Risk review and disclosures under Basel III Framework for the period ended 30 June 2015

1. Background

The Standard Chartered Group (SCB Group or the Group) is an international banking and financial services group particularly focused on the markets of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. Standard Chartered Bank is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority in the United Kingdom (UK).

SCB India (SCBI or the Bank) is a branch of Standard Chartered Bank UK, which is part of the SCB Group. The ultimate parent company of the Bank is Standard Chartered PLC, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchanges of Hong Kong and India. Indian branch operations are conducted in accordance with the banking license granted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the Banking Regulation Act 1949.

2. Overview

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision published a framework for International Convergence of Capital Measurement and Capital Standards (commonly referred to as Basel II), which replaced the original 1988 Basel I Accord. The RBI adopted the same in March 2008. The Basel III implementation schedule for India has commenced from 1 April 2013 and is phased in through to 31 March 2019. Accordingly, for 30 June 2015 reporting purposes, the Bank has calculated its Pillar 1 capital requirement based on Basel III norms.

Basel II/III is structured around three "pillars" which are outlined below:

- Pillar 1 sets out minimum regulatory capital requirements – the minimum amount of regulatory capital banks must hold against the risks they assume;
- Pillar 2 sets out the key principles for supervisory review of a bank's risk management framework and its capital adequacy. It sets out specific oversight responsibilities for the Board and senior management, thus reinforcing principles of internal control and other corporate governance practices; and
- Pillar 3 aims to bolster market discipline through enhanced disclosure by banks.

Basel II/III provides three approaches of increasing sophistication to the calculation of credit risk capital; the Standardised Approach (SA), the Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach and the Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach (IRB). Basel II also introduced capital requirements for operational risk (OR) for the first time.

3. DF 1 - Scope of Application

Name of the head of the banking group to which the framework applies: <u>Standard Chartered Bank India Branches</u>

<u>DF 1 - Qualitative Disclosures</u>

3.1. Pillar 1

The SCB Group and local management of the Indian operations recognise that Basel II/III is a driver for continuous improvement of risk management practices and believe that adoption of leading risk management practices are essential for achieving its strategic intent. Accordingly, the Group has adopted the IRB model for the measurement of credit risk covering substantial majority of the portfolio. The Group applies Value at Risk (VaR) model for market risk capital and the Standardised Approach for determining its OR capital requirements. SCBI has adopted RBI's prevailing Basel II/III regulations related to SA for credit and market risk and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for OR for computing local regulatory Pillar 1 capital.

3.2. Pillar 2

Pillar 2 requires banks to undertake a comprehensive assessment of their risks and to determine the appropriate amounts of capital to be held against these risks where other suitable mitigants are not available. This risk and capital assessment is commonly referred to as an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The range of risks that need to be covered by the ICAAP is much broader than Pillar 1, which covers only credit risk, market risk and OR.

The Group has developed an ICAAP framework which closely integrates the risk management and capital assessment processes and ensures that adequate levels of capital are maintained to support the current and projected demand for capital under expected and stressed conditions. The ICAAP framework has been designed to be applied consistently across the organisation to meet the Pillar 2 requirements of local regulators. As a branch of a foreign bank in India, the India ICAAP is largely based on the Group ICAAP framework, so as to maintain consistency in reporting of the risk and capital management aspects. However, wherever necessary, local customisation has been incorporated to align with the RBI requirements.

3.3. Pillar 3

Pillar 3 aims to provide a consistent and comprehensive disclosure framework that enhances comparability between banks and further promotes improvements in risk management practices. The Bank has implemented the requirements laid down by RBI for Pillar 3 disclosure, covering both the qualitative and quantitative items. These are also published in the Bank's annual report and hosted on the Bank's website.

The risk related disclosures and analysis provided herein below, are primarily in the context of the disclosures required under the RBI's Pillar 3 – Market Discipline of the Basel III Capital Regulations and are in respect of SCBI, except where required and specifically elaborated, to include other Group entities operating in India. The information provided has been reviewed by senior management and is in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the RBI.

3.4. Accounting and Prudential Treatment / Consolidation Framework

The consolidation norms for accounting are determined by the prevailing Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). The regulatory requirements are governed by RBI guidelines. The differences between consolidation for accounting purposes and regulatory purposes are mainly on account of following reasons:

1) Control over other entities to govern the financial and operating policies of the subsidiaries or joint ventures

   As per Indian GAAP, existence of control/joint control to govern the financial and operating policies of the subsidiary or joint venture is necessary for accounting consolidation. However, certain entities such as Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFC) have to be consolidated for regulatory capital adequacy purposes even where the above requirement is not fulfilled. Such cases are where the ability to control financial and operating policies of the entities legally vests with the Parent or Group entities and not with the India branch operations.

2) Nature of business of the entities to be consolidated

As per Indian GAAP, subsidiaries are not excluded from consolidation because of dissimilar nature of business activities between subsidiary and other entities within the Group. However, RBI regulations do not require consolidation of entities engaged in insurance business and businesses not pertaining to financial services.

3) Method of consolidation

The accounting consolidation methodology requires 'line by line' consolidation and elimination of all inter-group balances. However, for the purpose of regulatory consolidation under the capital adequacy framework, the risk weighted assets (RWA) and capital requirements for each entity can be computed separately by applying the Basel II/III norms as applicable for a bank and simply added together with that of the lead bank in the consolidated group. The Bank has adopted the latter approach for consolidation of entities for limited purpose of capital adequacy framework, as the accounting consolidation method is not appropriate considering the legal ownership pattern of the consolidated entities.

List of group entities considered for consolidation for regulatory purposes is summarised below:

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 Method Of Consolidation	Explain The Reasons For Difference In The Method Of Consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
Standard Chartered Bank India Branches	Yes	Full	Yes			For the purpose of regulatory consolidation under the capital adequacy framework, the RWA and capital requirements for each entity can be computed separately by applying the Basel II/III norms as applicable for a bank and simply added together with that of the lead bank in the consolidated group. The Bank has adopted the latter approach for consolidation of entities for limited purpose of capital adequacy framework, as the accounting consolidation method is not appropriate considering the legal ownership pattern of the consolidated entities.
Standard Chartered Investments and Loans (India) Limited	No	Not Applicable	Yes			
Standard Chartered Securities (India) Limited	No	Not Applicable	Yes			
St. Helen's Nominees India Private Limited	No	Not Applicable	Yes			

List of group entities in India not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation:

(₹ in 000s)

Name Of The Entity /Country Of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets(as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Scope International Private Limited	The company renders the following services to related parties: a) Software development, maintenance & support b) Back office transaction processing and data processing of various banking transactions c) IT support d) Voice call centre services	3,354,940	0%	Not Applicable	8,130,710
Standard Chartered Finance Limited	Marketing services of financial products of Standard Chartered Bank and its Home Assist division provides search and other property related services.	703,770	0%	Not Applicable	865,364
Standard Chartered (India) Modeling And Analytics Centre Private Limited.	Currently no business activity is being carried out through this entity.	571,633	0%	Not Applicable	581,599
Standard Chartered Private Equity Advisory (India) Private Limited	The company is a research unit for Merlion India Fund carrying on activities of industry research and advice by furnishing industry and market feedback.	111,809	0%	Not Applicable	616,325

Note: The above data is as per latest audited results as at 31st March 2015.

DF 1 - Quantitative Disclosures

List of group entities considered for regulatory consolidation:

(₹ in 000s)

Name Of The Entity /Country Of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	Total balance sheet assets(as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
Standard Chartered Bank, India Branches	Banking and Financial services	74,400,742	1,309,064,659
Standard Chartered Investments and Loans (India) Limited	Financial services acceptable for NBFC, other than accepting public deposits eg. lending, investments, etc.	4,543,850	14,552,949
Standard Chartered Securities (India) Limited	Category I merchant banker, rendering brokering services to retail clients and depository services	2,818,557	2,673,029

St. Helen's Nominees India Private Limited	Nominee business - holding shares / debentures in limited companies on behalf of SCBI and its clients. Security trusteeship business for SCBI.	100	11,437

The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation, i.e., that are deducted and the name(s) of such subsidiaries.	NIL
The aggregate amounts (e.g., current book value) of the bank's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted, as well as, their name, their country of incorporation or residence, the proportion of ownership interest and, if different, the proportion of voting power in these entities. In addition, indicate the quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using this method versus using the deduction.	NIL
Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group.	As per extant RBI guidelines

4. DF 2 - Capital Adequacy

DF 2 - Qualitative Disclosures

4.1. Objectives

The Bank's capital management approach is driven by its desire to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times.

4.2. Approach

Strategic, business and capital plans are drawn up annually covering a one to five year horizon. The plans ensure that adequate levels of capital and an optimum mix are maintained by the Bank to support its strategy. This is integrated with the Bank's annual planning process which takes into consideration business growth assumptions across products and the related impact on capital resources.

The capital plan takes the following into account:

- Regulatory capital requirements and assessment of future standards;
- Demand for capital due to business growth, market stresses and potential risks; and
- Available supply of capital and capital raising options.

The Group uses internal models and other quantitative techniques in its internal risk and capital assessment at an overall Group level. The Bank also considers additional risk types other than those considered under Pillar 1 as part of its ICAAP. Each material risk is assessed, relevant mitigants considered, and appropriate levels of capital determined.

Stress testing and scenario/sensitivity analysis are used to assess the Bank's ability to sustain operations during periods of extreme but plausible events. They provide an insight into the potential impact of significant adverse events on the Bank's earnings, risk profile and capital position and how these could be mitigated.

The capital that the Bank is required to hold by the RBI is mainly determined by its balance sheet, off-balance sheet and market risk positions, after applying collateral and other risk mitigants.

4.3. Governance

The Group operates processes and controls to monitor and manage capital adequacy across the organisation. At a country level, capital is maintained on the basis of the local regulator's requirements. It is overseen by the country Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO), which is responsible for managing the country balance sheet, capital and liquidity, with the active support and guidance from Group ALCO (GALCO), Group Capital Management Committee (GCMC) and Group Treasury (GT). The responsibility of capital management has been assigned to a dedicated sub-group of ALCO, the Capital Management Forum (CMF). The capital management process is governed by the Capital Planning Framework.

Suitable processes and controls are in place to monitor and manage capital adequacy and ensure compliance with local regulatory ratios in all legal entities. These processes are designed to ensure that each entity and the consolidated Bank have sufficient capital available to meet local regulatory capital requirements at all times.

4.4. Mobility of Capital Resources

The Bank operates as a branch in India, hence under current RBI regulations it cannot raise capital externally. The Group's policy in respect of profit repatriation requires that each local entity should remit its profits that are considered surplus to local regulatory minimum requirements. The amount to be remitted/injected and the mix/mode of capital (CET 1 v/s Tier 2) is determined in conjunction with GT, after taking into account local capital adequacy regulations (inclusive of any regulatory buffers), anticipated changes to those regulations, forecast organic growth and Head Office (HO) return expectations.

4.5. Capital Structure

CET 1/Tier 1 capital mainly comprises of:

i) Capital funds injected by HO.
ii) Net profits of each year retained as per statutory norms (currently 25%).
iii) Remittable net profits retained in India for meeting regulatory capital requirements.
iv) Capital reserves created out of profits on account of sale of immovable properties and held to maturity investments, as per RBI regulations.

The above are not repatriable/distributable to HO as long as the Bank operates in India.

Tier 2 capital mainly comprises of:

i) 45% of reserve created on revaluation of immovable properties in accordance with the Indian GAAP.
ii) General provisions on standard (performing) assets created as per RBI regulations.
iii) Reserve created out of unrealised gain on revaluation of investments as per RBI regulations.

DF 2 - Quantitative Disclosures

Capital and RWA

As at 30 June 2015		(₹ in 000s)
	Solo bank*	Consolidated bank*
Tier 1 Capital :	**198,585,664**	**207,057,276**
Common Equity Tier I	**198,585,664**	**207,057,276**
Head Office Capital	74,400,742	74,400,742
Paid up capital	-	7,362,507
Eligible reserves	155,382,591	156,634,287
Intangible assets	(31,193,715)	(31,336,306)
Other regulatory adjustments	(3,954)	(3,954)
Additional Tier I	**-**	**-**
Tier 2 Capital :	**10,558,534**	**10,583,405**
Eligible revaluation reserves	2,734,160	2,734,160
General provision and other eligible reserves/provisions	7,824,374	7,849,245
Debt capital instruments eligible to be reckoned as capital funds and included in Lower Tier 2 (of which amount raised during the year Rs. Nil)	-	-
Less: Amortisation of qualifying subordinated debts	-	-
Other regulatory adjustments	-	-
Total capital base	**209,144,198**	**217,640,681**
Minimum regulatory capital requirements		
Credit risk	126,705,612	127,970,929
Standardised approach portfolios	95,404,057	96,669,374
Securitisation exposures	2,203,438	2,203,438
Counterparty/settlement risks	29,098,117	29,098,117
Market risk - Standardised duration approach	11,688,684	11,692,262
Interest rate risk	11,028,872	11,028,872

Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	607,500	607,500
Equity risk	52,312	55,890
Counterparty/settlement risks	-	-
Operational risk - Basic indicator approach	14,123,987	14,517,417
	14,123,987	14,517,417
Total minimum regulatory capital requirements	152,518,283	154,180,608
Risk weighted assets and contingents		
Credit risk	1,407,840,132	1,421,899,213
Market risk *(including counterparty/settlement risks)*	129,874,265	129,914,016
Operational risk - Basic indicator approach	156,933,192	161,304,638
Total Risk weighted assets and contingents	**1,694,647,589**	**1,713,117,867**
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	11.72%	12.09%
Tier 1 capital	11.72%	12.09%
Tier 2 capital	0.62%	0.62%
Total capital	12.34%	12.70%

As at 30 June 2014		**(₹ in 000s)**
	Solo bank*	**Consolidated bank***
Tier 1 Capital :	**164,588,077**	**172,067,605**
Head Office Capital	43,257,992	43,257,992
Paid up capital	-	6,169,757
Eligible reserves	147,560,621	148,922,716
Intangible assets	(26,222,257)	(26,274,581)
Unconsolidated subsidiaries/associates	-	-
Other regulatory adjustments	(8,279)	(8,279)
Tier 2 Capital :	25,831,102	25,857,921
Eligible revaluation reserves	2,807,458	2,807,458
General provision and other eligible reserves/provisions	6,525,144	6,551,963
Debt capital instruments eligible to be reckoned as capital funds and included in Lower Tier 2 (of which amount raised during the year Rs. Nil)	27,497,500	27,497,500
Less: Amortisation of qualifying subordinated debts	(10,999,000)	(10,999,000)
Other regulatory adjustments	-	-

Total capital base	**190,419,179**	**197,925,526**
Minimum regulatory capital requirements		
Credit risk	124,439,403	125,579,984
Standardised approach portfolios	90,780,418	91,920,999
Securitisation exposures	2,047,723	2,047,723
Counterparty/settlement risks	31,611,262	31,611,262
Market risk - Standardised duration approach	8,495,111	8,497,457
Interest rate risk	7,880,760	7,880,760
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	540,000	540,000
Equity risk	74,351	76,697
Counterparty/settlement risks	-	-
Operational risk - Basic indicator approach	11,713,700	12,001,553
Total minimum regulatory capital requirements	144,648,214	146,078,994
Risk weighted assets and contingents		
Credit risk	1,382,660,037	1,395,333,157
Market risk *(including counterparty/settlement risks)*	94,390,130	94,416,189
Operational risk - Basic indicator approach	130,152,219	133,350,593
Total Risk weighted assets and contingents	1,607,202,386	1,623,099,939
Capital ratios		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital	10.24%	10.60%
Tier 1 capital	10.24%	10.60%
Tier 2 capital	1.61%	1.59%
Total capital	11.85%	12.19%

* Solo Bank represents the main licensed bank of the Group in India and consolidated bank includes Group controlled entities operating in India and consolidated for the limited purpose of capital adequacy framework.

5. Risk Management

The Bank has a strong governance culture and framework for risk management. The Bank's risk management principles align with those established at a Group level, and are customised to meet the local regulatory requirements. One of the main risks incurred arises from extending credit to clients through trading and lending operations. Beyond credit risk, the Bank is also exposed to a range of other risk types such as market, operational, liquidity, pension, country cross border, reputational, strategic and other risks that are inherent to its strategy, product range and geographical coverage.

5.1. Risk Management Framework

The Bank adds value to clients and generates returns for shareholders by taking and managing risk in line with strategy and risk appetite. Risk management is the set of end-to-end activities through which the Bank makes risk-taking decisions and controls and optimises its risk-return profile. It is a Bank-wide activity and starts right at the front-line.

The management of risk lies at the heart of the Bank's business, as a central role of the Bank is to "warehouse" risk by extending credit to selected clients and to provide products which enable clients to lay off their price and liquidity risks to the Bank. Effective risk management is a central part of the financial and operational management of the Bank and fundamental to its ability to generate profits consistently and maximise the interest of its shareholders and other stakeholders.

The foundation of all risk assessment is aligned to the Group's Risk Management Framework ("RMF") and governance structure which has been adopted locally. The Group's RMF establishes common principles and standards for the management of and control of all risks, and to inform behaviour across the organisation. The core components of the RMF include its risk classifications, risk principles and standards, definitions of roles and responsibilities and governance structure. Under this framework, there are three lines of defence.

- The First Line of Defence is that all employees are required to ensure the effective management of risks within the scope of their direct organisational responsibilities.

- The Second Line of Defence comprises the Risk Control Owners ("RCOs") supported by their respective control functions. They are responsible for ensuring that the residual risks within the scope of their responsibilities remain within appetite.

- The Third Line of Defence comprises the independent assurance provided by the GIA function, which has no responsibilities for any of the activities it examines. GIA provides independent assurance of the effectiveness of management's control of its own business activities (the First Line) and of the processes maintained by the Risk Control Functions (the Second Line). As a result, GIA provides assurance that the overall system of control effectiveness is working as required within the RMF.

5.2. Risk Governance

The Group's committee governance structure ensures that risk-taking authority and risk management policies are cascaded down from the GALCO and Group Chief Risk Officer to the appropriate functional and divisional committees. Information regarding material risk issues and compliance with policies and standards is communicated through the business and functional committees up to the Group-level committees, as appropriate.

The Country Management Group (CMG) drives and executes the business and governance agenda bringing alignment across the business and the functions so as to maximise and protect the value of the Group's operations in India. It is responsible for the overall strategic direction of the Bank. It is chaired by Country Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and comprises senior executive members of the Bank..

The following committees are the primary committees with oversight of risk and capital for the Bank:

1. ALCO – responsible for the management of capital and liquidity and the establishment of and compliance with policies relating to balance sheet management, including management of the Bank's liquidity and capital adequacy. It includes the CEO, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Country Chief Risk Officer (CCRO) and members from the businesses and the economist.

2. Country Risk Committee (CRC) – responsible for the effective management of risks in support of business strategy within the boundaries set by the CMG and business level risk committees. It is responsible for implementing the RMF, including assignment of the roles and responsibilities of RCOs locally. It is also responsible for ensuring that the risk exposures for all types of risks, including liquidity risk, remain within the overall risk appetite and within any specific boundaries advised by CMG and

business risk committees. It includes the CEO, CCRO, CFO and members from the businesses and compliance.

Key sub-committees / forums include:

A. The Liquidity Management Forum (LMF) is a sub-group of the ALCO which manages liquidity. It includes members from Finance, Asset Liability Management (ALM) and the businesses.

B. The CMF is a sub-group of the ALCO which manages capital. It includes members from Finance, Risk and the businesses.

C. The Stress Test Forum (STF) is a sub-committee of the CRC which is responsible for reviewing the results of ongoing stress testing including for ICAAP. It includes members from the Finance and Risk functions and the Country Economist.

D. The Country Operational Risk Committee (CORC) is a sub-committee of the CRC which exercises oversight of the Bank's OR exposures to ensure that it is aligned with the Bank's RMF. The CORC reviews the Bank's significant risk exposures and ensures appropriateness and adequacy of mitigating action plans.

E. The Credit Issues Committee (CIC) is a sub-committee of the CRC which is responsible for identifying and monitoring corporate clients which show potential signs of weakness and/or may be exposed to higher risks. The CIC reviews the existing Early Alert portfolio and new accounts presented to the committee.

5.3. The Risk function

The CCRO manages the Risk function which is independent of the businesses. The role of the Risk function is:

- To maintain the RMF, ensuring it remains appropriate to the Bank's activities and is effectively communicated and implemented across the Bank and for administering related governance and reporting processes.
- To uphold the integrity of the Bank's risk/return decisions, and in particular for ensuring that risks are properly assessed, that risk/return decisions are made transparently on the basis of this proper assessment, and are controlled in accordance with its standards and risk appetite.
- To exercise direct risk control ownership for credit, market, country cross-border, liquidity and operational risk types.

The Risk function is independent of the origination, trading and sales functions to ensure that the necessary balance in risk/return decisions is not compromised by short-term pressures to generate revenues. This is particularly important given that most revenues are recognised immediately while losses arising from risk positions only manifest themselves over time.

In addition, the Risk function is a centre of excellence that provides specialist capabilities of relevance to risk management processes in the wider organisation.

5.4. Risk Appetite/ Tolerance

The Group/Bank manages its risks to build a sustainable franchise in the interests of all stakeholders. The Group Risk Tolerance Statement is the Standard Chartered PLC's Board of Directors' articulation of the amount of risk that the Group is willing to take in the pursuit of its strategic goals. The Risk Tolerance benchmarks provide a lens to identify risks and concentrations that may cause the Group to exceed its risk appetite. Within the Bank, these risks and concentrations are addressed and governed by various policies and frameworks (eg. RMF, Local Lending Policy, Liquidity Risk Framework, etc) which contain specific limits and parameters to manage them.

5.5. Stress Testing

Stress testing and scenario analysis are used to assess the Bank's ability to maintain operations during periods of severe but plausible stress conditions and to simulate the set of feasible management mitigating actions and their impact on the Bank's earnings, risk profile and capital position, should such conditions materialise. These conditions may arise from economic, liquidity, legal, political or physical events, or from materialisation of risks that are unique to the Bank.

The stress testing framework is designed to:

- Contribute to the setting and monitoring of the Bank's ability to take risk;
- Identify the key risks to strategy, financial position and reputation;
- Support the development of mitigating actions and contingency plans;
- Ensure effective governance, processes and systems are in place to co-ordinate and integrate stress testing;
- Inform senior management; and
- Ensure adherence to regulatory requirements.

A Group level equivalent of STF, led by the Risk function with participation from the businesses, Group Finance, Global Research and GT, aims to ensure that the earnings and capital implications of specific stress scenarios are fully understood allowing informed mitigation actions and construction of contingency plans. This group forum generates and considers pertinent and plausible scenarios that have the potential to adversely affect the Group/Bank's business.

The India STF leverages on work done by Group and, in addition, reviews scenarios specific to the local context, including for ICAAP. Stress tests/impact analysis done in India during 2014-15 included RBI mandated bottom-up stress test and derivatives portfolio stress test, tall tree analysis, etc.

6. DF 3 - Credit Risk: General disclosures

DF 3 - Qualitative Disclosures

Credit risk is the potential for loss due to the failure of counterparty to meet its obligations to pay the Bank in accordance with agreed terms. Credit exposures may arise from both, the banking and trading books.

Credit risk is managed through a framework that sets out policies and procedures covering the measurement and management of credit risk. There is a clear segregation of duties between transaction originators who are in the business units and approvers in the risk function. All credit exposure limits are approved within a defined credit approval authority framework.

6.1. Credit Policies

Group-wide credit policies and standards are considered and approved by the Group Risk Committee (GRC), which also oversees the delegation of credit approval and loan impairment provisioning authorities. Policies and procedures specific to each business are established and provide the outline for how credit risk should be monitored and managed in the Bank. These Group policies/procedures are customised locally to incorporate any local regulatory and governance needs.

6.2. Credit Assessment Process

For Corporate and Institutional (C&I) Clients

A pre-sanction appraisal is carried out by the relationship manager through a Business Credit Application (BCA).BCAs are reviewed and duly approved by the credit officer based on the authority delegation given to him. Every account is graded using an alphanumeric grading system for quantifying the risks associated with the counterparty. The grading is based on a Probability of Default (PD) measure, with clients analysed against a range of quantitative and qualitative measures. The numeric grades run from 1 to 14 and some of the grades are further sub-classified A, B or C. Lower credit grades are indicative of a lower likelihood of default. Credit grades 1A to 12C are assigned to performing clients or accounts, while credit grades 13 and 14 are assigned to non-performing or defaulted clients. The Bank's credit grades are not intended to replicate external credit grades, and ratings assigned by external ratings agencies are not used in determining the Bank's internal credit grades. Nonetheless, as the factors used to grade a borrower may be similar, a borrower's poor external rating is kept in mind while assessing his internal credit grade.

Nominal Limits, Loss Given Default (LGD), Expected Loss, Exposure At Default (EAD) and RWA are used in the assessment of individual exposures and portfolio analysis. LGD is the credit loss incurred if an obligor defaults. Nominal Limits are used in the delegation of credit approval authority and must be calculated for every transaction to determine the appropriate level of approval. In accordance with the credit authority delegation, significant exposures are reviewed and approved centrally through a credit committee. All the credit facilities are subject to an annual credit review process.

The Bank's Credit Policy, including local/governance/regulatory needs, requires strict adherence to laid down credit procedures and deviations, if any, are approved and captured through the credit appraisal process. Deviation from pre defined policy and procedures/local regulations are flagged off and approved by the relevant authority, if allowed, to ensure that deviations are justified and appropriately approved to avoid any undue loss/risk to the Bank.

For Retail Clients

Standard credit application forms are generally used, which are processed in central units using largely automated approval processes. Where appropriate to the client, the product or the market, a manual approval process is in place. Origination and approval roles are segregated.

Distribution of credit products through the new business channel is governed by the New Business Management and Risk Policy and Procedures, which among other requirements, lays down policies governing recruitment, verification, training and monitoring of sales staff. Credit decisions are independent of the sales/marketing functions and there are clear and specific delegated authorities. Department level Key Control Standards and regular assurance reviews and audits ensure compliance to policy and delegated authorities.

Credit grades are based on a PD calculated using IRB models. These models are based on application and behavioural scorecards which make use of external credit bureau information as well as the Bank's own data. In case of portfolios where such IRB models have not yet been developed, the PD is calculated using portfolio delinquency flow rates and expert judgement, where applicable. An alphanumeric grading system identical to that for C&I clients is used as an index of portfolio quality.

6.3. Credit Approval

Major credit exposures to individual counterparties, groups of connected counterparties and portfolios of retail exposures are reviewed and approved by the Group Credit Approval Committee (CAC). The Group CAC derives its authority from the GRC. All other credit approval authorities are delegated by the Group CAC to individuals based on their judgement and experience and based on a risk-adjusted scale which takes account of the estimated maximum potential loss from a given client or portfolio. Credit origination and approval roles are segregated in all exposures.

6.4. Credit Monitoring

The Bank monitors its credit exposures and assesses the impact of trends in the macroeconomic environment which may impact its portfolio performance.

For C&I clients, clients or portfolios are placed on 'Early Alert' when they display signs of actual or potential weakness. For example, where there is a decline in the client's position within the industry, financial deterioration, a breach of covenants, non-performance of an obligation within the stipulated period or there are concerns relating to ownership or management. Such accounts and portfolios are subjected to a dedicated process overseen by the CIC. Client account plans, documentation for existing facilities, and credit grades are re-evaluated. In addition, remedial actions are agreed and monitored. Remedial actions include, but are not limited to, exposure reduction, security enhancement, exiting the account or immediate movement of the account into the control of Group Special Assets Management (GSAM), the specialist recovery unit, which is independent of the main businesses.

For Retail clients, portfolio delinquency trends are monitored continuously at a detailed level. Individual client behaviour is also tracked and is considered for lending decisions. Accounts which are past due are subject to a collections process, managed independently by the Risk function. Charged-off accounts are managed by a specialist recovery team. The small and medium-sized enterprise business is managed in two distinct client sub-segments, small businesses and medium enterprises, differentiated by the annual turnover of the counterparty. The credit processes are further refined based on exposure at risk. Larger exposures are managed through the Discretionary Lending approach, in line with C&I client procedures, and smaller exposures are managed through Programmed Lending, in line with procedures for Retail clients.

The CRC is responsible for the effective management of credit risk, among other risks.

6.5. Concentration Risk

Credit concentration risk can arise from pools of exposures with similar characteristics which may lead to highly correlated changes in credit quality, for example individual large exposures or significantly large groups of exposures whose likelihood of default is driven by common underlying factors.

Credit concentration risk is governed by the Group's Large Exposure Policy and Local Lending Policy (LLP) / Credit Approval Document (CAD); adherence to these policies is monitored by the CRC. Credit concentration risk is managed via portfolio standards and within concentration caps set for counterparties or groups of connected counterparties, and for industry sectors, credit grade bands, business segments and collateralisation for C&I clients and by products for Retail clients.

Credit concentration risk is principally managed based on three components: single-name borrower exposure, industry concentrations and product concentration. For managing single-name concentrations, the Bank monitors compliance to the single and group borrower regulatory guidelines. The LLP establishes industry and credit grade concentration limits. The CRC monitors adherence to these prescribed limits. Any excesses from the ceilings prescribed in the LLP are escalated to the CCRO/CRC/CMG for approval in accordance with the delegated authorities outlined in the LLP.

For Retail clients, product concentration risk is managed through portfolio management approach in order to limit concentration, reduce volatility and improve profitability. As part of this approach, the Bank monitors product concentration on a bi-monthly basis.

6.6. Risk Reporting and Measurement

Risk measurement plays a central role, along with judgement and experience, in informing risk-taking and portfolio management decisions. It is a primary area for sustained investment and senior management attention.

Various risk measurement systems are available to risk officers to enable them to assess and manage the credit portfolio. As the Group has adopted IRB for credit risk under Basel II/III, these include systems to calculate nominal exposure, PD, LGD and EAD on a transaction, counterparty and portfolio basis. The Group has implemented a single risk reporting system to aggregate risk data. This is used to generate management information to assist business and Risk users with risk monitoring and management.

A number of internal risk management reports are produced on a regular basis, providing information on; individual counterparty, counterparty group, portfolio exposure, credit grade migration, the status of accounts or portfolios showing signs of weakness or financial deterioration, models performance and updates on credit markets. IRB portfolio metrics are widely used in these reports. Regular portfolio risk reports are made available at risk committee meetings.

6.7. Problem Credit Management and Provisioning

Credit monitoring is a continuous process. The frequency for each type of monitoring processes is defined. For example, excesses and past dues are reviewed on daily basis by business and credit officials. Covenants and risk triggers are normally linked to an event e.g. quarter on quarter drop in sales, exchange rate, crude prices, etc. For corporate accounts identified in risk based manner, a Quarterly Performance Review (QPR) is also carried out. Account conduct is also tracked on a monthly basis in terms of past dues, excesses, documentation, compliance with covenants and progress on exit accounts through the Account Subject To Additional Review Process (ASTAR) reporting process. Potential problem credits are identified through the credit monitoring process and reported to the CIC for additional review. In addition, portfolio level review for both C&I and Retail clients is undertaken to track portfolio performance against local underwriting standards/Group policy. Outcomes of such reviews are placed before the CRC.

C&I Exposures

Loans are classified as impaired and considered non-performing where analysis and review indicates that full payment of either interest or principal becomes questionable, or as soon as payment of interest or principal is 90 days or more overdue. Impaired accounts are managed by GSAM.

Specific provisions are made in accordance with the Bank's internal policy, subject to minimum provisions required under the RBI guidelines. When all sources of recovery have been exhausted and no further source of recovery is apparent, then the debt is written off by applying the impairment provision held.

Retail Exposures

An account is considered to be delinquent when payment is not received on the due date. For credit cards, an account is required to be considered delinquent on the payment due date upon non receipt of payment till the payment due date plus 3 grace days. For delinquency reporting purposes, the Bank follows industry standards measuring delinquency as of 1, 30, 60 and 90 days past due. Accounts that are overdue are closely monitored. Loans are classified as impaired and considered non-performing where analysis and review indicates that full payment of either interest or principal becomes questionable, or as soon as payment of interest or principal is 90 days or more overdue.

The process used for raising provisions is dependent on the product category and adheres to the Bank's internal policy, subject to minimum provisions required under the RBI guidelines. In case of unsecured products, outstanding balances are written off at 150 days past due except discretionary lending. Unsecured products under discretionary lending are fully provided for at 90 days past due. In case of secured products like Mortgages, provision is raised after considering the realisable value of the collateral. For all products there are certain accounts such as cases involving bankruptcy, fraud and death, where the loss recognition process is accelerated.

The Bank also maintains general provision as a percentage of performing standard advances and on unhedged foreign currency exposures, as prescribed by the RBI, to cover the inherent risk of losses.

The credit portfolio is monitored and reported to appropriate authorities in accordance with extant Group Policies/Procedures including Monitoring and Control Policy, Large Exposure Policy, Credit Initiation and Approval Policy and Risk Mitigation Policy, as well as extant local regulations/guidelines prescribed from time to time by RBI, e.g. Early Recognition of Financial Distress, Prompt Steps for Resolution and Fair Recovery for Lenders- Framework for Revitalising Distressed Assets in the Economy and reporting to Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC).

DF 3 - Quantitative Disclosures

a) Analysis of total gross credit risk exposures; fund based and non-fund based separately

(₹ in 000s)

Nature & category of exposures	Credit risk exposures	
	30.6.2015	30.6.2014
Inter bank exposures	5,334,512	6,061,232
Investments (HTM)	1,093,677	-
Advances	778,385,587	720,086,933
Total gross fund based exposures	**784,813,776**	726,148,165
Specific provisions / Provisions for depreciation in the value of investment[1]	(68,300,113)	(57,352,345)
Total net fund based exposures	**716,513,663**	668,795,820
Fx and derivative contracts	377,617,417	426,449,891
Guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	291,946,056	282,469,354
Other commitments and credit lines[2]	55,496,228	48,716,475
Total gross non-fund based exposures[3]	**725,059,701**	757,635,720
Specific provisions	(737)	(737)
Total net non fund based exposures	**725,058,964**	757,634,983

[1] Excluding provision on standard assets

[2] Excluding credit lines which are unconditionally cancellable at the Bank's sole discretion or, effectively provide for automatic cancellation of credit lines due to deterioration of borrower's creditworthiness.

[3] For non-fund based exposures, credit risk exposures or, equivalents are computed as under:

- In case of exposures other than Fx and derivative contracts, credit equivalent is arrived at by multiplying the underlying contract or notional principal amounts with the credit conversion factors prescribed by the RBI under the Basel II/III capital framework.
- In case of Fx and derivative contracts, credit equivalents are computed using the current exposure method which includes, two steps as under:
  - Computation of current credit exposure, which is sum of the positive Mark to Market (MTM) value of the outstanding contracts.
  - Potential future credit exposure (PFE), which is determined by multiplying the notional principal amounts by the relevant 'add-on' factor based on tenor and type of underlying contracts.

b) Analysis of geographic distribution of exposures; fund based and non-fund based separately

As all the exposures under Para (a) above are domestic, the analysis of geographic distribution of exposures into fund and non-fund based has not been disclosed separately.

Standard Chartered

Risk review and disclosures under Basel III Framework for the period ended 30 June 2015

c) Analysis of industry wise distribution of exposures; fund based and non-fund based separately

(₹ in 000s)

Sno	Nature and category of industry	30.6.2015 Credit Risk Exposures			30.6.2014 Credit Risk Exposures		
		Fund based	Non fund based	Total	Fund based	Non fund based	Total
1.	Mining and Quarrying	762,206	1,201,567	1,963,773	1,087,989	1,652,220	2,740,209
	Of which:						
	- Coal	*243,960*	*123,406*	*367,366*	*139,497*	*88,510*	*228,007*
	- Others	*518,246*	*1,078,161*	*1,596,407*	*948,492*	*1,563,710*	*2,512,202*
2.	Food Processing	16,492,223	10,335,398	26,827,621	13,471,641	7,626,740	21,098,381
	Of which:						
	- Sugar	*5,040,440*	*4,431,283*	*9,471,723*	*2,672,597*	*2,408,504*	*5,081,101*
	- Edible Oils and Vanaspati	*1,872,630*	*4,024,690*	*5,897,320*	*606,242*	*3,778,807*	*4,385,049*
	- Tea	*100,888*	*439,204*	*540,092*	*602,816*	*43,333*	*646,149*
	- Others	*9,478,265*	*1,440,221*	*10,918,486*	*9,589,986*	*1,396,096*	*10,986,082*
3.	Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and Tobacco	7,492,835	745,201	8,238,035	13,936,957	1,071,368	15,008,325
	Of which:						
	- Tobacco and tobacco products	*1,345,885*	*463,506*	*1,809,391*	*2,830,898*	*434,863*	*3,265,761*
	- Others	*6,146,949*	*281,695*	*6,428,644*	*11,106,059*	*636,505*	*11,742,564*
4.	Textiles	18,203,256	1,647,085	19,850,341	20,927,930	2,628,468	23,556,398
	Of which:						
	- Cotton	*112,702*	-	*112,702*	*413,304*	-	*413,304*
	- Others	*18,090,554*	*1,647,085*	*19,737,639*	*20,514,626*	*2,628,468*	*23,143,094*
	Out of Total Textiles to Spinning Mills	*649,335*	-	*649,335*	*751,374*		*751,374*
5.	Leather and Leather products	1,228,837	314,140	1,542,977	923,580	192,472	1,116,052
6.	Wood and Wood Products	950,733	1,398,800	2,349,533	897,546	894,259	1,791,805
7.	Paper and Paper Products	7,430,817	1,679,738	9,110,555	7,892,475	2,049,443	9,941,918
8.	Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	184,168	7,895,921	8,080,089	3,402,594	7,196,170	10,598,764
9.	Chemicals and Chemical Products (Dyes, Paints, etc.)	33,404,408	12,840,829	46,245,236	39,032,608	15,503,303	54,535,911
	Of which:						
	- Fertilisers	*147,258*	*486,192*	*633,450*	*536,227*	*438,151*	*974,378*
	- Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	*17,552,544*	*1,469,968*	*19,022,512*	*21,263,292*	*1,816,217*	*23,079,509*
	- Petro-chemicals (excluding under Infrastructure)	*7,489,016*	*2,924,133*	*10,413,149*	*8,759,220*	*3,046,008*	*11,805,228*
	- Others	*8,215,589*	*7,960,536*	*16,176,125*	*8,473,869*	*10,202,927*	*18,676,796*

10.	Rubber, Plastic and their Products	5,262,341	3,660,797	8,923,138	5,169,274	2,624,894	7,794,168
11.	Glass & Glassware	1,443,161	690,477	2,133,638	1,881,097	1,096,128	2,977,225
12.	Cement and Cement Products	13,054,044	1,943,241	14,997,285	14,424,404	2,459,895	16,884,299
13.	Basic Metal and Metal Products	45,691,243	18,637,487	64,328,729	50,790,935	19,490,266	70,281,201
	Of which:						
	- Iron and Steel	*20,767,864*	*10,858,628*	*31,626,492*	*21,800,283*	*10,933,004*	*32,733,287*
	- Other Metal and Metal Products	*24,923,378*	*7,778,859*	*32,702,237*	*28,990,652*	*8,557,263*	*37,547,915*
14.	All Engineering	32,431,635	29,917,142	62,348,777	36,438,832	26,173,228	62,612,060
	Of which:						
	- Electronics	*6,015,174*	*9,812,480*	*15,827,654*	*10,283,335*	*10,692,616*	*20,975,951*
	- Others	*26,416,461*	*20,104,662*	*46,521,123*	*26,155,497*	*15,480,612*	*41,636,109*
15.	Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipments	22,452,713	10,359,123	32,811,836	14,476,196	9,953,929	24,430,125
16.	Gems & Jewellery	24,919,999	1,759,732	26,679,731	28,223,135	331,850	28,554,985
17.	Construction	12,007,548	10,600,752	22,608,300	8,771,657	11,130,938	19,902,595
18.	Aviation	22,228,051	22,878,444	45,106,495	3,309,625	20,305,595	23,615,220
19.	Infrastructure	103,351,150	31,230,077	134,581,227	54,429,471	26,722,416	81,151,887
	Of which:						
	- Roads and Bridges	*13,648,843*	*2,963,547*	*16,612,390*	*17,193,467*	*5,269,799*	*22,463,266*
	- Ports			-			-
	- Inland Waterways	*7,657,915*	*5,488,916*	*13,146,831*	*8,433,503*	*2,602,823*	*11,036,326*
	- Airport	*215,014*	*832*	*215,846*	*193,815*	*1,870*	*195,685*
	- Railway Track, tunnels, viaducts, bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-
	- Electricity (Generation)	*25,528,913*	*1,200,707*	*26,729,620*	*2,067,647*	*1,336,199*	*3,403,846*
	- Oil/Gas/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) storage facility	*999*		*999*	-	-	-
	- Communication	*49,838,830*	*14,535,149*	*64,373,979*	*19,946,467*	*11,120,694*	*31,067,161*
	- Other Infrastructure	*6,460,636*	*7,040,925*	*13,501,561*	*6,594,572*	*6,391,030*	*12,985,602*
20.	Trading & NBFC	55,826,344	8,974,339	64,800,683	57,048,875	25,596,904	82,645,779
21.	Mortgage	103,438,169	-	103,438,169	98,573,848	-	98,573,848
22.	Retail Others	59,022,046	1,328,508	60,350,554	72,351,300	1,328,508	73,679,808
23.	Real Estate	87,294,660	1,014,825	88,309,485	88,939,927	873,036	89,812,963
24.	Other Industries	103,813,000	110,892,434	214,705,434	83,685,037	95,567,325	179,252,362
	Total Gross Advances	**778,385,587**	**291,946,056**	**1,070,331,643**	**720,086,933**	**282,469,354**	**1,002,556,287**
	Specific provisions	**(68,300,113)**	**(737)**	**(68,300,850)**	(57,352,345)	(737)	(57,353,082)
	Total Net Advances	**710,085,484**	**291,945,319**	**1,002,030,803**	662,734,588	282,468,617	945,203,205
	Total Inter-bank exposures	**5,334,512**	**-**	**5,334,512**	6,061,232	-	6,061,232
	Total Investments (HTM)	**1,093,677**	-	**1,093,677**	-	-	-

Fund based exposure comprises loans and advances, inter-bank exposures and HTM Investments. Non-fund based exposure comprises guarantees, acceptances, endorsements and letters of credit.

d) Analysis of residual contractual maturity of assets

As at 30 June 2015 (₹ in 000s)

Maturity Bucket	Cash and Bank balances with RBI	Balances with Banks and money at call and short notice	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1day (d)	3,848,491	59,394,242	109,489,782	12,606,864	-	10,488,001
2d-7d	4,844,869	133,000	26,280,635	51,855,005	-	1,789,879
8d - 14d	4,699,083	92,000	25,489,598	63,653,886	-	858,212
15d - 28d	2,248,470	24,800	12,196,551	41,549,320	-	1,495,307
29d - 3month (m)	6,435,555	250,000	37,811,881	104,847,177	-	19,401,749
3m - 6m	1,770,669	-	9,604,779	108,323,417	-	15,232,675
6m - 1year (y)	2,376,409	-	18,330,264	44,002,066	-	18,604,925
1y - 3y	8,751,767	34,000	72,389,579	97,747,021	-	30,228,132
3y - 5y	13,739	-	7,287,930	54,019,139	-	16,786,139
> 5y	201,952	-	443,026	131,476,138	14,659,790	47,576,316
Total	**35,191,004**	**59,928,042**	**319,324,025**	**710,080,033**	**14,659,790**	**162,461,335**

As at 30 June 2014 (₹ in 000s)

Maturity Bucket	Cash and Bank balances with RBI	Balances with Banks and money at call and short notice	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other Assets
1day (d)	9,458,450	11,216,993	111,823,200	33,114,155	-	11,315,523
2d-7d	2,710,036	40,000	15,246,020	43,283,455	-	6,190,513
8d - 14d	3,068,472	55,100	23,460,158	51,998,247	-	854,778
15d - 28d	1,617,254	74,000	9,097,052	33,161,855	-	1,646,257
29d - 3month (m)	4,588,980	282,400	25,813,017	120,403,695	-	44,685,144
3m - 6m	1,628,989	-	9,163,063	67,651,509	-	27,739,877
6m - 1year (y)	2,767,528	-	30,209,211	37,331,205	-	35,182,914
1y - 3y	8,712,413	34,000	54,562,419	115,275,546	-	36,616,167
3y - 5y	1,216,903	-	8,464,332	33,702,034	-	16,650,932
> 5y	309,543	-	1,220,718	126,654,967	18,277,223	44,651,600
Total	**36,078,568**	**11,702,493**	**289,059,190**	**662,576,668**	**18,277,223**	**225,533,705**

The above has been prepared on similar guidelines as used for the statement of structural liquidity.

e) Details of Non-Performing Advances (NPAs) - Gross and Net

(₹ in 000s)

Particulars	30.6.2015	30.6.2014
Sub Standard	12,611,905	16,541,755
Doubtful	25,827,501	17,108,066
- Doubtful 1	*13,504,948*	10,237,565
- Doubtful 2	*11,444,255*	6,697,851
- Doubtful 3	*878,297*	172,649
Loss	32,158,355	27,068,326
Gross NPAs	70,597,761	60,718,147
Provisions	(68,300,103)	(57,352,345)
Net NPAs	2,297,658	3,365,802
Cover ratio	96.75%	94.46%

f) NPA Ratios

Particulars	30.6.2015	30.6.2014
Gross NPAs to gross advances	9.07%	8.43%
Net NPAs to net advances	0.32%	0.51%

g) Movement of NPAs

(₹ in 000s)

	30.6.2015		30.6.2014	
Particulars	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Balance, 1st April	66,563,800	2,306,403	57,826,468	3,063,474
Additions during the period	5,831,459	37,315	5,044,081	535,369
Reductions during the period	(1,797,498)	(46,060)	(2,152,402)	(233,041)
Balance, end of the period	70,597,761	2,297,658	60,718,147	3,365,802

h) Movement of Provisions for NPAs

Specific Provisions

(₹ in 000s)

Particulars	30.6.2015	30.6.2014
Balance, 1st April	64,257,397	54,762,994
Provisions made during the period	5,794,143	4,508,712
Write-off	(713,200)	-
Write-back of excess provisions	(1,038,237)	(1,919,361)
Any other adjustments, including transfer between provisions	-	-
Balance, end of the period	68,300,103	57,352,345

General Provisions (₹ in 000s)

Particulars	30.6.2015	30.6.2014
Balance, 1st April	5,998,644	4,497,175
Provisions made during the period	-	131,643
Write-off	-	-
Write-back of excess provisions	(352,484)	-
Any other adjustments, including transfer between provisions	-	-
Balance, end of the period	5,646,160	4,628,818

As at 30th June 2015 (₹ in 000s)

Particulars	30.6.2015
Write-off that have been booked directly to the income statement	379,966
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	935,601

i) Movement of Non-Performing Investments and amount of Provisions held for Non-Performing Investments

(₹ in 000s)

Particulars	30.6.2015	30.6.2014
Balance, 1st April	2,130,883	2,211,381
Additions during the period	-	-
Reductions during the period	(95,001)	(14,752)
Balance, end of the period	2,035,882	2,196,629
Total provisions held at the end of the period	1,921,615	1,738,304

j) Movement of Provisions for Depreciation on Investments

(₹ in 000s)

Particulars	30.6.2015	30.6.2014
Balance, 1st April	2,662,721	3,160,699
Provisions made during the period	595,371	-
Write-off	-	-
Write-back of excess provisions	(209,151)	(458,234)
Any other adjustments, including transfer between provisions	-	-
Balance, end of the period	3,048,941	2,702,465

k) NPA by Major Industries as at 30.06.2015 (₹ in 000s)

Industry Name	Gross NPA	Specific provisions	General Provisions	Specific provision during the current period	Write-off during the current period
Top 5 Industries	45,151,800	43,536,300	-	4,057,800	301,400

7. DF 4 - Credit Risk: Disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardised approach

DF 4 - Qualitative Disclosures

As per the provisions of the Basel framework in India, SCBI has adopted the SA for measurement of credit risk. The risk weights applied under the SA are prescribed by the RBI and are based on the asset class to which the exposure is assigned. This approach permits use of external ratings for credit exposures to counterparties in the category of sovereigns, international banks, corporate and securitisation exposures. The specified credit rating agencies used for these types of exposures are as under:

Domestic Credit Rating Agencies	International Credit Rating Agencies
Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited	Standard and Poor's
ICRA Limited	Moody's
India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings)	
Credit Analysis and Research Limited	
SME Rating Agency of India Limited	
Brickworks Ratings India Pvt Limited	

Rated facilities have generally been considered as those facilities where the Bank's exposure has been explicitly considered; else, the exposure has been treated by the Bank as unrated. The process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book is in accordance with the requirements laid down by RBI.

DF 4 - Quantitative Disclosures

Analysis of outstanding credit exposures (after considering credit mitigation) and credit risk by regulatory risk weight

As at 30 June 2015 (₹ in 000s)

Nature & category of exposures	Total gross credit exposure	Credit risk mitigation	Net exposure (before provision)	Credit risk weight buckets summary			
				< 100%	100%	> 100%	Deduction from capital
Inter bank exposures	5,334,512	-	5,334,512	5,334,512	-	-	-
Investments (HTM)	1,093,677	-	1,093,677	1,093,677	-	-	-
Advances	778,385,587	(31,020,608)	747,364,979	195,175,364	359,885,582	192,304,034	-
Total fund based exposures	**784,813,776**	**(31,020,608)**	**753,793,168**	**201,603,553**	**359,885,582**	**192,304,034**	**-**
Fx and derivative contracts	377,617,417	-	377,617,417	267,873,937	89,118,603	20,624,877	-
Guarantees,Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	291,946,056	(5,541,584)	286,404,472	75,098,644	177,498,812	33,807,016	-
Undrawn Commitments and others	55,496,228	-	55,496,228	1,900,380	48,623,581	4,972,267	-
Total non fund based exposures	**725,059,701**	**(5,541,584)**	**719,518,117**	**344,872,961**	**315,240,996**	**59,404,160**	**-**

As at 30 June 2014 (₹ in 000s)

Nature & category of exposures	Total gross credit exposure	Credit risk mitigation	Net exposure (before provision)	Credit risk weight buckets summary			
				< 100%	100%	> 100%	Deduction from capital
Inter bank exposures	6,061,232	-	6,061,232	6,061,232	-	-	-
Investments (HTM)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advances	720,086,933	(13,130,066)	706,956,867	169,488,951	436,809,071	100,658,845	-
Total fund based exposures	**726,148,165**	**(13,130,066)**	**713,018,099**	**175,550,183**	**436,809,071**	**100,658,845**	**-**
Fx and derivative contracts	426,449,891	-	426,449,891	307,597,509	111,706,865	7,145,517	-
Guarantees,Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations	282,469,354	(4,220,511)	278,248,843	65,664,806	149,364,971	63,219,066	-
Undrawn Commitments and others	48,716,475	-	48,716,475	-	47,997,055	719,420	-
Total non fund based exposures	**757,635,720**	**(4,220,511)**	**753,415,209**	**373,262,315**	**309,068,891**	**71,084,003**	**-**

8. DF 13 - Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments

As of 31st March 2015, there were no regulatory capital instruments issued by SCBI.

9. Leverage Ratio

The bank is required to maintain a minimum leverage ratio of 4.5%. The bank's leverage ratio, calculated in accordance with the RBI guidelines under consolidated framework is 10.48%.