#### PILLAR 3 (BASEL III) DISCLOSURES AS ON 31.03.2021 CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

**Table DF-1: Scope of Application** 

#### (i) Qualitative Disclosures:

The disclosure in this sheet pertains to Central Bank of India on solo basis. In the consolidated accounts (disclosed annually), Bank's subsidiaries/associates are treated as under

#### a. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)		Explain the reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Cent Bank Home Finance Ltd./ India	Yes	Consolidation of the financial statements of subsidiaries in accordance with AS- 21.	Yes	NA	NA	NA
Cent Bank Financial Services Ltd./India	Yes	Consolidatio n of the financial statements of subsidiaries in accordance with AS- 21	Yes	NA	NA	NA
Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzzaffarpur/ India	Yes	Consolidation of the financial statements of subsidiaries in accordance with AS- 23	No	NA	NA	Associate: Not under scope of regulatory Consolidation

Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar/ India	Yes	Consolidation of the financial statements of subsidiaries in accordance with AS- 23	No	NA	NA	Associate: Not under scope of regulatory Consolidation
Indo-Zambia Bank Ltd. /Zambia.	Yes	Consolidatio n of the financial statements of subsidiaries in accordance with AS- 23	No	NA	NA	Joint Venture: Not under scope of regulatory Consolidation

# 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	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal
		entity)	H ENTITY	the entity	entity)

#### (ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

#### c. List of group entities considered for consolidation

Name of the entity /	Principal activity of	Total balance sheet	Total balance sheet
country of	the entity	equity (as stated in the	assets (as stated in the
incorporation		accounting balance	accounting balance
(as indicated in (i)a.		sheet of the legal	sheet of the legal
above)		entity) Rs. in Crore	entity) Rs. in Crore
Cent Bank Home	The main objective of		
Finance Ltd./ India	the Company is to		
	provide housing	25	1187
	finance and mortgage		
	loan		
Cent Bank Financial	Providing investment		
Services Ltd./India	banking products /		
	services to corporate	5	42
	clients		
Uttar Bihar Gramin	Regional Rural Bank		
Bank, Muzzaffarpur/		560	19040
India*		569	18049
Uttar Banga Kshetriya	Regional Rural Bank		
Gramin Bank, Cooch	TTO THE TOTAL DUIN		
· ·		91	4017
Behar/ India			

<sup>\*</sup>based on unaudited data

- d. The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e. that are deducted: NIL
- e. The aggregate amounts (e.g. current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted: NIL
- f. Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group: NIL

#### **Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy**

#### **Oualitative 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.

7 id vanced 7 ipproach.	
Quantitative disclosures (b) Capital requirements for credit risk: • Portfolios subject to standardized approach @9% • Securitization exposures:	Rs. 10622 Crore NIL
(c) Capital requirements for market risk:	
• Standardized duration approach;	
- Interest rate risk	Rs. 1147 Crore
- Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	Rs. 4 Crore
- Equity risk	Rs.357 Crore
(d) Capital requirements for operational risk:	
Basic Indicator Approach	Rs. 964 Crore
(e) Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital	
ratios:	
Common Equity Tier 1	12.82%
• Tier 1	12.82%
Total Capital ratio	14.81%

#### 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)

<b>Quantitative Disclosures:</b>	
(a) Total gross credit risk	
exposures:	
Fund based*:	316862
Non-fund based:	32482
*includes cash, balances with	
banks, investments,etc	
(b) Geographic distribution	
of exposures:	
- 0	6511
• Overseas	
<ul> <li>Domestic</li> </ul>	342833

(c)

<b>Industry Name</b>	Rs. in Crore	Rs. in Crore	Rs. in Crore
	Funded	Non-Funded	Investment
A. Mining and Quarrying (A.1 + A.2)	518	633	49
A.1 Coal	231	302	(
A.2 Others	287	332	49
B. Food Processing (B.1 to B.5)	6731	1116	495
B.1 Sugar	1824	22	434
B.2 Edible Oils and Vanaspati	965	871	
B.3 Tea	14	2	
B.4 Coffee	26	0	
B.5 Others	3902	222	6
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	184	16	(
C.1 Tobacco and tobacco products	48	0	(
C.2 Others	137	15	
D. Textiles	6067	366	330
D.1 Cotton	2215	264	184
D.2 Jute	240	23	
D.3 Man-made, of which	532	8	,
D.4 Others	3080	72	152
Out of D (i.e., Total Textiles) to Spinning Mills	547	12	
E. Leather and Leather products	206	6	(
F. Wood and Wood Products	212	44	(
G. Paper and Paper Products	795	94	4:
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	2548	108	1012
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints,	2879	829	12

etc.) (I.1 to I.4)			
I.1 Fertilizers	583	53	0
I.2 Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	1107	683	10
I.3 Petro-chemicals (excluding under	296	58	0
Infrastructure)			
I.4 Others	893	34	2
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	1280	149	0
K. Glass & Glassware	86	6	0
L. Cement and Cement Products	1645	127	0
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products (M.1 + M.2)	6932	1721	233
M.1 Iron and Steel	4337	549	53
M.2 Other Metal and Metal Products	2595	1171	180
N. All Engineering (N.1 + N.2)	6354	2791	64
N.1 Electronics	3371	253	20
N.2 Others	2983	2538	44
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment's	1332	428	274
P. Gems and Jewellery	3366	66	0
Q. Construction	2517	2315	294
R. Infrastructure (a to d)	25313	6986	7613
R.a Transport (a.1 to a.8)	7236	1452	1083
R.a.1 Roads and Bridges	5973	691	1083
R.a.2 Ports	69	0	0
R.a.3 Inland Waterways	0	0	0
R.a.4 Airport	78	8	0
R.a.5 Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	646	48	0
R.a.6 Urban Public Transport (except rolling	433	698	0
stock in case of urban road transport)  R a 7 Shipwards	26	0	0
R.a.7 Shipyards			
R.a.8 Logistics Infrastructure	12	8	0

b. Energy (b.1 to b.6)	8587	1332	5882
b.1 Electricity (Generation)	6386	434	5882
b.1.1 Central Govt PSUs	2182	4	1000
b.1.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	971	82	3861
b.1.3 Private Sector	3234	348	1021
b.2 Electricity (Transmission)	301	176	0
b.2.1 Central Govt PSUs	0	0	0
b.2.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	104	124	0
b.2.3 Private Sector	197	51	0
b.3 Electricity (Distribution)	1409	709	0
b.3.1 Central Govt PSUs	0	0	0
b.3.2 State Govt PSUs (incl. SEBs)	1403	372	0
b.3.3 Private Sector	6	337	0
R.b.4 Oil Pipelines	116	0	0
R.b.5 Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	374	10	0
R.b.6 Gas Pipelines	0	3	0
R.c. Water and Sanitation (c.1 to c.7)	320	8	0
R.c.1 Solid Waste Management	10	0	0
R.c.2 Water supply pipelines	1	0	0
R.c.3 Water treatment plants	8	4	0
R.c.4 Sewage collection, treatment and disposal system	19	1	0
R.c.5 Irrigation (dams, channels, embankments etc)	282	3	0
R.c.6 Storm Water Drainage System	0	0	0
R.c.7 Slurry Pipelines	0	0	0
R.d. Communication (d.1 to d.3)	832	2208	39

т т	225	2	0
R.d.1 Telecommunication (Fixed network)	335	3	0
	1	0	0
R.d.2 Telecommunication towers			
D 12 T 1	496	2205	39
R.d.3 Telecommunication and Telecom Services	2256	116	0
R.e. Social and Commercial Infrastructure (e.1 to e.12)	2256	116	0
	642	14	0
R.e.1 Education Institutions (capital stock)			
R.e.2 Hospitals (capital stock)	523	75	0
R.e.3 Three-star or higher category classified	313	18	0
hotels located outside cities with population of more			
than 1 million			
R.e.4 Common infrastructure for industrial	272	4	0
parks, SEZ, tourism facilities and agriculture markets			
	0	0	0
R.e.5 Fertilizer (Capital investment)	2.72		
R.e.6 Post harvest storage infrastructure for	253	6	0
agriculture and horticultural produce including cold			
storage			
R.e.7 Terminal markets	3	0	0
	0	0	0
R.e.8 Soil-testing laboratories			
R.e.9 Cold Chain	0	0	0
R.C.7 COIU CHAIH	200	0	0
R.e.10 Sports Infrastructure	200	U	· ·
	46	0	0
R.e.11 Tourism - Ropeways and Cable Cars			
D a 12 Affordable Housing	3	0	0
R.e.12 Affordable Housing	6083	1970	610
R.f. Others, if any, please specify	6083	1870	610
S. Other Industries, pl. specify	16847	2450	38
All Industries (A to S)	85813	20249	10465
Residuary other advances (to tally with gross	132496	837	11302
advances)			
Total	218309	21087	21767

	Funded	Non-Funded	Investment		
nfrastructure	25313	6986	5 76		
Including Energy)	0.707				
Energy	8587	1332	2 58		
) Residual maturity break	down of Performing A	Assets: (A	Amt. in Rs. cr)		
Day 1			55748		
02 days to 07 days:			2149		
08 days to 14 days:			609		
15 days to 30 days:			9235		
31days to 2 months:			3437		
Above 2 months to 3 i	e 2 months to 3 months:		2473		
Above 3 months to 6 r	3 months to 6 months		18457		
Above 6 months to 12	Above 6 months to 12 months:		13224		
Above 1 year to 3 year	ır	940			
Above 3 years to 5 years	ars		28889		
Over 5 years			67836		
Total			296075		
(Rs in cr)  Substandard Doubtful 1 Doubtful 2 Doubtful 3 Loss	SS)		52 35 107 61 35		
(f) Net NPAs (Rs. in cr.)			90		

• Gross NPAs to gross

■ Net NPAs to net

advances

advances

16.55%

5.77%

(h) Movement of NPAs		
(Gross) (Rs. in cr.)		
<ul><li>Opening balance</li></ul>		29486
<ul><li>Additions</li></ul>		5919
<ul><li>Reductions</li></ul>		6128
<ul><li>NPA (Gross)</li></ul>		29277
(i) Movement of provisions		
for NPAs (Rs in cr)		
<ul><li>Opening balance</li></ul>		19872
<ul> <li>Provisions made during the period</li> </ul>		5656
■ Write-off/Write-back of		6379
excess provisions <ul><li>Closing balance</li></ul>		19149
(j) Amount of Non-		1937
<b>Performing Investments</b>		
(Rs in cr)		
(k) Amount of provisions		1887
held for non-performing		
investments (Rs in cr)		
(l) Movement of		
provisions/depreciation on		
investments: (Rs. in cr)		
■ Opening balance		5234
<ul><li>Opening balance</li><li>Provisions made</li></ul>		558
during the period		
<ul><li>Write-off</li></ul>		NIL
<ul><li>Write back of excess</li></ul>		554
provision		5220
<ul><li>Closing balance</li><li>(n) Amount of NPA by 5</li></ul>		5238
major industry (Rs. in cr)		
major muustry (Ms. m Cr)	Industry Name	Gross NPAs
	Infrastructure	4,182
	All Engineering	3,378
	Basic Metal and Metal Products	1,663
	Textiles	1,108
	Food Processing	1,012
(o) Amount of NPA by		
geographic areas (Rs. in cr)	Overseas Domestic	
	0 29,277	

#### Table DF-4

#### Credit risk: disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

#### **Qualitative Disclosures**

- 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.
- b. The Bank has recognized the ratings issued by seven External Credit Rating Agencies identified by RBI viz., CRISIL Ratings Ltd., CARE Rating, ICRA Ltd., India Ratings and Research Pvt. ltd, ACUITE (SMERA) Ratings, BRICKWORK and INFOMERICS to rate the exposures of borrowers.
- 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.
- **d.** 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.

	Rs. in Crore
Quantitative Disclosures:	
(b) For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardized approach	
■ Below 100 % risk weight:	284745
■ 100 % risk weight	43955
<ul> <li>More than 100 % risk weight</li> </ul>	20644
■ Amount Deducted-CRM	14713

#### Table DF-5 Credit risk mitigation: disclosures for standardized approaches

#### **Qualitative Disclosures**

- Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management;
   Bank has a well-defined credit risk mitigation and collateral management policy.
   The main types of collaterals accepted by the Bank are cash and near cash securities, land and building, plant, machinery and stocks etc.
- A description of the main types of collateral taken by the Bank; Bank accepts personal guarantees, corporate guarantees and guarantees issued by sovereigns and banks. Collaterals are valued at fair market value and at regular intervals as per the policy guidelines.

RBI guidelines recognize various types of financial collaterals for the purpose of credit risk mitigation. The guidelines further provide recognition of guarantees as one of the credit risk mitigants. Bank has put in place suitable policy measures to capture these elements.

	Rs. in Crore.
Quantitative Disclosures  (b) For disclosed credit risk portfolio under the standardized approach, the total exposure that is covered by:  ■ eligible financial collateral;	
<ul> <li>Fund based</li> <li>Non fund based</li> </ul>	13365 1349

Table DF-6 Securitization: disclosure for standardized approach

Qualitative Disclosures:			
Rs. in Crore			
<b>Quantitative Disclosures</b>			
Banking Book			
(d) The total amount of exposures securitized by the	Nil		
bank			
(e) For exposures securitized losses recognized by the	Nil		
bank during the current period broken down by the			
exposure type (eg. Credit cards, housing loans, auto			
loans etc. detailed by underlying security)			
(f) Amount of assets intended to be securitized within a	Nil		
year			
(g) Of (f), the amount of assets originated within a year	Nil		
before securitization			
(h) The total amount of exposures securitized (by	Nil		
exposure type) and unrecognized gain or losses on sale			
by exposure type			
(i) Aggregate amount of:	NI:1		
- On balance sheet securitization exposures retained or purchased broken down by exposure type and-	Nil		
- Off balance sheet securitization exposures broken	Nil		
down by exposure type	1411		
(j) Aggregate amount of securitization exposures	Nil		
retained or purchased and the associated capital charges	1111		
broken down between exposures and further broken			
down into different risk weight bands for each			
regulatory capital approach.			
Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1	Nil		
capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from Total			
Capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital			
(by exposure type)			
Quantitative Disclosures			
Trading Book:			
(k) Aggregate amount of exposures securitized by the	Nil		
bank for which the bank has retained some exposures			
and which is subject to the market risk approach by			
exposure type			

(l) Aggregate amount of :	
- On balance sheet securitization exposures retained or	Nil
purchased broken down by exposure type and-	
- Off balance sheet securitization exposures broken	Nil
down by exposure type	
(m) Aggregate amount of securitization exposures	Nil
retained or purchased separately for :	
- securitization exposures retained or purchased subject	Nil
to comprehensive risk measure for specific risk: and	
- securitization exposures subject to the securitization	Nil
framework for specific risk broken down into different	
risk weight bands	
(n) Aggregate amount of:	
- The capital requirements for the securitization	Nil
exposures, subject to the securitization framework	
broken down into different risk weight bands	
- Securitization exposures that are deducted entirely	Nil
from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing I/O deducted from	
total capital, and other exposures deducted from total	
capital (by exposure type)	

## Table DF-7 Market risk in trading book

#### **Qualitative disclosures**

The Bank has a well-defined Market Risk Management Policy. This policy covers all important areas of market risk measurement.

Bank defines Market Risk as the risk of loss in on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market rates, in particular, changes in interest rates, exchange rates and equity and commodity prices.

The Bank has adopted Standardized Duration Approach for measuring the capital requirements for market risk as prescribed by RBI.

#### Policies for management of Market Risk:

The Bank has put in place Board approved Market Risk Management Policy for effective management of Market Risk in the Bank. Other policies which also deal with Market Risk Management are Integrated Treasury Policy and Asset Liability Management Policy.

The policies set various prudential exposure limits and risk limits for ensuring that the operations are in line with Bank's expectations of return through proper Market Risk Management and Asset Liability Management.

#### **Asset-Liability Management**

The ALM Policy is the framework of the ALM process. Bank's balance sheet has mixed exposure to different levels of financial risk. The goal of the Bank is to maximize its profitability, but do so in a manner that does not expose the Bank to excessive levels of risk which will ultimately affect the profitability. The Policy defines the limits for key measure of risk limits that have been established to specifically accommodate the Bank's unique balance complexion, strategic direction, and appetite for risk.

#### Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is managed through GAP analysis, based on residual maturity/behavior pattern of assets and liabilities. Bank is regularly submitting LCR returns and has also put in place contingency funding plan. Prudential limits are prescribed for different residual maturity time buckets for efficient Asset Liability Management. Liquidity profile of the bank is also evaluated through various liquidity ratios.

#### **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is managed through Gap analysis of rate sensitive assets and liabilities and is monitored through prudential limits. Bank also estimates risk periodically against adverse movements in interest rate for assessing the impact on Net Interest Income and Economic Value of Equity.

#### **Quantitative disclosures**

Capital Requirement for Market Risk	Capital Charge (Rs. in Crore)
Interest Rate Risk	1147
Equity Position Risk	357
Foreign Exchange Risk	4
TOTAL	1508

#### Table DF-8 Operational risk

#### **Qualitative disclosures**

Operational Risk is the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational Risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputation risks. Operational Risk Management in the Bank is guided by a well-defined Operational Risk Management Policy which is reviewed every year. The Bank has initiated pro-active steps to equip itself to migrate to advanced approaches under Operational Risk and has started collation of data pertaining to loss events including near miss event through Loss Data Management, Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA), Key Risk Indicators (KRI). Bank is also a member of loss data consortium 'CORDEx' from where external loss data is obtained.

The Bank has put in place SAS system for moving to Advanced Measurement Approach.

The Bank has provided capital for operational risk as per Basic Indicator Approach. Accordingly the capital requirement for operational risk as on 31.03.2021 is Rs. 964 Crore.

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

#### **Qualitative Disclosure:**

The interest rate risk is measured and monitored through two approaches:

- 1) Earning at risk (Traditional Gap Analysis)
  - The impact of change in interest rates on net interest income is analyzed under this approach and calculated under yield curve approach. Under this approach a parallel shift of 1% is assumed both in assets and liabilities.
- 2) Economic Value of Equity:

Modified duration of assets and liabilities is computed separately to arrive at modified duration of equity. A parallel shift in yield curve by 200 basis point is assumed for calculating the economic value of equity.

#### **Quantitative Disclosure**

Parameter of Change	Rs. in Crore
1.Impact on Earnings at 100 bps increase in interest rate across assets and liability	401
2.Market value of Equity: 200 bps change	2422

Table DF-10

General Disclosure for Exposures Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	The Bank assigns credit limits for counterparty exposure on the basis of capital adequacy, asset quality, earnings, liquidity and management quality.  The Bank has a well-defined market risk management policy.  The Bank deals in various derivative products and interest Rate Swaps. The Bank used derivative products for hedging its own balance sheet items as well as for trading purposes.			
Quantitative Disclosures	(b)	Rs. in Crore			
		<b>Particulars</b>		Amount	
		Gross positive value of cont	tracts	93	
		Netting Benefits			
		Netted current credit exposure 93			
		Collateral held 0			
		Net Derivative Credit Exposure 260			
	(c)	Rs. in Crore			
		Current   Notional   credit     Exposure			
		Forward Forex contracts	5882	187	
		Currency futures and Cross Currency Swaps including cross currency interest rate swaps	417	51	
		Interest rate Contracts 1305 22			
		merost two contracts	1303		

## **Table DF-11: Composition of Capital**

### Basel III common disclosure template as on March 31st, 2021

	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves	Rs. in Crore	Ref. No.
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	5876	
2	Retained earnings	-18417	
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	36939	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies1)	0	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	0	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	24398	
	Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	0	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	0	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	0	
10	Deferred tax assets (Business Loss)	1956	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	0	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	0	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	0	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	0	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	0	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-in capital on reported balance sheet)	0	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	0	
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	0	
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	0	
20	Mortgage servicing rights(amount above 10% threshold)	0	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	3345	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	0	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	0	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	0	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	0	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments7 (26a+26b+26c+26d)	0	

26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	0	
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	0	
26c	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	0	
26d	of which: Unamortised pension funds expenditures	0	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	0	
28	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	5301	
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	19097	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	0	
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	0	
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	0	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	0	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	0	
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0	
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	0	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	0	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	0	
39	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	0	
40	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	0	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	0	
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	0	
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	0	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	0	
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	0	

45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)	19097
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions	
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	2400
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	50
48	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	0
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	0
50	Provisions (Revaluation reserves, Provision on Standard assets, sale of NPAetc)	516
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	2966
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	0
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	0
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	0
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	0
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	0
56a	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	0
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	0
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	0
58a	Tier 2 capital	2966
58b	Tier 2 capital (T2) admissible for regulatory capital purposes	2966
59	Total capital $(TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)$	22063
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	148917
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	118019
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	18852
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	12045
	Capital ratios	
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.82%
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.82%
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.81%
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.375%
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.875%
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00%
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	0.00%

68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	0.00%	
	National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.375%	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	8.875%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	10.875%	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weight	ting)	
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	NA	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	NA	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	NA	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	NA	
76	Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2  Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures	NA	
70	subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	IVA	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	NA	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings- based approach	NA	
Capi	tal instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable bed 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)	tween March	
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	500	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	450	

**Table DF-12: Composition of Capital- Reconciliation Requirements** 

			(Rs. in Crore)
		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Reference
		As on 31.03.2021	
A	Capital & Liabilities	1	1
i	Paid-up Capital	5876	
	of which: Amount eligible for CET 1	5876	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT 1	0	
	Reserves & Surplus	15830	
	Share application Money pending allotment	4800	
	Minority Interest	0	
	Total Capital	26506	
ii	Deposits	329973	
	of which: Deposits from banks	1096	
	of which: Customer deposits	328877	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
iii	Borrowings	5469	
	of which: From RBI	1764	
	of which: From banks	2	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	64	
	of which: Others (Outside India)	0	
	of which: Subordinated Debt	500	
	of which: Upper Tier 2	0	
	of which: Unsecured. reedem NC Basel III Bonds (Tier 2)	3000	
	of which: Innovative Perpetual Debt Instrument	139	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	7268	
	Total	369215	
В	Assets		L
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	32188	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	6763	
ii	Investments:	148582	
iii	Loans and advances	156579	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	0	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	156579	
iv	Fixed assets	5132	
V	Other assets	19970	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	0	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	7546	
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	0	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	0	
	Total Assets	369215	

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, <b>ISIN</b> or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE483A01010
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws
Regulatory treatment	
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. 5876
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.
Coupons / dividends	
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	All depositors and others
instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Creditors, bonds, and PNCPS
Non-compliant transitioned features	No
If yes, specify non-compliant features	

SERIES DETAILS	Sr. II PDI
Issuer	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, <b>ISIN</b> or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE483A09252
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws
Regulatory treatment	
Transitional Basel III rules	Ineligible
Post-transitional Basel III rules	Ineligible
Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo and Group
Instrument type	Perpetual Debt Instruments
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in Crore, as of most recent reporting date)	0
Par value of instrument	Rs.10 lakhs
Accounting classification	LIABILITY
Original date of issuance	28.09.2012
Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
Original maturity date	N.A
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	28.09.2022
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N.A.
Coupons / dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	9.40% p.a.
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible
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	Not Applicable
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
Non-compliant transitioned features	Yes
If yes, specify non-compliant features	Fully derecognized, No Basel III Loss absorbency features

## The main features of Subordinated Debt capital instruments are given below:

SERIES DETAILS	Lower Tier II Sr XIV
Issuer	
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, <b>ISIN</b> or Bloomberg	INE483A09245
identifier for private placement)	
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws
Regulatory treatment	
Transitional Basel III rules	Tier 2
Post-transitional Basel III rules	Ineligible
Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo and Group
Instrument type	Tier 2 Debt Instruments
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in Crore, as of most recent reporting date)	50
Par value of instrument	Rs. 10 Lakhs
Accounting classification	LIABILITY
Original date of issuance	21.12.2011
Perpetual or dated	DATED
Original maturity date	21.12.2026
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and	21.12.2021
redemption amount	
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N.A.
Coupons / dividends	
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	9.33%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or	Mandatory
mandatory Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
Existence of step up of other incentive to redeem	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible
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	Not Applicable
If 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	N.A.
mechanism	
Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation	All depositors and other creditors
(specify instrument type immediately senior to	
instrument)	
Non-compliant transitioned features	YES
If yes, specify non-compliant features	No Basel III Loss absorbency features

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

	BASEL III COMPLIANT TIER II BONDS				
	SRI	SR II	SR III	SR IV	SR V
Issuer					
Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE483A09260	INE483A09278	INE483A09286	INE483A08023	INE483A08031
Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws	Indian Laws
Regulatory treatment					
Transitional Basel III rules	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2	Tier 2
Post-transitional Basel III rules	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE	ELIGIBLE
Eligible at solo/group/group & solo	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group	Solo and Group

Instrument type	Tier 2 Debt Instruments				
Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in Crore, as of most recent reporting date)	400	500	500	500	500
Par value of instrument	Rs. 10 Lakhs				
Accounting classification	LIABILITY	LIABILITY	LIABILITY	LIABILITY	LIABILITY
Original date of issuance	08.11.2013	07.03.2017	29.03.2019	30.09.2019	20.03.2020
Perpetual or dated	DATED	DATED	DATED	DATED	DATED
Original maturity date	08.11.2023	07.05.2027	29.05.2029	30.11.2029	20.05.2030
Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	N.A.	07.05.2022	29.05.2024	30.11.2024	20.05.2025
Subsequent call dates, if applicable	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Coupons / dividends					
Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed	Fixed
Coupon rate and any related index	9.90%	8.62%	10.80%	9.80%	9.20%
Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No	No	No
Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	No	No	No	No
Noncumulative or cumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative	Noncumulative
Convertible or non-convertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible	Nonconvertible
If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
If convertible, fully or partially	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
If convertible, conversion rate	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	N.A.	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.	N.A.
Write-down feature	YES	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")	the option of the Reserve Bank of India, can be temporarily written down or permanently written off upon occurrence of the trigger event,	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")	the option of the Reserve Bank of India, can be temporarily written down or permanently written off upon occurrence of the 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	Partial
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Temporary	Temporary	Temporary	Temporary	Temporary

If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	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.	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.	It should be done at least one year after the bank makes the first payment of dividend to its common shareholders after breaching the prespecified trigger.	It should be done at least one year after the bank makes the first payment of dividend to its common shareholders after breaching the prespecified trigger.	at least one year after the bank makes the first payment of dividend to its common shareholders after breaching the pre-
	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'.	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	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'.	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'.	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
	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.	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.	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.	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.	should also not exceed 25% of the amount paid as dividend to the common shareholders in a

Position in	All depositors and				
subordination	and other	and other	and other	and other	other creditors
hierarchy in	creditors	creditors	creditors	creditors	
liquidation					
(specify					
instrument type					
immediately					
senior to					
instrument)					
Non-compliant	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
transitioned					
features					
If yes, specify	-	-	-	-	-
non-compliant					
features					

**Table DF-14: Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments** 

Sr. No.	Capital type	Instruments	Full Terms and Conditions
1.	Equity	Equity	As disclosed in Main features section
2.	TIER1	PDI	As disclosed in Main features section
3.	TIER 2	SUBORDINATE BONDS	As disclosed in Main features section
4.	TIER 2	BASEL III COMPLIANT BOND	As disclosed in Main features section

#### **Table DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions As on 31.03.2021**

#### **Qualitative Disclosures**

- The general qualitative disclosure requirement (Para 2.1 of this annex) with respect to equity risk, including:
  - differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and
  - Discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.
- Investments in equity of subsidiaries and joint ventures (a Joint Venture would be one in which the bank, along with its subsidiaries, holds more than 25 percent of the equity) are required to classified under HTM category in accordance with the RBI guidelines. These are held with a strategic objective to maintain strategic relationships or for strategic business purposes.
- In accordance with the RBI guidelines on classification and investment valuation, Investments are classified on the date of purchase into "Held for Trading" (HFT), "Available for Sale" (AFS) and "Held to Maturity" (HTM) "categories"). (hereinafter called categories Investments which the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as HTM securities. In accordance with the RBI guidelines, equity investments held under the HTM category are classified as banking book for capital adequacy purpose.

Investments classified under HTM category are carried at their acquisition cost and not marked to market. Any diminution, other than temporary, in the value of equity investments is provided for. Any loss on sale of investments in HTM category is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain from sale of investments under HTM category is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is appropriated, net of taxes and statutory reserve, to "Capital Reserve" in accordance with the RBI Guidelines.

<b>Quantitative Disclosures</b>		Rs. in Crore	
		BOOK VALUE	FAIR VALUE
		31.03.2021	31.03.2021
1	Value disclosed in the balance	313	313
	sheet of investments, as well		
	as the fair value of those		
	investments		
	Publicly quoted share values	-	-
	where the share price is		
	materially different from fair		
	value		
2	The types and nature of	-	-
	investments, including the		
	amount that can be classified as:		

	Publicly traded	-	-
	Privately held.	313	313
	JV In India (Cent Bank Home	22	22
	Finance)		
	Associate Outside India (JV in	47	47
	Indo Zambia Bank Ltd)		
	RRBs	231	231
	Subsidiaries(Cent Bank	5	5
	Financial Services Ltd)		
	Strategic Investments-	2	2
	Central Ware housing		
	Corporation		
	Strategic Investments-IFCI	3	3
	Strategic Investments-Other	2	2
_	FIs (GSFC, JKFC, WBFC)		
3	The cumulative realised gains	-	-
	(losses) arising from sales and		
	liquidations in the reporting period.		
4	Total unrealised gains (losses)		
5	Total latent revaluation gains	NIL	NIL
3	(losses)	NIL	NIL
6	Any amounts of the above	-	-
	included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2		
	capital.		
7	Capital requirements broken	NA	NA
	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.		

### LEVERAGE RATIO DISCLOSURES AS ON 31.03.2021

#### LEVERAGE RATIO

The minimum risk-based capital requirements under Basel III will be supplemented by non-risk-based **Tier 1 leverage ratio.** 

Table DF 17- Summary comparison of Accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure		
	Item	(Rs. in Crore)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	369974
2	Less: Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	0
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	0
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	1193
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	391
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	15941
7	Other adjustments	(5303)
8	Leverage ratio exposure	382196

DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template		
		(Amount in Rs. Crore)
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	353974
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(5303)
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	348671
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	202
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	991
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	0
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	0
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	0
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	1193
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	16320
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	0
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	71
15	Agent transaction exposures	0
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	16391

	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	51618
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(35677)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	15941
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	19117
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	382196
	Leverage ratio	
22	Basel III leverage ratio (per cent)	5.00%

RAJ KOKIL SINGH ASST. GENERAL MANAGER-RMD ASHWINI KUMAR SHUKLA CHIEF RISK OFFICER

RAJEEV PURI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR VIVEK WAHI EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ALOK SRIVASTAVA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR M. V. RAO
MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO