



Barclays Bank PLC – Indian Branches
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability)

Basel III - Pillar 3 disclosures of Barclays Bank Plc - Indian Branches for the period ended 31 December 2018

BACKGROUND

The BASEL III – Pillar 3 disclosures contained herein relate to Barclays Bank Plc, India Branches (herein also referred to as the 'Bank') for the year ended Dec 31, 2018. Barclays Bank Plc – Indian Branches (the “**Bank**”) is a branch of Barclays Bank Plc, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom with limited liability. Barclays Bank Plc. (UK) (the “**Group**”) is regulated by its home regulator, viz. Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA), in the United Kingdom (UK). The Bank has been operating in India with 6 branches (excluding 1 service branch). The Bank operations are conducted in accordance with the banking license granted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Banking Regulation Act 1949.

These disclosures are compiled in accordance with Reserve Bank of India (the 'RBI') regulations on Pillar 3 as given in 'Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations dated July 1, 2015'.

The Basel III framework implemented in the Bank is made up of three pillars.

- Pillar 1: Minimum Capital Requirements - This Pillar includes the calculation of RWAs for credit risk, counterparty credit risk, market risk and operational risk.
- Pillar 2: Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) – This Pillar requires banks to undertake a comprehensive assessment of their risks and to determine the appropriate amounts of capital to be held against these risks where other suitable mitigants are not available.
- Pillar 3: Market Discipline – This Pillar covers external communication of risk and capital information by banks as specified in the Basel rules to promote transparency and good risk management.

1. CAPITAL ADEQUACY (Table DF-2)

2.1 Capital Management

Objective

The Bank's objectives are to:

- Meet minimum regulatory requirements in jurisdictions. The Bank's authority to operate as a bank is dependent on the maintenance of adequate capital resources at each level where prudential capital requirements are applied
- Supports its growth and strategic options maintain adequate capital to cover the Group's current and forecast business needs and associated risks in order to provide a viable and sustainable business offering.
- Support its credit rating by maintaining capital ratios aligned with rating agency expectations

Governance structure

The management of capital risk is integral to the Group's approach to financial stability and sustainability management, and is embedded in the way businesses and legal entities operate

Capital risk management is underpinned by a control framework and policy. The capital management strategy, outlined in the Group and legal entity capital plans, is developed in alignment with the control framework and policy for capital risk, and is implemented consistently in order to deliver on the Group's Objectives

Responsibility for risk management resides at all levels within the Group, from the Board and the Executive Committee down through the organisation to each business manager and risk specialist. Barclays distributes these responsibilities so that risk/return decisions are taken at the most appropriate level; as close as possible to the business, and subject to robust and effective review and challenge. The responsibilities for effective review and challenges reside with senior managers, risk oversight committees, Barclays Internal Audit, the Independent Group Risk function, the Board Risk Committee and, ultimately, the Board.

In addition, each business unit has an embedded risk management function, headed by a business risk director. Business risk directors and their teams are responsible for assisting business heads in the identification and management of their business risk profiles and for implementing appropriate controls. These teams also assist Group Risk in the formulation of Group policies and their implementation across the businesses.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) operating within the broad policy framework reviews and monitors various aspects of risk arising from the business. The ERMF sets the strategic direction for risk management by defining standards, objectives and responsibilities for all areas of Barclays Independent Committee(s) like Executive Committee (ExCO), Operations Committee (OPCO), Internal Controls Forum (ICF), Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO) have been constituted across the Bank to facilitate independent evaluation, monitoring and reporting of various risks

Local management assures compliance with an entity's minimum regulatory capital requirements by reporting to local Asset and Liability Committees with oversight by the Group's Treasury Committee, as required.

Regulatory capital

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued Basel III guidelines applicable with effect from April 1, 2013. The guidelines provide a transition schedule for Basel III implementation till March 31, 2019. Upon full implementation, Basel III guidelines target minimum capital to risk weighted assets ratio (CRAR) would be 11.5% (excluding capital required to comply with Global Systemically Important Bank (G-SIB) norms), minimum Common Equity Tier-1 (CET1) CRAR ratio would be 8.0% and minimum Tier-1 CRAR ratio would be 9.5%.

As at March 31, 2018, as per Basel III guidelines bank is required to maintain minimum Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 8.5%, minimum Tier-1 capital ratio of 10.00% and minimum total capital ratio of 12.00%. The minimum capital requirement includes capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 1.875% and additional CET1 capital surcharge of 1.13% on account of the Bank being designated as a G-SIB.

Internal assessment of capital

The Bank has a process for assessing its overall capital adequacy in relation to the Bank's risk profile and a strategy for maintaining its capital levels. Capital planning is set in consideration of minimum regulatory requirements. Capital held to support the level of risk identified is set in consideration of minimum ratio requirements and internal buffers. The process provides an assurance that the Bank has adequate capital to support all risks in its business and an appropriate capital buffer based on its business profile.

The Bank's capital management framework includes a comprehensive internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) conducted annually and which determines the adequate level of capitalization for the Bank to meet regulatory norms, current and future business needs, including those under stress scenarios. The ICAAP encompasses capital planning for a three year time horizon, identification and measurement of material risks and the relationship between risk and capital. These plans are reviewed to assess any capital requirements.

Capital

Bank does not have any subsidiaries in India, any entity required to be consolidated as per RBI requirements in India assesses the adequate level of capitalisation required to meet its respective host regulatory requirements and business needs. The Board of each subsidiary maintains oversight over the capital adequacy framework for the subsidiary either directly or through separately constituted committees.

Capital monitoring

The Bank monitors its capital adequacy ratio on a regular basis. The Bank has a process of submitting a Capital Monitoring dashboard where the regulatory CRAR is put up to Treasury. Local management ensures compliance with an entity's minimum regulatory capital requirements by reporting to local Asset and Liability Committees with oversight by Group Treasury as required.

2.2 Capital Requirement for Pillar 1 Risks (December 31, 2018)

Capital required for credit, market and operational risks given below is arrived at after multiplying the risk weighted assets by 12.375%.

		(Rs. in '000s)
No	Description	December 31,2018
A	Capital Requirement for Credit Risk	34,971,866
	(Standardised Approach)	
	- On-balance sheet exposures excluding securitisation exposures	12,151,953
	- Off- balance sheet exposures excluding securitisation exposures	22,799,685
	a) Non-market related	1,851,993
	b) Market-related	20,947,692
	- On-balance sheet-securitisation exposures	20,228
	- Counterparty Risk as Borrower of funds	0
B	Capital Requirement for Market Risk	11,265,007
	(Standardised Duration Approach)	
	- Interest rate related instruments	9,420,994
	- Equity	49,638
	- Foreign Exchange and Gold	1,794,375
C	Operational-risk-weighted exposures	2,910,289
	(Basic Indicator Approach)	
D	Capital Adequacy Ratio of the Bank	15.23%

2.3 Capital Structure / Instruments of the Bank

Tier 1 capital comprises of:

- Capital funds (Interest free funds) injected by Head Office for capital adequacy
- Statutory reserves percentage of net profits retained (currently 25%)
- Remittable surplus in India specifically for capital adequacy purposes
- Capital reserves not eligible for repatriation so long the Bank operates in India.

Tier 2 capital comprises of:

- General provisions created in line with RBI regulations like provision on standard assets, provision on unhedged foreign currency exposure, etc.

As on December 31, 2018 total capital base (Tier1 + Tier2) of the Bank stood at Rs. 60,470,848 ('000s)

		(Rs. in '000s)	
No	Description	December 31,2018	March 31,2018
A	Tier 1 Capital	58,541,429	59,238,280
B	Tier 2 Capital	1,929,419	1,669,880
C	Total Eligible Capital (A+B)	60,470,848	60,908,160

The capital ratios of the Bank are as follows:

Capital ratios	December 31,2018	March 31,2018
CET1 capital ratio	14.74%	17.15%
Tier - 1 capital ratio	14.74%	17.15%
Total capital ratio	15.23%	17.63%

3. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

Introduction

Barclays engages in activities which entail risk taking, every day, throughout its business. This section introduces these risks, and outlines key governance arrangements for managing them. These include roles and responsibilities, frameworks, policies and standards, assurance and lessons learned processes.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF)

The Group has clear risk management objectives and a strategy to deliver them through core risk management processes. The ERMF sets the strategic direction by defining clear standards, objectives and responsibilities for all areas of Barclays

The ERMF sets out:

- Principal Risks faced by the Group
- Risk Appetite requirements
- Roles and responsibilities for risk management

Principal Risks

The ERMF identifies Principal Risks and sets out responsibilities and risk management standards. Note that Legal, Reputation and Model risks are Principal Risks from January 2017 following Group Board approval in December 2016.

Financial Principal Risks:

- Credit risk: The risk of loss to the firm from the failure of clients, customers or counterparties, including sovereigns, to fully honour their obligations to the firm, including the whole and timely payment of principal, interest, collateral and other receivables
- Market risk: The risk of loss arising from potential adverse changes in the value of the firm's assets and liabilities from fluctuation in market variables including, but not limited to, interest rates, foreign exchange, equity prices, commodity prices, credit spreads, implied volatilities and asset correlations
- Treasury and capital risk: This comprises:
 - Liquidity risk: The risk that the firm is unable to meet its contractual or contingent obligations or that it does not have the appropriate amount, tenor and composition of funding and liquidity to support its assets
 - Capital risk: The risk that the firm has an insufficient level or composition of capital to support its normal business activities and to meet its regulatory capital requirements under normal operating

environments or stressed conditions (both actual and as defined for internal planning or regulatory testing purposes). This includes the risk from the firm's pension plans
— Interest rate risk in the banking book: The risk that the firm is exposed to capital or income volatility because of a mismatch between the interest rate exposures of its (non-traded) assets and liabilities.

Non-Financial Principal Risks:

- Operational risk: The risk of loss to the firm from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or due to external events (for example fraud) where the root cause is not due to credit or market risks.
- Model risk: The risk of the potential adverse consequences from financial assessments or decisions based on incorrect or misused model outputs and reports.
- Reputation risk: The risk that an action, transaction, investment or event will reduce trust in the firm's integrity and competence by clients, counterparties, investors, regulators, employees or the public.
- Conduct risk: The risk of detriment to customers, clients, market integrity, competition or Barclays from the inappropriate supply of financial services, including instances of wilful or negligent misconduct.
- Legal risk: The risk of loss or imposition of penalties, damages or fines from the failure of the firm to meet its legal obligations including regulatory or contractual requirements.

Risk Appetite for the Principal Risks

Risk Appetite is defined as the level of risk which the firm is prepared to accept in the conduct of its activities. The Risk Appetite of the firm:

- specifies the level of risk we are willing to take and why, to enable specific risk taking activities
- considers all Principal Risks individually and, where appropriate, in aggregate
- communicates the acceptable level of risk for different risk types; this may be expressed in financial or non-financial terms, and is measured and effectively monitored
- describes agreed parameters for the firm's performance under varying levels of financial stress with respect to profitability is considered in key decision-making processes, including business planning, mergers and acquisitions, new product approvals and business change initiatives.

Risk Appetite is approved and disseminated across legal entities and businesses, including by use of Mandate and Scale limits to enable and control specific activities that have material concentration risk implications for the firm. These limits also help reduce the likelihood and size of one-off losses. The Risk Appetite must be formally reviewed on at least an annual frequency in conjunction with the Medium Term Planning (MTP) process and approved by the Board.

Roles and responsibilities in the management of risk – the Three Lines of Defense

All colleagues have a responsibility to contribute to the risk management of the Group. These responsibilities are set out in the "Three Lines of Defence". In 2016 these definitions were simplified. Regardless of their function, all teams who manage processes in the firm are responsible for designing, implementing, remediating, monitoring and testing the controls for those processes.

First Line of Defense:

The First Line comprises all employees engaged in the revenue generating and client facing areas of the firm and all associated support functions, including Finance, Treasury, Technology and Operations, Human Resources etc. Employees in the first line are responsible for:

- identifying all the risks in the activities in which they are engaged, and developing appropriate policies, standards and controls to govern their activities
- operating within any and all limits which the Risk and Compliance functions establish in connection with the Risk Appetite of the firm
- Escalating risk events to senior managers and Risk and Compliance.

Internal controls are critical to running a cost-effective and stable business. To ensure these controls remain strong, sustainable, and efficient the new strategic position of Chief Controls Officer has been created. The Chief Controls Office will help to maintain and enhance an effective and consistent control framework across the organisation.

The First Line must establish their own policies and controls (subject to the Controls Framework of the firm), particularly with respect to operational activities, and require their colleagues to manage all controls to specified tolerances. These control-related activities are also considered First Line and are permitted so long as they are within any applicable limits established by Risk or Compliance. All activities in the first line are subject to oversight from the relevant parts of the second and third lines.

Second Line of Defense:

Employees of Risk and Compliance comprise the Second Line of Defense. The role of the Second Line is to establish the limits, rules and constraints under which first line activities shall be performed, consistent with the Risk Appetite of the firm, and to monitor the performance of the First Line against these limits and constraints.

The Second Line may not establish limits for all First Line activities, especially those related to Operational Risk. The controls for these will ordinarily be established by Controls Officers operating within the Controls Framework of the firm, under the oversight of the Second Line.

The Second Line can also undertake certain additional activities if, in the judgement of the Group CRO, this will reduce the firm's exposure to risk.

Third Line of Defense:

Employees of Internal Audit comprise the Third Line of Defense. They provide independent assurance to the Board and Executive Management over the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control over current, systemic and evolving risks.

The Legal department does not sit in any of the three lines, but supports them all. The Legal department is, however, subject to oversight from Risk and Compliance, with respect to Operational and Conduct risks.

Measurement of risks for capital adequacy purposes

Material risks are identified, measured, monitored and reported to the Barclays Independent Committee(s) like Executive Committee (ExCO), Operations Committee (OPCO), Internal Controls Forum (ICF), Assets and Liabilities Management Committee (ALCO)

Under Pillar 1 of the extant RBI guidelines on Basel III, the Bank currently follows the standardised approach for credit risk, standardised measurement method for market risk and basic indicator approach for operational risk.

4. CREDIT RISK: (Table DF- 3)

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss should any of the customers, clients or market counterparties fail to fulfill their contractual obligations. The credit risk that the Group faces arises mainly from wholesale loans and advances together with the counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts with clients. Other sources of credit risk arise from trading activities, including: debt securities, settlement balances with market counterparties, available for sale assets and reverse repurchase loans.

4.1 Credit Risk Management Objectives and Policies:

A key element in the setting of clear management objectives is the Enterprise Risk Management Framework (ERMF) which sets out key activities, tools, techniques and organizational arrangements so that material risks facing the Group are identified and understood, and that appropriate responses are in place to protect the Bank and prevent detriment to its customers, employees or community.

The aim of the risk management process is to provide a structured, practical and easily understood set of three steps, Evaluate, Respond and Monitor (the E-R-M process), that enables management to identify and assess risks, determine the appropriate risk response and then monitor the effectiveness of the risk response and changes to the risk profile.

The granting of credit is one the Bank's major sources of income and, as a Principal Risk, considerable resources are dedicated to its control. The credit risk that the Bank faces arises mainly from wholesale and other small-ticket loans together with the counterparty credit risk arising from derivative contracts with clients. Other sources of credit risk arise from trading activities, including debt securities; settlement balances with market counterparties, available for sale assets and reverse repurchase loans.

Credit risk management objectives are to:

- To establish a framework of controls to ensure credit risk-taking is based on sound credit risk management principles
- To identify, assess and measure credit risk clearly and accurately across the Group and within each separate business from the level of individual facilities, up to the total portfolio
- To control and plan credit risk-taking in line with external stakeholder expectations and avoiding undesirable concentrations
- To monitor credit risk and adherence to agreed controls
- To ensure that the risk reward benefits are met

4.2 Structure and Organization

The Group has structured the responsibilities of credit risk management so that decisions are taken as close as possible to the business, whilst ensuring robust review and challenge of performance, risk infrastructure and strategic plans. The credit risk management teams in each business are accountable to the relevant Business Chief Risk Officer who in turn reports to the Group CRO.

Credit risk approval is undertaken by experienced credit risk professionals operating within a clearly defined delegated authority framework, with only the most senior credit officers entrusted with the higher levels of delegated authority. The largest credit exposures which are outside of individual delegated authorities or relevant credit approval committees require the support of the Group Senior Credit Officer (GSCO), the Group's most senior credit risk sanctioner. For exposure in excess of the GSCO authority, approval by Group CRO is required. Credit risk managers are generally organized in sanctioning team by geography, industry and / or product.

The role of the Central Risk function is to provide Group-wide direction, oversight and challenge of credit-risk taking. Central Risk sets the Credit Risk Control Framework, which provides the structure within which credit risk is managed, together with supporting credit risk policies.

4.3 Credit risk monitoring

For effective monitoring of credit facilities, the relevant Risk Control Unit / Transaction Management Group verifies adherence to the terms of approval prior to commitment and disbursement of credit facilities.

4.4 Reporting, assessment and measurement

Risk management policies and processes are designed to identify and analyze risk, to set appropriate risk appetite, limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and timely data. This process can be summarised in five broad stages:

- Measuring exposures and concentrations
- Monitoring performance and asset quality
- Monitoring weaknesses in portfolios
- Raising allowances for impairment and other credit provisions; and
- Returning assets to a performing status or writing off assets when the whole or part of a debt is considered irrecoverable.

The principal objective of credit risk measurement is to produce the most accurate possible quantitative assessment of the credit risk to which the Bank is exposed, from the level of individual facilities up to the total portfolio. Integral to this is the assignment of obligor ratings, which are used in numerous aspects of credit risk management and in the calculation of regulatory and economic capital.

The key building blocks in this quantitative assessment are:

- Probability of default (PD)
- Exposure at default (EAD)
- Loss given default (LGD)

4.5 Credit Concentration Risk

A risk concentration is any single exposure or a group of exposures with the potential to produce losses large enough (relative to a bank's capital, total assets, or overall risk level) to threaten a bank's health or ability to maintain its core operations.

The Bank monitors the Exposure norms as prescribed by Reserve Bank of India vide its Master circular on Exposure norms DBOD.No.Dir.BC.12/13.03.00/2015-16 on a periodic basis. The exposure ceiling limits is 15 percent of capital funds in case of a single borrower and 40 percent of capital funds in the case of a borrower group. Credit exposure to a single borrower may exceed the exposure norm of 15 percent of the bank's capital funds by an additional 5 percent (i.e. up to 20 percent) provided the additional credit exposure is on account of extension of credit to infrastructure projects. Credit exposure to borrowers belonging to a group may exceed the exposure norm of 40 percent of the bank's capital funds by an additional 10 percent (i.e., up to 50 percent), provided the additional credit exposure is on account of extension of credit to infrastructure projects. In addition to the exposure permitted above, bank may, in exceptional circumstances, with the approval of its India Executive Committee, consider enhancement of the exposure to a borrower up to a further 5 percent of capital funds.

In addition to the above, the Bank controls and limits concentration of risk via the application of sectoral caps and identifying high-risk sectors.

4.6 Definition of Non-Performing Assets

Assets (Loans and credit substitutes in the nature of advances) are identified as performing or non-performing assets (NPAs) based on the management's periodic internal assessment or in accordance with RBI guidelines, whichever is earlier. An asset becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank. A payment obligation (principal/interest) which remains unpaid for more than 90 days past due is classified as NPA.

- An overdraft /cash credit facility is classified as NPA when the account remains "out of order" credits in the account are not enough to cover the interest debited during the accounting period; or
- drawings have been permitted in the account for a continuous period of 90 days based on drawing power computed on the basis of stock statements that are more than three months old even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory; or
- the regular/ad hoc credit limits have not been reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date/date of adhoc sanction.

Continuously for 90 days.. An account is treated as 'out of order' if:

- the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days; or
- where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of the balance sheet; or

A bill purchased / discounted by the Bank remaining overdue for a period of more than 90 days will be classified as an NPA & in respect of securitization transaction undertaken in terms of RBI guidelines on securitisation, the amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days.

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

A performing asset facing financial difficulties is classified as NPA pursuant to restructuring.

NPAs are further classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the days past due criteria stipulated by RBI.

4.7 Definition of Impairment

An asset is considered credit impaired when one or more events occur that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset.

At periodic intervals, the Bank ascertains if there is any impairment in its assets. If such an indication is detected, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit, which the asset belongs to, is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the profit and loss account.

Provisions are made to reflect the risk tendency of the portfolio. Specific provisions are made based on management's assessment of the degree of impairment of the advances/derivative transactions subject to minimum prevailing provisioning norms laid down by RBI

4.8 Restructured Assets

As per RBI guidelines, a viable account facing financial difficulty due to economic/legal reasons can be restructured by grant of concessions including rescheduling and/or resetting principal repayments and/or the interest element, etc. Such restructuring must be separately disclosed as a restructured loan in the year of restructuring and the restructured asset would be subject to the applicable asset classification and provisioning criteria as prescribed by RBI from time to time. A non performing asset, which has been restructured, will become eligible for upgrading to standard category only after satisfactory performance of the terms of restructuring over a specified period higher of – a. one year from the commencement of the first payment of interest or principal installment, (whichever is later: or b. the period from the implementation of the restructuring by which at least 20% of the outstanding principal and interest capitalized as per sanctioned restructuring is repaid).

4.9 Credit Risk exposures

Total gross credit risk exposure including geographic distribution of exposure

(Rs. In 000's)

		December 31, 2018		
		Domestic	Overseas ²	Total
A)	Fund based exposure	130,811,190	-	130,811,190
B)	Non fund based exposure ¹	31,420,961		31,420,961
	Total³	162,232,151	-	162,232,151

1. Non-fund based exposures are guarantees given on behalf of constituents, letters of credit and acceptances and endorsements without giving the effect of Credit Conversion Factor (CCF) and does not include exposures arising on the derivative contracts.
2. Advances/ bills discounted in India against letters of credit issued by banks outside India are considered under domestic exposure. Bank does not have any overseas branches.
3. Exposures do not include undrawn limits.
4. Excluding specific risk on available for sale (AFS) portfolio.

Industry classification of gross loans and advances

Industry classification	December 31, 2018 (Rs. In 000's)	
	Fund based	Non fund based (non derivatives)
Cement	185,300	-
Mining	4,242,500	362,900
Iron and Steel	-	-
Other Metal and Metal products	3,980,547	-
All Engineering	2,018,746	1,635,134
Cotton Textiles	-	-
Other Textiles	24,731	-
Tea	170,500	-
Food Processing	26	-
Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	97,685	-
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	140,000	-
Paper and Paper Products	781,961	-
Rubber and Rubber Products	144,968	-

Industry classification	December 31, 2018 (Rs. In 000's)	
	Fund based	Non fund based (non derivatives)
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints etc.	4,296,072	1,428,447
Leather and Leather Products	6,280	-
Gems and Jewellery	5,426,091	-
Construction	89,952	-
Petroleum	3,928,154	-
Automobiles including trucks	1,774,132	5,340
Computer Software	823,576	212,688
Infrastructure	34,047,808	7,762,131
NBFCs & Trading	6,275,869	-
Aviation	-	-
Other Industries	2,260,195	-
Banking Sector	54,641,120	18,706,509
Retail Loans	22,911	-
Residual exposures	5,432,065	958,937
Total	130,811,190	31,420,961

Exposure to industries in excess of 5% of the total exposure

Industry Classification	December 31, 2018 (Rs. In 000's)	
	Fund Based	Non Fund Based (Non Derivatives)
Banking Sector	54,641,120	18,706,509
Infrastructure	34,047,808	7,762,131

Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets as at December 31, 2018 (Rs. In 000's)

Maturity buckets	Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank of India	Balances with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total
1 day	938,855	2,857,375	32,614,874	1,237,231	-	1,275,662	38,923,997
2 to 7 days	-	4,981,600	12,485,720	4,310,611	-	17,586	21,795,517
8 to 14 days	-	-	5,645,762	5,757,020	-	52	11,402,834
15 to 30 days	693,923	-	2,441,005	21,914,688	-	1,957,034	27,006,650
31 days to 2 months	1,025,329	-	3,570,350	11,271,240	-	3,261,326	19,128,245
2 to 3 months	319,623	-	1,165,034	17,487,569	-	1,053,069	20,025,295
3 to 6 months	577,835	-	2,159,982	24,824,543	-	460,657	28,023,017
6 to 12 months	381,766	-	1,528,582	25,158,863	-	57,350	27,126,561
1 to 3 years	162,881	100	1,936,393	15,819,111	-	3,450,621	21,369,106

3 to 5 years	141,846	-	483,481	1,128,270	-	274,935	2,028,532
Over 5 years	302	-	(238,284)	25,441	162,525	74,102,015	74,051,999
Total	4,242,360	7,839,075	63,792,899	128,934,587	162,525	85,910,307	290,881,753

Movement of NPAs and provision for NPA (loans and advances portfolio)

(Rs. In 000's)

Particulars	December 31, 2018
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	
	2,980,982
- Substandard	2,197,462
-Doubtful	781,961
- Doubtful 1	781,961
- Doubtful 2	-
- Doubtful 3	-
- Loss	1,559
Net NPAs	1,104,379
NPA Ratios	
- Gross NPAs to gross advances	2.28%
-Net NPAs to Net advances	0.86%
Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
-Opening balance	783,520
-Additions	2,208,462
-Reductions	(11,000)
-Closing balance	2,980,982
Movement of provision for NPAs	
-Opening balance	783,520
-Provision made during the year	1,095,834
-Write –offs / write back of excess provisions	2,750
-Closing balance	1,876,603

Movement in provision as of December 31, 2018

(Rs. In 000's)

	General Provision*	Specific Provision
-Opening balance	1,538,127	783,520
-Provision made during the period	261,337	1,095,834
-Write –offs / write back of excess provisions		(2,750)
- Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	-	-
-Closing balance	1,799,464	1,876,603

*Movement in General Provision is only on account of provision on unhedged foreign currency exposure.

Details of write-offs and recoveries as of December 31, 2018

(Rs. In 000's)

Write-off that have been booked directly to the income statement	-
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement *	181,868

*includes recoveries from written off accounts, upgradations.

Major Industry-wise NPAs, provisions and write-off as of December 31, 2018

(Rs. In 000's)

Industry Classification	Gross NPA	Specific Provisions ¹	General Provision	Specific Provision during the Year	Write-Off during the year
Paper & Paper Products	781,961	781,961	-	-	-
Infrastructure	2,197,462	1,095,834	-	1,095,834	(2,750)
Chemicals Dyes & Paints	1,559	1,559	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,980,982	1,879,354	-	-	(2,750)

1. Specific provision relating to NPAs

Geography-wise breakup of gross NPAs, specific provisions and general provision as of December 31, 2018

(Rs. In 000's)

Category	Gross NPA	Specific Provisions ¹	General Provision
Domestic	2,980,982	1,876,603	-
Overseas ²	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,980,982	1,876,603	-

1. Specific provision relating to NPAs

2. Bank does not have any overseas branches.

NPIs and movement of provision for depreciation on investments

(Rs. In 000's)

	December 31, 2018
Amount of non-performing investments	-
Amount of provision held for non – performing investments	-
Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments	
-Opening balance	418,217
-Provision made from during the year	-
-Write –offs	-
-Write back of excess provisions	-
-Closing balance	418,217

5. CREDIT RISK: Disclosure of portfolio subject to standardised approach (Table DF-4)

The Bank is using issuer ratings and short-term and long-term instrument ratings which are assigned by the accredited rating agencies viz. assigned by CRISIL, CARE, ICRA, Fitch and Brickworks and published in the public domain to assign risk-weights in terms of RBI guidelines. In respect of claims on non-resident corporate and foreign bank, ratings assigned by international rating agencies i.e. S&P, Moody's and Fitch are used for assigning the risk weights.

- With respect to short term exposures, short term ratings are assigned wherever available for the facilities extended by the Bank.
- In case, ratings are not available for the facilities extended, ratings as applicable for the other facilities of the counterparty are assigned. The applicable risk weight would be one notch higher. However, mingling of fund based and non-fund based facilities is not permitted.
- Similarly for derivative trades with original maturity equal to or less than one year, and where issue-specific short term rating is not available, the applicable risk weight would be one notch higher as would be applicable for issue-specific short term rated facility.
- In case of long term exposures, ratings of the facilities, if available is assigned, else the rating of other facilities of the same counterparty is applied. Further, if facilities ratings are not available, then counterparty rating is applied.
- Cash Credit / Overdraft/ Short Term Loan exposures shall be considered as long term exposures and treatment applicable to long term exposures shall be applied. Since short term loans typically get rolled over on a conservative basis the same would be assigned long term ratings even though their original maturity is less than one year.
- The claims on banks incorporated in India and foreign bank branches in India is risk weighted based on the Common Equity Tier 1 capital of that bank, as per the RBI guidelines. In respect of claims on non-resident corporate and foreign bank, ratings assigned by international rating agencies i.e. S&P, Moody's and Fitch are used for assigning the risk weights.

Details of credit risk exposure based on risk- weight

(Rs. In 000's)

Description	December 31, 2018
Outstanding net loans and advances (rated and unrated) :	128,934,587
-Below 100% risk weight	92,254,813
-100% risk weight	12,609,833
-More than 100% risk weight	24,069,941
-Deductions	NIL
<i>* The above comprises of Net loans and advances as reported to RBI in regulatory filings</i>	

6. LEVERAGE RATIO: (Table DF-17 and DF - 18)

The leverage ratio act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirement. The Basel III leverage ratio is the capital measure (Tier-1 capital) divided by the exposure measure, with this ratio expressed as a percentage. The Bank's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines is as follows:

(Rs in '000)

Tier 1 capital	58,541,429
Total exposures	504,564,892
Basel III leverage ratio	11.60%