PILLAR III DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

1. Scope of Application and Capital Adequacy

Table DF 1 –SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Dhanlaxmi Bank is a Commercial Bank, which was incorporated on November 14, 1927 in Thrissur, Kerala. The Bank does not have any subsidiary/Associate companies under its Management.

TABLE DF 2- CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Qualitative disclosures:

Basel- III guidelines issued by RBI

Reserve Bank of India issued Guidelines based on the Basel III reforms on capital regulation in May 2012, to the extent applicable to Banks operating in India. The Basel III capital regulation has been implemented from April 1, 2013 in India in phases and fully implemented as on March 31, 2019. The Basel III Capital Regulations have been consolidated in Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations.

Basel III Capital regulations continue to be based on three-mutually reinforcing pillars viz, minimum capital requirements, supervisory review of capital adequacy and market discipline of the Basel II capital adequacy framework. The circular also prescribes the risk weights for the balance sheet assets, non-funded items and other off-balance sheet exposures and the minimum capital funds to be maintained as ratio to the aggregate of the risk weighted assets (RWA) and other exposures, as also, capital requirements in the trading book, on an ongoing basis and operational risk. The Basel-III norms mainly seek to:

a) Raise the quality of capital to ensure that the Banks are capable to absorb losses on both as going concern and as gone concern basis,
b) Increase the risk coverage of the capital framework
c) Introduce leverage ratio to serve as a backstop to the risk-based capital measure
d) Raise the standards for the supervisory review process and public disclosures etc.

The macro prudential aspects of Basel III are largely enshrined in the capital buffers, viz., capital conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer. Both the buffers are intended to protect the Banking sector from stress situations and business cycles. The Capital Conservation Buffer requirements started from March 31, 2016 and are to be fully implemented by March 31, 2020. The Reserve Bank of India has released the final guidelines on implementation of Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCCB) in India vide RBI/2014-15/452 DBR.No.BP.BC.71/21.06.201/2014-15 dated February 5, 2015. The CCCB shall increase gradually from 0 to 2.5 per cent of the RWA of the bank but the rate of increase would be different based on the level/position of credit-to-GDP gap between 3 and 15 percentage points, when notified.

a. Summary

(i) Tier I Capital : ***Tier I capital of the Bank includes***

- Equity Share Capital
- Reserves& Surpluses comprising of
    - ✓ Statutory Reserves,
    - ✓ Capital Reserves,
    - ✓ Share Premium and
    - ✓ Balance in P&L account
    - ✓ Revaluation Reserves
    - ✓ Special Reserves

(a) Common Equity Tier I

The Bank has authorized share capital of Rs.300 Cr. comprising 30 Cr. equity share of Rs.10/- each. As on December 31 2019, the Bank has issued, subscribed and paid-up capital of Rs.253,01,20,840/-, constituting 25,30,12,084 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each. The Bank's shares are listed on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and Cochin Stock Exchange Limited (CSE)

(b) Additional Tier I Capital

As on December 31, 2019 the Bank does not have Additional Tier I Capital.

(ii) Tier 2 Capital includes Standard Asset Provisions, Investment Reserves and Tier II Bonds.

Debt Capital Instruments:

The Bank has been raising capital funds by means of issuance of Upper Tier 2 and Subordinated bonds. The details of eligible Upper Tier 2 and Subordinated Debt (Unsecured Redeemable Non-convertible Subordinated Bonds in the nature of Promissory Notes/Debentures) issued by the Bank and outstanding as on December 31, 2019, are given below. The Bonds considered in computation of Tier 2 Capital is as per the criteria for inclusion of Debt Capital Instruments as Tier 2 Capital detailed in the Basel III Master Circular.

Rs. in crores

Series	Coupon (%)	Date of Allotment	Maturity Date	Amount of Issue *

Upper Tier II Series I	Payable annually @ 10% for the first 10 years	28.07.2010	30.07.2025	27.50
Series XV	Payable half yearly @11.00%	29.03.2018	29.03.2025	150.00

*Of this Rs.158.25crore is eligible for Tier 2 Capital under Basel III.

Quantitative Disclosures:
Risk exposure and assessment

Besides computing CRAR under the Pillar I requirement, the Bank also periodically undertakes stress testing in various risk areas to assess the impact of stressed scenario or plausible events on asset quality, liquidity, profitability and capital adequacy. The Bank conducts Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) on annual basis to assess the sufficiency of its capital funds to cover the risks specified under Pillar- II of Basel guidelines. The adequacy of Bank's capital funds to meet the future business growth is also assessed in the ICAAP document. Capital requirement for current business levels and framework for assessing capital requirement for future business levels has been made. Capital need and capital optimization are monitored periodically by the Committee of Top Executives. The Top Executives deliberate on various options available for capital augmentation in tune with business growth. The Board of Directors evaluates the available capital sources, forecasts the capital requirements and capital adequacy of the Bank and ensures that the capital available for the Bank at all times is in line with the risk appetite of the Bank.

Composition of Capital as on 31.12.2019

Items	Rs. in million
Paid-up share capital	2530.12
Reserves	12882.68
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital before deductions	15412.80
Less amounts deducted from Tier I capital (accumulated losses, DTA and Intangible Assets).	9154.11
(a) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	**6258.68**
(b) Additional Tier-I Capital	0.00
(c) Total Tier-I Capital (a+b)	**6258.68**
Directly issued Tier II capital instruments subject to phase out	1582.50
General Provisions /Investment Reserves	343.80
(d) Total Tier-2 Capital	**1926.30**
Total Eligible capital (c+ d)	**8184.98**

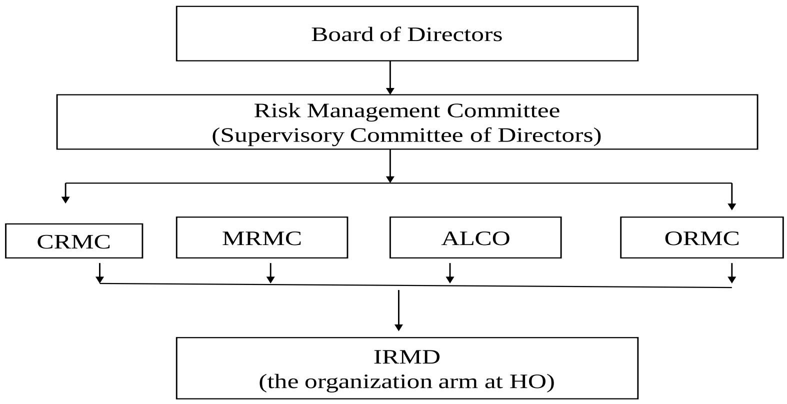
The Bank is following Standardized Approach, Standardized Duration Approach and Basic Indicator Approach for measurement of capital charge in respect of Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk respectively. The Capital requirements for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk and the Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 2 and Total Capital Ratios are given below: -

Rs.in Crores

Items	31.12.2019
(a) Capital requirements for credit risk	

Portfolios subject to standardized approach (10.875%)	**520.36**
Securitization exposures	
(b) Capital requirements for market risk- Standardized duration approach	**37.25**
Interest rate risk	27.86
Foreign exchange risk(including gold)	0.90
Equity position risk	8.49
(c) Capital requirements for operational risk	**63.10**
Basic Indicator Approach	63.10
Total Capital Funds Required	**620.71**
Total Capital Funds Available	**818.50**
Total Risk Weighted Assets	**6039.34**
(d) Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 2 and Total Capital Ratios	
Common Equity Tier 1 CRAR (%)	10.36%
Tier 2 CRAR (%)	3.19%
Total CRAR % for the Bank	**13.55%**

Structure and Organization of the Risk Management function in the Bank



Scope and Nature of Risk Reporting and/or Measurement Systems

The Bank has adopted an integrated approach for the management of risk. The Bank's Integrated Risk Management Department (IRMD) is the organizational arm for risk management functions. The Bank has developed a comprehensive risk rating system that serves as a single point indicator of diverse risk factors of counterparty and for taking credit decisions in a consistent manner. Major initiatives of IRMD are –

- ✓ Risk rating system is drawn up in a structured manner incorporating the parameters from the five main risk areas 1) Financial Risk, 2) Industry/Market Risk, 3) Business Risk, 4) Management Risk, and 5) Facility risk

- ✓ Risk rating system is made applicable for loan accounts with total limits of Rs.2 lakhs and above.
- ✓ Different rating models are used for different types of exposures, for e.g. Traders, SME, NBFC, Corporate, small loans, retail loans etc.
- ✓ IRMD validates the ratings of all exposures of Rs.100 lakhs and above.
- ✓ An independent analysis is carried out of the various risks attached to the credit proposals including industry analysis.
- ✓ Rating Migration analysis covering all exposures of Rs.5 Crores and above is conducted on quarterly basis and migration analysis of exposures of Rs.1 crore& above is conducted on a half yearlybasis. Rating Migration analysis covering all exposures of Rs.25 lacs and above is conducted on yearly basis; Evaluates the asset quality by tracking the delinquencies and migration of borrower from one rating scale to another.

Credit facilities are sanctioned at various levels in accordance with the delegation approved by the Board. The Bank has in place the following hierarchical functionaries with powers delegated for credit sanction and administration:

- ➢ Branch Head with Branch Operational Manager jointly,
- ➢ Regional Credit Committee
- ➢ Corporate Credit Committee (CCC)
- ➢ Corporate Credit Committee (CCC1)
- ➢ Credit and Business committee of the Board(CBCB)
- ➢ Board of Directors

Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/mitigants

The Bank has put in place a Board approved policy on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques and Collateral Management, covering the credit risk mitigation techniques used by the Bank for both risk management and capital computation purposes. Apart from the Basel defined collateral, the Bank ensures securities by way of inventories, Book Debts, plant & machineries, Land & Buildings and other moveable/immovable assets/properties. The Bank also accepts personal/corporate guarantee as an additional comfort for credit risk mitigation. The securities are subjected to proper valuation as prescribed in the Credit Policy of the Bank.

Bank has laid down detailed guidelines on documentation to ensure legal certainty of Bank's charge on collaterals. In order to ensure that documents are properly executed, the function has been brought under the purview of Credit Officers. The Credit Officers at branches ensure documentation, ground level follow up, collection of feedback, closer monitoring of accounts, quality of asset portfolios, statistical analyses, reporting of irregularities, providing guidelines, compliance with policy prescriptions and adherence to terms of sanction.

The Bank has an exclusive set up for Credit monitoring functions in order to have greater thrust on post sanction monitoring of loans and strengthen administering the various tools available under the Bank's policies on loan review mechanism. For effective loan review, the Bank has the following in place: -

- On site monitoring tools like Inspection of assets/ books/stock of the borrower, stock audit, operations in the account, payment of statutory dues etc.
- Recording of loan sanctioned by each sanctioning authority by the next higher authority.
- Off site monitoring tools like Financial Follow-up Reports, verification of various statutory returns, Audit Reports etc.

TABLE DF 3 –CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES
Qualitative disclosures:

(a) General: -

Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes)

The Bank has adopted the definition of the past due and impaired (for accounting purposes) as defined by the Regulator for income recognition and asset classification norms which is furnished below:-

1. Non performing Assets

An asset, including a leased asset, becomes non performing when it ceases to generate income for the Bank. A non performing asset (NPA) is a loan or an advance where;

a) interest and/ or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,
b) the account remains 'out of order' as indicated at paragraph 2 below, in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC),
c) the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
d) the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,
e) the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops,
f) 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 Feb 1, 2006
g) 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.

An account is classified as NPA only if the interest due and charged during any quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter.

In addition, an account may also be classified as NPA in terms of any temporary deficiencies as defined by the Regulator.

2. 'Out of Order' status: An account is treated as **'out of order'** if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power. 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 during the same period, these accounts are treated as **'out of order'**.

3. **'Overdue':** Any amount due to the Bank under any credit facility is 'overdue' if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the Bank.

Strategies and Processes for Credit Risk Management

Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) headed by MD & CEO is the top level executive committee for Credit Risk. The committee considers and takes decisions necessary to manage and control credit risk within overall quantitative prudential limit set up by Board. The committee is entrusted with the job of recommending to the Board for its approval, clear policies on standards for presentation of credit proposal, fine-tuning required in various rating models based on feedbacks or change in market scenario, approval of any other action necessary to comply with requirements set forth in Credit Risk Management Policy/ RBI guidelines or otherwise required for managing credit risk.

The Bank's strategies to manage the credit risks in its lending operations are as under:

a) The Bank has a Comprehensive Board Approved Credit Risk Management Policy which is reviewed and revised annually. In addition to the above, various strategies with regard to Credit risk management are covered under Bank's Credit Policy, Credit Monitoring Policy and Recovery Policy which are periodically reviewed by the Board.
b) Defined segment exposures delineated into Retail, SME and Corporates
c) Industry wise exposure caps on aggregate lending by Bank
d) Individual borrower wise caps on lending as well as borrower group wise lending caps linked as a percentage to the Bank's capital funds in line with RBI guidelines.
e) Credit rating of borrowers and allowing credit exposures only to defined thresholds of risk levels
f) A well defined approach to sourcing and preliminary due diligence while sourcing fresh credit accounts
g) A clear and well defined delegation of authority within the Bank in regard to decision making linking exposure, rating and transaction risks.
h) Regular review of all credit structures and caps, continuously strengthening credit processes, and monitoring oversight which are regularly reviewed and duly approved by the Board of the Bank.
i) Credit Risk Management Cell is validating the rating assigned to all individual credit exposures of Rs100 Lakh and above.
j) Bank has an ever improving procedures and structures with respect to Credit Approval Process, Credit Rating, Prudential Limits, Documentation, Credit Monitoring and Review Mechanism.

a) Credit Audit System by Internal/External Auditors has been put in place for all Rs.1 crore and above advances. For all loans/advances of aggregate sanctioned amount of Rs.1 Cr and above , credit audit is conducted within 30 days from the date of disbursement. For Take over accounts of Rs.1 Cr and above , credit audit is conducted within 15 days from the date of disbursement and one more credit audit is to be conducted in the immediate succeeding year. In respect of standard accounts with fund based working capital limit of Rs.3 Cr and above and in respect of stand alone Term loans of Rs.5 Cr and above, Credit audit is to be conducted every year.

b) Legal Audit is conducted for all eligible loan accounts having an exposure of Rs.1 Crore and above mandatorily. In respect of advances of Rs.1Crs and below Rs.5 Crs, legal audit to be conducted as a one time measure and in respect of advances of Rs.5 Crs and above, legal audit to be conducted every year.

c) The review of accounts is usually done once a year. But in case of deterioration of the quality of advance the frequency of review is shortened to half yearly or quarterly as per the case.

d) The Credit Officers at branch level take care of the security creation and account management

e) Credit Monitoring Department monitors the performance of loan assets of the Bank.

f) Bank also carries out industry study which would provide necessary information to Business line to increase/hold/decrease exposure under various industries.

Quantitative disclosures:

(a)Total Gross credit exposures: (After accounting offsets in accordance with applicable accounting regime and without taking into account the effects of credit risk mitigation techniques e.g. Collateral and netting)

Overall credit exposure		**Amount**	**Total (In Crore)**
Fund Based	Loans & advances	6877.91	
	Cash, RBI and Banks	867.51	
	Others(Fixed Assets & other Assets)	582.74	8328.16
Non Fund Based	LC, BG etc	239.18	
	Forward Contracts / Interest rate SWAPS	151.81	
	Others	564.67	955.65
Investments (Banking Book only)	--	2301.28	2301.28
Total of Credit Risk exposure	--	**11585.09**	**11585.09**

(b) **Geographic distribution of exposures:**

Exposures	31.12.2019(Rs. in Crore)		
	Fund based	**Non Fund Based**	**TOTAL**
Domestic operations	10629.44	955.65	11585.09
Overseas operations	Bank has no overseas operations		

(c) **Industry type distribution of exposures as on 31.12.2019:**

Particulars	Funded (Amt in Crs)
	Gross advance
A. Mining and Quarrying	2.21
B. Food Processing	105.43
C. Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	2.86
D. Textiles	81.73
E. Leather and Leather products	10.58
F. Wood and Wood Products	6.62
G. Paper and Paper Products	10.59
H. Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear fuels	0.00
I. Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	22.82
J. Rubber, Plastic and their Products	4.72
K. Glass & Glassware	8.40
L. Cement and Cement Products	5.24
M. Basic Metal and Metal Products	54.53
N. All Engineering	31.70
O. Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	21.71
P. Gems and Jewellery	201.85
Q. Construction	110.55
R. Infrastructure	294.97
S. Other Industries	4.68
All Industries (A to S)	981.18
Residuary other advances	5896.73
Gross Advances	**6877.91**

Exposures to Infrastructure (transport, energy, water sanitation, communication etc) and Gems and Jewellery accounted for 4.29% and 2.93% of Gross Advances outstanding, respectively. The coverage of advances to the above two industries occupy the top two positions among the total industry sectors.

(inCrs.)

Sl.No.	*Industry*	*Gross Advance*	*Gross NPA*	*Provision*
1	Infrastructure	294.97	15.10	7.82
2	Gems and Jewellery	201.85	50.03	50.03

3	Construction	110.55	8.86	3.48
4	Food Processing	105.43	36.69	35.42
5	Textiles	81.73	22.95	10.68
	Total	**794.52**	**133.63**	**107.43**

(d) Residual maturity breakdown of assets as on 31.12.2019:

(Rs. in crore)

Maturity Pattern Assets	Advances (Net)	Investments (Gross)	Foreign Currency Assets
Next Day	281.16	-	46.93
2 - 7 Days	20.76	80.48	3.22
8 - 14 Days	61.97	4.17	3.00
15 - 30 Days	139.38	23.56	28.74
31 D - 2 M	484.98	141.99	39.87
2 - 3 Months	574.73	247.98	1.00
3 - 6 Months	1177.55	366.52	35.81
6 Months - 1 Year	1343.08	595.13	30.87
1 Year - 3 Years	955.91	308.33	0.06
3 - 5 Years	388.73	780.92	-
Over 5 Years	1061.93	1331.06	-
Total	**6489.78**	**3880.13**	**189.50**

(e) Non-performing assets:

No	Items	Amount in Rs. In Million 31.12.2019
1	**Gross NPAs**	4904.68
1.1	Substandard	607.93
1.2	Doubtful 1	504.65
1.3	Doubtful 2	992.56
1.4	Doubtful 3	1384.29
1.5	Loss	1415.25
2	**Net NPAs**	1052.07
	NPA Ratios	
3.1	Gross NPAs to Gross Advances (%)	7.13%
3.2	Net NPA s to Net Advances (%)	1.62%
4	**Movement of NPAs (gross)**	
4.1	Opening balance	4958.41
4.2	Additions	1272.26
4.3	Reductions	1325.99
4.4	Closing balance	4904.68
5	**Movement of provisions for NPAs**	

5.1	Opening balance	3437.33
5.2	Provisions made during the FY	761.16
5.3	Write-off	6.40
5.4	Write back of excess provisions	345.76
5.5	Closing balance	3846.33
6	**Amount of Non Performing Investments (NPI)**	318.02
7	**Amount of provisions held for NPI**	318.02
8	**Movement of Provisions held for NPIs**	
8.1	Opening balance	321.90
8.2	Provisions made during the period	-
8.3	Write-off/ Write back of excess provisions	3.88
8.4	Closing balance	318.02

Table DF 4 Disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

Qualitative disclosures:

(a) For Portfolios under the standardized approach

1	Names of credit rating agencies used	Bank has approved all the external credit rating agencies accredited by RBI for the purpose of credit risk rating of domestic borrowal accounts, i.e. CRISIL, CARE, India Ratings & Research Pvt. Ltd., ICRA, Brick Work Ratings, ACUITE,Infomerics and International Credit rating agencies, i.e, Standard and Poor, Moody's and FITCH.
2	Changes if any, since priorperiod disclosure in theidentified rating agencies and reasons for the same.	No change
3	Types of exposure for which each agency is used	The external rating assigned by an agency is considered only if it fully takes into account the credit exposure of the Bank. Bank is entitled to use the ratings of all the above identified Rating Agency rating for various types of exposures as follows :

		(i) For Exposure with a contractual maturity of less than or equal to one year (except Cash Credit , Overdraft and other RevolvingCredits) , Short -Term Rating given by ECA will be applicable
		(ii) For Domestic Cash Credit, Overdrafts and other RevolvingCredits (irrespective of the period) and / or Term Loan exposures of over one year, Long Term Rating will be applicable.
		(iii) For Overseas exposures, irrespective of the contractual maturity, Long Term Rating given by IRAs will be applicable.
		(iv) Rating by the agencies is used for both fund based and non-fund based exposures.
		(iv) Rating assigned to one particular entity within a corporate group cannot be used to risk weight other entities within the same group.
4	Description of the process used to transfer public issue rating on to comparable assets in the Banking book.	Long –term Issue Specific (our own exposures or other issuance of debt by the same borrower-constituent/counter-party) Ratings or Issuer(borrower-constituent/counter-party) Ratings can be applied to other unrated exposures of the same borrower-constituent/counterparty in the following cases :
		(i) If the Issue Specific Rating or Issuer Rating maps to Risk Weight equal to or higher than the unrated exposures , any other unrated exposure on the same counter-party will be assigned the same Risk Weight , if the exposure ranks paripassu or junior to the rated exposure in all aspects
		(ii) In cases where the borrower-constituent/counter-party has issued a debt (which is not a borrowing from our Bank), the rating given to that debt may be applied to Bank's unrated exposures if the Bank's exposure ranks pari-passu or senior to the specific rated debt in all respects and the maturity of unrated Bank's exposure is not later than Maturity of rated debt.

Quantitative disclosures

Amount of Bank's outstanding in major risk buckets- under standardized approach after factoring risk mitigants (i.e., collaterals) (include Banking Book exposure of Investments):

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Total
Below 100% risk weight	6540.66
100% risk weight	1748.44
More than 100% risk weight	706.99
Total Exposure	8996.08

TABLE DF 5 –CREDIT RISK MITIGATION- STANDARDIZED APPROACH

QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE:

(a) General

Policies and processes for collateral valuation and management:

The Bank has put in place a Board approved policy on Credit Risk Mitigation Techniques and Collateral Management, covering the credit risk mitigation techniques used by the Bank for both risk management and capital computation purposes.

A description of the main types of collateral taken by the Bank

Collateral used by the Bank as risk mitigants for capital computation under Standardized Approach comprise eligible financial collaterals namely: -

- ✓ Cash and fixed deposits of the counterparty with the Bank.
- ✓ Gold: value arrived at after notionally converting these to 99.99% purity.
- ✓ Securities issued by Central and State Governments.
- ✓ KisanVikasPatra and National Savings Certificates.
- ✓ Life Insurance Policies restricted to their surrender value.
- ✓ Debt securities rated by an approved Rating Agency.
- ✓ Unrated debt securities issued by Banks, listed in Stock Exchange.
- ✓ Units of Mutual Funds.

Bank has no practice of 'On balance sheet' netting for credit risk mitigation.

The main types of guarantor counterparty and their creditworthiness

Bank accepts guarantees of Individuals or Corporates with adequate networth, as an additional comfort for mitigation of credit risk which can be translated into a direct claim on the guarantor and are unconditional and irrevocable. Main types of guarantor counterparty as per RBI guidelines are: -

- ✓ Sovereigns (Central/ State Governments)
- ✓ Sovereign entities like ECGC, CGTMSE, CRGFTLIH
- ✓ Bank and primary dealers with a lower risk weight than the counterparty
- ✓ Other entities rated AA (-) and above. The Guarantees has to be issued by entities with a lower risk weight than the counterparty.

Information about risk concentrations of collaterals within the mitigation taken as on 31.12.2019:

Financial Risk Mitigants	Outstanding Covered by Risk Mitigants (In Crore)	Risk Concentration %
Gold	1195.02	67.93%
Cash & Deposits	562.06	31.95%
KVP/IVP/NSC	1.45	0.08%
LIC Policy	0.57	0.03%
Total	**1759.09**	**100.00%**

Majority of the financial collaterals held by the Bank are by way of Gold, own deposits, Life Insurance Policies and other approved securities. Bank does not envisage market liquidity risk in respect of financial collaterals.

Concentration on account of collateral is also relevant in the case of land& building. However, as land & building is not recognized as eligible collateral under Basel II standardized approach, its value is not reduced from the amount of exposure in the process of computation of capital charge. It is used only in the case of housing loan to individuals and non performing assets to determine the appropriate risk weight. As such, there is no concentration risk on account of nature of collaterals.

Quantitative Disclosures:

For the disclosed Credit Risk portfolio under the Standardised Approach, the total Exposure that is covered by:

(i) Eligible Financial Collateral	: Rs. 1759.09Crores
(ii) Other eligible Collateral (after Hair Cuts)	: Rs. Nil

TABLE DF 6- SECURITISATION – STANDARDIZED APPROACH:

Qualitative Disclosures:

- Bank has not securitized any of its standard assets till date.

TABLE DF7 - MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK- STANDARDIZED MODIFIED DURATION APPROACH:

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a) General : -

Strategies and processes

The overall objective of market risk management is to maximize shareholder value by improving the Bank’s competitive advantage and reducing loss from all types of market risk loss events. For effective management of market risk, Bank has put in place a well established framework with the Integrated Treasury Policy and Asset Liability Management Policy. The Asset Liability Management Committee is responsible for establishing market risk management and Asset liability management in the Bank. ALCO is a decision making unit responsible for balance sheet planning from risk-return perspective including the strategic management of interest rate and liquidity risks. Bank is computing LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio) on a monthly basis. ALCO ensures adherence to the limits set by RBI as well as the Board.

Scope and nature of risk reporting/ measurement systems

The Bank has put in place regulatory/ internal limits for various products and business activities relating to trading book. Various exposure limits for market risk management such as overnight limit, VaR limit, Daylight limit, Aggregate Gap limit, Investment limits etc. are in place. The reporting system ensures time lines, reasonable accuracy with automation, highlight portfolio risk concentrations and include written analysis. The reporting formats and frequency are periodically reviewed to ensure that they suffice for risk monitoring, measuring and mitigation requirements of the Bank. Bank also subjects Non-SLR investments to credit rating.

Policies for hedging/ mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/ Mitigants:

Board approved policies viz., Integrated Treasury Policy and Asset Liability Management Policy provides the framework for risk assessment, identification, measurement and mitigation, risk limits & triggers, risk monitoring and reporting.

Liquidity risk of the Bank is assessed through Statement of Structural Liquidity Statement which is prepared on a daily basis. The Bank also reviews various liquidity ratios on a fortnight basis in order to control the liquidity position. Interest Rate Risk is analyzed from earnings perspective using Traditional Gap Analysis on a fortnightly basis and economic value perspective using Duration Gap Analysis on a monthly basis. Stress tests are conducted at quarterly intervals to assess the impact of various contingencies on the Bank's earnings and the capital position.

The Bank uses Standardized Duration approach for computation of market risk capital charge on the investment portfolio held under HFT and AFS, Gold and Forex Open positions. The market risk capital charge is calculated on a daily basis and reported to ALCO.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Particulars	Amount of capital requirement 31.12.2019 (Rs. in crores)
Interest rate risk	**27.86**
Equity position risk	**8.49**
Foreign exchange risk	**0.90**

TABLE DF 08-OPERATIONAL RISK:

Qualitative disclosures:

(a) General

Strategies and processes: The Bank's strategy is to ensure that the Operational risks which are inherent in Process, People and System and the residual risks are well managed by the implementation of effective Risk management techniques. Keeping this in view, the Bank has been following risk management measures which address the risks before and after implementation of a process, product and system. All new products, processes and systems which are cleared by the Product & Process Approval Committee (PPAC) are risk vetted by the Operational Risk Management (ORM) cell, before implementation. The ORM cell has completed Risk & Control Self Assessment (RCSA) at Thrust Branches and other core functions highlighting the potential risks that can happen during the course of operations and to assess whether the controls are adequate to manage/ mitigate these risks. Risk Based Internal Audit is in place in all the Branches. The Bank has a RCSA document approved by the Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB), in place.

The framework for Operational Risk Management is well-defined in the Operational Risk Management (ORM) Policy which is reviewed and revised annually. The ORM Committee at the executive level, which meets at regular intervals oversees Bank-wide implementation of Board approved policies and process in this regard. The Bank has put in place important policies like Information System Security, Know Your Customer & Anti Money Laundering, Fraud Risk Management, Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Management.

Scope and nature of risk reporting/ measurement systems: -

The Bank has adopted Operational Loss Data Reporting Format from the Loss Data Methodology Document for collection of Loss Data, which will enable the Bank to eventually ease the transition to Advanced Measurement Approach for Capital Calculation. The ORM cell has a well-built internal Loss data collection system in place. The risk reporting consists of operational risk loss incidents/ events occurred in branches/ offices relating to people, process, technology and external events.

Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigants:

Internal control mechanism is in place to control and minimize the operational risks. If any controls are found to be ineffective during the course of Risk & Control Self Assessment, corrective measures are adopted in due course. A monitoring system is also in place for tracking the corrective actions plan periodically. Bank is using insurance for mitigating operational risk. The various Board approved policies viz., Operational Risk Management Policy, Outsourcing Policy, Compliance Policy, Internal Inspection & Audit Policy, Internet Banking Security Policy; Policy on KYC & AML; Information Systems Security Policy and Business continuity Plans addresses issues pertaining to Operational Risk Management.

Operational Risk capital assessment:

The Bank has adopted Basic Indicator Approach for calculating capital charge for Operational Risk, as stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India. The ORM Cell is focusing on the qualitative and quantitative requirements (RCSA, KRI identification, Business line mapping etc) prescribed by the regulator and these are being adopted by the Bank to move on to the Advanced Approaches in due course.

TABLE DF 09- Interest rate risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB):

(a) Qualitative Disclosures:

Strategies and processes

The Bank has put in place a comprehensive market risk management framework to address market risks. The Asset Liability Management Policy prescribes the measurement of the interest rate risk under two perspectives – Earnings perspective and Economic Value Perspective.

Under Earnings perspective, Bank uses the Traditional gap analysis method to calculate the Earnings at Risk (EAR), which is the quantity by which net income might change in the event of an adverse change in interest rate. EAR is calculated on a fortnightly basis.

Under Economic value perspective, Bank uses Duration Gap Analysis to assess the impact of interest rate risk. The Duration gap analysis monitors the impact of changes in the interest rates on the Market Value of Equity (MVE). It is calculated on a monthly basis.

The framework for managing interest rate risk on the Economic Value of Equity (EVE) under Pillar II of Basel II is put in place through ICAAP Policy document.

Scope and nature of risk reporting/ measurement systems

Interest rate risk under duration gap analysis is evaluated on a monthly basis. The likely drop in Market Value of Equity for a 200 bps change in interest rates is computed. Earnings at Risk based on Traditional Gap Analysis are calculated on a fortnightly basis and adherence to tolerance limits set in this regard is monitored and reported to ALCO. Stress tests are conducted to assess the impact of interest rate risk under different stress scenarios on earnings of the Bank.

Policies for hedging/ mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/ mitigants

Bank has operationalized mitigating/hedging measures prescribed by Integrated Treasury Policy, ALM Policy and Stress Testing Policy. The strategy adopted by ALCO for mitigating the risk is by clearly articulating the acceptable levels of exposure to specific risk types (interest rate, liquidity etc). The process for mitigating the risk is initiated by altering the mix of asset and liability composition and with the proper pricing of advances and deposits.

Brief description of the approach used for computation of interest rate risk

The interest rate risk (EVE) is computed through Duration Gap Analysis. The step-by-step approach for computing modified duration gap is as follows:

i) Identify variables such as principal amount, maturity date / re-pricing date, coupon rate, yield, frequency and basis of interest calculation for each item / category of Rate Sensitive Asset/Rate Sensitive Liability (RSA/RSL).
ii) Plot each item / category of RSA/RSL under the various time buckets. For this purpose, the absolute notional amount of rate sensitive off-balance sheet items in each time bucket are included in RSA if positive or included in RSL if negative.
iii) The mid-point of each time bucket is taken as a proxy for the maturity of all assets and liabilities in that time bucket.
iv) Determine the coupon and the yield curve for arriving at the yields based on current market yields or current replacement cost for computation of Modified Duration (MD) of RSAs and RSLs.
v) Calculate the MD in each time band of each item/ category of RSA/RSL using the maturity date, yield, coupon rate, frequency, yield and basis for interest calculation.
vi) Calculate the MD of each item/category of RSA/RSL as weighted average MD of each time band for that item.
vii) Calculate the weighted average MD of all RSA (MDA) and RSL (MDL) to arrive at Modified Duration Gap (MDG).

(b) Quantitative Disclosures

The impact on earnings and economic value of equity for notional interest rate shocks as on 31.12.2019.

Earnings at Risk

Change in interest rate	Change in NII (Rs. in Crores)
± 25 bps	5.36
± 50 bps	10.71
± 75 bps	16.07
± 100 bps	21.42

The Bank is computing market value of equity based on Duration Gap Analysis.

For a 200 bps rate shock, the drop in equity value as on 31.12.2019	3.16%

Table DF -10: General Disclosure for Exposure Related to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative disclosures

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction could default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flows. Bank has put in place

Counterparty Credit Risk limits for banks as counterparty, based on a number of financial parameters like net worth, capital adequacy ratio, rating etc of the counterparty bank and with the approval of the Board. Counterparty exposures for other entities are subject to comprehensive exposure ceilings fixed by the Board. Capital for Counterparty Credit Risk is assessed based on the Standardized Approach

Quantitative disclosures

The Bank does not recognize bilateral netting. The credit equivalent amounts of derivatives that are subjected to risk weighting are calculated as per the Current Exposure Method. The derivative exposure is calculated using Current Exposure Method and the balance outstanding as on December 31, 2019 is given below.

(Rs. in Million)

Particulars	Notional Amounts	Credit Equivalent
Forward Exchange Contracts	1418.08	35.22

Table DF-11: Composition of Capital

(Rs. in Mio)

Table DF-11 : Composition of Capital				
Part II : Template to be used during the transition period of Basel III regulatory requirements				
Basel III common disclosure template			**Amounts subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment**	**Ref No.**
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves (Rs.in million)				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	12,584.60		
2	Retained earnings	-		
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	2828.19		
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out fromCET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	0		
	Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018	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**	**15412.80**		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-		
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-		

9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability) - (accumulated loss-Rs.8626.32mio, and other intangible assets-Rs.157.21 mio)	8783.52		
10	Deferred tax assets	370.59		
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-		
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-		
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-		
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-		
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-		
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid- in capital on reported balance sheet)	-		
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-		
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)	-		
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)	-		
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	NA		
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	NA		
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	NA		
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	NA		
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	NA		
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	NA		
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	0.00		
26a	*of which:* Investments in the equity capital of the unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-		
26b	*of which:* Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	-		
26c	*of which:* Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
26d	*of which:*Unamortised pension funds expenditures	0.00		

	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to pre-basel treatment	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT] For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions			
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	9154.11		
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	6258.68		
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	-		
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-		
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-		
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	-		
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)	-		
35	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	-		
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	-		
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory instruments				
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 Instruments	-		
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 Instruments	-		
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)	-		
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)			
41	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	-		
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-		
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	of which: Deferred Tax Assets (not associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred Tax Liabilities	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]	-		
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-		
43	Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital	-		
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	-		
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy			
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44a)**	6258.68		
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	58.81		
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	1582.50		
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)	-		
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-		
50	Provisions	284.99		
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	1926.30		
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	-		
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-		
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)			
55	Significant investments in the capital banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	-		
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	-		
56a	*of which:* Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated subsidiaries	-		
56b	*of which:* Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-		
	Regulatory Adjustments Applied To Tier 2 in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]	-		
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT	-		
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	-		
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	1926.30		
58a	**Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	1926.30		
58b	**Excess Additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital**	0		
58c	**Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a + 58b)**	1926.30		
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58c)**	8184.98		
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	-		
	of which:	-		
	of which: …	-		
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	60393.38		
60a	*of which: total credit risk weighted assets*	47848.92		
60b	*of which: total market risk weighted assets*	4656.37		
60c	*of which: total operational risk weighted assets*	7888.08		
Capital ratios				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.36%		
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.36%		
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	13.55%		
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer	NA		

	requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)			
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	NA		
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical bufferrequirement	NA		
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	NA		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets) National minima (if different from Basel III)	-		
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50%		
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum) - including CCB of 1.875%	8.875%		
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum) - including CCB of 1.875%	10.875%		
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)				
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-		
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-		
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-		
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-		
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	-		
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	-		
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-		
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-		
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable betweenMarch 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-		
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-		
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject tophase out arrangements	-		
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap	-		

	(excessover cap after redemptions and maturities)			
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	-		
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	-		

Notes to Template

Row No. of the template	Particulars	(Rs. in mio)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	361.09
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred Tax Liability	9.5
	Total as indicated in row 10	370.59
19	If investments in insurance subsidiaries are not deducted fully from capital and instead considered under 10% threshold for deduction, the resultant increase in the capital of bank	-
	of which: Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	of which: Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	-
	of which: Increase in Tier 2 capital	-
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:	-
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	-
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	-
44a	Excess Additional Tier 1 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in row 44 and admissible Additional Tier 1 capital as reported in 44a)	-
	of which: Excess Additional Tier 1 capital which is considered as Tier 2 Capital under row 58b	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	284.99
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	284.99
58a	Excess Tier 2 capital not reckoned for capital adequacy (difference between Tier 2 capital as reported in row 58 and T2 as reported in 58a)	-

DF-12 : Composition of Capital - Reconciliation Requirements			
		Balance sheet as in financial statements	**Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation ***

Step 1		As on reporting date (Rs.in million)	As on reporting date
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i.	Paid-up Capital	2,530.12	
	Reserves & Surplus	5713.03	
	Minority Interest	-	
	Total Capital	8243.15	
ii	Deposits	108131.92	
	of which: Deposits from banks	0.02	
	of which: Customer deposits	108131.90	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)		
iii	Borrowings	1775.00	
	of which: From RBI	-	
	of which: From banks	-	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies		
	of which: Others - book credit balances in foreign currency minor accounts	-	
	Ofwhich: Tier 2 Capital instruments	1775.00	
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	2523.52	
	Total	**120673.58**	
B	**Assets**		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	5875.77	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short	2799.35	
ii	Investments:	37831.55	
	of which: Government securities	25334.05	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	
	of which: Shares	17.09	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	2654.86	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	
	*of which:*Others (Certificate of Deposit: Rs.9222.28 Mio and Security Reciept: Rs.603.26 Mio)	9825.54	
iii	Loans and advances	64897.88	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	8.14	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	64889.73	
iv	Fixed assets	2151.68	

v	Other assets	7117.35	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	370.59	
vi	Good will on consolidation	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account		
	Total Assets	**120673.58**	

*Bank has no subsidiaries

Step 2		**Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Ref No.**
		As on reporting date 31December2019	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	**Paid-up Capital**	2530.12	**(a)**
	of which : Amount eligible for CET1	2530.12	**(a) (i)**
	of which : Amount eligible for AT1	-	
	Reserves & Surplus	5713.03	**(b)**
	of which : Amount eligible for CET1	4256.36	**(b) (i)**
	Statutory Reserve	832.81	**(b)(ii)**
	Share Premium	10054.48	**(b) (iii)**
	General Reserve	900.12	**(b)(iv)**
	Capital Reserve (excluding Revaluation Reserves)	408.65	**(b)(v)**
	Special reserve under Section 36(i) (viii)	59.86	**(b)(vi)**
	Balance in P/L a/c at the end of the previous FY	(8626.32)	**(b)(vii)**
	Current Financial Year Profit (Not eligible)	-	(b)(viii)
	Revaluation Reserve (part of Tier 2 capital at a discount of 55 percentage)	626.75	**(b)(ix)**
	Minority Interest	-	
	Total Capital	8243.15	**(a)+(b)**
ii	Deposits	108131.92	**(c)**
	of which: Deposits from banks	0.02	**(c)(i)**
	of which: Customer deposits	108131.90	**(c)(ii)**
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	
	Borrowings	1775.00	**(d)**

iii	of which: From RBI	-	**(d)(i)**
	of which: From banks	-	**(d)(ii)**
	of which: From other institutions &	-	**(d)(iii)**
	of which: Others (Book Credit balances in foreign currency accounts)	-	**(d)(iv)**
	of which: Capital instruments - Tier 2	1775.00	**(d)(v)**
iv.	Other liabilities & provisions	2523.52	**(e)**
	of which: Standard Asset provision included under Tier 2 Capital	284.99	**(e)(i)**
	of which : DTLs related to goodwill	-	
	of which : Details related to intangible	-	
	Total assets	**120673.58**	**(a)+(b)+(c) +(d)+(e)**
B	**Assets**		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of	**5875.77**	**(f)**
	Balance in India with banks and money at call	2799.35	**(g)**
ii	Investments:	37831.55	**(h)**
	of which: Government securities	25334.05	**(h)(i)**
	of which: Other approved securities	-	**-**
	of which: Shares	17.09	**(h)(ii)**
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	2654.86	**(h)(iii)**
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures /	-	**-**
	of which: Others (Certificate of Deposit: Rs.9222.28 Mio and Security Reciept: Rs.603.26 Mio)	9825.54	**(h)(iv)**
iii	Loans and advances	64897.88	**(i)**
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	8.14	**(i)(i)**
	of which: Loans and advances to Customers	64889.73	**(i)(ii)**
iv	Fixed assets	2151.68	**(j)**

v	Other assets	7117.35	**(k)**
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	**-**
	Out of which :		
	Goodwill	-	**-**
	Other Intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	**-**
	Deferred tax assets	370.59	**(k)(i)**
vi	Good will on consolidation	-	
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account		
	Total Assets	120673.58	**(f)+(g)+(h)+(i)+(j)+(k)**

Step 3: Extract of Basel III common disclosure template (with added column)- Table DF-11 (Part II)

Common Equity Tier 1 Capital : Instruments and reserves			
		Component of regulatory capital reported by bank	**Source based on reference numbers/ letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from Step 2**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-jontstok companies) capital plus related stock surplus	12,584.60	**(a)+ (b) (iii)**
2	Retained earnings	1732.94	**b(viii)**
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	408.65	**b(ii)+b(iv)+b(v)+b(vi)+b(ix)**
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET-1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	-
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CER 1)	-	-
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	14726.19	**(a)+ (b)(ii)+ (b)(iii)+ (b)(iv) + (b)(v)+b(vi)+b(viii)+b(ix)**
7	Prudential valuation adjustments		-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)		-

Table DF -13: Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments –Eligible Instruments

Item	**Particular**	**Equity Shares**	**Upper Tier II**	**Lower Tier II**
			Series I	**Series XV**
1	Issuer	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	680A01011	INE680A09022	INE680A08081
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Applicable Indian Statutory and Regulatory	Applicable Indian Statutory and Regulatory Requirements	Applicable Indian Statutory and Regulatory Requirements

		Requirements		
	Regulatory treatment			
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 2
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1	Ineligible	Eligible
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo	Solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Common Shares	Upper Tier 2 Capital Instruments	Tier 2 Debt Instruments
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	2530.12	82.50	1500.00
9	Par value of instrument	Shares of Rs.10/ each	Rs.1 million	Rs. 1 million
10	Accounting classification	Shareholder's Equity	Liability	Liability
11	Original date of issuance	Various	28.07.2010	29.03.2018
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual	Dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date (dd/mm/yyyy) / No maturity	No maturity	30.07.2025	28.03.2025
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	No	Yes, Exercise of Call Option is subject to prior approval of RBI (Dept. of Banking Operations & Development)	Yes, Exercise of Call Option is subject to prior approval of RBI

15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA	Bank can exercise Call Option to redeem the Bonds at par at the end of 10th Year from the Deemed Date of Allotment, subject to prior approval from RBI. Optional Call Date is 30.07.2020 and redemption amount is in full.	Bank can exercise Call Option to redeem the Bonds at par at the end of 5th Year from the Deemed Date of Allotment. Optional Call Date is 29.03.2023 and redemption amount is in full.
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable Coupons / dividends	NA	NA	NA
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	NA	Fixed	Fixed
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA	10%	11.00%
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	No	No	No
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully discretionary	Mandatory	Mandatory
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No	Yes	No
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non cumulative	Cumulative	Non Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	Non convertible	Non Convertible	Non Convertible
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA	NA	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA	NA	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA	NA	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA	NA	NA

28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA	NA	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA	NA	NA
30	Write-down feature	No	No	No
31	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	NA	NA	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA	NA	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA	NA	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA	NA	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Subordinated claim in case of liquidation	All Depositors and other Creditors of the Bank	All Depositors and other Creditors of the Bank
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No	Yes	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA	does not have Point of Non Viability Trigger	NA

Table DF-14

Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments (Eligible Instruments)

	Upper Tier II-Series 1	Series XV
Nature of Instrument	#	##

Amount Subscribed	Rs.275 million	Rs 1500 million
Face value of the Bond	Rs.1 million	Rs.1 million
Date of Allotment	28.07. 2010	29.03.2018
Date of Redemption	30.07. 2025	29.03.2025
Put and Call option (if yes, give details)	###	Not Applicable
Coupon rate and Frequency	10%, annual	11.00%
Listing	NSE	NSE

Unsecured, Redeemable, Non-convertible, Subordinated Upper Tier-II Bonds in the nature of Debentures
Unsecured, Redeemable, Non-convertible, Subordinated Lower Tier-II Bonds in the nature of Debentures
Only Call Option. Call option may be exercised by the Bank only if the instrument has run for at least ten years. Call Option shall be exercised by the Bank only with the prior approval of DBOD, RBI. In effect, the Bank reserves Call Option to redeem the Bonds at par at the end of 10th year from the Deemed Date of Allotment (subject to prior approval from RBI).

Table DF 15: Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

Qualitative disclosures

a. Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Remuneration Committee.

- **Composition**

The Board constituteda Remuneration Committee on 29.02.2008, which was reconstituted on27.09.2008, 06.10.2009 and 28.02.2013. The Committee was renamed / reconstituted as Nomination & Remuneration Committee by the Board at its meeting held on 26.10.2015. The Nomination & Remuneration Committee comprises of Shri Chella K Srinivasan as Chairman and Shri Sajeev Krishnan and Shri B Ravindran Pillai as members of committee as on 31.12.2019.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:-

1. Frame a policy describing the qualification, experience and other positive attributes for selection of executive/whole time directors including their age of retirement;
2. Formulate criteria for performance evaluation of Board and its Members and various Committees of Board

3. Conduct performance evaluation of the Board and its Committees and Members on the basis of the above formulated criteria
4. Review the adequacy of the objectives / criteria for performance evaluation, the appropriateness of the process involved, effectiveness of the evaluation techniques, etc. and identify the areas where improvements are required including training, skill building, etc. and the nature of actions required along with the timelines / resources required for the same
5. Determine the continuance extension of the term of independent Directors on the basis of the performance evaluation;
6. Formulate and put in place guiding principles to determine the qualities, qualifications, and the parameters to determine the 'fit and proper' criteria for appointment of independent Directors keeping in mind the diversity quotient the Bank's Board shall maintain from time to time and subject to the applicable regulatory requirements;
7. Conduct the process of due diligence to determine the suitability of the person for appointment / continuing to hold appointment as Director on the Board, based on the specific criteria prescribed by Reserve Bank of India;
8. Filling in a timely manner vacancies on the Board of the company including the position of executive/whole time directors;
9. Selection of directors, key management personnel and persons to be appointed in senior management positions as defined by the Board and recommend to the Board for their appointment and removal thereof;
10. Formulate and recommend to the Board for its approval a policy relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees from time to time to ensure that:-
    a) The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors of the quality required to run the Bank successfully;
    b) Relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks;
    c) Remuneration to Directors, key managerial personnel and senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals;
11. Review the performance of individual Directors of the Bank on a yearly basis at the end of each financial year or at such periodicity as the Committee deem fit and recommend to the Board on the basis of such review, whether a director to be recommended for re-appointment or not;

12. Ensure that at all times, the Board of the Bank has a fair combination of independent, non-executive and executive directors meeting the governance standards set by the Board and in compliance with regulatory requirements and listing agreements prevailing from time to time;
13. Ensure that the organization structure and flow of command meets the governance standard set for the internal management of the Bank;
14. Evaluate and put in place proper mechanism for refreshment trainings for Directors on relevant subject;
15. Evaluate and put in place a proper mechanism to ensure that the independence of independent directors are always maintained and to ensure that there are no situations which suggest the existence of circumstances resulting in the loss of independence of any directors of the Bank;
16. Put in place, subject to the provisions of applicable laws, policies and procedure for determining the retirement and re-appointment of independent and other Directors on the board of the Bank;
17. Ensure that at all times the sub committees of the Board is functioning and are constituted according to the regulatory requirement and governance policies of the Bank;
18. Oversee the overall governance standards and policies of the Bank and delegation of authorities to match with the best practices in relation to the size of the Bank and the level of its operations to protect the interest of all stake holders

The roles and responsibilities of the Compensation & Remuneration Committee (CRC) are as follows:

- ✓ To oversee the framing, review and implementation of compensation policy of the bank on behalf of the board.
- ✓ To ensure the cost/income ratio of the bank supports the remuneration package consistent with maintenance of sound capital adequacy ratio.
- ✓ To determine on their behalf and on behalf of the shareholders with agreed terms of reference, the company's policy on specific remuneration packages for executive directors including pension rights and any compensation payment.
- ✓ For determining the modalities of providing appropriate incentives to employees, including stock options (i) to foster employee commitment and a feeling of ownership (ii) to retain employees or skill groups among them (iii) attract talented professionals (iv) to instill a sense of belonging to the Bank, among employees.

b. Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes and the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.

Remuneration and other perquisites paid to the Chairman and Managing Director & CEO are as approved by the Reserve Bank of India.Non-executive Directors are being paid sitting fees for each meeting attended by them. During the year, no remuneration, excepting sitting fees and re-imbursement of actual travel and out-of-pocket expenses was paid.

The Bank has formed the compensation policy based on the Reserve Bank of India guidelines vide its circular no. DBOD.No.BC.72/29.67.001/2011-12 dtd. 13/01/2012. The fixed remuneration and other allowances including retirement benefits of all subordinate, clerical and officers is governed by the industry level wage settlement under Indian Banks Association (IBA) pattern. In respect of officers covered under Cost to the Company payment scheme, the overall salary will be pegged at 115% of IBA salary of corresponding grade. Officers appointed on contract basis are offered a fixed consolidated pay as determined by Board/Committee/ MD & CEO on a case to case basis.

c. Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes. It should include the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks.

The Board of Directors through the Remuneration Committee shall exercise oversight and effective governance over the framing and implementation of the Compensation policy. Human Resource Management under the guidance of MD & CEO shall administer the compensation and Benefit structure in line with the best suited practices and statutory requirements as applicable.

d. Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.

The factors taken in to account for the annual performance review are:

- ✓ The performance of the Bank
- ✓ The performance of the business unit
- ✓ Individual performance of the employee,
- ✓ Other risk perceptions and economic considerations

e. A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and a discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and after vesting.

- ✓ As of now, Bank is not offering variable pay and hence no such deferrals of variable
- ✓ Employee Stock Option Scheme/Employee Stock Option Plan as may be framed by the Board from time to time in conformity with relevant statutory provisions and SEBI guidelines as applicable will be excluded from the components of variable pay.

f. Description of the different forms of variable remuneration (i.e. cash, shares, ESOPs and other forms) that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.

Variable pay means the compensation as fixed by the Board on recommendation of the Committee, which is based on the performance appraisal of an employee in that role, that is, how well they accomplish their goals. It may be paid as:

- ✓ Performance Linked Incentives to those employees who are eligible for incentives
- ✓ Ex-gratia for other employees who are not eligible for Performance linked Incentives.
- ✓ Bonus for those staff members who are eligible for bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

As of now, Bank is not having a variable pay structure.

Board of the Bank at its meeting held on 14/09/2014 has approved the Employees Stock Options Scheme (ESOS 2013). The salient features of the ESOS 2013 are as under:

- ✓ Confirmed employees who are in the service of the Bank as on 01/05/2014 having more than 2 years of service in the Bank are eligible.
- ✓ Present Grade and completed years of service as on 01/05/2014 are the yard sticks considered for grant of options to employees.
- ✓ Granted shares shall vest as per the following vesting schedule:
    - 30 % shall vest on completion of 12 months from the date of grant (14.08.2014) which is on 14.08.2015
    - 30 % shall vest on completion of 24 months from the date of grant which is on 14.08.2016
    - Remaining 40 % shall vest on completion of 36 months from the date of grant which is on 14.08.2017.
- ✓ Exercise period for the options granted shall be 3 years from the date of vesting.
- ✓ The options are being granted at Rs 40.73 per option
- ✓ The grade wise/ experience wise eligibility grid is as under:

Grade	**Competed year of service as on 01/05/2014**								
	> 2 years but ≤ 3 years	**> 3 years but ≤ to 5 years**	**> 5 years but ≤ to 10 years**	**> 10 years but ≤ to 15 years**	**> 15 years but ≤ l to 20 years**	**> 20 years but ≤ to 25 years**	**> 25 years but ≤ to 30 years**	**> 30 years but ≤ to 35 years**	**> 35 years but ≤ to 40 years**
Grade 7	2500	5000	7500	10000	12500	15000	17500	20000	22500
Grade 6	1500	3000	4500	6000	7500	9000	10500	12000	13500
Grade 5	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000
Grade 4	600	1200	1800	2400	3000	3600	4200	4800	5400

Grade 3	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500
Grade 2	400	800	1200	1600	2000	2400	2800	3200	3600
Grade 1	300	600	900	1200	1500	1800	2100	2400	2700
Grade E2	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800
Clerk	200	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800
Sub Staff	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900

Quantitative disclosures

Number of meetings held by theNomination & Remuneration Committee during the quarter ended on December 31, 2019		2
Remuneration paid to the members of Nomination & Remuneration Committee (Sitting fees) during the Quarter ended December 31, 2019		Rs.100000/-
Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.		NIL
Number of sign-on awards made during the financial year.		NIL
Total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year.		NIL
Details of guaranteed bonus, if any, paid as joining / sign on bonus.		NIL
Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any.		NIL
Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.		NIL
Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.		NIL
Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the year ended 31.03.2019		
	Fixed	NIL
	Variable	NIL

Table DF-16: Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions:

The Bank does not have Equities in Banking Book and hence not applicable.

Leverage Ratio

Leverage ratio is a non-risk based measure of all exposures for the Tier-I capital. The leverage ratio is calibrated to act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirements. The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (the numerator) divided by the exposure measure (the denominator), with this ratio expressed as a percentage. Presently the indicative benchmark Leverage Ratio prescribed is 4.50% (minimum). Effective from the quarter commencing October 1, 2019, the minimum leverage ratio shall be 3.50%.

$$\text{Leverage Ratio} = \frac{\text{Capital Measure (Tier I Capital)}}{\text{Exposure Measure}}$$

Table DF 17- Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure		
	Item	(Rs. in Million)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	120673.58
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	26.81
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	(527.80)
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	35.22
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	0.00
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	2891.28
7	Other adjustments	27.08
8	Leverage ratio exposure	123126.18

	Table DF-18: Leverage ratio common disclosure template	
	Item	**Leverage ratio framework (Rs. in million)**
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	120727.47
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	527.80
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**120199.68**
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	6.87
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	28.36
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)	**35.22**
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	0
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	
15	Agent transaction exposures	0
16	Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)	
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	2891.28
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	0
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	**2891.28**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	**6258.68**
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	**123126.18**
	Leverage ratio	
22	Basel III leverage ratio	**5.08%**

Liquidity Coverage Ratios (LCR)

The LCR promotes short-term resilience of banks to potential liquidity disruptions by ensuring that they have sufficient high quality liquid assets (HQLAs) to survive an acute stress scenario lasting for 30 days. As per RBI guidelines on "Basel III Framework on Liquidity Standards – Liquidity Coverage Ratio, Liquidity Risk Monitoring Tools and LCR Disclosure Standards" dated June 9, 2014, LCR is introduced in a phased manner starting with a minimum requirement of 60% from January 1, 2015 and reaching minimum 100% on January 1, 2019.

Definition of LCR

$$\frac{\text{Stock of high quality liquid assets (HQLAs)}}{\text{Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days}} \geq 100\%$$

Below mentioned is a position of Liquidity Coverage Ratio computed based on daily simple average for the Quarter ended December 31, 2019. (Rs in Crore)

Particulars	**Daily average for the Quarter ended 31.12.2019**	
	Total Unweighted Value (average)	**Total Weighted Value (average)**
1.High Quality Liquid Assets		2443.30
Cash Outflows		

2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	7140.49	432.99
(i)	Stable deposits	5621.09	281.05
(ii)	Less stable deposits	1519.40	151.94
3.	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	1163.60	336.28
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)		
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	1163.60	336.28
(iii)	Unsecured debt		
4.	Secured wholesale funding	-	-
5.	Additional requirements, of which		
(i)	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	-	-
(ii)	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	-	-
(iii)	*Credit and liquidity facilities*		
6.	Other contractual funding Obligations	359.16	31.36
7.	Other contingent funding obligations	238.26	7.15
8.	**Total Cash Outflows**		807.77
Cash Inflows			
9.	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	44.31	44.31
10.	Inflows from fully Performing exposures	-	-
11.	Other cash inflows	0	0
12.	**Total Cash Inflows**	44.31	44.31
			Total Adjusted Value
21.	**TOTAL HQLA**		**2443.30**
22.	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		**763.46**
23.	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		**320.03%**