of EDP audit is in place to ensure adherence to the laid down systems and procedures. The Bank has clear guidelines as to the role functions of various levels of employees. A training system with provision for giving specialized training in credit /forex and other functional areas is in place. Conduct rules and service regulations for all the employees are also in place.

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.

The Bank has put in place Compliance Policy duly approved by Board. In terms of the RBI guidelines on compliance functions in banks, the bank has established separate "Compliance Department" in C.O. independent of business group. Compliance officers are designated in each branch /department/office to monitor the level of compliance. The methodologies and system have been devised and put in place for assessment of level of

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compliance. Reporting systems on compliance function have been devised and put in place.

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	11865.07	1067.86

Table DF –9 Interest rate risk on the Banking Book:

Qualitative disclosures:

Interest rate risk is the risk where changes in the market interest rates might affect a bank's financial condition. 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 identifies the risks associated with the changing interest rates on its on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures in the banking book from a short term (Earnings perspective) and long term Economic Value Perspective. The impact on income (Earnings Perspective) for domestic operations is measured through use of GAP analysis by applying notional rate shock ranging from 25bps to 200bps as prescribed in the bank's ALM Policy over one year horizon. Prudential limits have been prescribed for such impacts as a percentage of Net Interest Income of the bank and in absolute terms and the same is monitored periodically. For the calculation of impacts on earnings, the Traditional GAP Analysis for domestic operation is taken from the Rate Sensitivity Statement and based on the remaining period from the mid point of a particular bucket the impact for change in interest rate up to 200 bps is arrived at. The same is reported to Board and ALCO periodically along with the Rate Sensitivity Statement. The limits are fixed on the basis of previous year's Net Interest Income (NII) duly approved by Board.

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 calculates Duration GAP and the impact on Economic Value of Equity on a monthly basis. Assets and liabilities are grouped as per rate sensitivity statement and bucket-wise modified duration is computed for these groups of Assets and Liabilities using common maturity, coupon and yield parameters. Wherever possible, the Modified Duration is calculated on individual item wise. In case of non maturity deposits, the bank has conducted behavioural studies as prescribed by RBI to have a realistic assessment of the interest rate sensitivity.

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.

The quarterly returns are submitted within 21 days from the end of the quarter and monthly returns within 15 days from the end of the month to RBI as per guidelines.

Quantitative Disclosures –

The impact of changes of Net Interest Income (NII) and Economic Value of Equity (EVE) calculated as on 31.03.2015 by applying notional interest rate shocks as discussed above are as under

(Rs in crore)

Change in Interest Rate	ALM Policy Limit for EaR	Earnings at Risk (EaR) 31.03.2015	
		Up to 1 year	Up to 5 years
0.25% change	192.5 (3% of NII of previous year)	142.46	118.15
0.50% change	385 (6% of NII of previous year)	284.91	236.31
0.75% change	577.5 (9% of NII of previous year)	427.37	354.46
1.00% change	770 (12% of NII of previous year)	569.82	472.61
2.00% change	1540 (24% of NII of previous year)	1139.64	945.22

ECONOMIC VALUE OF EQUITY	31.03.2015
Modified Duration Gap (DGAP)	0.1193%
Limit as per ALM Policy	(+/-)1.00%
Market value of Equity (MVE)	
For a 200 BPS Rate Shock the Drop in Equity Value	-4.6057%

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

Qualitative Disclosure	The following key financial and non-financial parameters are taken into consideration while fixing counter party limits
FINANCIAL/NON FINANCIAL PARAMETERS	**DETAILS**
FINANCIAL	
a. Capital Adequacy Ratio [CAR]	Banks with CAR of 10% and above are assigned maximum weightate of 25% and below 8% is assigned 0%. Banks with CAR of less than 6% are assigned with discount factors of 25% that will be deducted from the total weightage arrived at for computation of counter party limits.
b. Return On Assets [RoA] – Profitability	Banks with ROA of more than or equal to 1.10 are assigned maximum weightage of 20% and the ROA less than 0.15% are assigned as 0%.
c. Gross NPA / Net NPA – Asset Quality	Banks with Gross NPA (for Foreign Banks)/Net NPA (for Indian Banks) of less than 3.00% are assigned Maximum weightage of 20% and the Gross NPA/Net NPA more than or equal to 9.00% are assigned zero Weightage. Banks with Gross NPA/Net NPA more than 15% are assigned with discount factors of 20% that is deducted from the total wieghtage arrived at for computation of counter party limits. However, this will not be applicable to Banks owned by Govt. (Government holding majority share)
d. External Agencies Ratings(Moody Investors Service or Standard & Poor's)	Ratings of Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch and domestic rating agencies like CRISIL, ICRA, CARE of Brickworks in India are considered for arriving at the counter party limits. Banks rated with the highest/high quality /Exceptional/ Excellent grade are assigned a maximum weightage of 25% and the unrated shall have a zero weightage. Most of the Banks in India get themselves rated by rating agencies in India or abroad for their Tier II issuances, borrowing abroad. However, some banks may not have any rating at all by

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e. Tier One Capital in Absolute Terms	recognized rating agencies. Such banks will be assigned a weightaage of only 5% while assessing counter party limits. Wherever both the ratings are available, lower one will be reckoned and the weightage is assigned accordingly. Quantum of exposure assumable in relation to the net-worth of a counter party bank ranges from 15% to 50% of net worth.
NON – FINANCIAL Reciprocal Business / Relationship Govt. Supported Banks/Indian Public/Private Sector banks Country of Incorporation	In addition to the above five key financial parameters there are many other key parameters assessed while forming judgement on the counter party bank. The important among them are **a)** The spread and nature of the ownership structure **b)** Management Ability **c)** Peer comparison **d)** Importance of the Bank in the Economy and **e)** Country of Incorporation / Regulatory Environment. There are some banks where bank has to consider limits not based on the financial parameters but simply based on their relationship, reciprocal arrangements, business considerations, requests from Indian branches, overseas centres, etc., Wherever deemed necessary, the weightage ranging from 0% to 10% shall be considered for Govt. supported banks/Indian Private sector banks/Active correspondent Banks.

Quantitative Disclosure

(Rupees in Crores)

No	Particulars	Notional Amount	MTM	**Total current credit exposures**
1	Derivatives	717.44	16.59	58.29
2	Interest Rates Contracts/Swaps	7400.27	139.29	204.69
3	Forward Purchase / Sales Contract	28961.16	390.95	928.98
4	Credit Derivatives	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Credit Default Swaps	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table DF – 11: Composition of Capital

Part I : Template to be used only from March 31,2017 : Not Applicable

Part II : Template to be used before March 31,2017 (i.e. during the transition period of Basel III regulatory adjustment)

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)	6080.48	6080.48
2	Retained earnings	7525.85	7525.85
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	0.00	0.00
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	0.00	0.00
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	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**	**13606.33**	**13606.33**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			

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7	Prudential valuation adjustments		
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)		
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	489.84	489.84
10	Deferred tax assets	346.89	346.89
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	35.94	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)	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)	0.00	0.00
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 (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	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	0.00	0.00
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT] For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)		

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	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]		
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**	**872.67**	**836.73**
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**12733.65**	**12769.60**
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	1546.00	1780.00
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)	1546.00	1780.00
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**	**1546.00**	**1780.00**
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	75.00	75.00
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	20.00	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 entity (amount above 10% threshold)	0.00	0.00
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
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	0.00	0.00
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]		

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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**	95.00	75.00
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**1451.00**	**1705.00**
44a	**Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	**1451.00**	**1705.00**
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + Admissible AT1) (29 + 44a)**	***14184.65***	***14474.60***
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	1562.00	1562.00
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	1842.61	2632.30
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	2109.96	2109.96
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**5514.57**	**6304.26**
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	55.00	55.00
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 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	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	0	0
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	0	0
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	0	0
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	55.00	55.00
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	***5459.57***	***6249.26***
58a	**Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	**5459.57**	**6249.26**
58b	**Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital**	0.00	
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	**5459.57**	**6249.26**
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)**	**19644.22**	**20723.85**

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	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	55.94	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	55.94	
	of which: …	0	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	***194365.04***	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	169318.84	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	13181.13	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	11865.07	
	Capital ratios		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	6.55%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.30%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.11%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	5.50%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	0	
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)	1.05%	
	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)	2109.96	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	2429.56	
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)		

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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	546	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	234	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	1842.61	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	789.69	

Notes to the Template

Row No. of the template	Particular	(Rs. In Crores)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	0
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	346.89
	Total as indicated in row 10	346.89
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
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)	0
	of which: Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 capital under row 58b	0
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	1342.02
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	767.94
	Total of row 50	2109.96
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)	0

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Table DF – 12: Composition of Capital-Reconciliation Requirements

(Rs.in Crore)

		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**	1235.35	1235.35
	Reserves and Surplus	14405.67	14405.67
	Minority Interest	0	0
	Total Capital	**15641.02**	**15641.02**
ii	**Deposits**	**246048.72**	**246048.72**
	of which : Deposit from Banks	639.88	639.88
	of which : customer deposits	245408.84	245408.84
	of which : Others	0	0
iii	**Borrowings**	**18232.41**	**18232.41**
	of which : From RBI	0	0
	of which : From bank	10081.38	10081.38
	of which : from other institutional & agencies	748.73	748.73
	of which : Others(pl .Specify)	0	0
	of which : Capital instruments	7402.30	7402.30
iv	**Other liabilities and provisions**	5714.83	5714.83
	Total	**285636.98**	**285636.98**
		Balance Sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date
B	**Assets**		
i	Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	**12637.77**	**12637.77**
	Balance with bank and money at call and short notice	**12260.77**	**12260.77**
II	**Investments**	**81310.35**	**81310.35**
	of which: Government Securities	68382.03	68382.03
	of which: Other approved securities	3.11	3.11
	of Which :shares	1359.01	1359.01

	of which : Debentures & Bonds	5312.74	5312.74
	of which: Subsidiaries/joint Venture/Associates	199.58	199.58
	of which : other (commercial Paper, Mutual Funds etc)	6053.88	6053.88
iii	**Loans and advances**	**171756.02**	**171756.02**
	of which : Loans and advances to banks	1444.79	1444.79
	of which : Loans and advances to customers	170311.23	170311.23
iv	**Fixed assets**	**2507.06**	**2507.06**
v	**Other assets**	**5165.00**	**5165.00**
	of which : Goodwill and intangible assets	0	0
	of which : Deferred tax assets	0	0
vi	**Goodwill on consolidation**	0	0
vii	**Debit balance in Profit & Loss account**	0	0
	Total	**285636.98**	**285636.98**

(Rs.in.Crore)

	Extract of Basel III common disclosure template (with added column)- Table DF-11 (Part I / Part II whichever, applicable)	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserve	
		Component of regulatory capital reported by bank.
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	6080.48
2	Retained Earning	7525.85
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	0
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	0
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	0
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	13606.33
7	Prudential valuation adjustment	0
8	Goodwill(net of related tax liablity)	0

Table DF-13 : Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments
Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Lower Tier II SERIES XI	Lower Tier II SERIES XII	Lower Tier II SERIES XIII	Lower Tier II SERIES XIV
1	Issuer	PSU Bank	PSU Bank	PSU Bank	PSU Bank
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement	INE565A09132	INE565A09165	INE565A09181	INE565A09215
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai
	Regulatory treatment				
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)	100	180	232	1000
9	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs
10	Account classification	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability
11	Original date of issuance	26.07.2006	22.08.2008	24.08.2009	31.12.2010
12	Perpetual or dated	dated	dated	dated	dated
13	Original maturity date	26.07.2016	22.08.2018	24.08.2019	31.12.2020
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (Rs. in Crore)	nil, nil, 500	nil, nil, 300	nil, nil, 290	nil, nil, 1000
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	Coupons / dividends				
17	Fixed or floating divend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	No	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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 transitioned features	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI

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	Table DF-13 : Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments				
	Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments				
		Upper Tier II SERIES I	Upper Tier II SERIES II	Upper Tier II SERIES III	Upper Tier II SERIES IV
1	Issuer	PSU Bank	PSU Bank	PSU Bank	PSU Bank
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement	INE565A09140	INE565A09173	INE565A09199	INE565A09223
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai
	Regulatory treatment				
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Tier II	Tier II	Tier II	Tier II
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Tier II	Tier II	Tier II	Tier II
6	Eligible at solo/group/group @ solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Upper Tier II capital instrument	Upper Tier II capital instrument	Upper Tier II capital instrument	Upper Tier II capital instrument
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. In Crore, as of most recent reporting date)	500	655.30	510	967
9	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs
10	Account classification	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability
11	Original date of issuance	05.09.2006	17.09.2008	01.09.2009	10.01.2011
12	Perpetual or dated	dated	dated	dated	dated
13	Original maturity date	05.09.2021	17.09.2023	01.09.2024	10.01.2026
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (in Rs. Crore)	05.09.2016 nil 500	17.09.2018 Nil 655.30	01.09.2019 nil 510	10.01.2021 nil 967
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No	No
	Coupons / dividends				
17	Fixed or floating divend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Step-up	Step-up	Step-up	Step-up
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non -Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	No	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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 transitioned features	No	No	No	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Call option & redemption to be permitted by RBI	Call option & redemption to be permitted by RBI	Call option & redemption to be permitted by RBI	Call option & redemption to be permitted by RBI

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Table DF-13 : Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
		Basel II Compliant	Basel II Compliant	Basel II Compliant	Basel II Compliant
		SERIES I	SERIES II	SERIES III	SERIES IV
1	Issuer	PSU Bank	PSU Bank	PSU Bank	PSU Bank
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement	INE565A09116	INE565A09124	INE565A09157	INE565A09207
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai	Chennai
	Regulatory treatment				
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier I	Additional Tier I	Additional Tier I	Additional Tier I
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier I	Additional Tier I	Additional Tier I	Additional Tier I
6	Eligible at solo/group/group @ solo	Solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Perpetual Debt Instrument	Perpetual Debt Instrument	Perpetual Debt Instrument	Perpetual Debt Instrument
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. In Crore, as of most recent reporting date)	200	200	80	300
9	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs
10	Account classification	Liability	Liability	Liability	Liability
11	Original date of issuance	31.03.2006	18.05.2006	30.09.2006	29.09.2009
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (Rs. in Crore)	nil, nil, 200	nil , nil, 200	nil, nil, 80	nil , nil, 300
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No	No
	Coupons / dividends				
17	Fixed or floating divend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Step-up	Step-up	Step-up	Step-up
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	No	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
32	If write-down, full or partial	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
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)	Superior to equity shareholders and subordinate to claims of all other creditors	Superior to equity shareholders and subordinate to claims of all other creditors	Superior to equity shareholders and subordinate to claims of all other creditors	Superior to equity shareholders and subordinate to claims of all other creditors
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Call option to be permitted by RBI	Call option to be permitted by RBI	Call option to be permitted by RBI	Call option to be permitted by RBI

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Table DF-13 : Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments
Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Perpetual		
		Basel III Compliant		
		SERIES I		
1	Issuer	PSU Bank		
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement	INE565A09231		
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Chennai		
	Regulatory treatment			
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier I		
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Additional Tier I		
6	Eligible at solo/group/group @ solo	Solo		
7	Instrument type	Perpetual Debt Instrument		
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. In Crore as of most recent reporting date)	1000		
9	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs		
10	Account classification	Liability		
11	Original date of issuance	04.02.2015		
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual		
13	Original maturity date	Perpetual		
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes		
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (Rs. In Crore)	nil, nil, 1000		
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No		
	Coupons / dividends			
17	Fixed or floating divend/coupon	Fixed		
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Coupon rate		
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No		
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary		
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Not Available		
22	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative		
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible		
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N/A		
25	If convertible, fully or partially	N/A		
26	If convertible, conversion rate	N/A		
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N/A		
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N/A		
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N/A		
30	Write-down feature	Available		
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Common Equity Tier1 capital ratio 5.5		
32	If write-down, full or partial	partially or fully		
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Both		
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Bank solely at its discretion, may write up the bonds to its origianl value in future, when it demonstrates that its capital position is well above the minimum capital requirements and with the prior approval of RBI		
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Subordinate to claims of all other creditors and depositors		
36	Non-compliant transitional features	No		
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not applicable		

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Table DF-14 : Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Lower Tier II	Lower Tier II	Lower Tier II	Lower Tier II	Lower Tier II	Lower Tier II	Lower Tier II	Lower Tier II
		SERIES VII	SERIES VIII	SERIES IX	SERIES X	SERIES XI	SERIES XII	SERIES XIII	SERIES XIV
1	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement	INE565A09074	INE565A09082	INE565A09090	INE565A09108	INE565A09132	INE565A09165	INE565A09181	INE565A09215
2	Instrument type	Tier II debt instruments	Tier II debt instruments	Tier II debt instruments	Tier II debt instruments	Tier II debt instruments	Tier II debt instruments	Tier II debt instruments	Tier II debt instruments
3	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs
4	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (Rs. in Crore)	nil, nil, 150	nil, nil, 200	nil, nil, 250	nil, nil, 300	nil, nil, 500	nil, nil, 300	nil, nil, 290	nil, nil, 1000
6	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
7	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
8	Coupon rate and any related index	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate
9	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
10	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
11	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not abvailable	Not Available	Not available
12	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative	Non-cumulative
13	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	Non-convertible	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	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	No	No	No	No
16	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI	Redemption to be permitted by RBI

इण्डियन ओवरसीज़ बैंक Indian Overseas Bank केन्द्रीय कार्यालय Central Office Chennai तुलन पत्र प्रबंधन विभाग Balance Sheet Management Dept.

Table DF-14 : Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Upper Tier II SERIES I	Upper Tier II SERIES II	Upper Tier II SERIES III	Upper Tier II SERIES IV
1	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement	INE565A09140	INE565A09173	INE565A09199	INE565A09223
2	Instrument type	Upper Tier II capital instrument	Upper Tier II capital instrument	Upper Tier II capital instrument	Upper Tier II capital instrument
3	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs
4	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (in Rs. Crore)	05.09.2016 nil 500	17.09.2018 nil 655.30	01.09.2019 nil 510	10.01.2021 nil 967
6	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	No	No	No	No
7	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
8	Coupon rate and any related index	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate	Coupon rate
9	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
10	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
11	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Step-up	Step-up	Step-up	Step-up
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	Call option & redemption to be permitted by RBI	Call option & redemption to be permitted by RBI	Call option & redemption to be permitted by RBI	Call option & redemption to be permitted by RBI

Table DF-14 : Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Perpetual Basel II Compliant SERIES I	Perpetual Basel II Compliant SERIES II	Perpetual Basel II Compliant SERIES III	Perpetual Basel II Compliant SERIES IV
1	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement	INE565A09116	INE565A09124	INE565A09157	INE565A09207
2	Instrument type	Perpetual Debt Instrument	Perpetual Debt Instrument	Perpetual Debt Instrument	Perpetual Debt Instrument
3	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs	Rs.10.00 lakhs
4	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
5	Original maturity date	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual	Perpetual
6	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (Rs. in Crore)	nil, nil, 200	nil, nil, 200	nil, nil, 80	nil, nil, 300
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	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
11	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Step-up	Step-up	Step-up	Step-up
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)	Superior to equity shareholders and subordinate to claims of all other creditors	Superior to equity shareholders and subordinate to claims of all other creditors	Superior to equity shareholders and subordinate to claims of all other creditors	Superior to equity shareholders and subordinate to claims of all other creditors
15	Non-compliant transitioned features	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Call option to be permitted by RBI	Call option to be permitted by RBI	Call option to be permitted by RBI	Call option to be permitted by RBI

इण्डियन ओवरसीज़ बैंक Indian Overseas Bank Central Office Chennai Management Dept. प्रबंधन विभाग

Table DF-14 : Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments
Disclosure template for main features of regulatory capital instruments

		Perpetual
		Basel III Compliant
		SERIES I
1	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement	INE565A09231
2	Instrument type	Perpetual Debt Instrument
3	Par value of instrument	Rs.10.00 lakhs
4	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
5	Original maturity date	Perpetual
6	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
7	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount (Rs. in Crore)	nil,, nil, 1000
8	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
9	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
10	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Full Discretionary
11	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Not available
12	Non-cumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
13	Convertible or 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
15	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
16	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Not applicable