

PILLAR 3 (BASEL III) DISCLOSURES AS ON 31.12.2022
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

Qualitative disclosures	
(a) A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities	
The Bank carries out regular assessment of its capital requirement from time to time to maintain the capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) at desired level. The capital plan is reviewed on annual basis to take care of business growth and CRAR.	
The Bank has adopted standardized approach for credit risk, basic indicator approach for operational risk and standardized duration approach for market risk for computation of risk weight.	
The Bank has put in place a well laid down Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process to enable the Bank to plan its capital requirements in relation to its business projections and to meet the risks inherent in the business. The main objective of ICAAP exercise is to identify and measure the risks that are not fully captured by the minimum capital ratio prescribed under Pillar I; the risks that are not at all taken into account by the pillar I; and the factors external to the Bank and to provide capital for such additional risks and to measure an appropriate level of internal capital as per the risk appetite. The Bank has also put in place the stress testing policy to measure impact of adverse stress scenario on its CRAR.	
The Bank reviews the ICAAP on quarterly basis.	
The Bank has taken initiatives to migrate to advanced approaches for Capital Adequacy Computation, and has implemented SAS solution for computation of risk weight under Advanced Approach.	
Quantitative disclosures	
(b) Capital requirements for credit risk:	
• Portfolios subject to standardized approach @9%	Rs. 11,900.46 Crore
• Securitization exposures :	NIL
(c) Capital requirements for market risk:	
• Standardized duration approach;	
- Interest rate risk	Rs. 364.25 Crore
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	Rs. 4.05 Crore
- Equity risk	Rs. 287.62 Crore
(d) Capital requirements for operational risk:	Rs. 1,539.23 Crore
• Basic Indicator Approach	
(e) Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios:	
• Common Equity Tier 1	11.92%
• Tier 1	11.92%
• Total Capital ratio	13.76%

General qualitative disclosure requirement

A committee of Board of Directors regularly oversees the Bank's Risk Management policies/practices under various risks viz. credit, operational, market, etc. The Bank also has separate committees comprising of top executives of Bank, headed by Managing Director & CEO and Executive Directors, such as Asset Liability Management Committee, Credit Risk Management Committee and Operational Risk Management Committee. These committees meet at regular intervals to assess and monitor the level of risk under various operations and initiate appropriate mitigation measures wherever necessary.

The Risk Management Department at Central Office headed by the Chief Risk Officer measures controls and manages risk within the limits set by the Board and enforces compliance with risk parameters set by the committees. The Chief Risk Officer is assisted by a team of Deputy General Managers, Assistant General Managers, Chief Managers, Senior Managers and Managers.

Risk Managers are posted at all Zonal offices who act as extended arms of Risk Management Department of Central Office. Risk Managers have also been identified at Regional Offices.

The Bank has in place detailed policies such as Credit Risk Policy, Model Risk Policy, Credit Rating Policy, Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management Policy, Enterprise Risk Management Policy, Operational Risk Management Policies, ALM Policy, Market Risk Management Policy, etc.

Besides these, the Loan Policy prescribe the parameters governing loan sourcing, guidelines on appraisal and evaluation of credit proposals, lending powers of delegated authorities, exposure norms and prudential limits.

Credit Monitoring Department headed by a General Manager monitors the loan portfolio, identifies Special Mention Accounts and takes corrective measures. Loan Review Mechanism is implemented by the department apart from managing of accounts under CDR mechanism.

Dynamic Review of all account with exposure above Rs 300 Crore is also under taken at specified frequency. Further, Dynamic Review of accounts with exposure above Rs 25 crore is under taken as and when any trigger/event takes place. Credit monitoring policy prescribes the methodology for monitoring and supervising the credit portfolio.

The Bank has introduced rating models for different segments of borrowers including retail lending schemes which measure the risks associated with counterparties and helps in making lending and pricing decisions. In case of large borrowers, credit risk assessment models evaluate Financial risk, Industry risk, Management risk and Business risk of the counter party. Conduct of account is also factored in for arriving at an overall rating of the counter party. If parental support as corporate guarantee is available, it is also factored in. To assess the risk return trade off, RAROC is computed and used in decision making.

Table DF-3
Credit risk: General disclosures for all banks

Qualitative Disclosures

Credit risk

Impaired :

The Working Group to review the existing prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances by banks/financial institutions in its report dated 20.07.2012 observed that as per international accounting standards, accounts are generally treated as impaired on restructuring and recommended that similar practice should be followed in India. Ind AS 109 contains guidance on the recognition, derecognition, classification and measurement of financial instruments including impairment and hedge accounting

A Non-Performing Asset shall be a loan or an advance where-

- (i) Interest and/or instalment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a Term Loan;
- (ii) The account remains out of order for 90 days
- (iii) The bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of Bills Purchased and Discounted
- (iv) In case of advances granted for Agricultural purposes
 - a) The instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops
 - b) The instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops
- (v) The amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitization transaction undertaken in terms of guidelines on securitization dated February 1, 2006.
- (vi) in respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark to- market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

Out of Order:

An account should be treated as “Out of Order” if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power, or in cases where the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of balance sheet or credits are not enough to cover the interest debited in the account during the same period.

Overdue:

Any amount due to a bank under any credit facility is overdue if it is not paid on due date fixed by the bank.

Credit Risk Management Policy

The Bank has put in place a well-articulated Board approved Credit Risk Policy which is reviewed annually. The policy deals with the following areas:

- Credit risk- definition, Policy and strategy
- Risk identification & measurement,
- Risk grading and aggregation,
- Credit risk rating framework and reporting,
- Risk control and portfolio management,
- Mitigation techniques,
- Target markets and type of economic activity,
- Credit approval authority,
- Country and currency exposure,
- Maturity patterns, level of diversification,
- Cyclical aspect of the economy,
- Credit risk in off balance sheet exposure,
- Credit risk monitoring procedures
- Managing of credit risk in interbank exposure,
- Country risk and other operational matters

(Rs. in Crore)
Quantitative Disclosures:**(a) Total gross credit risk exposures:**

Fund based*:

3,81,785.03

Non-fund based:

47,564.75

**includes cash, balances with banks, investments, etc.*

(b) Geographic distribution of exposures:

- Overseas
- Domestic

18,738.91
4,10,610.87

(c)

Industry Name	Rs. in Crore	Rs. in Crore	Rs. in Crore
	Funded	Non-Funded	Investment
A. Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	316.25	8.16	0
A.1 Coal	166.19	0	0
A.2 Others	150.06	8.16	0
B. Food Processing (B.1 to B.5)	4671.91	1160.04	486.05
B.1 Sugar	1203.69	25.02	425.02
B.2 Oils	766.24	998.07	0.01
B.3 Tea	137.88	3.02	0.07
B.4 Coffee	3.16	0	0
B.5 Others	2560.94	133.93	60.95
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco (C.1 + C.2)	69.19	1.29	0
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	1.24	0	0
C.2 Others	67.95	1.29	0
D. Textiles	4859.87	416.32	292.23
D.1 Cotton	1793.37	84.15	183.80
D.2 Jute	88.38	43.62	0.03
D.3 Man-made, of which	288.27	34.68	0
D.4 Others	2689.85	253.87	108.4
Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	383.35	25.31	0
E. Leather and Leather products	120.94	7.75	0
F. Wood and Wood Products	109.38	22.97	0
G. Paper and Paper Products	154.77	26.30	44.99
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	1845.58	1.59	763.46
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.) (I.1 to I.4)	1387.74	228.07	11.45
I.1 Fertilizers	15.15	7.00	0.04
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	375.37	82.23	9.38
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	69.87	69.08	0
I.4 Others	927.35	69.76	2.03
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	702.84	100.44	0
K. Glass & Glassware	129.84	65.43	0

L. Cement and Cement Products	1132.58	100.23	0
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products (M.1 + M.2)	5409.25	322.21	265.79
M.1 Iron and Steel	4209.68	219.96	41.80
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	1199.57	102.25	223.99
N. All Engineering (N.1 + N.2)	6224.14	1773.02	378.37
N.1 Electronics	3560.15	125.65	20.09
N.2 Others	2663.99	1647.37	358.28
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment's	1497.74	136.64	17.49
P. Gems and Jewellery	2743.91	10.02	7.70
Q. Construction	4290.52	3037.76	300.27
R. Infrastructure	32148.78	2636.32	6681.11
R.1 Transport and adjoining Infrastructure	10600.10	260.81	1144.52
R.1.1 Roads and Bridges	8438.70	251.24	1144.52
R.1.1.1 Highways	8182.41	251.24	1144.52
R.1.1.2 Other Roads	256.30	0	0
R.1.2 Ports	140.72	0	0
R.1.3 Shipyards	563.13	0	0
R.1.4 Inland Waterways	5.56	0	0
R.1.5 Airport	1332.61	0	0
R.1.6 Railway track including electrical & signaling system, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	0	0	0
R.1.7 Railway rolling stock along with workshop and associated maintenance facilities	0	0	0
R.1.8 Railway terminal infrastructure including stations and adjoining commercial infrastructure	0	0	0
R.1.9 Urban Public Transport (except rolling stock in case of urban road transport)	73.67	8.00	0
R.1.10 Logistics Infrastructure	45.71	1.57	0
R.1.11 Bulk Material Transportation Pipelines	0	0	0
R.2 Energy	16907.48	1135.27	5228.79
R.2.1 Electricity (Generation)	10502.98	644.91	5228.79
R.2.1.1 Central Govt PSUs	4157.56	0	1070.93
R.2.1.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	1581.62	5.91	3167.32
R.2.1.3 Private Sector	4763.80	639.01	990.54
R.2.2. Electricity (Transmission)	78	0	0
R.2.2.1 Central Govt PSUs	0	0	0
R.2.2.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	78	0	0
R.2.2.3 Private Sector	0	0	0
R.2.3. Electricity (Distribution)	6326.49	490.36	0

R.2.3.1 Central Govt PSUs	0	0	0
R.2.3.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	6301.49	490.36	0
R.2.3.3 Private Sector	25	0	0
R.2.3.4 Oil Pipelines	0	0	0
R.2.3.5 Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	0	0	0
R.2.3.6 Gas Pipelines	0	0	0
R.3 Water and Sanitation	757.84	22.78	0
R.3.1 Solid Waste Management	0	0	0
R.3.2 Water supply pipelines	8.91	0	0
R.3.3 Water treatment plants	5.95	22.78	0
R.3.4 Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system	0	0	0
R.3.5 Irrigation (dams, channels, embankments etc)	742.98	0	0
R.3.6 Storm Water Drainage System	0	0	0
R.3.7 Slurry Pipelines	0	0	0
R.4 Communication	506.74	277	37.88
R.4.1. Telecommunication (Fixed network)	0	0	0
R.4.2. Telecommunication towers	0	0	0
R.4.3 Telecommunication and Telecom Services	506.74	277	37.88
R.5 Social and Commercial Infrastructure	2540.06	786.11	0
R.5.1 Education Institutions (capital stock)	765.19	26.09	0
R.5.2 Sports Infrastructure	102.64	0	0
R.5.3 Hospitals (capital stock)	469.02	700.17	0
R.5.4 Tourism Infrastructure	846.52	44.93	0
R.5.4.1 Three-star or higher category classified hotels located outside cities with population of more than 1 million	846.52	44.93	0
R.5.4.2 Ropeways and cable cars	0	0	0
R.5.4.3 Others	0	0	0
R.5.5 Common infrastructure for Industrial Parks and other parks with industrial activity such as food parks, textile parks, Special Economic Zones, tourism facilities and agriculture markets	0	0	0
R.5.5 Fertilizer (Capital investment)	0	0	0
R.5.6 Post harvest storage infrastructure for agriculture and horticultural produce including cold storage	356.67	14.92	0
R.5.7 Terminal markets	0	0	0

R.5.8 Soil-testing laboratories	0	0	0
R.5.9 Cold Chain	0	0	0
R.5.10 Sports Infrastructure	0	0	0
R.5.11 Affordable Housing	0	0	0
R.5.12 Affordable Rental Housing Complex	0	0	0
R.5.13 Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre	0	0	0
R.6. Others, if any, please specify	836.57	154.33	269.92
S. Other Industries	46785.53	7291.26	57.54
All Industries (A to S)	114600.76	17345.84	9306.45
Residuary other advances (to tally with gross advances)	157710.83	1143.41	9046.57
Total	272311.60	18489.25	18353.02

Industry exposure is more than 5% of gross exposure

	Funded	Non-Funded	Investment
Infrastructure	32,148.78	2,636.31	6,681.11
Energy	16,907.48	1,135.27	5,228.79

(d) Residual maturity breakdown of Performing Assets:

Day 1	40673.60
02 days to 07 days:	2345.55
08 days to 14 days:	1242.57
15 days to 30 days:	4151.71
31 days to 2 months:	5016.94
Above 2 months to 3 months:	3895.45
Above 3 months to 6 months	18470.13
Above 6 months to 12 months:	23910.27
Above 1 year to 3 year	107698.07
Above 3 years to 5 years	37241.96
Over 5 years	80201.78
Total	324848.03

(e) Amount of NPAs (Gross)	
▪ Substandard	2,520
▪ Doubtful 1	2,684
▪ Doubtful 2	4,346
▪ Doubtful 3	3,087
▪ Loss	5,854
(f) Net NPAs	4,061
(g) NPA Ratios	
▪ Gross NPAs to gross advances	8.85%
▪ Net NPAs to net advances	2.09%
(h) Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
▪ Opening balance	19,059
▪ Additions	650
▪ Reductions	1,219
▪ NPA (Gross)	18,490
(i) Movement of provisions for NPAs	
▪ Opening balance	20,465.87
▪ Provisions made during the period	1594.36
▪ Write-off/Write-back of excess provisions	8754.36
▪ Closing balance	13305.86
(j) Amount of Non-Performing Investments	2,242.78
(k) Amount of provisions held for non-performing investments	2,242.68

<p>(l) Movement of provisions/depreciation on investments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening balance ▪ Provisions made during the period ▪ Write-off ▪ Write back of excess provision ▪ Closing balance 	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">5,954.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">399.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">NIL</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">401.86</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">5951.48</td> </tr> </table>					5,954.09			399.25			NIL			401.86			5951.48			
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<p>(n) Amount of NPA by 5 major industry (Rs. in cr)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 65%;">Industry Name</th> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: right;">Gross NPAs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,276.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Basic Metal and Metal Products</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">919.97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Processing</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">788.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Textiles</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">573.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gems and Jewellery</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">392.43</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Industry Name		Gross NPAs	Infrastructure		2,276.95	Basic Metal and Metal Products		919.97	Food Processing		788.46	Textiles		573.34	Gems and Jewellery		392.43
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<p>(o) Amount of NPA by geographic areas (Rs. in cr)</p>	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Overseas</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Domestic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18,490</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Overseas	Domestic	0	18,490														
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Table DF-4

Credit risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

<u>Qualitative Disclosures</u>	
<p>a. The Bank has adopted Standardized approach for computation of capital charge for Credit risk as per RBI guidelines. These guidelines envisage different risk weights for different asset classes, which have been duly applied.</p> <p>b. The Bank has recognized the ratings issued by six External Credit Rating Agencies identified by RBI viz., CRISIL Ratings Ltd., CARE Rating, ICRA Ltd., India Ratings and Research Pvt. Ltd, ACUITE (SMERA) Ratings, and INFOMERICS to rate the exposures of borrowers.</p> <p>c. These agencies rate all fund and non-fund based exposures. The ratings awarded by these agencies to the Bank's borrowers are adopted for assigning risk-weights.</p> <p>In case of Bank's investment in particular issues of Corporates, the issue specific rating of the rating agency is reckoned to assign the risk weight.</p>	
Rs. in Crore	
<u>Quantitative Disclosures:</u>	
(b) For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardized approach	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Below 100 % risk weight: ▪ 100 % risk weight ▪ More than 100 % risk weight ▪ Amount Deducted-CRM 	<p>367882.71</p> <p>48581.20</p> <p>12885.88</p> <p>16408.80</p>

Table DF-13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments
The main features of Tier - 1 capital instruments are given below:

Details	Equity
Issuer	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE483A01010
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws
<i>Regulatory treatment</i>	
Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo and Group
Instrument type	Common Shares
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in Crore, as of most recent reporting date)	Rs. 8681
Par value of instrument	Rs. 10 per share
Accounting classification	Shareholder's Equity
Original date of issuance	Various
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
Original maturity date	N.A.
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N.A.
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N.A.
<i>Coupons / dividends</i>	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Floating
Coupon rate and any related index	N.A.

Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	N.A.
Convertible or non-convertible	N.A.
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N.A.
If convertible, fully or partially	N.A.
If convertible, conversion rate	N.A.
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N.A.
If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N.A.
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N.A.
Write-down feature	N.A.
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	N.A.
If write-down, full or partial	N.A.
If write-down, permanent or temporary	N.A.
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	N.A.
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	All depositors and others Creditors, bonds, and PNCPS
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	

The main features of BASEL III compliant Tier 2 Bonds are given below:

	SR I	SR III	SR IV	SR V
Issuer				
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE483A09260	INE483A09286	INE483A08023	INE483A08031
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws
<i>Regulatory treatment</i>				
Transitional Basel III rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional Basel III rules	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE
Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group
Instrument type	Tier 2 Debt Instruments	Tier 2 Debt Instruments	Tier 2 Debt Instruments	Tier 2 Debt Instruments

Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in Crore, as of most recent reporting date)	0	500	500	500
Par value of instrument	Rs. 10 Lakhs	Rs. 10 Lakhs	Rs. 10 Lakhs	Rs. 10 Lakhs
Accounting classification	LIABILITY	LIABILITY	LIABILITY	LIABILITY
Original date of issuance	08.11.2013	29.03.2019	30.09.2019	20.03.2020
Perpetual or dated	DATED	DATED	DATED	DATED
Original maturity date	08.11.2023	29.05.2029	30.11.2029	20.05.2030
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N.A.	29.05.2024	30.11.2024	20.05.2025
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<i>Coupons / dividends</i>				

Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	9.90%	10.80%	9.80%	9.20%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
If convertible, fully or partially	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
If convertible, conversion rate	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Write-down feature	YES	YES	YES	YES
If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	These bonds, at the option of the Reserve Bank of India, can be temporarily written down or permanently written off upon occurrence of the trigger event, called the 'point of non-viability trigger'("ponv trigger")	These bonds, at the option of the Reserve Bank of India, can be temporarily written down or permanently written off upon occurrence of the trigger event, called the 'point of non-viability trigger'("ponv trigger")	These bonds, at the option of the Reserve Bank of India, can be temporarily written down or permanently written off upon occurrence of the trigger event, called the 'point of non-viability trigger'("ponv trigger")	These bonds, at the option of the Reserve Bank of India, can be temporarily written down or permanently written off upon occurrence of the trigger event, called the 'point of non-viability trigger'("ponv trigger")
If write-down, full or partial	Partial	Partial	Partial	Partial
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary	Temporary	Temporary	Temporary

<p>If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism</p>	<p>It should be done at least one year after the bank makes the first payment of dividend to its common shareholders after breaching the pre-specified trigger.</p> <p>Aggregate write-up in a year should be restricted to a percentage of dividends declared during a year, the percentage being the ratio of the 'equity created by written-down bonds' to 'the total equity minus the equity created by written-down bonds'.</p> <p>Aggregate write-up in a year, should also not exceed 25% of the amount paid as dividend to the common shareholders in a</p>	<p>It should be done at least one year after the bank makes the first payment of dividend to its common shareholders after breaching the pre-specified trigger.</p> <p>Aggregate write-up in a year should be restricted to a percentage of dividends declared during a year, the percentage being the ratio of the 'equity created by written-down bonds' to 'the total equity minus the equity created by written-down bonds'.</p> <p>Aggregate write-up in a year, should also not exceed 25% of the amount paid as</p>	<p>It should be done at least one year after the bank makes the first payment of dividend to its common shareholders after breaching the pre-specified trigger.</p> <p>Aggregate write-up in a year should be restricted to a percentage of dividends declared during a year, the percentage being the ratio of the 'equity created by written-down bonds' to 'the total equity minus the equity created by written-down bonds'.</p> <p>Aggregate write-up in a year, should also not exceed 25% of the amount paid as</p>	<p>It should be done at least one year after the bank makes the first payment of dividend to its common shareholders after breaching the pre-specified trigger.</p> <p>Aggregate write-up in a year should be restricted to a percentage of dividends declared during a year, the percentage being the ratio of the 'equity created by written-down bonds' to 'the total equity minus the equity created by written-down bonds'.</p> <p>Aggregate write-up in a year, should also not exceed 25% of the amount paid as dividend to the common shareholders in a particular year.</p>
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	particular year.	dividend to the common shareholders in a particular year.	dividend to the common shareholders in a particular year.	
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	All depositors and other creditors	All depositors and other creditors	All depositors and other creditors	All depositors and other creditors
Non-compliant transitioned features	NO	NO	NO	NO
If yes, specify non-compliant features	-	-	-	-

RAVI CHANDRA GOEL
DY. GENERAL MANAGER-RMD

ASHWINI KUMAR SHUKLA
CHIEF RISK OFFICER

M.V MURALI KRISHNA
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RAJEEV PURI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

VIVEK WAHI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

M. V. RAO
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO