IDFC FIRST Bank

Basel - Pillar 3 Disclosures at December 31, 2018

Effective 18th December 2018, IDFC Bank Limited and Capital First Limited have merged to form **IDFC First Bank Limited** (hereinafter referred as the "Bank" or "IDFC First"). The merger has been approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunals of Mumbai and Chennai and all other regulatory bodies. IDFC Bank Limited had originally started its Banking Operation on October 1, 2015 upon receiving the Banking License by the RBI.

This document covers the Capital Adequacy Status for IDFC First Bank. It also describes the Risk Process and Governance at the Bank to effectively on-board, monitor and report risk.

I. Scope of Application

The Basel III Capital Regulation ("Basel III") is applicable to IDFC First Bank. The bank aims to operate within an effective risk management framework to actively manage all the material risks faced by the Bank, in a manner consistent with the Bank's risk appetite.

The Bank has one wholly owned subsidiary, IDFC Bharat Ltd (formerly known as Grama Vidiyal Microfinance Limited).

(i) Qualitative Disclosures

a) Group Entities considered from Consolidation:

For the purpose of financial reporting, the Bank consolidates its subsidiaries in accordance with Accounting Standard ("AS") 21, Consolidated Financial Statements, on a line-by-line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure. Investments in associates are accounted for by the equity method in accordance with AS-23, Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements.

For the purpose of regulatory consolidation, the consolidated Bank includes subsidiary under its control. Details of subsidiaries and associates of the Bank along with the consolidation status for accounting and regulatory purposes are given below;

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes/no)	Method of consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
IDFC Bharat Limited (Formerly, Grama Vidiyal Micro Finance Limited)	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS-21-Consolidated Financial Statements	Yes	Consolidated in accordance with AS-21-Consolidated Financial Statements	N/A	N/A
Millennium City Expressway Private Limited	Yes	Accounted for by the equity method in accordance with AS-23, Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements	No	N/A	N/A	Bank's investment has been risk weighted for capital adequacy purposes.

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	% 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
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures

a) List of Group entities considered for Consolidation

In INR Crores

Name of the entity / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity	Total balance sheet assets
IDFC Bharat Limited (Formerly, Grama Vidiyal Micro Finance Limited)	Business Correspondent	5.58	211.00

b) The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation:

Name of the subsidiaries / country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
There is no capital deficiency in the subsidiaries of the Bank as of December 31, 2018				

c) 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	% 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
As of December 31 2018, the Bank does not have investment in any insurance entity				

d) Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group:

N/A

II. Capital Adequacy

IDFC First Bank has developed a strong risk management framework to assess and monitor its credit, market and operational risk that is inclusive of its risk culture, risk governance, policies & procedures, and risk technology. The Pillar I RWA Calculation covers the following risks

1) Credit Risk in Banking Book (Using Standardized Approach)
2) Market Risk in Trading Book (Using Standardized Approach)
3) Operational Risk across the Bank (Using Basic Indicator Approach)

IDFC First (consolidated) currently maintains a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Ratio of 16.09% and a Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (CRAR) ratio of 16.47%.

In INR Crores

Particulars	Standalone	Consolidated*
(a) Risk Weighted Asset for Credit Risk	**88,585**	**88,053**
- On-Balance Sheet Items	76,315	75,783
- Non-Market Related Off-Balance Sheet Items	8,865	8,865
- Market Related Off-Balance Sheet Items	2,116	2,116
- Exposure to QCCP	1,288	1,288
(b) Risk Weighted Asset for Market Risk	**17,375**	**17,375**
- Interest Rate Risk	12,686	12,686
- Equity Risk	4,098	4,098
- Foreign Exchange Risk	591	591
(c) Risk Weighted Asset for Operational Risk	**4,634**	**4,776**
Total Risk Weighted Asset (RWA)	**110,594**	**110,204**
Capital		
Tier 1 Capital	17,848	17,734
Tier 2 Capital	416	416
Total Capital	**18,264**	**18,150**
Capital Adequacy Ratios		
CET1 Ratio	**16.14%**	**16.09%**
CRAR	**16.51%**	**16.47%**

* Capital of the consolidated entity is lower than the standalone entity due to Goodwill on acquisition being adjusted against the Capital.

In addition to the calculation of minimum regulatory capital as per Pillar I, the Bank has also developed an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) governance model to cover risks over and beyond what is envisaged under Pillar 1. This includes an assessment of capital for risks identified under Pillar II and a stress testing framework to cover stressed scenarios the economy and the Indian banking system might face.

The risks covered under Pillar II include

1. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
2. Credit Concentration Risk
3. Liquidity risk
4. Settlement Risk
5. Reputation Risk
6. Business and Strategic Risk
7. Risk of underestimation of credit risk under the standardized approach
8. Internal Rating Model Risk
9. Risk of weakness in credit risk Mitigant
10. Information Technology Risk
11. Information and Cyber Security Risk
12. Residual Risk of Securitisation
13. Business Correspondence & Micro ATM Risk
14. Pension Obligation Risk
15. Currency Induced Credit Risk
16. Outsourcing Risk
17. Compliance Risk
18. Business Continuity Management Risk
19. People Risk

The ICAAP serves as a key guiding tool towards capital management in the Bank. The Bank recognizes that it is still evolving in a new environment and the ICAAP will serve as a vital document for the evaluation of management strategies. The bank intends to conduct back testing when there is sufficient history of data with the Bank. The ICAAP document is prepared on an annual basis and subject to approval by the Board of Directors.

The ICAAP is subject to regular and independent review by Internal Audit Department separately from the SREP conducted by the RBI, to ensure that the ICAAP is comprehensive and proportionate to the nature, scope, scale and level of complexity of the bank’s activities and accurately reflects the material risks that the bank is exposed to.

Areas of review include:

- Integrity, accuracy, and reasonableness of the processes
- Appropriateness of the bank's capital assessment process based on the nature, scope, scale and complexity of the bank's activities
- Timely identification of any concentration risk
- Accuracy and completeness of any data inputs into the bank's capital assessment process
- Reasonableness and validity of any assumptions and scenarios used in the capital assessment process
- Conduct of appropriate stress testing

Stress Testing forms an integral part of the ICAAP process and assesses the extent of capital required under various stress scenarios and sensitivity tests envisaged by the Bank. Stress Testing Framework demonstrates how Stress Testing is used to evaluate the impact of various stress situations on the Bank's capital adequacy. The Bank has a Board approved Stress Testing Policy in place that is in line with extant RBI guidelines on stress testing.

III. Risk Management at IDFC First

A. Risk Culture

The Bank promotes a strong risk culture throughout the organisation. A strong risk culture is designed to help reinforce the Bank's resilience by encouraging a holistic approach to management of risk & return and an effective management of risk, capital and reputational profile. The Bank actively takes risks in connection with its businesses. The following principles underpin the risk culture at IDFC First Bank:

1) Risk taken is approved within the risk management framework
2) Risk taken is within a defined risk appetite
3) Risk taken is adequately compensated
4) Risk is continuously monitored and managed

Employees at all levels are responsible for management and escalation of risks. The Bank expects employees to exhibit behaviour that supports a strong risk culture. The following aspects support the risk culture of the Bank:

Tone at the top: Tone at the top refers to communication of risk appetite statements, risk limits and risk strategy and leveraging on the same to identify and prioritise appropriate risk behaviour that is required for building the desired risk culture.

Accountability: Accountability refers to clear and transparent communication of roles and responsibilities to committees and staff members across the three lines of defence (LOD) essential for effective risk governance, viz. front office functions, risk management & oversight and assurance roles are played by functions independent of one another with clearly defined responsibilities.

B. Risk Infrastructure

IDFC First Bank has developed a comprehensive infrastructure of policies, procedures, people and technology to actively measure, monitor and report risk to the senior management and to the Board. This risk infrastructure is reviewed on periodic basis for completeness, appropriateness to business and alignment to changing risk within the economy and the business.

Policies

A board approved Risk Appetite Framework lays down the risk appetite & boundary for target market, on-boarding criteria, portfolio mix including tenor/product mix and other concentration risk parameters. The key policies for IDFC First Bank are approved by the Board. In addition to these, several Management Policies and operational manuals have been developed to manage risk. The Board level policies are

reviewed on an annual basis by the RMCB while the Management Level policies and manuals are to be reviewed annually by Senior Management.

The key Board Policies include Risk Management Policy, Credit (Lending) Policy, Credit Risk Management Policy, Market Risk Management Policy, Operational Risk Management Policy, Fraud Risk Management Policy, ICAAP Policy, ALM Policy, Investment Policy, Forex & Derivative Policy and Portfolio Acquisition Policy etc.

In addition to the above Policies, the Credit Operations Manuals lays down the detailed processes to be carried out for loan sanction/approval, documentation & credit administration and post disbursement monitoring activities. The Bank maintains a process for identifying Watch list accounts.

C. Risk Governance

The Chief Risk Officer manages execution of the Risk Governance Framework at IDFC First Bank. The Chief Financial Officer enables assessment and deployment of Capital to various businesses based on the Risk Strategy and the Risk Appetite approved by the Board.

The Bank has set up a robust risk governance framework based on the following key principles:

- While the Board is responsible for the overall governance and the oversight of core risk management, execution strategy is delegated to risk subcommittee of the Board.
- Segregation of duties across the three-lines of defence model whereby front office functions, risk management & oversight and assurance roles are played by functions independent of one another.
- Risk strategy is approved by the Board on an annual basis and is defined based on the –Bank's Risk Appetite in order to align risk, capital and performance targets.
- All major risk classes are managed via risk management processes including: credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, business risk and reputational risk.
- Policies, processes and systems are in place to enable the risk management capability.
- Risk Management has the appropriate representation on management committees of the Bank and its respective businesses, and other governance forums as appropriate. At these forums, Risk Management's approval is required for decisions impacting bank's risk profile.
- Risk monitoring, stress testing tools and escalation processes have been established to monitor the performance against approved risk appetite.

D. Governance Committees

The Board has delegated authority to the Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB) for oversight and review of risk management in the Bank. The RMCB maintains active supervision of the Bank's

exposure, asset quality and risk strategy. Additionally, the RMCB reviews the policies, strategies and associated frameworks for risk management, assures independence of Risk Management and constructively challenges the management's proposals and decisions on all aspects of risk management arising from the Bank's activities. The RMCB is supported by the following sub-committees to facilitate effective execution of the above responsibilities.

Credit & Market Risk Management Committee (CMRC)

The key purpose of the Credit & Market Risk Management Committee is to oversee implementation of credit risk management framework and market risk management frameworks across the Bank, monitor risk on the Investment portfolio and provide recommendations to the RMCB. The Committee also ensures implementation of the credit risk management policy approved by the Board, formulation, review and implementation of credit risk appetite, monitor credit risks on a bank wide basis and ensure compliance with the board approved risk parameters/prudential limits and monitor risk concentrations and review status of portfolio management, loan review mechanism, risk monitoring and evaluation, regulatory/legal compliance, adequacy of provision, risk concentrations, industry reviews and suggest corrective measures. The Committee is also responsible for Identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and analysis of market risk associated with Financial Markets Group, formulation of policies, setting of risk parameters and overseeing compliance.

Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)

The purpose of the Asset Liability Management Committee is to act as a decision making unit responsible for integrated balance sheet risk management from risk-return perspective including strategic management of interest rate and liquidity risks. ALCO reviews asset liability profile of the Bank, assesses liquidity risk and Interest Rate Risk from the ALM perspective and give directives for managing the funding and capital planning including issuance of capital and borrowing instruments. ALCO also approves the methodology for computing the base rate, pricing of assets and liabilities and desired maturity profile of the incremental assets and liabilities.

Operational & InfoSec Risk Management Committee

The purpose of the Operational and Information Security Risk Management Committee is to oversee implementation of operational risk management framework including fraud risk management across the Bank and provide recommendations to the RMCB. It also helps to identify, assess, monitor and evaluate significant Information Security risk exposure of IDFC First Bank and assess management actions to mitigate the bank's exposure in a timely manner.

Audit Committee

The Committee is constituted to ensure review of MIS related to Compliance and Compliance controls on a periodic basis before they are taken up to the Board and/or the Committees of the Board.

IV. Credit Risk - General disclosures

A. Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counterparties. In a bank's portfolio, losses stem from outright default due to inability or unwillingness of a borrower or counterparty to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, settlement and other financial transactions.

As part of Credit risk management, the Bank has

- Established governance framework to ensure an effective oversight, segregation of duties, monitoring and management of credit risks in the Bank.
- Established standards to facilitate effective identification and assessment of credit risk.
- Established standards for effective measurement (measurement of credit risk capital requirements in line with Basel III requirements) and monitoring of credit risk.
- Established principles for portfolio risk management and stress testing.

The Bank provides customized financial solutions to corporates, individuals, small and micro-enterprises, entrepreneurs, financial institutions and the government. With best-in-class corporate governance, rigorous risk management, experienced management and a diversified team, IDFC First Bank is uniquely positioned to meet the aspirations of its customers and stakeholders.

Credit Approval Process

The Banks Credit Policies & Operations Manual forms the core to controlling credit risk in various activities and products.

Wholesale Bank[1]: Credit Risk Unit with support from Business unit and Credit Administration Department (CAD), is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing processes for credit risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring and control. Business unit has the responsibility to originate the proposals and prepare the credit approval notes. Risk unit performs an independent appraisal of these notes including highlighting key risks, reviewing and finalising the credit rating, and then submits these notes approval. Credit approvals are done as per the board approved Delegation of Authority. CAD is responsible for managing the credit administration activities, credit documentation and independently

[1] Wholesale Bank includes 1. Corporate Bank (Assets / Sectors where we plan to grow our book. This includes all Large Corporates, ELC, PSUs, MNCs, Conglomerates & FIG. In addition, a few infra sectors like Education, Hospitals & Health and LRDs are also included), 2. Infrastructure (comprises of Good Infra and Run down Assets) & 3. Stress Assets Book (This includes all NPLs, all Security Receipts, and other select assets (advances and Equity) identified as current or potential Stressed Assets)

monitoring the compliance to sanction terms and conditions. The Credit Operations manual lays down specific responsibilities of each unit – Business, Risk & CAD

In addition to the above there are also other units like Early Warning Signals (EWS) unit which is responsible for implementing the EWS framework including reporting of EWS, Portfolio Analytics unit which is responsible for execution of portfolio risk management activities including concentration risk monitoring and stress testing as well as supporting the underwriting unit for any portfolio / industry related data inputs and Environment Risk Group (ERG) which is responsible for implementing processes for environmental and social risk identification, assessment, monitoring and review of new transactions and existing portfolio.

Retail Bank

SME & Commercial Banking: Credit Risk Unit with support from Business unit and Credit Administration Department (CAD) / Operations, is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing processes for credit risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring and control. Business unit has the responsibility to originate the proposals and Risk unit performs an independent appraisal & preparation of credit approval notes including highlighting key risks, reviewing and finalizing the credit rating / scoring, and then submits these notes for approval. Credit approvals are done as per the board approved Delegation of Authority.

CAD / Operations is responsible for managing the credit administration activities, credit documentation and independently monitoring the compliance to sanction terms and conditions. The Credit Operations manual lays down specific responsibilities of each unit – Business, Risk & CAD / Operations

In addition to the above there are also other units like Early Warning Signals (EWS) unit which is responsible for implementing the EWS framework including reporting of EWS, Portfolio Analytics unit which is responsible for execution of portfolio risk management activities including concentration risk monitoring and stress testing as well as supporting the underwriting unit for any portfolio / industry related data inputs and Environment Risk Group (ERG) which is responsible for implementing processes for environmental and social risk identification, assessment, monitoring and review of new transactions and existing portfolio.

Secured/Unsecured Products: Credit risk is approved within the Product Program lending framework. In such programs, the Bank approves maximum levels of credit exposure to a set of customers with similar characteristics and profiles, under clearly defined standard terms and conditions. Such product programs once duly approved basis Delegation of Authority, are implemented for a large set of homogeneous customers within standard operating procedures and underwriting guidelines. Credit Bureaus, Scorecards, verification of customer antecedents through engagement with third party agencies and due diligence on collateral - if applicable, are extensively used for underwriting individual customer's basis the approved

Risk appetite. Individual approvals are done as per the approved Delegation of Authority and Risk Based Approval Matrix.

Rural Banking: The challenge of credit risk management in Rural Banking is absence of documented financial statements and lack of collateral to mitigate the credit risk. Therefore, an alternate credit assessment methodology has been adopted supplemented by strong portfolio monitoring. Credit granting process has been defined in Product Programs, and is mainly inclusive of pre-defined customer selection criteria's covering age, income and stability norms. Credit underwriting is performed at branch level after conducting due-diligence of the customer through Residence/business premises visit, reference checks and Bureau Checks. Individual approvals are done as per the approved Delegation of Authority and deviation approval matrix. The accountability of collection has been entrusted with Business team to ensure the quality of the portfolio being sourced.

The portfolio monitoring for both Personal, Business and Rural Banking portfolios is done at a high level of granularity and segmentation. Remedial strategies are implemented if a loan is identified as an adversely labelled credit, or if there are incipient signs of stress, using credit bureaus as the primary source of information.

Risk Monitoring and Reporting

Credit risk monitoring for the Bank is broadly done at two levels – Account level and Portfolio level. While account monitoring aims to identify weak accounts at an incipient stage to facilitate corrective actions whereas, portfolio monitoring aims towards managing risk concentrations in the portfolio as well identifying stress in certain sectors / industries.

The Bank has also established an Early Warning System (EWS) to identify and act on signs of early sickness in the loan accounts and take necessary corrective actions. Such accounts, where potential distress has been identified, will be included and maintained in a Watch list and reviewed on a periodic basis by the business and underwriting units so that suitable steps may be taken for mitigation of the risk. The Bank also actively monitors its credit portfolio on non-stress related factors, such as concentration risk, program limits, rating migrations and industry risk analysis.

B. Definition of Non-Performing Advances

IDFC First Bank defines an advance as NPA if that asset, including a leased asset, ceases to generate income. IDFC First Bank classifies non-performing advances further into the following three categories based on the period for which the asset has remained non-performing:

i. Substandard
ii. Doubtful
iii. Loss

Substandard Advances

A substandard advance is one that has remained NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months. These advance exhibit well defined credit weaknesses that jeopardise the liquidation of the debt and are characterised by the distinct possibility that the banks will sustain some loss, if deficiencies are not corrected.

Doubtful Advances

An advance would be classified as doubtful if it has remained in the substandard category for a period of 12 months. A loan classified as doubtful has all the weaknesses inherent in assets that were classified as sub-standard, with the added characteristic that the weaknesses make collection or liquidation in full, – on the basis of currently known facts, conditions and values – highly questionable and improbable.

Loss Advances

A loss advance is one where loss has been identified by the bank or internal or external auditors or the RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off wholly. In other words, such an advance is considered uncollectible and of such little value that its continuance as a bankable asset is not warranted although there may be some salvage or recovery value.

Criteria for treatment of Account as NPA

A loan or an advance is identified as a non-performing advance where;

- Interest and / or instalment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of a term loan,
- The account remains 'out of order' in the case of an Overdraft / Cash Credit (OD / CC),
- The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
- Interest and / or instalment of principal remains overdue for two crop seasons in the case of short duration crops and one crop season in the case of long duration crops,
- The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in the case of an undertaken securitisation transaction,
- With respect to derivative transactions, if the overdue receivables, that represent a positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified payment due date.
- In case of Interest payments, classify an account as NPA only if the interest charged during any quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter.
- The assets restructured will be immediately reclassified as 'sub-standard assets' upon restructuring except for DCCO restructuring.

Provisions/write off on loans and other credit facilities

The Bank makes general provisions on all standard advances based on the rates under each category of advance as prescribed by RBI. In addition, the Bank makes provisions for standard assets in stressed sectors such as telecom and other stressed sectors, at rates higher than the regulatory minimum, based on evaluation of risk and stress as per the Board approved policy. The provision on standard advances will not be reckoned for arriving at net NPAs. The provisions towards standard advance (other than provision against identified advances) is not netted from gross advance but shown separately as "Contingent Provisions against Standard Assets" under "Other Liabilities".

Legacy advances in infrastructure sector transferred to IDFC First Bank (erstwhile IDFC Bank) on demerger of financing undertaking from IDFC Limited ('identified advances') carries provisions on a prudent basis based on assessment of risk relating to possible slippages, extant environment, specific information or pattern of servicing. These provisions being specific in nature are netted off from gross advances. These provisions are reviewed and reassessed at least once in a year.

Specific loan loss provisions in respect of non-performing advances are made based on Management's assessment of the degree of impairment of wholesale and retail advances, subject to the minimum provisioning level prescribed by the RBI. These provisions are reviewed and reassessed at least once in a year.

In case of corporate loans, provision is made for substandard, doubtful and loss assets at the rates prescribed by RBI or higher as approved by the management. Provision on retail loans and advances, subject to minimum provisioning requirement of the RBI are assessed at borrower level, on the basis of ageing of loans based on internal policy of the Bank.

C. Exposure Summary

The following section provides details of all risk exposures held at IDFC First Bank.

By Facility Type

In INR Crores

Category	Credit Exposure
Fund Based Facilities*	125,477
Non-Fund Based Facilities**	25,243
Total	**150,720**

* Fund Based Facilities include Loans & Advances (Net of Provisions), Investments in Bonds & Debentures, Commercial Papers, Equity Shares, Preference Shares. It excludes fixed and other assets and Government securities.

** Non-Fund Based Facilities (post CCF) include exposure through issuance of Letter of Credit, Bank Guarantee, Acceptance. This also includes the CEM Exposure through Foreign Exchange and Derivative Transactions at the Bank.

By Geographic Distribution

In INR Crores

Category	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based
Domestic	125,477	25,243
Overseas	-	-
Total	**125,477**	**25,243**

By Industry

In INR Crores

Category	Funded Exposure	Non-Funded Exposure
Energy	10,753	3,244
Banks & Financial Institutions*	7,582	3,915
Transport	7,806	1,516
Vehicle/Auto Loans	5,919	0
Other Business Loans	5,665	0
Telecom Including Services	1,084	4,003
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3,123	1,191
Consumer Durable Loans	4,312	0
Construction	2,293	1,924
Real Estate (Residual)	2,838	25
Metal & Steel	1,320	1,428
Services	1,659	902
Food & Agriculture	1,452	1,017
Petroleum (non-infra)	1,582	837
Engineering & Electronics	739	1,534
Chemicals	999	643
Automobile	915	330
Fertilizer	252	692
Professional Services	410	495
Health and Social work	584	25
Rubber, Plastic and their Products	384	204
Pharma	411	93
Textiles	302	116
IT & Computers	158	243
Mining and Quarrying	363	29
Cement	252	86
Education	327	0
Other Securities^	41,023	0

Mortgage Loans including LAP	12,702	0
Other Retail Assets **	6,707	0
Other Industries#	1,561	751
Grand Total	**125,477**	**25,243**

* Banks & Financial Institution exposure includes exposure to Banks, NBFC including trade exposure, balance with banks, Exposure to QCCP and money at call and short notice.

** Other Retail Assets comprises of retails assets not classified elsewhere

Other Industries include Residual Industries' exposure not classified elsewhere

^ Other Securities include Debentures & Bonds, Commercial Papers, Equity Shares, Preference Shares, Venture Capital Funds, Investments in subsidiary.

Exposures to industries (other than retail advances not elsewhere classified) in excess of 5% of total exposure

In INR Crores

Category	Funded Exposure	Non-Funded Exposure
Energy	10,753	3,244
Banks & Financial Institutions*	7,582	3,915
Transport	7,806	1,516
Grand Total	**26,141**	**8,675**

* Banks & Financial Institution exposure includes exposure to Banks, NBFC including trade exposure, balance with banks and money at call and short notice.

Maturity Pattern

In INR Crores

	Cash & Balance with RBI	Balances with banks & Money at call and short notice	Investments	Loans & Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1 Day	591	979	13,615	78	-	33
2 - 7 Days	317	70	3,981	1,448	-	175
8 - 14 Days	138	-	5,156	918	-	165
15 - 30 Days	171	-	947	1,732	-	924
31 Days - 2 Months	230	-	1,185	3,056	-	87
2 - 3 Months	335	-	1,732	3,805	-	2,151
3 - 6 Months	293	-	2,724	6,562	-	342
6 Months - 1 Year	611	-	3,982	8,228	-	1,273
1 - 3 Years	335	-	7,286	23,275	-	5,532
3 - 5 Years	176	-	2,143	18,607	-	315
> 5 Years	900	-	13,177	15,696	957	483
Total	**4,097**	**1,049**	**55,928**	**83,405**	**957**	**11,480**

Standard Restructured and NPA Accounts

In INR Crores

Category	Amount
Gross Standard Restructured Assets	390
Gross NPA	1,671
Gross NPA to Gross Advances %	1.97%
Net NPA to Net Advances %	0.95%

Classification of NPA*

In INR Crores

Category	Gross NPA	Net NPA
Sub-Standard	884	492
Doubtful	**787**	**305**
- Doubtful 1	783	303
- Doubtful 2	4	2
- Doubtful 3	0	0
Total	**1,671**	**797**

Movement of NPA *

In INR Crores

Category	Gross NPA
Opening Balance April 1,2018	**1,779**
Additions during the Year	1,418
Reductions during the year	(1,526)
NPA Balance as on December 31, 2018	**1,671**

Movement of NPA Provision *

In INR Crores

Category	Specific Provision
Opening Balance April 1,2018	**888**
Additions during the year	815
Reductions during the year	(829)
Provision Balance at December 31, 2018	**874**

*With Technical write-off

In INR Crores

Movement of provisions for Standard Restructured:

Particulars	Amount
Opening Balance April 1,2018	**194**
Additions during the year	11
Reductions during the year	(155)
Provision Balance at December 31, 2018	**50**

Movement of Specific Provision

In INR Crores

Particulars	Amount
Opening Balance April 1,2018	**620**
Additions during the year	182
Reductions during the year	(305)
Provision Balance at December 31, 2018	**497**

*With Technical write-off

Amount of non-performing investments (NPIs)

In INR Crores

Amount of non-performing investments (NPIs)	
Particulars	**Amount**
Gross non-performing investments	1,292
Less: Provisions	(1,292)
Net non-performing investments as on December 31, 2018	**0**

Movement of provisions for non-performing investments (NPI)

In INR Crores

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance April 1,2018	**639**
Additions during the year	663
Reduction during the year	(10)
Closing balance at December 31, 2018	**1,292**

By major Industry or Counterparty type:

In INR Crores

Industry	**Gross NPAs**	**Specific Provision**
Transport	756	457
Real Estate	282	123
Textile	40	40
Trade	31	25
Rubber, Plastics and Products	25	11
Engineering & Electronics	4	4
Other Retail	533	214
Total	**1,671**	**874**

V. CREDIT RISK - Disclosures under the Standardised Approach

A. Use of External Credit Rating

The Bank relies upon the ratings assigned by eligible external credit rating agencies, as defined by RBI, for assigning risk weights for credit risk capital computation. The Reserve Bank has identified the external credit rating agencies that meet the eligibility criteria specified under the revised Framework. Ratings given by the following credit rating agencies are used by the Bank for the purpose of risk weighting their claims:

- Credit Analysis and Research Limited;
- CRISIL Limited;
- India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings);
- ICRA Limited;
- Brickworks Rating India Pvt. Limited (Brickwork); and
- SMERA Ratings Ltd. (SMERA)
- INFOMERICS Valuation and Rating Pvt Ltd (INFOMERICS)

Bank is also using the ratings of the following international credit rating agencies for assigning risk weights to claims for capital adequacy purposes where the exposure can be specified as international exposure:

- Fitch;
- Moody's and
- Standard & Poor's

Some Key Principles:

- Bank uses the chosen credit rating agencies and their ratings consistently for each type of claim, for both risk weighting and risk management purposes.

- For assets which have a contractual maturity of more than one year, long term ratings accorded by the chosen credit rating agencies is used.
- If there are two ratings accorded by chosen credit rating agencies, then the lower of the two ratings is applied. If there are three or more ratings accorded by chosen credit rating agencies, then the better of the two lowest ratings is applied.
- To be eligible, the rating agency should have reviewed the rating at least once during the previous 15 months.

The Bank is using issuer ratings and short-term and long-term instrument/bank facilities ratings which are assigned by the accredited rating agencies viz. Brickworks, CARE, CRISIL, ICRA, India Ratings and SMERA and published in the public domain to assign risk-weights based on the RBI guidelines. In respect of claims on non-resident corporates and foreign banks, ratings assigned by international rating agencies i.e. Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch is used. Structured Obligation (SO) ratings are not used unless the Bank has a direct exposure in the 'SO' rated issue.

The following risk weights are applied, as prescribed by RBI in the Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations.

Claims on Domestic Sovereigns

Both fund based and non-fund based claims on the central government attract a zero risk weight. Central Government guaranteed claims attract a zero risk weight.

Claims on Public Sector Entities (PSEs)

Claims on domestic public sector entities are risk weighted in a manner similar to claims on Corporates.

Claims on Foreign Banks

The claims on foreign banks are risk weighted as under as per the ratings assigned by international rating agencies

S &P / Fitch ratings	Moody's ratings	Risk weight (%)
AAA to AA	Aaa to Aa	20
A	A	50
BBB	Baa	50
BB to B	Ba to B	100
Below B	Below B	150
Unrated	Unrated	50

Claims on Corporates, AFCs and NBFC-IFCs

Claims on corporates, exposures on Asset Finance Companies (AFCs) and Non-Banking Finance Companies-Infrastructure Finance Companies (NBFC-IFC), are risk weighted as per the ratings assigned by the rating agencies registered with the SEBI and accredited by the Reserve Bank of India. The following table indicates the risk weight applicable to claims on corporates, AFCs and NBFC-IFCs.

Domestic rating agencies	Risk weight (%)
AAA	20
AA	30
A	50
BBB	100
BB & below	150
Unrated	100

Claims on Restructured Advances

With a view to reflect a higher element of inherent risk which may be latent in entities whose obligations have been subjected to re-structuring / re-scheduling either by banks on their own or along with other bankers / creditors, the unrated standard / performing claims on these entities are assigned a higher risk weight until satisfactory performance under the revised payment schedule has been established for one year from the date when the first payment of interest / principal falls due under the revised schedule. The risk weights applied is 125 per cent.

Claims Classified as Commercial Real Estate Exposure

Claims on Commercial Real Estate is applied a risk weight of 100 per cent.

Non-Performing Advances (NPA)

The unsecured portion of NPA, net of specific provisions (including partial write-offs), is risk-weighted as follows:

- 150 per cent risk weight when specific provisions are less than 20 per cent of the outstanding amount of the NPA;
- 100 per cent risk weight when specific provisions are at least 20 per cent of the outstanding amount of the NPA;
- 50 per cent risk weight when specific provisions are at least 50 per cent of the outstanding amount of the NPA

Claims on Advances classified as Capital Market Exposure

Advances classified as 'Capital market exposures' attract a 125 per cent risk weight or risk weight warranted by external rating (or lack of it) of the counterparty, whichever is higher.

Off-Balance Sheet Exposures

The risk weighted off-balance sheet credit exposure is calculated as the sum of the risk-weighted amount of the market related and non-market related off-balance sheet items. The risk-weighted amount of an off-balance sheet item that gives rise to credit exposure is calculated by means of a two-step process:

(a) The notional amount of the transaction is converted into a credit equivalent amount, by multiplying the amount by the specified credit conversion factor or by applying the current exposure method; and

(b) The resulting credit equivalent amount is multiplied by the risk weight applicable to the counterparty or to the purpose for which the bank has extended finance or the type of asset, whichever is higher.

Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure

Currency induced credit risk is related to the position of the customer's Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure (UFCE). The Bank currently measures, monitors and applies incremental risk weight as defined below.

Likely Loss/EBID (%)	Incremental Capital Needed
Less than 75 percent	0 percent
75 percent and above	25 percent increase in risk weight

B. Credit Risk Mitigant

The Adjusted exposure to a counterparty has to take account of the effects of that collateral.

The Bank currently holds physical collateral for credit risk mitigation purposes, but does not have significant holdings in eligible financial collateral.

Eligible financial collateral for recognition in the comprehensive approach to credit risk mitigation include:

1. Cash (as well as certificates of deposit or comparable instruments, including fixed deposit receipts, issued by the lending bank)
2. Gold – both bullion and jewellery
3. Securities – issued by central and state governments
4. Kisan Vikas Patra and NSC certificates with no lock in
5. Life Insurance Policies with a declared surrender value by a regulated insurer

6. Externally Rated Debt Securities attracting lower than 100% risk weight
7. Externally unrated debt securities in respect of which the bank is sufficiently confident about market liquidity
8. Units of Mutual funds regulated by the securities regulator of the jurisdiction of the bank's operations.

Currently, eligible financial collateral in the form of fixed deposits under lien as specified in RBI guidelines have been used as credit risk mitigant. In the case of fixed deposits under lien, the Bank reduces its credit exposure to counterparty by the value of the fixed deposits.

C. Internal Credit Rating

In addition to actively pursuing an external rating on the facility, the bank has also developed a robust internal ratings framework.

Some key features of this rating framework are:

- Internal credit rating is a core element of IDFC First Bank's risk management framework. To determine an internal credit rating, an objective assessment of the counterparty's default probability is done based on present characteristics and assumptions. This rating also reflects the credit view for the next 12 months.
- No credit limit is approved without an approved internal credit rating except as may be specifically provided in this policy. In case of exceptions, necessary approvals are obtained as per the Delegation of Authority.
- Assessment of internal credit rating are based on any one of the approved credit rating models as maybe applicable basis the industry and business segments.
- Internal Rating or Obligor rating (OR) is on a 14-point scale starting from iAAA to iD.

Additional Risk weight is taken on certain advances that were grandfathered through IDFC Limited as per the directive of RBI.

Credit Exposure by Risk Weight

In INR Crores

Category	Amount
Below 100% Risk Weight	113,500
100% Risk Weight	22,083
More than 100% Risk Weight	15,137
Total	**150,720**

VI. Market Risk in Trading Book

A. Market Risk Management

The Bank has set up robust Market Risk management process which sets out the broad guidelines for managing Market Risk that the Bank is exposed to. Management of market risk encompasses risk identification, measurement, setting up of limits and triggers, monitoring, control, reporting and taking corrective actions, where warranted. The Market Risk management process at the Bank ensures that the Treasury dealings in the product that are exposed to market risk are within the risk appetite of the Bank. The Board approved risk appetite is handed down as limits to Financial Markets Group. The prescribed limits are monitored by the Market Risk and reported as per the guidelines laid down from time to time. The market risk objective, framework and architecture along with the functions of market risk are detailed in the Board Approved Market Risk Management Policy.

Bank monitors and measures market risk on the following positions:

- Trading book positions in interest rate sensitive securities, including interest rate derivatives
- Open positions in foreign exchange, including foreign exchange derivatives
- Trading book positions in equity securities
- Position exposed to market risk, undertaken as part of the non-trading activities (part of Banking Book)

Market Risk Management Governance Framework:

The governance framework for market risk management is as follows:

- Board of Directors (BoD)
- Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB)
- Market Risk Committee (MRC)
- Market Risk Department

The Bank has ensured segregation of duties in terms of independent Front Office, Back Office and Market risk department.

Market Risk Department of the bank provides periodic reviews and analysis to BoD, RMCB, ALCO and MRC. It is responsible for preparation and review of the Policy and Limits with regard to market risk post discussion with Financial Markets Group, reviews valuation methodologies, reviews risk computation methodologies like VAR, sensitivities, conducts stress testing, conducts hedge effectiveness testing as per the frequency detailed in the hedge strategy documents etc.

Bank has an **independent team** within Market Risk function that monitor limits as laid down in the Limit Management Framework (LMF) and report breaches and exceptions, if any. The department's main responsibilities also include review of market data, computation and dissemination of Front office P&L, risk and position statements, monitor stop loss triggers as per the Stop Loss Monitoring framework & performs rate scan.

Classification of Books:

Market Risk governance framework involves classification of books into Trading Book and Banking Book. The Bank's trading book consists of securities held in held for trading (HFT) and Available for Sale (AFS). All foreign exchange (FX) and derivatives transactions, other than classified as hedging or funding deals are considered as trading book. The Bank's banking book consists of positions which are not included in the Bank's trading book.

Management of Market Risk in the Trading Book

The Market Risk Committee has the responsibility of reviewing and advising the market risk limits to be adhered for the trading book. MRC reviews compliance of limits, exceptions observed and approval status and provide necessary directions on the same on a periodic basis.

Management of Market Risk in the Banking Book

The ALCO also has the responsibility of ensuring adherence to the limits set by the Board as well as formulation of balance sheet strategy for the Bank as a whole. This includes broad direction for management of the market risk in the banking book as stipulated in the Bank's Asset Liability Management (ALM) Policy. The ALM Policy also prescribes stipulations on management of liquidity risk and interest rate risk in the banking book.

Market Risk Monitoring Parameters:

- Risk on fixed income portfolio is measured through PV01 and VaR.
- Foreign exchange exposure is measured through MTM, Net overnight open position (NOOP), Aggregate Gap limits, Pv01 and VaR.
- Risk on Derivatives portfolio is measured through MTM, PV01, greeks (Delta, Gamma and Vega) and VaR.

Bank has implemented advanced methodology of estimating potential future exposure on a counterparty arising out of Fx and Derivative deals done with the counterparty. The methodology estimates future exposure using simulated market factors and market scenarios.

VII. Operational Risk

A. Operational Risk Management

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. It is inherent in all activities arising out of Bank's business and operations and could result in financial losses, litigation, regulatory fines or other damage to the Bank. The severity of impact on the bank, its employee and customers is dependent on the efficacy with which operational risk is managed by the Bank. The goal is to keep operational risk at appropriate levels, in light of the Bank's financial strength, the characteristics of its businesses, the markets in which it operates, and the competitive and regulatory environment in which it operates.

Governance and organization structure for managing operational risk

Risk Management Committee of the Board has the primary responsibility of oversight and review of risk management in the Bank. Board has approved the Operational risk management policy to achieve below objectives:

- Provide guidance and framework for management of operational risks across the Bank's businesses and support functions to proactively assess and take necessary steps to manage these risks.

- Through the introduction of sound practices for operational risk, reduce the frequency of risks occurring and their potential impact through embedding controls in a proactive and cost effective manner thus minimizing losses from operational failures.

- Develop a common understanding of Operational Risk across the Bank and embed risk ownership within businesses and support functions so as to identify and manage operational risks in a timely manner.

- Manage Capital optimally by moving to more advanced approaches.

- Meet the regulatory requirements emanating from the relevant pronouncements of RBI and Basel recommendations regarding operational risk.

The Bank has put in place Board approved governance and organisational structure that specifies roles and responsibilities of employees, Business and Shared Service Units, Operational Risk Management Department and other stakeholders towards operational risk management.

Risk identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting

Responsibility of identification and management of operational risk on day –to-day basis lies with Business and Shared Service Units. ORMD is responsible for designing and implementing framework and tools that

help identify, manage operational risk and for assessing the design and operating effectiveness of controls. Internal Audit validates and assures stakeholders on efficacy of governance, risk management and internal controls. Key initiatives taken by Bank to ensure timely identification and management of risks include–

- All new Products are rolled out post mitigation of assessed critical risks.
- Risk and Controls Self-Assessment (RCSA) methodology that supports identification and mitigation of key risks using bottoms-up approach. Every process is reviewed for identifying 'Inherent risks' basis probability of occurrence & severity of impact, related controls assessed for design efficiency and control effectiveness to arrive at 'Residual risk'. Depending on the severity of residual risks, risk acceptances are obtained from appropriate authorities.
- Framework for on-going monitoring of risks through Key Risk Indicators (KRIs). This includes defining and monitoring Bank level and process level KRIs.
- Operational risk Incident reporting process that involves detailed risk analysis for material incidents to learn from errors for strengthening controls through Loss and Near miss data.
- Tracking of Actions for timely closure of Open Issues from RCSAs, Control Testing, Risk incidents and Audit.
- Periodic reporting of material risk exposures to Senior Management to facilitate timely mitigation.
- Roll out of mandatory e-learning training modules for Operational risk, Fraud risk and Information security risk management for all employees to build a strong risk culture through continuous training and awareness.

Governance over outsourcing of financial services activities through the Premises and Outsourcing Committee.

B. Information Security Risk

Information security group (ISG) is an independent group that oversees risks related to information / Cyber security. The group is headed by a senior executive of the bank and is designated as Chief Information Security Officer (CISO), who reports to the Chief Risk Officer. This group operates under information security management system framework (ISMS) and cyber security framework that is aligned with RBI guidelines and the ISO 27001 standard. In the Bank, this group guides and supports implementation of strong information security principles in the areas of technology solutions, the related processes and people.

Cyber Security Risks

The Bank, based on its cyber security framework has developed a comprehensive Cyber Crisis Management Plan (CCMP) that articulates various scenarios like DDoS attacks, Webpage Defacement, Hacking & Advanced Persistent Threats, etc. and has formulated this plan to prevent, detect, contain, and recover from such incidents through a multidisciplinary team namely, Cyber Security Incident Response Team. In addition to having taken these strong measures, the Bank has also taken a Cyber Security Insurance to adequately cover impact of such incidents.

C. Business Continuity Management

IDFC First Bank has a business, institutional and cultural vision – "We Serve Therefore We Are "- aimed at achieving new standards of banking experience by being available anytime, anywhere and at the same time being balanced, collaborative, driven and honest to its customers and stake holders.

IDFC First Bank understands the environment it operates in and the associated risks that could adversely affect its operations, staff safety and commitment to its stakeholders and hence has put in place a comprehensive Business Continuity Management (BCM) Program. The BCM program commits to
1) Protect staff 2) Maintain continuity of critical operations 3) Protect IDFC First Bank assets and brand value.

The BCM program is aligned to the guidelines prescribed by Indian regulatory bodies as well as to global & industry best BCM practices.

VIII. General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Counterparty risk may arise in the context of OTC derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions. The Bank applies the Current Exposure Method as per the extant RBI guidelines for the computation of counterparty credit risk on the derivatives. The risk-weighted amount of an off-balance sheet item (derivative) that gives rise to credit exposure is generally calculated by means of a two-step process:

a) The notional amount of the transaction is converted into a credit equivalent amount (CEA), by multiplying the amount by the specified credit conversion factor or by applying the current exposure method; and
   i. Under current exposure method the notional amount is multiplied by the instrument risk factor specified for exchange rate and interest rate contracts [known as Potential Future Credit Exposure (PFCE)]
   ii. The positive MTM [known as Current Credit Exposure (CCE)] is then added to the PFCE as computed basis above to arrive at the Credit Equivalent Amount (CEA) [CEA=PFCE+CCE]

b) The resulting credit equivalent amount (CEA) is multiplied by the risk weight applicable to the counterparty.

Bank also computes capital charge for default risk on a Repo-/Reverse Repo-style transactions transaction based on the RBI guidelines.

In addition to the default risk capital requirement for counterparty credit risk, Bank also computed Credit Value Adjustment (CVA) which is an additional capital charge to cover the risk of mark-to-market losses on the expected counterparty risk to OTC derivatives. Bank computes CVA based on the portfolio capital charge for CVA risk for their counterparties.

The Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) due to Counterparty Credit Risk is as per table below:

In INR Crores

Risk Category	Risk Weighted Assets
A. Default risk – Non QCCP	962
B. Default risk – QCCP	1,288
C. CVA	1,154
Total	**3,405**

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

The Interest Rate Risk on the Banking Book (IRRBB) measures the interest rate risk inherent in the banking book for both on and off balance sheet exposures, from a short term and long term perspective. This includes the impact of changes due to parallel shocks, yield curve shifts, yield curve inversions, changes in the relationships of rates (basis risk), and other relevant scenarios.

Interest rate risk is the risk where changes in market interest rates might adversely affect the Bank's financial condition. The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on the Net Interest Income ('NII'). A long term impact of changing interest rates is on the Bank's net worth as the economic value of the assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions get affected due to variation in market interest rates.

The re-pricing risk arises due to differences in the timing of re-pricing of assets and liabilities as well as the cash flows. The re-pricing gaps affect bank earnings as well as economic value.

The Bank follows the below approaches to manage the Interest Rate Risk:

1. **Earnings Perspective**:
   The Bank uses Traditional Gap Analysis (TGA) to evaluate its impact on earnings by assessing the impact of adverse movements in interest rates on income. The yield is assumed to change to calculate impact on earnings over a 1-year horizon. Below is the impact on Bank's earnings for a parallel shift in yield curves:

In INR Crores

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)			**Impact on EAR**	
			Upward	**Downward**
Parallel Shift in yield curves	**Traditional Gap Analysis (EaR @ 1Yr)**	Baseline -250 bps	(369)	369
		Medium - 300 bps	(443)	443
		Severe - 400 bps	(590)	590

2. **Economic Value Perspective**:

The Bank uses Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) to evaluate the impact on Market Value of Equity (MVE). The following activities are undertaken by the Bank to develop the IRS DGA report:

i. Group rate sensitive assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items under the broad categories as prescribed by RBI under various time buckets; and
ii. Compute Modified Duration (MD) of these categories of assets/ liabilities and off-balance sheet items using the common maturity, coupon and yield parameters.

Below is the impact on Bank's MVE for a parallel shift in yield curves:

In INR Crores

Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book (IRRBB)			**Impact on EVE**	
			Upward	**Downward**
Parallel Shift in yield curves	**Duration Gap Analysis (EVE)**	Baseline -250 bps	751	(751)
		Medium - 300 bps	901	(901)
		Severe - 400 bps	1,202	(1,202)

X. Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

The Bank does not trade in equities neither Bank have any outstanding equity positions under the Held for Trading (HFT) portfolio. The Banks investment in Equities (including Preference Shares, Investment in Security Receipts, Venture Capital Units and Convertibles) are part of the investment in shares as part of the overall lending under Project Finance, Strategic Investments as well as Financial Investments. The valuation of equities is carried out as per the RBI guidelines. Basis the valuation of the equities as per above guidelines, Securities are valued script wise and depreciation / appreciation is aggregated for each category. Net depreciation, if any, compared to the acquisition cost, in any of the categories, is charged to the Profit and Loss Account. The net appreciation in each category, if any, is not recognised except to the extent of depreciation already provided.

The guidelines applied for valuation of equity investments are:

Valuation of Preference Shares:

- If market quotes are available, then the same would be used for valuation.
- If market quotes are not available, the preference shares would be valued based on FIMMDA methodology

Valuation of Security receipts:

- Such instruments would be valued as per Net Asset Value (NAV) given by the issuing reconstruction company / securitization Company.

Valuation of Equity:

The valuation methodology is detailed below:

- Listed common equity shares are valued in line with close price for such shares as available on the stock exchange. The close price would be taken as lower of the available market prices in case the equity share is traded on more than one stock exchange
- Equity shares for which current quotations are not available or where the shares are not quoted on the stock exchanges, would be valued at break-up value (without considering revaluation reserves, if any) which is to be ascertained from the company's latest balance sheet (which should not be more than one year prior to the date of valuation) (here, the meaning of "break-up value" is the equity capital and reserves as reduced by intangible assets, divided by the number of equity shares of the investee company)
- In case the latest balance sheet is not available the shares are to be valued at Re.1

Valuation and classification of banks' investment in VCFs:

- Will be valued in line with valuation norms for other equity shares as per instructions laid down in RBI guidelines

In the case of investments in the form of units, the valuation will be done at the NAV shown by the VCF in its financial statements.

Particulars	Amount
Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	Book Value: 4,132.5 cr. Fair Value: 3,448.2 cr.
The types and nature of investments, including the amount that can be classified as:	
• Publicly traded; and	Book Value: 45.4 cr. Fair Value: 42.9 cr.
• Privately held.	Book Value: Rs. 4,087.2 cr. (at cost) Fair Value: Rs. 3,405.3 cr.
The cumulative realised gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	Rs. 107.6 cr. Gain (YTDFY18-19)
Total unrealised gains (losses)	Rs. (2.7) cr. Loss (Publicly Traded)
Total latent revaluation gains (losses)	Rs. (681.9) cr. Loss (Privately Held)
Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 capital.	NIL
Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory transition or grandfathering provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.	Total Charge on Equity: Rs. 327.9 cr. AFS Book: Rs. 327.9 cr.

XI. Composition of Capital and Leverage Ratio

Disclosures pertaining to composition of capital, including the capital disclosure templates, main features of equity and debt capital instruments, the terms and conditions of equity and debt capital instruments and leverage ratio have been disclosed separately on the Bank's website under the 'Regulatory Disclosures Section'.