

Disclosures under the New Capital Adequacy Framework Guidelines- Basel III (Pillar 3)- for the quarter ended on 30th September 2015

Table DF-1: Scope of Application

Name of the head of the banking group to which the framework applies: 'Corporation Bank'

Corporation Bank Limited (the 'Bank') is a Commercial Bank, which was incorporated in March 1906. The Bank is the controlling entity for all group entities. The consolidated financial statements of the Bank comprise the financial statement of Corporation Bank and its subsidiary CorpBank Securities Limited that together constitute the 'Group'. The Bank consolidates its subsidiaries in accordance with Accounting Standard 21 (AS-21) 'Consolidated Financial Statements' issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
CorpBank Securities Limited/ India	Yes	As per AS-21	Yes	As per AS-21	NA	NA

b. List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the Accounting and Regulatory scope of Consolidation.

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
NA					

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:
c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / country of incorporation (As indicated in (i) a. above)	Principle activity of the entity	Amounts in (₹) million	
		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)
CorpBank Securities Limited/ India	It is engaged in the business of distribution of mutual fund besides dealing in Government securities, Treasury Bills and Certificate of Deposits.	750.00	1,071.77

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

Name of the subsidiaries / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
There is no capital deficiency in the subsidiary, which is not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation.				

e. The aggregate amounts (e.g. Current book value) of the bank's total interests in Insurance entities, which are risk-weighted:

Name of the insurance entities / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
No Such Entity				

**f. Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group:
Not Applicable.**

Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

(i) Qualitative Disclosure

- a. The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI. RBI has issued Basel-III guidelines which have been implemented from 1st April 2013 in a phased manner. The minimum capital required to be maintained by the Bank for the year ended 30th September 2015 is 9% with minimum Tier-I ratio of 7% and Common Equity Tier-I (CET-1) Ratio of 5.5%.
- b. The Bank actively manages its capital requirement by taking in to account the current and projected Business growth of the Bank. Bank has implemented comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). ICAAP comprises Bank's procedure to ensure identification and measurement of risks, appropriate level of Internal capital in relation to Bank's risk profile and development of suitable risk management system, composition and distribution of internal capital which is considered adequate to cover current risk and any future risk in both quantitative and qualitative terms. Stress tests are used as a part of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to evaluate the impact on the bank's capital under extreme stress scenario and to ensure that the capital base can with-stand the adverse impact of uncertain events. The Bank is guided by the philosophy of optimal utilisation of the capital so as to increase the return on capital and increase shareholders value in the long run. ICAAP of the Bank covers capital requirement for next five years.

The Bank has also implemented an ICAAP policy. This Policy covers regulatory standards, ICAAP procedures as well as roles and responsibilities of various functionaries.

Objectives of the ICAAP Policy are:

- To ensure management of internal capital in accordance with the RBI Guidelines, Basel II and Basel III Guidelines and overall Corporate Governance Principles.
- To describe the process for identification, assessment, measurement and aggregation of the risks inherent in the Bank's business and operations.
- To ensure that the available capital is commensurate with the Bank's risk profile.
- To ensure that there is clear assignment of roles and responsibilities for facilitating the ICAAP.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Committee of the Board is responsible for implementation of ICAAP in the Bank.

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP): The ICAAP comprises of a bank's procedures and measures designed to ensure the following:

- Risk identification and measurement processes are appropriate;
- Level of internal capital is commensurate with the bank's risk profile;
- Risk management systems are suitably developed and applied.

Identification of Material Risk: The Bank considers the following as material risks it is exposed to in the course of its business and therefore, factors these while assessment of existing capital and future capital requirement:

Pillar-I	Pillar-II
• Credit Risk	• Residual credit risks
• Market Risk	• Credit Concentration Risk
• Operational Risk	• Liquidity Risk
	• Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
	• Settlement Risk
	• Counterparty Credit Risk
	• Reputation Risk
	• Strategic Risk and Business Risk
	• Pension obligation Risk
	• Loan Maturity Concentration
	• Currency Induced Credit Risk
	• Collateral Concentration Risk
	• Concentration in Human Resource
	• Residual Risk

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

a. Capital requirement for Credit risk

Amounts in (₹) million

Particulars (Basel-III)	Sept 30, 2015
Portfolio subject to standardised approach	114,615.8
Securitisation exposures	96.9
Total	114,712.7

b. Capital requirement for Market risk

Amounts in (₹) million

Portfolio subject to Standardised Duration Method (Basel-III)	Sept 30, 2015
Interest rate risk	3,584.6
Foreign Exchange risk (including gold)	45.0
Equity risk	752.8
Total	4,382.4

c. Capital requirement for Operational risk

Amounts in (₹) million

Particulars (Basel-III)	Sept 30, 2015
Basic indicator approach	7,738.4
Total	7,738.4

d. Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratio

Particulars	Basel-III
CET 1 capital ratio	7.99%
Tier I capital ratio	8.70%
Total capital ratio	11.89%

(iii) Risk exposure and assessment

The Risk Management is integral to the operations and culture of the Bank. The wide variety of business undertaken by the Bank requires it to identify, measure, control, monitor and report risks effectively. Risk management is the process whereby Bank methodically addresses the risk attached to its activities with the goal of achieving sustained benefit within each activity and across the portfolio of all activities.

Managing risk is a process operated independent of the business units of the Bank. It consists of the following key components:

Identification	The Bank endeavours to identify all material risks that may affect it. Identification is a continuous and pro-active process. It covers all the current activities of the Bank as well as new products and initiatives.
Policies	In order to ensure that the Bank's business units comply with the approved risk management framework, the Board of Directors has approved detailed Group Credit Policy, ALM Policy and other Risk Management Policies covering an integrated view of risk management at the Bank.
Measuring and handling risk	The Bank spends considerable resources on maintaining a modern IT platform and trained resources to support risk management. The Bank continually monitors models and validates risk parameters to ensure that risk measurement gives a fair presentation of the underlying portfolios and transactions.
Parameter applications	In order to best capitalize on the Bank's risk appetite, the Bank applies risk-based data about customers, industries, geographies, etc. in the day-to-day handling of customer transactions.
Controls	The Bank has established an independent control environment to monitor and enforce approved policies and limits.
Reporting	The Bank applies systematic risk reporting at all levels of the organization with openness in the reporting of risk factors to the Bank's stakeholders.

Bank has evolved suitable risk management process and architecture in order to manage various financial and non-financial risks, broadly divided into three categories viz. Credit risk, Market risk and Operational Risk. While the Board of Directors remain the fountainhead of all risk management policies and strategies. It is supported by the Sub Committee of the Board for Risk Management which, in turn, is supported by the Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)/ Market Risk Management Committee of Executives (MRMC), Credit Risk Management Committee of Executives (CRMC), Operational Risk Management Committee of Executives (ORMC). Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Committee of the Board (ICAAC) is responsible for execution of the ICAAP, reviewing the risk profile quarterly and compares the required capital commensurate with the risk profile with actual capital and recommends suitable corrective measures to be adopted.

Bank has also formed Zonal level Credit Committee (ZLCC), Circle Level; Credit Committee (CLCC), Head Office Level Credit Committee (HLCC) and Credit Approval Committee (CAC) for according sanctions to credit proposals.

Risk Management Architecture

Credit Risk:

Credit Risk is defined as a potential risk that a bank borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. The goal of credit risk management is to maximize a bank's risk-adjusted rate of return by maintaining credit risk exposure within acceptable levels.

The Bank is focused on developing the credit portfolio consisting of priority sector loans and retail loans. Bank has identified these as the competitive edge that it will use to achieve rapid growth. The Bank assumes risks within the limits of applicable legislation and other rules prescribed by RBI from time to time. Overall, the Bank adheres to good business practices applicable for financial enterprises. The Bank is particularly cautious in its granting of credits to businesses in troubled or cyclical industries

The key components of Bank's overall credit policy are as follows:

- a. The Bank believes in establishing and extending long-term customer relationships.
- b. Loans are granted based on the customer's need and based on specific assessments that provide a context for such credit including a combination of qualitative and quantitative criteria.
- c. The Bank regularly monitors the developments in the customer's financial position in order to assess the impact on credit quality of borrowal accounts.
- d. The exposure should match the customer's creditworthiness, capital position or wealth components, and the client should be able to substantiate his repayment capacity.

The Bank actively manages its credit risk and has implemented rating cum appraisal system for commercial credit facilities of above Rs.25 lakhs. The borrowers are rated based on the financials, the project viability, Industry performance, collaterals offered etc. Ratings assigned by the appraising officers are independently verified by the Risk Managers, before confirming the same. There are 8 rating grades for the borrowers. The Bank has implemented a multi-tier credit approving system wherein an "Approval Grid" clears the loan proposals before being placed to the respective sanctioning authorities. The Group Credit Policy has defined the hurdle rate i.e. the minimum rating that the borrower should get in case of new/takeover proposals. The Bank has been steadily building data through the rating system which will help the bank in migrating to the advanced approaches in Risk Management.

In order to quicken the processing of Retail Loans and maintain quality in appraisal, Retail Hubs for processing of retail loans has been set up across the country. The Retail hubs have enabled the bank for speeding up the processing of Retail Loans and to also process the appraisal note of retail obligors keeping in view Risk Perspective. For a focused approach and faster dispensation of SME credit and Agriculture loans, the Bank has opened exclusive SME Loan centers across the country.

Credit Risk Management Organisation

The Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) looks after the credit risk areas and in turn reports to the Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB). The RMCB reports to the Board.

Policies in place:

Bank has put in place following policies for Credit Risk Management:

- Group Credit Policy
- Credit Risk Management Policy
- Country Risk Management Policy
- Collateral Management Policy

Group Credit Policy guides the Credit decisions in all areas of operation where Credit Risk is involved. Bank has set prudential limits to individual borrowers, non-corporate borrowers, entry level exposure norms, substantial exposure limits, benchmark financial ratios, borrower standards, exposure limits/ceilings to industries, sensitive sectors, rating category etc. The Board reviews the prudential limits periodically

Market Risk:

Market risk is defined as the risk of losses in on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market prices.

Market Risk Management Organisation

The Bank has set up an independent Mid – Office at its Treasury Branch, Mumbai. Mid office acts as extended arm of Integrated Risk Management Division and is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the adherence of various risks limits set, such as, Trading limits, Counterparty exposure limits etc. The Mid Office calculates the Value At Risk on a daily basis and reports the same to the Integrated Risk Management Division. Any breach of limits is immediately brought to the attention of Top management and necessary actions are taken wherever required.

The Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC) looks after the Market Risk areas and in turn reports to the Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB). The RMCB reports to the Board.

Policies in place:

Bank has put in place following policies for Market Risk Management:

- Investment Policy
- Market Risk Policy
- Derivative Policy
- Gold Loan Policy
- Precious Metal Policy

Operational Risk:

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

The Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) is entrusted with Operational Risk Management areas and in turn reports to the Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB). The RMCB reports to the Board.

Policies in place:

Bank has put in place following policies for Operational Risk Management:

- Operational Risk Policy

Approaches for capital computation

In line with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Guidelines, the Bank has adopted following approaches for implementation of New capital Adequacy Framework under Basel-II norms.

- Standardised Approach for Credit Risk.
- Standardised Duration Approach for Market Risk.
- Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk.

The Bank is in the process of migration to advanced approaches for credit, market and operational risk.

Table DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures for all Banks

- a. The Bank has adopted the definition of the past due and impaired assets (for accounting purposes), as defined by the regulator, for income recognition and asset classification norms.

The Bank has put in place Board approved Group Credit Policy. The objectives of the policy are to ensure that the operations are in line with the expectation of the Management / Regulator so that strategies of the top management are translated into meaningful and desired outcomes at operational level. The policy stipulates prudential limits on large credit exposure, standards for loan collateral, portfolio management, risk concentration, risk monitoring and evaluation, provisioning and regulatory / legal compliance. The Bank identifies the risks to which it is exposed and applies suitable techniques to measure, monitor and control these risks.

Various Risk Management Committees monitor implementation of these policies and strategies approved by the Board. They monitor credit risks and ensure compliance of risk limits.

The Bank monitors the risk concentration by analyzing the actual exposure Vis-à-vis exposure limits fixed for single and group borrowers, rating grade-wise limits, Industry wise exposure limits and analyzing the geographical distribution of credit across the Zones / States etc.

b. Total Gross credit risk exposures, Fund Based and Non-fund based

Particulars	Amounts in (₹) million
Fund Based (Book value)	
Gross Advances	1,452,543.1
Investments (including RIDF and venture capital funds liable for credit risk)	99,013.4
Other Assets*	66,368.3
Non Fund Based	
Market related\$	31,496.7
Non-Market related (Book Value)	255,975.0
Total Credit risk exposures	1,905,396.3

* Risk weighted as per RBI guidelines

\$ Credit equivalent value of derivatives and market value of securities posted as collateral for collateralised lending and borrowing transactions

c. Geographical Distribution of Credit risk exposures (loans and advances)

Amounts in (₹) million

Exposure distribution	Sept 30, 2015		
	Fund Based	Non-fund Based	Total
Domestic	1,452,543.1	255,975.0	1,708,518.1
Overseas	-	-	-

d. Industry type distribution of exposures, fund based and non-fund based

Amounts in (₹) million

Industry Code	Industry	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based	Total	%age of Gross Credit Exposure
1	A. Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	1,369.3	2,007.3	3,376.6	
11	A.1 Coal	514.3	2,006.5	2,520.8	0.15%
12	A.2 Others	855.0	0.8	855.8	0.05%
2	B. Food Processing (Sum of B.1 to B.5)	39,314.0	10,778.7	50,092.8	
21	B.1 Sugar	7,443.2	110.1	7,553.3	0.44%
22	B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	4,647.5	6,855.3	11,502.8	0.67%
23	B.3 Tea	253.0	9.9	262.9	0.02%
24	B.4 Coffee	681.6	3.5	685.1	0.04%
25	B.5 Others	26,288.6	3,800.0	30,088.6	1.76%
3	C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco (Sum of C.1 & C.2)	6,699.4	382.4	7,081.8	
31	C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	3,477.2	382.4	3,859.6	0.23%
32	C.2 Others	3,222.2	-	3,222.2	0.19%
4	D. Textiles ((Sum of D.1 to D.6)	37,682.8	9,477.2	47,160.0	
41	D.1 Cotton	13,173.7	2,892.8	16,066.5	0.94%
42	D.2 Jute	23.9	1.3	25.2	0.00%
43	D.3 Handicraft/Khadi (Non Priority)	656.9	-	656.9	0.04%
44	D.4 Silk	608.5	3.1	611.5	0.04%
45	D5. Woolen	-	-	-	
46	D6. Others	23,219.8	6,580.0	29,799.9	1.74%
47	Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	1,387.8	222.3	1,610.1	0.09%
5	E. Leather and Leather products	4,609.9	620.5	5,230.4	0.31%
6	F. Wood and Wood Products	10,517.3	6,454.3	16,971.6	0.99%
7	G. Paper and Paper Products	5,362.0	410.2	5,772.2	0.34%
8	H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	13,774.2	1,799.2	15,573.4	0.91%
9	I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) (Sum of I.1 to I.4)	38,206.0	7,671.3	45,877.3	
91	I.1 Fertilisers	8,625.4	2,449.6	11,074.9	0.65%
92	I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	8,497.6	1,589.9	10,087.5	0.59%
93	I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	12,471.0	3,562.1	16,033.1	0.94%

94	I.4 Others	8,612.1	69.7	8,681.8	0.51%
10	J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	5,931.8	2,855.8	8,787.5	0.51%
11	K. Glass & Glassware	553.6	92.1	645.7	0.04%
12	L. Cement and Cement Products	12,704.7	335.9	13,040.6	0.76%
13	M. Basic Metal and Metal Products (M.1 + M.2)	61,360.8	9,676.7	71,037.5	
131	M.1 Iron and Steel	52,843.7	8,954.3	61,798.0	3.62%
132	M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	8,517.1	722.3	9,239.5	0.54%
14	N. All Engineering (N.1 + N.2)	45,904.7	35,034.1	80,938.7	
141	N.1 Electronics	19,196.7	3,220.9	22,417.6	1.31%
142	N.2 Others	26,708.0	31,813.2	58,521.2	3.43%
15	O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment's	30,374.3	3,090.7	33,465.0	1.96%
16	P. Gems and Jewellery	39,173.6	2,838.8	42,012.5	2.46%
17	Q. Construction	4,206.3	1,634.7	5,841.0	0.34%
18	R. Infrastructure (Sum of R1 to R.4)	2,42,711.4	19,192.0	2,61,903.4	
181	R.1 Transport ((Sum of R.1.1 to R.1.5)	48,632.8	518.5	49,151.3	
1811	R.1.1 Railways	-	-	-	
1812	R.1.2 Roadways	45,631.5	518.5	46,150.0	2.70%
1813	R.1.3 Airport	1,917.0	-	1,917.0	0.11%
1814	R.1.4 Waterways	-	-	-	
1815	R.1.5 Others	1,084.4	-	1,084.4	0.06%
182	R.2 Energy (Sum of R.2.1 to R.2.4)	1,44,270.2	14,248.4	1,58,518.7	
1821	R.2.1 Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution)	1,44,270.2	14,248.4	1,58,518.7	9.28%
18211	R.2.1.1 State Electricity Boards	62,650.7	-	62,650.7	3.67%
18212	R.2.1.2 Others	81,619.5	-	81,619.5	4.78%
1822	R.2.2 Oil (storage and pipeline)	-	-	-	
1823	R.2.3 Gas/LNG (storage and pipeline)	-	-	-	
1824	R.2.4 Others	-	-	-	
183	R.3 Telecommunication	30,879.5	3,516.8	34,396.4	2.01%
184	R.4 Others (Sum of R.4.1 to R.4.3)	18,928.8	908.3	19,837.1	
1841	R.4.1 Water sanitation	610.7	-	610.7	0.04%
1842	R.4.2 Social & Commercial Infrastructure	18,318.1	-	18,318.1	1.07%
1843	R.4.3 Others	-	908.3	908.3	0.05%
19	S. Other Industries	1,79,278.8	44,006.0	2,23,284.8	
20	All Industries (Sum of A to S)	7,79,734.8	1,58,357.8	9,38,092.7	
21	Residuary Other Advances (to tally with gross advances) [a+b+c]	6,72,808.3	97,617.1	7,70,425.4	
211	a. Education Loan	14,474.6	-	14,474.6	
212	b. Aviation Sector	12,271.7	-	12,271.7	
213	c. Other Residuary Advances	6,46,062.0	97,617.1	7,43,679.1	
22	Gross total Loans and Advances (20+21)	14,52,543.1	2,55,975.0	17,08,518.1	

Note:

- The above industries wise break-up is provided on the same lines as prescribed for DSB returns.
- Exposure to Electricity (generation-transportation and distribution) industry, as mentioned in industry code 1821 above, is exceeding 5% of Gross Credit exposure (Fund and non-fund based).

e. Residual Contractual Maturity breakdown of assets

Amounts in (₹) million

Maturity Buckets	Cash and Balance with RBI	Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Grand Total
Next Day	12,947.4	32,486.3	87,962.2	34,391.2	-	28,016.7	1,95,803.7
2 - 7 Days	2,402.0	500.0	16,236.5	31,401.8	-	10,697.0	61,237.3
8 -14 Days	2,992.5	-	5,601.3	22,106.9	-	11,162.1	41,862.7
15- 28 Days	1,426.1	-	14,858.7	32,857.2	-	7,689.5	56,831.5
29 Days – 3 Months	8,329.2	4,919.1	85,837.4	1,23,382.7	-	19,778.2	2,42,246.6
>3 Months- 6 Months	6,904.0	-	77,238.1	86,831.4	-	1,313.5	2,02,287.1
>6 Months- 1Yr	14,216.2	-	39,977.3	1,16,988.7	-	49,744.8	2,20,927.0
>1Yr-3 Yrs	13,293.0	-	76,346.1	5,56,986.9	-	31,078.1	6,77,704.2
>3 Yrs- 5 Yrs	4,707.4	-	27,623.1	1,78,520.9	-	27,654.3	2,38,505.7
>5 Yrs	25,365.4	-	1,45,698.5	2,42,256.8	12,452.1	4,023.1	4,49,795.8
Total	92,583.2	37,905.4	5,77,379.1	14,25,724.5	12,452.1	2,41,157.1	23,87,201.4
Add: Provision and claims held			2,481.6	26,818.5	-	-	-
Gross Investments/ Advances			579,860.7	1,452,543.0	-	-	-

Note: Contractual maturity break down of assets as used for reporting positions in the ALM returns to RBI

f. Amount of NPAs (Gross)

Classification of Gross NPAs	Amounts in (₹) million
Sub –Standard	34785.5
Doubtful –1	24547.8
Doubtful – 2	17833.0
Doubtful – 3	0.00
Loss	124.4
Total NPA [Gross]	77290.7

g. Net NPAs

Amounts in (₹) million

Gross NPAs	77,290.7
Less: Provisions	26,818.5
Net NPAs	50,472.2

h. NPA Ratios

Gross NPA to Gross Advances	5.32%
Net NPA to Net Advances	3.54%

i. Movement of NPAs (Gross)

Amounts in (₹) million

Opening balance at the beginning of the year 1 st April 2015	71,066.7
Additions during the Year	23,801.9
Reductions during the Year	17,577.9
Closing balance as on 30th Sep 2015	77,290.7

j. Movement of Provisions for NPAs

Amounts in (₹) million

Opening balance at the beginning of the year 1 st April 2015	26,071.5
Add: Provisions made during the year	15,401.0
Add: DICGC claim settled amount	412.5
Less: Written off during the current year	14,475.7
Less: Write back of excess provision made during the year	590.8
Closing balance as on 30th Sep 2015	26818.5

Amounts in (₹) million

k. Amount of Non-Performing Investment	1,714.72
l. Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	1,713.51
m. Movement of Provisions for Depreciation/ Amortization on Investments	
• Opening balance as on 1 st April 2015	409.37
• Add : Provisions made during the year	512.81
• Less : write-off/write-back of excess provision	154.10
• Closing balance as on 30 th September 2015	768.08

Table DF-4: Credit Risk: Disclosure of portfolios subject to the Standardised Approach

Qualitative Disclosures

a. The Bank is using the ratings assigned by the following credit rating agencies, approved by the RBI, for risk weighting:

1. Crisil
2. Care
3. ICRA
4. Fitch
5. Brickworks
6. SMERA

Types of exposures for which each agency is used

The Bank has used the solicited ratings assigned by the above approved credit rating agencies for all eligible exposures, both on balance sheet and off balance sheet, whether short term or long term, in the manner permitted in the RBI guidelines on the New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF). The Bank has not made any discrimination among ratings assigned by these agencies nor has restricted their usage to any particular type of exposure.

Bank Loan Rating

All long term and short term ratings assigned by the accredited credit rating agencies for Bank loan portfolio are considered by the Bank. For assets in the Bank's portfolio that have contractual maturity less than or equal to one year, short term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant. For other assets, which have a contractual maturity of more than one year, long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies are considered relevant.

Long term ratings issued by the chosen domestic credit rating agencies are mapped to the appropriate risk weights applicable as per the Standardised approach under the NCAF. The rating to risk weight mapping furnished below was adopted for domestic corporate exposures, as per RBI guidelines:

Long Term Rating	AAA	AA	A	BBB	BB & Below	Unrated
Risk Weight	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	100%

In respect of the short term ratings the following risk weight mapping has been adopted by the Bank, as provided in the NCAF:

Short Term Rating	A1+	A1	A2	A3	A4&D	Unrated
Risk Weight	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	100%

Quantitative Disclosure

b. Amount of bank's outstanding exposure (rated and unrated) in major risk buckets:

Gross Credit Exposure	Amounts in (₹) million
Below 100% risk weight	856,563.9
100% risk weight	455,906.5
More than 100% risk weight	396,047.7
Deducted	Nil
Total	1,708,518.1

Table DF-5: Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardised Approaches

Qualitative Disclosures

a. The Bank has a Board approved collateral management policy. The policy covers aspects on the nature of risk Mitigants/collaterals acceptable to the Bank, the documentation and custodial arrangement of the collateral, the valuation process and periodicity etc. For purposes of computation of capital requirement for Credit Risk, the Bank recognizes only those collaterals that are considered as eligible for risk mitigation in RBI guidelines, which are as follows:

- Gold
- Kisan Vikas Patra, National Saving Certificates
- Cash & Bank Deposits

The Bank uses the comprehensive approach in capital assessment. In the comprehensive approach, when taking collateral, the Bank calculates the adjusted exposure to counterparty by netting off the effects of that collateral for capital adequacy purposes. The credit protection given by the following entities, considered eligible as per RBI guidelines, are recognized for the purpose of capital computation.

Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (ECGC) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), and Guarantees given by Central and State Government.

The credit risk mitigation taken is largely in the form of cash deposit with the Bank and thus the risk (credit and market) concentration of the Mitigants is low.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Exposure covered by financial collateral

Eligible Financial Collateral	Amounts in (₹) million	
	Total Amount of Financial Collateral Used	Net amount of financial collateral after haircut
Gold	65960.0	43687.8
Kisan Vikas Patra, National Saving Certificates	3679.5	2620.1
Cash & Bank Deposits	96490.6	64599.1
Total	166130.1	110907.0

c. Exposure covered by guarantees

Particulars	Amounts in (₹) million	
	Total Exposure	Guaranteed Portion
CGSTME	9,724.1	9,521.7
ECGC	40,832.6	9,961.4
Government (State & Central)	62,961.1	62,878.4
Total	113,517.8	82,361.5

Table DF- 6 –Securitization: Disclosure for Standardized approach

Qualitative Disclosures

Objectives, Policies, Monitoring

The Bank undertakes loan assignment transactions basically for meeting priority sector lending requirements and maximizing yield on asset opportunities. The loan assignment under securitisation in the Bank is governed by Group Credit Policy. The policy envisages about need of securitisation/ loan assignment, minimum holding period, minimum retention requirement, limit on total retained exposure, booking of profit upfront, disclosures to be made in Servicer/Investor/Trustee Report, disclosures to be made by the originator in notes to annual accounts, loan origination standards, stress testing, credit monitoring etc.

The Bank also invests in Pass Through Certificates (PTCs) backed by financial assets originated by third parties for the purposes of holding/trading/maximizing yield opportunities requirements.

In case of Loan Assignment transactions, the assignee bears the loss arising from defaults/delinquencies by the underlying obligors. The pool assets purchased under securitization/ loan assignment basis is eligible for qualifying as advances in Bank's book as per RBI guidelines. Bank has considered all the purchased pool assets as part of its advances and has applied the rating, for the purpose of capital computation for credit risk, based on the available pool rating assigned by the accredited external rating agencies approved by RBI.

External credit rating agencies

Rating assigned by the following rating agencies is used for loan assignment transactions:

- Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited (CRISIL)
- ICRA Limited (ICRA)
- Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE)
- India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings)
- Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited (Brickwork)
- SMERA

Quantitative disclosures: Banking Book

Aggregate amount of on-balance sheet securitisation exposures purchased:

Exposure Type	Amounts in (₹) million
	Sept 30, 2015
Housing Loans (classified under advances)	3,632.8
Vehicle Loans (classified under advances)	457.6
Total	4,090.4

Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures purchased and the associated capital charges, broken down between exposures and further broken down into different risk weight bands for each regulatory capital approach:

Risk weight Band	Exposure type	Amounts in (₹) million	
		Sept 30, 2015	
		Exposure	Capital Charge
Less than 100%	Housing Loans	3,519.5	63.4
	Vehicle Loans	372.2	17.3
At 100%	Housing Loans	113.3	10.2
	Vehicle Loans	85.4	5.8
More than 100%	Housing Loans	-	-
	Vehicle Loans	-	-
Total		4090.4	96.7

Securitisation exposures in trading book

Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures invested (through PTCs), subject to the securitisation framework for specific risk broken down into different risk weight bands and capital requirement:

Risk weights Band	Amounts in (₹) million	
	Book Value	Capital Charge
Less than 100%	2.0	0.2
At 100%	-	-
More than 100%	-	-
Total	2.0	0.2

Table DF-7: Market Risk in Trading Book

Qualitative Disclosures

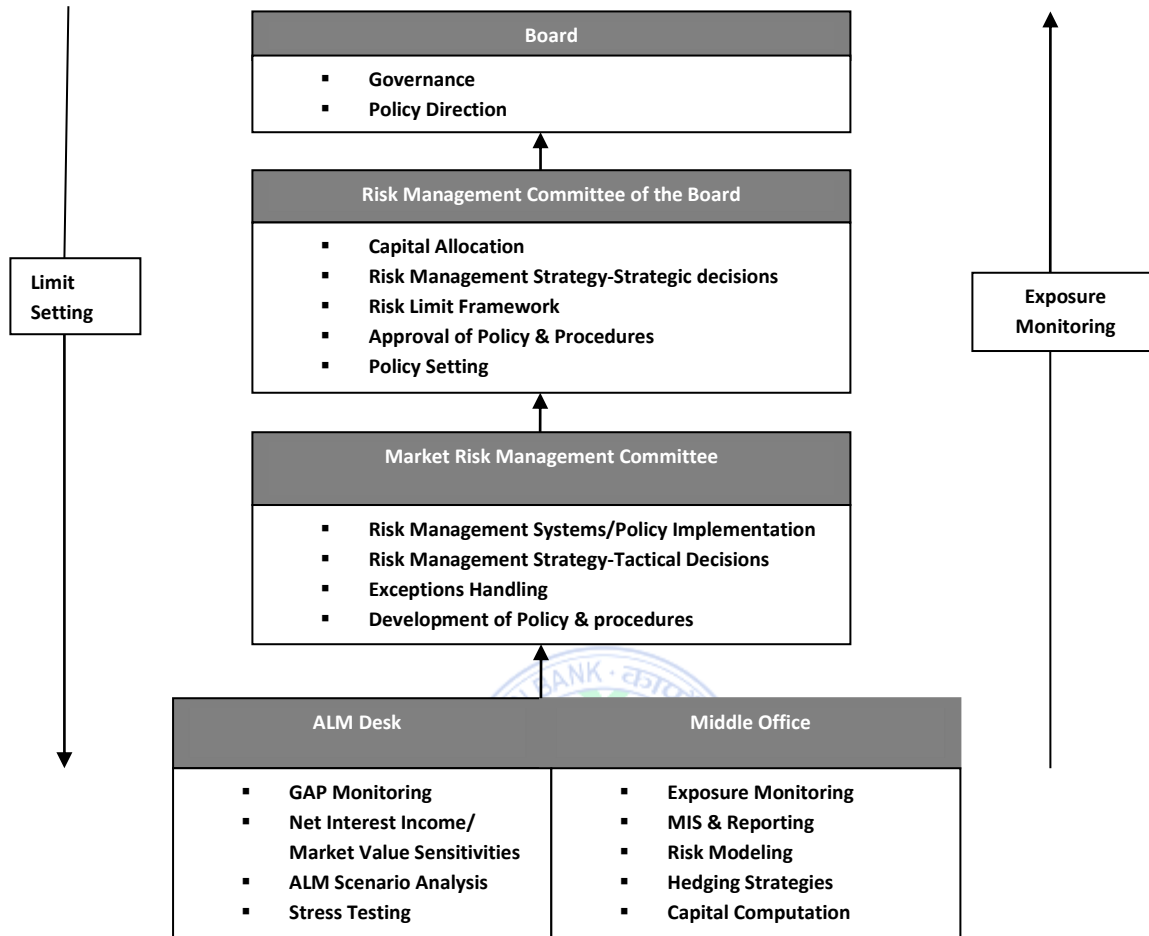
a. Market Risk:

Market Risk is the risk to the Bank's earnings and capital due to changes in the market level of interest rates or prices of securities, foreign exchange, commodities and equities, as well as the volatilities of those changes.

Activities undertaken by the Bank which give rise to market risks are as follows:

Source /Activity	Domestic	Forex	Gold	Derivatives
Trading	Domestic Treasury Operations (comprising of Bonds, Equity, Mutual Funds, Commercial paper, Certificates of Deposit ,etc)	Forex Treasury Operations (Spots, Forwards, and Fx Swaps)	Proprietary positions	Proprietary positions
Non-Trading or Banking	Investment Portfolio (HTM)	None	None	Used for hedging Banking Book

Market Risk Management Organisation:



Investment Committee: For the purpose of focused approach on investments, Bank has constituted Investment Committee at Head Office comprising senior executives of the Bank.

Policy and Procedures: Bank has devised detailed policy guidelines for management of Market Risk. The purpose of the policy document is to define processes whereby the market risks carried out by the Bank can be identified, quantified and managed within a market risk framework that the Board of Directors considers as consistent with its mandate and risk tolerance. The policy document acknowledges that market risk is simply one of the wide arrays of risks carried out by the Bank. The objective of policy document is that the Bank’s operations are in line with management’s expectations of return to market risk.

Capital Computation: Bank has adopted the Standardized Duration Approach for its entire portfolio, as prescribed by RBI, for computation of capital charge for Market Risk.

Preparedness for moving over to advanced approaches (IMA Capital Charge): Bank has completed the up-gradation of its existing capital computation model to meet the requirement of Internal Model Approach. The upgraded IMA model is running on a test basis for further improvements.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Bank maintains capital charge for Market Risk under the Standardised duration approach as under:

Standardised duration approach	Amounts in (₹) million
Interest Rate Risk	3,584.6
Equity Position Risk	45.0
Foreign Exchange Risk (including Gold)	752.8
Total	4,382.4

Table DF-8: Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The way operational risk is managed has the potential to positively or negatively impact a bank's customers, its financial performance and reputation. The Bank has put in place Board approved organization structure for Operational Risk Management with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to mitigate operational risk arising out of the Bank's business and operations.

Organizational Structure for Managing Operational Risk

A committee comprising of senior management personnel viz. Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) oversees the implementation of operational risk management framework approved by the Board. The ORMC is headed by the senior most Executive Director. General Managers of Risk Management, Inspection and Audit Division, Human Resource, Information Technology, Compliance, Credit and Operation & Services are members of ORMC. An independent Integrated Risk Management Division (IRMD) is responsible for implementation of the framework across the Bank. Board approved operational risk management policy stipulates the roles and responsibilities of employees, business units, operations and support functions in managing operational risk.

Risk Measurement and Monitoring

While the day-to-day operational risk management lies with business lines, operations and support functions, the IRMD is responsible for designing tools and techniques for identification and monitoring of operational risk across the Bank consistent with the framework approved by the Board. The IRMD also ensures that operational risk exposures are captured and reported to the relevant levels of the management for initiating suitable risk mitigations in order to contain operational risk exposures within acceptable levels.

The Bank applies a number of risk management techniques to effectively manage operational risks:

- New products are rolled out after approval from the New Product Committee / Systems and Procedure Committee and Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC).
- A bottom up risk assessment process, Risk and Control Self-Assessment identifies high risk areas so that the Bank can initiate timely remedial measures. This assessment is conducted at yearly rests to update senior management, of the risk levels across the Bank.
- Key Risk Indicators are employed to alert the Bank on impending problems in a timely manner. These allow monitoring of the operational risk exposures.

- Material operational risk losses are subjected to detailed risk analysis.
- Bank conducts annual scenario analysis to derive information on hypothetical severe loss situations and use the information for risk management actions, apart from analyzing the plausible financial impact.
- Periodic reporting on risk assessment and monitoring is made to the senior management to ensure that timely actions are initiated.
- **Capital Requirement**
- The Bank has devised an operational risk measurement system compliant with Advanced Measurement Approach for estimating operational risk capital of the Bank.
- Currently the Bank follows the Basic Indicator Approach for computing operational risk capital. Bank has got supervisory approval for parallel run under The Standardized Approach. Bank has applied to the regulator to move over to Advanced Measurement Approach for estimating operational risk capital.

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

Qualitative Disclosures

- a. Bank's ALM risk management process consists of management of Liquidity Risk and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB). Liquidity risk primarily arises due to the maturity mismatches associated with assets and liabilities of the Bank. Liquidity risk involves the inability of the Bank to manage unplanned changes in funding sources, meet obligation when required and fund increase in assets. Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the risk of loss in earnings or economic value of the assets / liabilities in Banking Book because of movement in interest rates. The Bank has significant portion of its assets and liabilities portfolio not marked to market and is held in the books of the Bank at historical values. Thus, the changes in the economic value of such assets and liabilities can be a significant source of risk if the assets are not held until maturity. The Bank's objective is to maintain liquidity risk and IRRBB within tolerable limits.

Analysis of Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book:

- **Re-pricing risk:** refers to the risk of loss in the earnings or economic value due to the changes in the overall level of interest rates. This risk arises due to mismatches in the repricing dates of the banking book items.
- **Re-pricing Gap Approach:** Under this approach, the rate sensitive assets and liabilities are grouped into various time intervals or buckets according to the repricing time. The Bank's gap then equals to the difference between rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities, which is further used to identify the Bank's interest rate risk and to develop strategy to manage the same. The parameter that are observed and analyzed under this analysis is the Net Interest Income (NII) and Net Interest Margin (NIM).
- **Economic Value Approach:** This approach analyzes the dynamic behavior of economic value of equity with response to varying interest rate scenarios. Broadly, the EVE is defined as the difference between the economic value of assets and economic value of liability in response to a change in the interest rate. The linkage between the two is established via modified duration of rate sensitive assets and liabilities.

Policy and Procedure Overview:

The policy for Interest Rate Risk Management is in place. The broad overview of policy and procedure is given below:

- **Principles of interest rate risk management:** The policy of the Bank defines the principles and objectives of the interest rate risk management. The Bank intends to address all material sources of interest rate risk including gap or mismatch, basis, embedded option, yield curve, price, reinvestment and net risk interest position exposures. To mitigate the impact of Interest Rate Risk, Bank shall go in for several new hedging instruments available in the market such as Forward rate agreements, Interest Rate Swaps, Options, Futures etc.
- **Roles and Responsibilities:** Asset liability committee (ALCO) is responsible for the implementation of interest rate risk management strategy of the Bank. The day-to-day responsibility of risk measurement, monitoring, and evaluation rests with the ALM Desk and the Middle Office.
- **Measurement of interest rate risk:** The Bank measures and manages interest rate risk in the banking book by continuously monitoring the rate sensitive gap statements across pre-defined time buckets. The Bank has defined the approach to study interest rate risk via Net Interest Income (NII) and Economic Value of Equity approach.
- **Interest Rate Risk Limit:** Bank uses interest rate gap limits in each time bucket as well as cumulative interest rate gap limits across the time buckets.

Structure and Organization

The ALM risk management process of the Bank operates in the following hierarchical manner:

Board of Directors

The Board has the overall responsibility for management of liquidity and interest rate risks. The Board decides the strategy, policies and procedures of the Bank to manage liquidity and interest rate risk including setting of risk tolerance limits and reviewing of stress test results.

Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB)

RMCB is responsible for ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and also for identification, measurement, monitoring and management of all risk inherent in the banking activities including liquidity and interest rate risks. RMCB is supported by Assets Liability Management Committee (ALCO). ALCO are in turn supported by ALCO desk.

Asset Liability Committee (ALCO)

ALCO is a decision-making unit responsible for ensuring adherence to the risk tolerance/limits set by the Board as well as implementing the liquidity and interest rate risk management strategy of the Bank in line with the Bank's risk management objectives and risk tolerance. The ALCO is also responsible for balance sheet planning from risk-return perspective including strategic management of liquidity and interest rate risks. The role of the ALCO includes the following:

- Product pricing for deposits and advances
- Deciding the desired maturity profile and mix of incremental assets and liabilities
- Articulating interest rate view of the Bank and deciding on the future business strategy
- Reviewing and articulating funding strategy
- Ensuring adherence to the limits set by the Board of Directors
- Determining the structure, responsibilities and controls for managing liquidity and interest rate risk
- Ensuring operational independence of risk management function
- Reviewing stress test results
- Deciding on the transfer pricing policy of the Bank

Risk Measurement Systems and reporting:

Liquidity Risk is measured using flow approach and stock approach. Under flow approach the Bank manages and monitors the liquidity on the following basis:

- **Preparation and analysis of Structural Liquidity Statement:** Bank prepares Structural Liquidity Statement (SLS) on a daily basis for analysis of maturity gap according to RBI defined time buckets. Daily SLS is being reported to top management. Bank also prepares SLS on each Friday, first and third Wednesday and 15th and last day of every month and reports to ALCO. SLS on a Fortnightly basis is being reported to RMCB also.
- **Static Ratio Analysis for various liquidity parameters:** Bank prepares and analyses various Static Ratios according to stock and flow approaches and reports to ALCO and ICAAC on a quarterly basis.
- **Dynamic Liquidity Analysis for likely position until 90 days:** Bank is also preparing and analyzing Dynamic Liquidity Statement (DLS) on a fortnightly basis. DLS is reported to ALCO on a monthly basis.
- **Back testing:** Bank is also conducting back testing for 90 days on a quarterly basis and reports to ALCO and RMCB and also short term back testing (14 days) of DLS conducted on a fortnightly basis and reports to top management.
- **Interest Rate Sensitivity Statement:** IRS statement is reported to ALCO, RMCB and RBI on a monthly Basis.
- **Duration Analysis:** Statement of duration and modified duration is reported to ALCO and RBI on a monthly basis.
- **Earning at Risk:** Statement of EAR is reported to ALCO and RMCB on a monthly basis.
- **The overall liquidity is monitored by the IRMD and Treasury Division.** ALCO monitors the liquidity position on regular basis as per the tenor buckets predefined by the Bank.
- As part of Contingency Funding Plan, Bank has made some line of credit arrangements with other Banks.

Stock approach involves measurement of critical ratios in respect of liquidity risk. Analysis of liquidity risk also involves examining how funding requirements are likely to be affected under crisis scenarios. The Bank has a

Board approved liquidity stress framework guided by the regulatory instructions. The Bank has an extensive intraday liquidity risk management framework for monitoring intraday positions during the day.

IRRBB is measured and controlled using both Earnings Perspective (Traditional Gap Analysis) and Economic Value Perspective (Duration Gap Analysis). Earnings Perspective measures the sensitivity of net interest income to changes in interest rate over the next 12 months. It involves bucketing of rate sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items as per residual maturity/ re-pricing date in various time bands and computing change of income under 200 basis points upward and downward rate shocks over a one year horizon. Economic Value Perspective calculates the change in the present value of the Bank’s expected cash flows for a 200 basis point upward and downward rate shock. The Bank also undertakes periodic stress testing for its banking book. This provides a measure to assess the Bank’s financial standing from extreme but plausible interest rate fluctuations.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Earnings Perspective (impact on net interest income)

Amounts in (₹) million

	Impact on NII
Impact of 200 bps parallel shift in interest rate on both assets & liability on Net Interest Income (NII)	4,018.8

Economic Value Perspective (impact on market value of equity)

Amounts in (₹) million

	Impact on MVE
Impact of 200 bps parallel shift in interest rate on both assets & liability on Market Value of Equity (MVE)	18,659.3

Table DF-10: General Disclosure for Exposures related to Counter Party Credit Risk.

Qualitative Disclosures

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR) is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. Unlike credit risk, where the exposure is unilateral and only the bank faces the risk of loss, CCR creates a bilateral risk of loss: the market value of the transaction can be positive or negative to either counterparty to the transaction. The market value is uncertain and can vary over time with the movement of underlying market factors. Bank has put in place Board approved Group Credit Policy, Investment Policy and Country Risk Management Policy for the management of counter party credit risk. CCR limits are computed based on internal model that considers various parameters like financial risk scoring, business risk scoring, industry risk scoring etc and limits specified in various Bank policies. The CCR limits forms part of regular appraisal process.

The Bank deals in two groups of derivative transactions within the framework of RBI guidelines.

- Over the Counter Derivatives
- Exchange traded Derivatives

The Bank presently deals in Interest Rate and Currency Derivatives. The Bank undertakes derivative transactions for proprietary trading/market making, hedging own balance sheet and for offering to customers, who use them for hedging their risks within the prevalent regulations.

Bank has not recognised bilateral netting and has not entered into any credit support agreements. Capital for CCR is computed based on Standardized Approach.

Quantitative Disclosures

Amounts in (₹) million

	Particulars	Notional Value	Eq. Value
A	Forward Contracts	50,283.0	1,319.5
	Out of above---		
	Forward Forex contracts	49,815.0	1,309.6
	Forward Forex contracts (Original maturity less than 14 days)	467.9	9.9
B	Swaps- Inter Bank	573,724.9	14,519.6
	Out of above---	-	-
	With Banks	451,293.2	11,777.1
	With RBI	58,569.6	1,252.5
	Inter Bank(Original maturity less than 14 days)	63,862.1	1,490.1
C	Interest rate contracts (Single currency other than floating/ floating interest rate swaps)	5,000.0	39.5
	Total (A+B+C)	629,007.9	15,878.6

**Table DF-11: Composition of Capital Disclosures
(Refer the template to be used before March 30, 2017)**

Amounts in (₹) million

Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the Transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)		Amount	Amounts Subject to Pre Basel III Treatmen t	Ref No.
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	26,654.1	-	A+E
2	Retained earnings	88,486.0	-	B+C+D+F+G
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	-	-	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET 1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies ¹)	-	-	
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until 1 January 2018	-	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	-	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory Adjustments	1,15,140.1	-	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	-	

8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	228.4	-	R
10	Deferred tax assets	-	-	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	-	-	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	1,027.7	685.2	O
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	-	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	-	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	-	
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-	-	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
26d	of which: Unamortized pension funds expenditures	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-	-	

27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	1,256.1	-	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	113.884.0	-	
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments			-	
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	5,000.0	-	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-	-	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	5,000.0	-	K
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	7,375.0	2,212.50	I
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	-	-	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	12,375.0		
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			-	
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	-	-	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	-	-	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-	-	
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	-	
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	2,212.5	-	J
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	-	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-	-	
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	10,162.5	-	

44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	10,162.5	-	
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29+44a)	124,046.5	-	
Tier 2 capital: Instruments and provisions			-	
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	46,000.0	14,640.0	L
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	-	-	
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	-	
50	Provisions and other Tier-II reserves	14,151.2	-	H+N+(Revaluation reserves subject to discount of 55%)
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	60,151.2		
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	60.9	-	Q
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-	-	
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions) Significant investments ¹³ in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-	-	
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	-	-	

56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	-	
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	14,640.0	-	M
	Of which Investment in Non Financial Subsidiary eligible for 50% deduction from Tier II	-	-	
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	14,700.9		-
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	45,450.3		
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	45,450.3		
58b	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	-	-	
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)	45,450.3		
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)	169,496.7		
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment		-	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	1,426,096.2	-	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	1,274,585.8	-	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	54,780.1	-	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	96,730.3	-	
Capital ratios in (%)				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.99%	-	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.70%	-	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.89%	-	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	-	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	-	-	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	-	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	-	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	-	-	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			-	
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50	-	

70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	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)	-	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-	-	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			-	
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	9,720.1	-	N
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	15,932.3	-	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-	-	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-	-	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)			-	
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-	-	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-	-	

Table DF-12: Composition of Capital-Reconciliation Requirements

Step 1: There is no difference between the regulatory consolidations and accounting consolidation, hence step 1 is not applicable.

Step 2:

Amounts in (₹) million

Sr No	Particulars	Balance Sheet as in Financial statements as on 30 th Sept 2015	Balance Sheet under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation as on 30 th Sept 2015	Ref No
A	Capital & Liabilities			
ia	Paid-up Capital	1,988.6	1,988.7	A
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	1,988.6	1,988.7	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	
ib	Reserves & Surplus (a+b)	122,234.8	122,234.8	
	of which eligible for Tier I (a)	120,899.6	120,899.6	
	Statutory Reserves	32,285.8	32,285.8	B
	Special Reserves	14,366.1	14,366.1	C
	Capital Reserve	8,004.3	8,004.3	D
	Share Premium	24,665.4	24,665.4	E
	Share Forfeited a/c	-	-	
	General reserves(excluding development fund, Development and Research fund and reserve for adverse fluctuations in Fex and investment reserve)	30,769.3	30,769.3	F
	Other Disclosed Free Reserve	6,880.0	6,880.0	
	P& L Account Balance	3,928.7	3,928.7	
	<i>Out of which considered under the regulatory scope of consolidation</i>	-	3,060.5	G
	Of which Eligible for Tier II (b)	1,335.2	1,335.2	H
	Other Reserves (including development fund, Development and Research fund and reserve for adverse fluctuations in Fex, Investment Reserve)	1,335.2	1,335.2	
	Minority Interest	-	-	


	Total Capital (ia+ib)	124,223.4	124,223.4	
ii	Deposits	2,042,282.6	2,042,282.6	
	of which: Deposits from banks	256,408.7	256,408.7	
	of which: Customer deposits	1,675,483.9	1,675,483.9	
	of which: Other deposits	110,390.0	110,390.0	
	Current Accounts Including Stale Accounts	88,382.8	88,382.8	
	Credit balance in OD	1,039.0	1,039.0	
	Credit balance in CC A/C	3,523.4	3,523.4	
	Call Deposits	3.4	3.4	
	Sundry Deposits	4,020.7	4,020.7	
	Overdue Deposits	11,849.4	11,849.4	
	Corpflex A/C (EEFC)	1,571.3	1,571.3	
iii	Borrowings	84,922.2	84,922.2	
	of which: From RBI	12,060.0	12,060.0	
	of which: From banks	0.0	0.0	
	of which: From other institutions & Agencies (a+b+c)	57.9	57.9	
	Other Agencies-Sidbi (a)	-	-	
	Other Agencies-Nabard (b)	57.9	57.9	
	Other Agencies-NHB (C)	-	-	
	of which: Others	14,429.3	14,429.3	
	Others- Borrowings outside India	14,429.3	14,429.3	
	of which: Capital instruments (a+b)	58,375.0	58,375.0	
	Eligible for AT 1 (a)	12,375.0	12,375.0	
	of which: Tier I Perpetual bonds	7,375.0	7,375.0	I
	of which considered under regulatory scope of consolidation	-	5,162.5	
	Regulatory adjustments subject to Pre-Basel-III (AT1)		2,212.5	J
	of which: Tier I Perpetual bonds-Basel-III	5,000.0	5,000.0	K
	Eligible for Tier II capital (b)	46,000.0	46,000.0	
	Unsecured Redeemable Bonds (Tier II)	46,000.0	46,000.0	L
	of which considered under regulatory scope of consolidation	-	31,360.0	
	Regulatory adjustments subject to Pre-Basel-III (Tier-II)		14,640.0	M
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	53,439.8	53,439.8	
	of which Provision for standard assets considered under Tier-II	9,720.1	9,720.1	N
	of which DTA adjusted against DTL	-	-	
	of which Intangible assets	-	-	
	Total Capital and Liabilities (ia+ib+ii+iii+iv)	2,304,867.9	2,304,867.9	

Sr No	Assets	Balance Sheet as in Financial statements as on 30 th Sept 2015	Balance Sheet under Regulatory Scope of Consolidation as on 30 th Sept 2015	Ref No
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India including gold at hand	107,083.2	107,083.2	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	37,905.4	37,905.4	
ii	Investments:	577,379.2	577,379.2	
	of which: Government securities	516,826.7	516,826.7	
	of which: Other approved securities	14.7	14.7	
	of which: Shares	3,781.7	3,781.7	
	of which Reciprocal Cross Holding in Common Shares	1,712.9	1,712.9	
	of which deducted from CET-I		1,027.7	O
	and of which considered for Risk weight		685.2	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	17,168.9	17,168.9	
	of which reciprocal cross holding in Tier II instruments	-	101.5	
	of which deducted from Tier II	-	60.9	Q
	and of which considered for Risk weight		40.6	
	of which investment in Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	-	-	
	of which deducted from Tier I capital	-	-	
	of which deducted from Tier II	-	-	
	of which 250% risk weight applied	-	-	
	of which others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	39,581.7	39,581.7	
	of which investment outside India	5.4	5.4	
iii	Loans and advances	1,425,724.5	1,425,724.5	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	5.1	5.1	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	1,425,719.4	1,425,719.4	
iv	Fixed assets	12,452.1	12,452.1	
	of which Intangible Assets	228.4	228.4	R
v	Other assets	144,323.6	144,323.6	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	-	-	
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
vi	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	2,304,867.9	2,304,867.9	

Table DF-13: Main features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

Amounts in (₹) million

Item	Particulars	Equity Shares	Tier-I bonds	Tier -I bonds	Tier -I bonds	Tier -I bonds	Tier -I bonds
1	Issuer	Corporation Bank					
2	Unique Identifier	INA112A01023	112A09067	112A09117	112A09141	112A09158	112A08010
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Applicable Indian Laws and Regulatory Requirements					
		Regulatory Treatment					
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I	Tier I Bonds				Additional Tier-I Bonds
5	Post- transitional Basel III rules	Eligible	Ineligible (will be phased out during transition period)				Eligible (Basel III compliant Bonds)
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	Solo and group	Solo and Group (during transition period)				Solo and Group
7	Instrument type	Equity Shares	Perpetual Unsecured Non-Convertible Subordinated Tier-I Bonds in the nature of Promissory (IPDI)				Perpetual Unsecured Non-Convertible Subordinated , Taxable, Additional Tier-I Bonds in the nature of Debentures
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (as on 30 th Sept 2015)	1988.6	1,662.5	2,100	700	700	5,000
9	Par value of instrument	Not Applicable	2,375	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
10	Accounting classification	Shareholders' Fund	Liability (Classified under borrowings in Balance Sheet)				
11	Original date of issuance	05.12.1997, 23.10.2001, 29.03.2011, 22.03.2013, 20.12.2013, 30.09.2015	19.01.2009	10.07.2009	11.08.2009	26.08.2009	09.02.2015
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Perpetual (Bank is having Call option after the instruments has run for at least 10 years subject to RBI's specified conditions)				Perpetual (Bank is having Call option after the instruments has run for at least 5 years subject to RBI's specified conditions)
13	Original maturity date	No Maturity	No Maturity				
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Not Applicable	Yes (As mentioned in item no. 12)				
15	Optional call date, contingent call date and redemption amount	Not Applicable	19.01.2019 (At Par)	10.07.2019 (At Par)	11.08.2019 (At Par)	26.08.2019 (At Par)	09.02.2020 (At Par)
16	Subsequent call dates if applicable	Not Applicable					
	Coupons/ dividends						
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Not Applicable	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	Not Applicable	9.00%	9.15%	9.05%	9.10%	9.51%
19	Existence of dividend stopper	Not Applicable	No	No	No	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary	Partially Discretionary				Fully Discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentives to redeem	No	Yes (No incentives to redeem)	Yes (No incentives to redeem)	Yes (No incentives to redeem)	Yes (No incentives to redeem)	No (No incentives to redeem)
22	Non-Cumulative or Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Not Applicable	Non-Convertible				Non-Convertible

Item	Particulars	Equity Shares	Tier-I bonds	Tier -I bonds	Tier -I bonds	Tier -I bonds	Tier -I bonds
24	if convertible, conversion trigger(s)						Not Applicable
25	if convertible, fully or partially						Not Applicable
26	if convertible, conversion rate						Not Applicable
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion						Not Applicable
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into						Not Applicable
29	If convertible specify issuer of instruments it converts in to						Not Applicable
30	Write down feature						Not Applicable
31	If write down-write down trigger (s)						Not Applicable
32	If write down fully or partial						Not Applicable
33	If write down, permanent or temporary						Not Applicable
34	If write down, description of write up mechanism						Not Applicable
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation	Represents the most subordinated claim in liquidation		 <p>Subordinated to the claim of all other creditors and depositors of the bank</p>			<p>1. Subordinated to the claim of all depositors, general creditors and subordinate debt other than subordinated debt qualifying as an AT1.</p> <p>2. Paripassu without preference amongst themselves another debt instrument classifying as AT1 (Basel-III)</p> <p>3. To the extent permitted by Basel-III guidelines, parri passu with any subordinated obligation eligible inclusion in hybrid Tier-I capital under the then prevailing Basel-II guidelines, if any.</p>
36	Non-compliant transitioned feature	No					Yes
37	if yes, specify non-compliant feature	Not Applicable					No-loss absorption Feature

Item	Particulars	Upper Tier-II Bonds	Upper Tier-II Bonds	Upper Tier-II Bonds	Upper Tier-II Bonds	Upper Tier-II Bonds	Upper Tier-II Bonds	Upper Tier-II Bonds
1	Issuer	Corporation Bank						
2	Unique Identifier	112A09059	112A09075	112A09125	112A09133	112A09166	112A09091	112A09109
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Applicable Indian law(s) and regulatory requirements						
	Regulatory Treatment							
4	Transitional Basel III regulatory capital requirement	Upper Tier II Bonds under Tier II Capital						
5	Regulatory capital treatment under Basel III rules not taking into account transitional	Ineligible						

	treatment							
6	Level(s) within the group at which the instrument is included in capital	Solo and Group						
7	Instrument type	Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Subordinated Upper Tier-II Bonds in the nature of Promissory Notes						
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (as on 30 th Sept 2015)	2,100	4,900	1,750	2,100	3,850	3,500	3,500
9	Par value of instrument	3,000	7,000	2,500	3,000	5,500	5,000	5,000
10	Accounting classification	Liability (Classified under borrowings in Balance Sheet)						
11	Original date of issuance	12.12.2008	24.02.2009	10.08.2009	11.08.2009	29.04.2010	06.05.2009	28.05.2009
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	12.12.2023	24.02.2024	10.08.2024	11.08.2024	29.04.2025	06.05.2024	28.05.2024
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisor approval	Yes (Bank is having Call option after the instruments has run for at least 10 years subject to RBI's specified conditions)						
15	Optional call date, contingent call date and redemption amount	12.12.2018 (At Par)	24.02.2019 (At Par)	10.08.2019 (At Par)	11.08.2019 (At Par)	29.04.2020 (At Par)	06.05.2019 (At Par)	28.05.2019 (At Par)
16	Subsequent call dates if applicable	Not Applicable						
	Coupons/ dividends							
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed						
18	Coupon rate and any related index	10.10%	9.15%	8.45%	8.45%	8.75%	8.25%	8.37%
19	Existence of dividend stopper	No						
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Partially Discretionary						
21	Existence of step up or other incentives to redeem	Yes						
22	Non-Cumulative or Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative	Non-Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-Convertible						
24	If convertible, conversion trigger	Not Applicable						
25	If convertible, fully or partially	Not Applicable						
26	If convertible, conversion rate	Not Applicable						
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Not Applicable						
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible to	Not Applicable						
29	If convertible specify issuer of instruments it converts in to	Not Applicable						
30	Write down feature	Not Applicable						
31	If write down-write down features	Not Applicable						
32	If write down fully or partial	Not Applicable						
33	If write down, permanent or temporary	Not Applicable						
34	If write down, description of write up mechanism	Not Applicable						
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to	All other creditors, depositors and perpetual debt instruments (IPDI) of the bank						

	instrument)	
36	Non-compliant transitioned feature	Yes
37	if yes specify non-compliant feature	No-loss absorption Feature

Item	Particulars	lower Tier-II Bonds	lower Tier-II Bonds	lower Tier-II Bonds	Lower Tier II bonds	Lower Tier II bonds
1	Issuer	Corporation Bank				
2	Unique Identifier	112A09018	112A09026	112A09034	112A09042	112A09083
3	Governing laws of the instrument	Applicable Indian law(s) and regulatory requirements				
	Regulatory Treatment					
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Lower Tier II Bonds under Tier II Capital				
5	Post- transitional Basel III rules	Ineligible				
6	Eligible at solo/group/group and solo	Solo and Group				
7	Instrument type	Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Subordinated Lower Tier II Bonds in the nature of Promissory Notes				
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (as on 30 th Sept 2015)	1,260	1,400	2,100	1,400	3,500
9	Par value of instrument	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	5,000
10	Accounting classification	Liability (Classified under borrowings in Balance Sheet)				
11	Original date of issuance	24.03.2006	19.03.2008	27.03.2008	03.12.2008	31.03.2009
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated				
13	Original maturity date	24.03.2016	19.03.2018	27.03.2018	03.12.2018	31.05.2019
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No				
15	Optional call date, contingent call date and redemption amount	Not Applicable				
16	Subsequent call dates if applicable	Not Applicable				
	Coupons/ dividends					
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed				
18	Coupon rate and any related index	7.90%	9.30%	9.40%	10.80%	8.85%
19	Existence of dividend stopper	No				
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Not Applicable				
21	Existence of step up or other incentives to redeem	No				
22	Non-Cumulative or Cumulative	Non-Cumulative				
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-Convertible				
24	If convertible, conversion trigger	Not Applicable				
25	If convertible, fully or partially	Not Applicable				
26	If convertible, conversion rate	Not Applicable				
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Not Applicable				
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible in to	Not Applicable				
29	If convertible specify issuer of instruments it converts in to	Not Applicable				
30	Write down feature	Not Applicable				
31	If write down-write down features	Not Applicable				
32	If write down fully or partial	Not Applicable				
33	If write down, permanent or temporary	Not Applicable				

34	If write down, description of write up mechanism	Not Applicable
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation	All other creditors, depositors and perpetual debt instruments (IPDI) of the bank
36	Non-compliant transitioned feature	Yes
37	If yes specify non-compliant feature	No-loss absorption Feature

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

The leverage ratio acts as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirement. The Bank is required to maintain leverage ratio of 4.5%. The Bank's Leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines is as follows:

	Item	(Rs.in Millions)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	2,304,867.9
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	(3,240.2)
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	(278.4)
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	2,340.0
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	147,620.0
7	Other adjustments	-
8	Leverage ratio exposure	2,451,309.3

DF-18- Leverage ratio common disclosure template

	Item	(Rs.in Millions)
On-balance sheet exposures		
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	2,304,867.9
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(3,468.6)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	2,301,399.3
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all <i>derivatives</i> transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	530.0
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with <i>all</i> derivatives transactions	1810.0
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	2,340.0

Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	346,560.0
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(198,940.0)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	147,620.0
Capital and total exposures		
20	Tier 1 capital	124,046.5
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	2,451,309.3
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	5.06%

