

DF - 2: Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosure:

RBI issued Basel III guidelines as updated from time to time, the last updated circular DOR.CAP.REC.15/21.06.201/2023-24 dated May 12, 2023. As on December 31, 2023, the Bank is required to maintain minimum CET1 CRAR of 8% and minimum total CRAR of 11.50%. The minimum capital requirement includes capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.50%.

The Bank has a process for assessing its overall capital adequacy in relation to the Bank's risk profile and strategy for maintaining its capital levels. The process provides an assurance that the Bank has adequate capital to support all risks inherent to its business and an appropriate capital buffer based on its business profile. The Bank identifies, assesses and manages comprehensively all risks that it is exposed to through sound governance and control practices, robust risk management framework and an elaborate process for capital calculation and planning.

In line with the Basel III guidelines which are effective since April 01, 2013, the Bank has calculated its capital ratios as per the extant RBI guidelines. The main focus of Basel III norms is on the quality and quantity of Tier I capital and these regulatory requirements are currently met with the quantum of capital available with the Bank. The Pillar I Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) Calculation covers the following risks:

- i. Credit Risk (Standardized Approach)
- ii. Market Risk (Standardized Approach)
- iii. Operational Risk (Basic Indicator Approach)

As on, December 31, 2023, the Bank had a total capital of Rs 19,990.12 Cr, out of which Tier- I capital stood at Rs. 18,907.82 Cr. The Capital to Risk Assets Ratio (CRAR) of the Bank stood at 17.86% against regulatory requirement of 11.50%.

Internal assessment Of Capital: The Bank's capital management framework includes a comprehensive internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) conducted annually which determines the adequate level of capitalization for the Bank to meet regulatory norms and current and future business needs, including under stress scenarios.

The ICAAP encompasses capital planning for a three-year time horizon, assessment of material risks and the relationship between risk and capital.

The capital management framework is complemented by the risk management framework, which covers the policies, processes, methodologies and frameworks established for the management of material risks. Stress testing, which is a key aspect of the ICAAP and the risk management framework, provides an insight on the impact of extreme but plausible scenarios on the Bank's risk profile and capital position. Based on the stress testing framework, the Bank conducts stress tests on its various portfolios and assesses the impact on its capital adequacy ratio and the adequacy of capital buffers for current and future periods. The Bank Periodically assesses and refines its stress testing framework in an effort to ensure that the stress scenarios capture material risks as well as reflect market conditions and Operating environment. The business and capital plans and the stress testing results of certain key group entities are integrated into the ICAAP.

Based on the ICAAP, the Bank determines the level of capital that needs to be maintained by considering the following in an integrated manner:

- a) Bank's strategic focus, business plan and growth objectives;
- b) Regulatory capital requirements as per the RBI guidelines;
- c) Assessment of material risks and impact of stress testing;

Monitoring and reporting:

The Board of Directors of the Bank maintains an active oversight over the Bank's capital adequacy levels. On a quarterly basis, an analysis of the capital adequacy position and the risk weighted assets and an assessment of the various aspects of Basel III on capital and risk management as stipulated by RBI, are reported to the Board. Monitoring and measurement of capital is being done by Integrated Risk Management.

Further, the ICAAP which is an annual process also serves as a mechanism for the Board to assess and monitor the Bank's capital adequacy position over a three year time horizon.

Quantitative Disclosure

The standalone CRAR position of the Bank as on December 31, 2023 stood as below:

Capital Requirement		(Rs in crore)
(a) Capital requirements for credit risk*:		
Portfolios subject to Standardised approach		10078.23
Securitisation exposures		14.02
(b) Capital requirements for Market risk:		
Standardised duration approach		300.00
	Interest Rate Risk	183.52
	Foreign exchange Risk (including Gold)	4.50
	Equity Risk	111.98
(c) Capital requirements for Operational risk:		
Basic indicator approach		1,633.31
(e) Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total capital ratio:		
	CET I	16.89%
	TIER I	16.89%
	TIER II	0.97%
	TOTAL	17.86%

* Minimum capital requirement as per Basel which is 11.50% has been considered.

1. Risk Exposure and Assessment

The Bank encourages calculated risk-taking, where risks are known, and are within the risk limits arising from the Board approved risk appetite. Also while evaluating the risks, the associated returns are also considered. The key constituents that promote “Risk aware culture” in the Bank are:

- Encourage employees to take business decisions in line with the Bank’s approved risk appetite;
- Encourage whistleblowers who report on fraudulent activities;
- Encourage employees who report potential risks; and
- Adequate and regular training of personnel in the business areas on their roles in risk management.

Risk transparency is fostered through reporting, disclosure, sharing of information and open dialogue on the risks arising from various activities across the Bank.

Risk Governance Model

The Bank has established a robust system for directing and controlling the management of various risks within and across the Bank. This governance model defines three key roles:

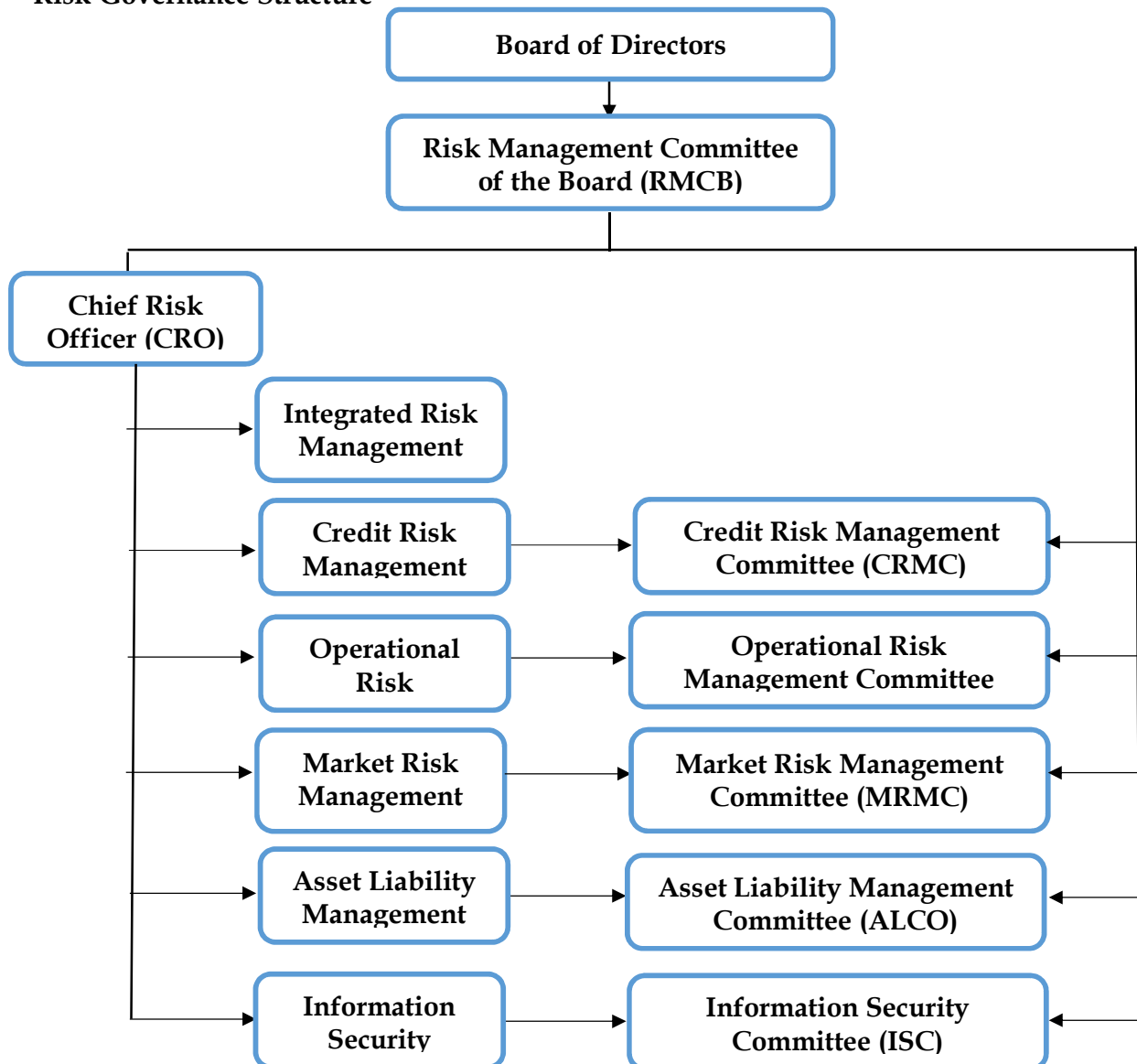
- Business that take, manage, and assess risk;
- Risk Management that provide risk appetite, governing policies, analysis, monitoring, and reporting; and
- Internal Audit that provide independent inspection and assurance.

Risk Management Department is responsible for setting up the appropriate risk control mechanism to quantify and monitor risks in timely manner.

Risk Governance Framework

The Bank believes that the role of risk management should not be biased by consideration of profits or performance evaluation and should be in line with regulatory guidelines and international good practices. The risk governance framework has been designed taking this into account.

Risk Governance Structure



The risk governance framework provides guidance on adopting a more holistic approach to manage risk, emphasizing four related elements:

- Developing the corporate risk profile;
- Establishing a risk function that manages risk in an integrated manner;
- Practicing integrated risk management; and
- Ensuring continuous risk monitoring.

The risk governance framework for the Bank is supported by the detailed roles and responsibilities within the Bank.

Governance Committees

Key roles and responsibilities relating to risk management are clearly defined and stated below:

Board of Directors

Board of Directors (BoDs) has the overall responsibility for management of all the Risks. The key responsibilities of BoDs are the following:

- Be aware of the major aspects of the bank's risks that should be managed, and should approve an appropriate risk management framework for the bank and review it periodically;
- Based on the recommendation of RMCB and individual RMCs, approve and periodically review the risk appetite, risk management policies, and processes;
- Establish a management structure, which can effectively implement the Bank's risk management framework and define clear lines of management responsibility, accountability and reporting;
- Provide senior management with clear guidance and direction with respect to promotion of risk management culture and awareness in the bank;
- Ensure that the Bank has adequate internal controls (empower internal audit) in place to oversee the implementation of policy and procedures;
- Approve ICAAP and the underpinning capital requirements periodically;

- Ensure that the Bank has in place appropriate methods for monitoring compliance with laws, regulations, and supervisory and internal policies; and
- Obtain assurance (through internal audit and external reviews) that the Bank's risk management policies for significant risks are being adhered to.

Risk Management Committee of the Board

RMCB has overall responsibility to oversee the Integrated Risk Management program including Credit, Market, Operational and other key risks. The committee is responsible to:

- Oversee risk management function and obtain assurance from the respective committees and risk departments that the key risks facing the Bank have been properly identified and are being appropriately managed;
- Define the risk appetite of the Bank within overall parameters set by the Board including business strategy & growth and review Risk Profile on quarterly basis
- Ensure effectiveness in the conduct of the overall risk governance;
- Approve risk limits at the bank-wide level for various portfolios such as product, industry, geography, risk types etc.;
- Approve risk management and measurement policies/ guidelines and procedures before submission to the Board;
- Allocate and maintain sufficient resources (including IT support) for risk identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting;
- Approve risk capital computation and place it to the Board for approval;
- Reinforce the culture and awareness of risk management throughout the organization.
- Approve and ensure robustness of financial models and effectiveness of systems used to measure Credit Risk whenever applicable, which include:
 - Approve all material credit risk models
 - Approve the use of risk rating systems for business and risk management purposes;

- Ensure effectiveness and performance of rating system and associated processes and controls
- Approve all material credit risk models and rating systems along with changes if any made to them; and
- Discuss the findings of the Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) whichever and whenever deemed necessary

Audit Committee of the Board

The Audit Committee of the Board (ACB) is responsible to:

- Assist the Board in carrying out its oversight responsibilities as they relate to the Banks financial and reporting practices, internal control and compliance with laws, regulations and ethics

A. Financial and Other Reporting

- Provide assurance to the governing board that financial information reported by management reasonably portrays the Bank's financial condition, results of operations, and plans and long-term commitments;
- Review of financial and/or fiscal policies and policy decisions;
- Review of the financial statements including interim financial statements, auditors opinion and management letter;
- Recommendations on the selection of the external auditors or participation in the selection of external auditors;
- Oversight of the external audit coverage; and
- Review of other reports that require approval by the BOD prior to submission.

B. Internal Control

- Understand the Bank's key risk areas and the internal controls structure;
- Monitor the control process through the results of internal and external audits;
- Examining and evaluate the planning, organization and directing processes to determine that the objectives and goals will be achieved; and

- Evaluate systems, processes, operations, functions & activities within the organization.

C. Compliance with Laws, Regulations and Ethics

- Provide reasonable assurance to the governing board that the Bank is in compliance with pertinent laws and regulations, is conducting its affairs ethically, and is maintaining effective controls against conflicts of interest /fraud.

Market Risk Management Committee.

The Market Risk Management Committee is responsible for:

- Setting policies and guidelines for market risk measurement, management and reporting; placing before the Board for approval;
- Identification, assessment, monitoring, reporting and analysis of market risk associated with treasury operations, setting of risk parameters, overseeing compliance with risk parameters etc.;
- Reviewing and ensuring adherence to market risk limits, including triggers or stop-losses for traded and accrual portfolios;
- Risk research and analysis, development of risk mitigation strategies;
- Ensuring robustness of financial models, and the effectiveness of all systems used to calculate market risk;
- Ensure appointment of qualified and competent staff and support RMCB in the conduct of effective market risk governance;
- Ensure effective management of currency and country risk;
- Review the stress testing results for market risk.

Asset Liability Management Committee.

The Asset Liability Management Committee is responsible for:

- Manage the liquidity gaps and the interest rate risk by deciding on desired maturity profile and mix of incremental assets and liabilities and effectively articulate the balance-sheet management strategies;
- Approve risk limits and triggers for liquidity and interest rate risks and ensuring adherence to the limits set by the Board;

- Ensure the effectiveness of the Contingency Funding Plan;
- Articulating interest rate view of the Bank and deciding on the future business strategy;
- Review and articulate the fund management;
- Approve the transfer pricing mechanism for the Bank and ensure the effective balance sheet management;
- Review micro and macro-economic factors;
- Approve pricing for deposits and advances;
- Review the stress testing results for liquidity risk and IRRBB.

Credit Risk Management Committee

CRMC is responsible for overseeing implementation of Credit Risk Management Framework across the Bank and providing recommendations to the RMCB. Key responsibilities of the committee include:

- Review and approve the Risk profile of the Bank.
- Review and recommend policies pertaining to Credit Risk Management to the RMCB for review and approval;
- Clear policies on standards for presentation of credit proposals, financial covenants, rating standards and benchmarks and recommend to the Board, for its approval.
- Reviewing Credit Approving Powers, prudential limits on large credit exposures, standards for loan collateral, portfolio management, loan review mechanism, risk concentrations, risk monitoring and evaluation, provisioning, regulatory / legal compliance.
- Ensure implementation of credit risk policy and strategy approved by the Board as per the directions of the RMCB;
- Monitor credit risk on a bank wide basis and ensure compliance with limits approved by Board
- Monitor quality of loan portfolio at periodic intervals, identifying problem areas and issuing directions for rectifying deficiencies;

- Monitor credit risks on the Bank-wide basis and ensuring compliance with the approved risk parameters/ prudential limits and monitor risk concentrations including industry exposures;
- Ensure regulatory compliance in the Bank's policies and guidelines in regard to credit risk;
- Recommending changes in Delegation of Power (DOP) to appropriate authority within the overall limit approved by Board.
- Review all rating system validation results to assess efficacy and effectiveness of model performance and the need for any adjustments, and placing recommendations before RMCB if required
- Review the use of internal risk rating systems for business and risk management purposes and placing recommendations before the RMCB;
- Bring to the attention of RMCB material issues for information / recommendation / approval; and
- Review and approve the credit risk stress testing scenarios, results and outcome analysis.

Operational Risk Management Committee

The Operational Risk Management Committee is responsible for:

- Development of ORM Framework in terms of all the policies and procedures, methodologies, models, tools and system for their effective implementation;
- Report to the Board/RMCB on operational risk profile, significant issues, key risks, material internal & external changes, operational risk capital computation and its allocation, major policy non-compliance, any other information that may be considered appropriate for reporting to the Board;
- Establish and review the risk appetite and operational risk management strategy based on a review of risk profile and change therein, if any
- To review process, people and system gaps in light of fraud incidents and initiate measures to address those gaps;

- Ensure timely and accurate reporting to all stakeholders, and recommend further preventive measures such as controls based on review, analysis and assessment of loss and fraud incidents;
- Review of business continuity and disaster recovery capability;
- Ensure that operational risk issues are effectively communicated to appropriate staff responsible for managing credit, market and other risks, as well as those managing third-party outsourcing arrangements;
- Ensure integration of operational risk management practices into day to day operations of the Bank;
- Take initiatives towards strengthening of operational risk management culture in the Bank

Audit Committee of Executives

The Audit Committee of Executives is responsible to:

- Provide an independent assurance to the Board on their assessment of compliance with the risk processes across the Bank;
- Independently validate the ratings/ scores assigned Credit Risk Management Team post sanction of loans and reporting the deviations;
- Review (at least annually) the scoring/ rating system and its operations, capital calculations under various approaches including the estimation of PDs, LGDs and EADs;
- Independently validate proper implementation of risk mitigation plans drawn out by the focus group or committees for various key risks;
- Independently validate that the significant risks identified under RCSA process is incorporated in the Operational loss warehouse;
- Give assurance to the board on the management of risks, including the effectiveness of the controls and the compliance and irregularities;
- Give assurance to the board on the accuracy of the reporting and the appropriateness of the risk reporting design; and
- Feedback on the adherence to the Bank's values and code of ethics.

Business Continuity Planning and Management Committee (BCP&MC)

The roles & responsibilities of BCP&MC are as under:

1. Determining how the Bank shall manage and control identified risks;
2. Prioritizing critical business functions;
3. Allocating sufficient resources;
4. Allocating knowledgeable personnel and sufficient financial resources to implement the BCMP;
5. Designating a BCM Committee who shall be responsible for the Business Continuity Management;
6. Reviewing annually the adequacy of the Bank's business recovery, contingency plans and the test results and put up the same to the Board;
7. Evaluating the adequacy of contingency planning and their periodic testing by Service Providers, whenever critical operations are outsourced;
8. Ensuring employees are trained and aware of their roles in implementation of the BCMP;
9. Ensuring the BCP/IT-DRP is regularly tested on an enterprise-wide basis;
10. Reviewing the BCP/IT-DRP testing programme and test results on a regular basis;
11. Ensuring the BCP/IT-DRP is continually updated to reflect the current operating environment;
12. Ensuring independent annual review and approval of BCMP
13. Ensure training and awareness on BCP to concerned teams and employees
14. Budgetary issue

DF -3: Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosure

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may occur due to default of the counterparty or from its failure to meet its obligations as per terms of the financial contract. Any such event will have an adverse effect on the financial performance of the Bank. The Bank faces credit risk through its lending, investment and contractual arrangements. To counter the effect of credit risks faced by the Bank, a robust risk governance framework has been put in place. The framework provides a clear definition of roles as well as allocation of responsibilities with regard to ownership and management of risks. Allocation of responsibilities is

further substantiated by defining clear hierarchy with respect to reporting relationships and Management Information System (MIS) mechanism.

i. Credit Risk: Strategies and processes

The Bank has defined and implemented various risk management policies, procedures and standards with an objective to clearly articulate processes and procedural requirements that are binding on all concerned Business groups. The Credit Policy and the Credit Risk Management Policy of the Bank is guided by the objective to build, sustain and maintain a high quality credit portfolio by measurement, monitoring and control of the credit exposures. The policies also address more granular factors such as diversification of the portfolio across companies, business groups, industries, geographies and sectors. The policies reflect the Bank's approach towards lending to borrowers in light of prevailing business environment and regulatory stipulations.

The Bank's Policies also detail the standards, processes and systems for growing and maintaining its diversified portfolio. The policies are reviewed annually in anticipation of or in response to the dynamics of the environment (regulatory & market) in which the Bank operates or to change in strategic direction, risk tolerance, etc. The policies are approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

To avoid concentration of credit risk, the Bank has put in place internal guidelines on exposure norms in respect of single borrower, groups, exposure to sensitive sector, industry exposure, unsecured exposures, etc. Norms have also been detailed for soliciting new business as well as for preliminary scrutiny of new clients. The Bank abides by the directives issued by RBI, SEBI and other regulatory bodies in respect of lending to any industry including Financial Institution Groups, Commercial Real Estate, and Capital Markets. In addition, internal limits have been prescribed for certain sensitive segments based on prudential considerations.

In view of putting in place a comprehensive credit risk framework to aggregate overall credit risk perception of the Bank Risk Profiling is carried out as a part of Risk Appetite Framework to assess, monitor and communicate the risk perception to Board & senior management. The framework is approved by the Board of Directors via Risk Management Committee of the Board and any change in the appetite, credit risk limits or credit risk

parameters get approved by the Board of Directors only. This process of quantification and benchmarking via credit risk helps senior leadership to understand the risk and monitor by way of constant tracking.

ii. Credit Risk: Structure and organization

The organizational structure for Credit Risk Management is as follows:

- Board of Directors
- Risk Management Committee of Board (RMCB)
- Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)
- Chief Risk Officer (CRO)
- Head - Credit Risk Department
- Credit Risk Department

iii. Credit Risk: Scope and nature of measurement systems

The Bank's approach for credit risk identification and assessment of credit risks underlying both funded and non-funded exposures is explicitly set out. All credit proposals are subject to a credit risk scoring process / risk rating process based on the quantum of advance value to support credit approvals and decision making as well as to enhance risk management capabilities for portfolio management, pricing and risk based capital measurement.

iv. Credit Risk: Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of losses associated with default by or diminution in the credit quality of Borrowers or Counterparties arising 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; or
- Reduction in portfolio value arising from actual or perceived deterioration in credit quality of borrowers or counterparties.

Credit Risk emanates from the Bank's dealings with an individual, non-corporate, corporate, bank, financial institution or sovereign.

The Bank's credit risk governance framework is being built up to strengthen risk evaluation and management of credit whilst positioning the Bank to effectively and efficiently manage changes in the environment. Through an effective, Board approved risk governance framework, the Bank seeks to ensure adequate risk oversight, monitoring and reporting of credit risks.

The responsibilities for managing credit risk extend throughout the Bank. Key principles of credit risk governance are:

- Adequate oversight, monitoring and control of credit risk through the Board, risk committees and senior management.
- Clearly defined roles and responsibilities for overall credit risk management.
- Establishment of functional independence of Credit Risk Management function from personnel and management functions responsible for credit origination and credit administration.
- Appropriate mechanisms to ensure that the Board and senior management understand credit risk rating systems design and operations through regular training and involvement in the model review and approval processes.
- Business units monitor and manage credit risk in their businesses and report

a. Total gross credit risk exposure by facility:

(Rs in Cr)

Facility Type	Credit Exposure
Fund Based	1,15,873.93
Non-Fund Based	2,852.75
Total	1,18,726.68

b. Total gross credit risk exposure by geography:

(Rs in Cr)

Category	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based	Total Credit Exposure
Domestic	1,15,873.93	2,852.75	1,18,726.68
Overseas	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1,15,873.93	2,852.75	1,18,726.68

c. Total gross credit risk exposure by industry:

(Rs in Cr)

Industry	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based	Total Credit Exposure
A. Mining and Quarrying	0.44	36.00	36.44
B. Food Processing	148.34	18.50	166.84
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	0.98	0.00	0.98
D. Textiles	1,228.47	5.00	1,233.47
E. Leather and Leather products	66.44	0.00	66.44
F. Wood and Wood Products	318.24	0.00	318.24
G. Paper and Paper Products	40.72	0.00	40.72
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	103.64	0.00	103.64
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	451.42	35.00	486.42
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	227.48	30.32	257.80
K. Glass & Glassware	11.38	0.00	11.38
L. Cement and Cement Products	44.26	0.00	44.26
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	1,092.25	258.68	1,350.93
N. All Engineering	644.19	150.78	794.97
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	245.05	139.02	384.07
P. Gems and Jewellery	308.63	0.00	308.63
Q. Construction	28.51	104.50	133.01
R. Infrastructure	195.32	602.33	797.65
S. Other Industries	7,010.31	465.35	7475.66
Residuary other advances (to tally with gross advances)	1,03,707.86	1,007.27	1,04,715.13
Total	1,15,873.93	2,852.75	1,18,726.68

d. Residual maturity breakdown of assets December 31, 2023:

(Rs in Cr)

Time Buckets	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	Balance with Banks and Money at Call and Short Notice	Investments	Advances (based on contractual residual maturity consider sheet 4)	Fixed Assets	Other Assets (from SLS) & also consider interest receivable	Total
Next Day	2053.14	729.62	0.00	1241.12		0.00	4023.88
2 to 7 Days	78.39	0.00	52.90	1922.78		0.00	2054.07
8 to 14 Days	40.86	0.00	0.00	1394.99		0.00	1435.85
15 to 30 Days	39.86	0.00	739.05	2294.90		1402.05	4475.86
31 Days to 2 Months	126.04	0.20	285.82	5260.61		34.22	5706.90
More than 2 Months to 3 Months	245.34	0.00	172.30	5092.58		34.22	5544.44
More than 3 Months to 6 Months	199.39	0.00	229.40	15344.86		68.45	15842.09
More than 6 Months to 1 Year	982.00	0.00	364.69	19683.71		15.67	21046.07
More than 1 Year to 3 Years	1841.58	0.00	2592.02	27192.30		5671.45	37297.35
More than 3 Years to 5 Years	284.81	0.00	2999.67	7389.36		163.94	10837.78
5 Years & Above	367.50	0.00	21876.06	23360.77	1040.88	2015.05	48660.26
Total	6,258.91	729.82	29,311.90	110,177.96	1,040.88	9,405.06	156,924.54

e. Position of Non-Performing Assets (NPA):

(Rs in Cr)

Particulars	As on December 31, 2023
Gross Advances	1,15,873.93
Net Advances	1,10,177.96
Gross NPA	8,135.54
1. Substandard	2,593.82
2. Doubtful 1	186.92
3. Doubtful 2	151.21
4. Doubtful 3	2,694.81
5. Loss	2,508.78
NPA Provision	5,695.97
Net NPA	2,439.57
NPA Ratios	
Gross NPA to Gross Advances (%)	7.02%
Net NPA to Net Advances (%)	2.21%

f. Movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPA Gross):*(Rs in Cr)*

Particulars	As on December 31, 2023
Opening Balances	5298.65
Additions	4663.00
Write Offs	0.00
Reductions	1826.11
Closing Balances	8135.54

g. Movement of Specific & General NPA Provisions:*(Rs in Cr)*

Particulars	As on December 31 , 2023	
	Specific Provisions	General Provisions
Opening Balances	4070.35	1009.78
Add: Provisions made during the period	3018.57	0.00
Less : Transfer to Counter cyclical Provisional Buffer		
Less : Write offs	0.00	0.00
Less : Write Back of excess provision	1392.95	84.97
Closing Balances	5695.97	924.81

*Specific Provisions represents provisions for NPAs.**General Provisions represents provisions for Standard Advances (incl. Restructured Standard)***h. Geography based position of NPAs, Specific provisions and General provisions:***(Rs in Cr)*

Particulars	As on December 31, 2023	
	Domestic	Overseas
Gross NPA	8135.54	0.00
Provision for NPA	5695.97	0.00

i. Position of Non-Performing Investments (NPI):*(Rs in Cr)*

Particulars	As on December 31, 2023
Amount of Non-performing Investments (NPI)	0.00
Amount of provisions held for Non-performing Investments	0.00

j. Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments:

(Rs in Cr)

Particulars	As on December 31, 2023
Opening Balance	813.81
Provisions made during the period	2589.33
Write offs / Write Back of excess provisions	2756.27
Closing Balance	646.87

k. By major industry or counterparty type:

(Rs. In Crore)

Particulars	Total Advances (Outstanding) - Funded	Gross NPAs (Funded) at end of the period	General and Loan Provision
Textiles	1,228.47	347.83	286.31
Basic Metal and Metal Products	1,092.25	18.13	14.82
All Engineering	644.19	125.24	103.67
Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	451.42	7.28	5.70
Wood and Wood Products	318.24	24.44	18.79
Total	3,734.56	522.91	429.28

DF - 4: Credit Risk- Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to Standardized Approach

Qualitative Disclosure.

In line with RBI guidelines, the Bank has employed Standardized Approach under Basel III capital regulations for computing risk-weighted assets of its credit portfolio.

As per regulations, the Bank is using issuer ratings, short-term ratings, long-term instrument ratings and /or bank facility ratings issued by the specified accredited External Credit Rating Agencies (ECRA) and published in public domain in order to assign credit risk weights to its counterparties.

The Bank is using ratings issued by only those External Credit Rating Agencies (ECRA) which have been accredited for the purpose of risk weighting the banks' claims for capital adequacy purposes by the Reserve Bank of India. These ECRA's are CARE Ratings, CRISIL, India Ratings (FITCH India), ICRA, SMERA and INFOMERICS Valuation and Rating Pvt. Ltd. (INFOMERICS). Ratings issued by either of these ECRA's are used, however, in case an exposure is rated by more than one ECRA, the lower of the two ratings is considered.

Quantitative Disclosure

<i>(Rs in Cr)</i>	
Category	As on Dec 31, 2023
Below 100% Risk Weight	95,760.43
100% Risk Weight	23,996.89
More than 100% Risk Weight	2,750.29
Total Credit Risk RWA	1,22,507.60