SBM bank

SBM BANK (INDIA) LIMITED

Basel III – Pillar 3 disclosures for the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Scope of Application

Quantitative Disclosures:

(a) The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in subsidiaries : Not Applicable

(b) The aggregate amount of the bank's total interests in insurance entitles : Not Applicable

2. Capital Requirement

Qualitative disclosures

Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy:

The Bank is subject to the capital adequacy guidelines stipulated by RBI, which are based on the framework of the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The Bank's policy is to maintain a strong capital to maintain confidence of depositors and market and to sustain future business developments.

The bank is fully committed to implementing the Basel III as adopted by the Reserve Bank of India and currently follows Standardised approach for credit and market risk and Basic Indicator approach for operational risk.

Quantitative disclosures:

The details of capital, risk weighted assets and capital adequacy ratio as at 31st March 2020 are as follows:

(Rs. in millions)

Capital Requirements for various Risks	
Credit Risk	
Capital requirements for credit risk:	
• Portfolios subject to standardised approach	1,625
• Securitisation exposures*	-

* Bank does not have any exposure to securitization transactions

(Rs. in millions)

Market Risk	
Capital requirements for market risk:	
• Standardised duration approach;	
• Interest rate risk	126
• Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	37
• Equity risk	34

(Rs. in millions)

Operational Risk	
Capital requirements for operational risk:	
• Basic Indicator Approach	100
• The Standardised Approach (if applicable)	-

Note:- Capital requirement has been computed at 10.875% of RWA

Capital Adequacy Ratios	**Ratio**
Common Equity Tier – 1 CRAR	31.48%
Tier – 1 CRAR	31.48%
Total CRAR	32.44%

3. Risk Exposure and Assessment

General qualitative disclosure on risk area, risk management objective policies and processes etc:

The Bank has identified the following risks as material to its nature of operations:

- Credit Risk
- Credit Concentration Risk
- Market Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

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- Liquidity Risk
- Operational Risk
- Fraud Risk
- Compliance Risk
- Strategic and Business Risk
- Reputational Risk

Risk Management framework

Overview

The Bank's risk management framework is embedded in the business through the different levels supported by an appropriate level of investment in information technology and its people.

Credit Risk

The Bank has a comprehensive credit risk framework to manage Credit Risk, in a uniform and consistent manner.

- Bank maintains independence and integrity of credit decision-making, credit under working function is segregated from loan origination.
- Bank adheres to the RBI prudential requirements with respect to lending norms.
- All credit proposals are analysed through borrower's historical financial statements and projections, which includes a thorough review of traditional methods of ratio analysis, evaluation of asset conversion cycle, balance sheet structure (liquidity, capitalization, and maturity schedule of liabilities), cash flow and FX exposure.
- As a matter of policy, all credit facilities are reviewed / renewed annually. An account would be classified as NPA based on RBI guidelines.

Credit Concentration Risk

Credit Concentration Risk arises mainly on account of concentration of exposures under various categories including industry, products, geography, sensitive sectors, underlying collateral nature and single/group borrower exposures. Limits have been stipulated on single borrower, borrower group and industry. Limits on countries and bank counterparties have also been stipulated. In addition, a framework has been created for managing concentration risk.

Credit risk: General disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

(a) Credit quality of Loans and Advances

All loans and advances in the Bank are classified according to asset quality, nature and number of days in arrears in accordance with RBI guidelines. For accounting purposes, definition of RBI for past due and impaired assets are adopted. Standard accounts include all facilities which demonstrate good financial condition, minimum risk factors and capacity to repay in line with the original terms of sanction.

Non-Performing Assets

Non-performing assets are those loans for which the Bank determines that it is probable that it will be unable to collect all principal and interest due according to the contractual terms. During the financial year 2019-20 bank has non-performing assets, net off provision (Gross NPA less Provision), amounting to INR 368 Mio.

The Bank has adopted the Standardised Approach under Basel III for credit risk for Financial Year 2019-20.

Total Gross Credit Risk Exposure Including Geographic Distribution of Exposure

(Rs. in millions)

Exposure distribution	31st March 2020		
	Fund based	Non-fund based	Total
Domestic	13,736	2,416	16,153
Overseas	197	3	201
Total	**13,934**	**2,420**	**16,354**

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Distribution of Credit Risk Exposure by Industry Sector

(Rs. in millions)

Industry Classification	Amount	
	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based
Cement and Cement Products	1,375	200
Chemicals-Petro Chemicals	220	-
Construction	52	190
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	100	-
Electricity Generation- other	573	-
Engineering- Others	662	-
Food Processing – Others	296	100
Food Processing- Edible oils	505	-
Glass & Glassware	600	-
Infrastructure- Electricity Generation	200	-
Infrastructure- Others	404	281
Infrastructure-Roadways	365	-
Iron and Steel	500	-
Leather and Leather products	524	-
Manufacturing- Electricity	-	235
Other Industries	503	-
Other Metal and Metal Products	275	-
Other residuary advances	6,429	966
Rubber plastics and other products	151	-
Textile-Cotton	150	50
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts and Transport Equipment	50	200
Wood and Wood Products	-	198
Total	**13,934**	**2,420**

As on 31st March 2020, the Bank's exposure to the industries stated below was more than 5% of the total gross credit exposure (outstanding):

(Rs. in millions)

Sr. No.	Industry Classification	Percentage of the total gross credit exposure
1	Other residuary advances	54.79%
2	Cement and Cement Products	9.14%

Breakdown of assets

Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of Assets as of 31st March 2020

(Rs. in millions)

Maturity buckets	Cash	Balances with RBI	Balances with other banks	Investments	Advances	Fixed Assets	Other assets
1day	25	300	187	2,242	10	-	1
2 to 7 days	-	-	4,160	-	-	-	4
8 to 14 days	-	48	-	-	16	-	74
15 to 30 days	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
31 days to 2 months	-	15	-	-	12	-	323
Over 2 months and upto 3 Months	-	21	-	2	-	-	11
Over 3 months and upto 6 Months	-	29	-	830	2,792		22

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Over 6 months and upto 12 Months	-	145	-	1,020	66	-	0
Over 1 year and upto 3 years	-	175	-	1,270	5,412	-	-0
Over 3 years and upto 5 years	-	1	-	4	1,985	-	-
Over 5 years	-	0	-	310	2,371	615	500
Total	**25**	**752**	**4,347**	**5,678**	**12,663**	**615**	**935**

Movement of NPAs

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Amount of NPAs (Gross)	
• Substandard	216
• Doubtful 1	579
• Doubtful 2	266
• Doubtful 3	-
• Loss	95
Net NPAs	368
NPA Ratios	
• Gross NPAs to gross advances	8.59%
• Net NPAs to net advances	2.90%

Movement of NPAs (Gross)	
Opening balance (1st April, 2019)	1,493
Additions	212
Reductions	(549)
Closing balance (31st March 2020)	1,156

Movement of specific provisions and general provisions

(Rs. in millions)

Movement of Provisions	Specific Provisions**	General Provisions
Opening balance (1st April, 2019)	986	67
Provisions made during the period	279	-
Write-off/ write-back of excess provisions	(478)	(11)
Closing balance (31st March 2020)	788	56

** includes Floating and Counter-cyclic Provisions

In addition, write-offs and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement should be disclosed separately.

(Rs. in millions)

Write-offs that have been booked directly to the income statement	449
Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement	101

Geography wise Distribution of NPA and Provision – Position

(Rs. in millions)

Particular	Domestic	Overseas	Total
Gross NPA	1,156	-	1,156
Specific Provision**	788	-	788

** includes Floating and Counter-cyclic Provisions

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Breakup of NPA by major Industries– Position

(₹ in millions)

	Total (As of March 31, 2020)		During the period FY 2019-2020	
Particulars	**Gross NPA**	**Specific Provision****	**Specific Provision****	**write-offs**
Electricity Generation- other	573	306	137	-
Engineering - Others	209	113	113	-
Food Processing - Others	95	95	-	-
Infrastructure-Roadways	115	115	24	-
Other residuary advances	13	9	0	-
Rubber plastics and other products	151	151	(15)	-
Textile-Cotton	-	-	(449)	449
Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	-	-	(9)	-
Total	**1156**	**788**	**(198)**	**449**

** includes Floating and Counter-cyclic Provisions

Non-Performing Investments

NPIs and Movement of Provision for Depreciation on Investments – Position

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars		Amount
A	Amount of Non-Performing Investments	7
B	Amount of Provision held for Non-performing investments	7
C	Movement of provision for depreciation on investments	
	- Opening balance as on 1st April 2019	8
	- Provision made in 2019-20	30
	Write-offs/Write-back of excess provision	-
	- Closing balance as on 31st March 2020	38

4. Gross Credit Risk Exposure

Qualitative Disclosures:

- The Bank is using Credit Risk Assessment of ICRA, CRISIL, India Ratings, CARE, Brickwork and Acuite for the purpose of arriving at risk weight age wherever available.

Quantitative Disclosures

Details of Gross Credit Risk Exposure (Fund based and Non-fund based) based on Risk-Weight – Position

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Amount
Below 100% risk weight	19,781
100% risk weight	9,608
More than 100% risk weight	1,605
Deduction from capital funds	-
Total	**30,995**

Note: Exposure includes loans & advances, lendings, margins, investments in Govt Securities, T-Bills , SDLs, investments in debenture & bonds, security receipt, other fund based assets and Non-Fund based exposure including LC, Performance Guarantees, Financial Guarantees and un-availed Cash Credit, and other contingent Liabilities.

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5. Credit Risk Mitigation

Qualitative Disclosures:
It is the policy of the bank to request for pari-pasu charge on current assets/movable fixed assets/immovable assets for corporate credits, unless the business case warrants unsecured lending. Security is recognized only as a fallback option and repayment of facilities are primarily sought from the cash flow of the borrower's business. Collateral security is an important comfort to mitigate risk. Bank insists on proper valuation of collateral security wherever stipulated.

Quantitative Disclosures
Exposures (Fund Based and Non Fund Based) covered by Eligible CRMs:

Particulars	(Rs. in millions)
Eligible Collaterals	2,416
Eligible Guarantees [Central Govt., State Govt., CGMSE]	-
Total	**2,416**

6. Securitisation Exposures: Disclosure for Standardised Approach

Qualitative and Quantities disclosures:
The bank had securitized NPA assets (Marg Ltd) through Pegasus Assets Reconstruction Pvt. Ltd. and subscribed to Security Receipts to the tune of INR 1,76,652 thousand issued by the Asset Reconstruction Company. Bank securitized the NPA asset of Arch Pharma and subscribed to the Security Receipt to the tune of INR 24,225 thousand issued by JM Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd. Bank securitized the NPA asset of Core Education and subscribed to the Security Receipt to the tune of INR 22,500 thousand issued by Rare ARC Pvt Ltd. Provision of INR 37,900 thousand is made for Security Receipts.

7. Market Risk in Trading Book

Qualitative disclosures
Market Risk
It is the risk of losses arising from changes in market rates or prices that can affect the value of financial instruments. In the Bank all Market Risk is centralized in the dealing room. Market Risk is tracked and measured on a dynamic basis by a dedicated Market Risk desk and periodic reports are circulated to senior management.

Market Risk Organization Structure at the Bank
Bank's Risk Management is controlled at the Corporate Office. The Risk Management Committee of the Board approves risk tolerance and appetite for market risk on the recommendation of Risk Department. It also monitors and reviews significant risks and effectiveness of processes and sets out management responsibilities. Risk Management Department formulates and implements the market risk policies, and operational plans and recommends changes to policies, processes and parameters for approval of Risk Management Committee after taking feedback from the stake holders.

Market Risk Limit Structure at the Bank
Market Risk limits represents strategic restrictions, reflecting the risk tolerance of the Bank, the nature of the trading activities and the perceived trading and management skills. The limit setting is to prevent the accumulation of Market Risk beyond the Bank's risk tolerance level, as determined by the Bank's top management, and to reflect mandates of individual trading units. Market Risk limits are set in a top-down process and organized in a certain hierarchy.

The Bank calculates the risk charge on market risk on the basis of standardized approach as prescribed by RBI. The portfolio contains foreign exchange and interest rate risk only. The interest rate general risk is computed on the basis of duration based approach.

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Quantitative disclosures

The capital requirements for market risk are as follows:

(Rs. in millions)

Standardized Duration Approach	Amount
Interest rate risk	126
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	37
Equity position risk	34

8. Operational Risk Disclosures

Operational Risk:
The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and subsequently the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have defined Operational Risk (OR) as "the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events". The bank has adopted the same definition for the purpose of management of operational risk. The definition includes risk of loss due to legal risk, but excludes strategic and reputational risk. The Bank has put in place Board approved governance and organisational structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities to mitigate operational risk arising out of the Bank's business and operations.

Governance and Organisational Structure for Managing Operational Risk: The Board of Directors (Board) is primarily responsible for ensuring effective management of the operational risks of the bank. The Board sets the overall strategy and direction for Operational Risk Management within the Bank. The Risk Management Committee (RMC) of the Board is responsible for overseeing the effective implementation of the Operational Risk Management Framework (ORMF) approved by the Board of Directors. A committee of senior management officials namely "Committee of Executives – Risk Management oversees the implementation of the ORMF approved by the Board. This committee comprises of MD & CEO, Chief Operating officer (COO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), Head of Treasury & Head of Market Risk & TMO. An independent Operational Risk Management vertical within Risk Department is responsible for implementation of the framework across the Bank. The Board approved operational risk management policy stipulates the roles and responsibilities of employees, business units, operations and support function in managing operational risk.

Monitoring & Measuring Operational Risk:
The Bank has put in place following tools and techniques to monitor and measure operational risk:

1) **Risk and Control Self-Assessment** (RCSA) is a process of periodic and subjective assessment of the bank's operational risk and controls undertaken by the respective department / function heads. This exercise leverages on the knowledge and expertise of the respective departments to assess their risks and effectiveness and adequacy of controls. This helps in identifying control gaps and consequent actions proposed to close the gaps. RCSA is used for identification & mitigation of operational risks, reporting of control deficiencies, monitoring of changes in control environment and assessment of operational risk profile. The focus of RCSA process is to ensure that all operational risks are understood and are being effectively monitored and controlled to improve business and operational efficiency.
2) **Key Risk Indicators:** These are metrics which when monitored on periodic basis can provide a warning /alert on the underlying risk or control failure. This then helps taking timely action to prevent occurrence of the risk. The Bank has identified certain metrics as Key Risk Indicators which are monitored on a periodic basis.
3) **Reporting of Operational Risk Events:** The Bank collects operational risk events. Root cause analysis is conducted for material risk events to identify the underlying risks and mitigate the gaps in control.

Information Security & Information Technology Risk:
The bank uses various technology solutions / applications to be able to carry out its various operations. Use of technology exposes the Bank to the risk of business disruption, risks related to information assets, data security, integrity, reliability and availability etc. The Bank has put in place a governance framework, information security practices and business continuity plan to mitigate information technology related risks.
The Internal Audit Department provides assurance on the management of information technology related risks. Bank conducts Business Continuity tests and Disaster Recovery tests on a periodic basis to ensure capabilities of meeting the contingency needs of the bank.

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There is an independent information security team within Risk Department group which addresses information security related risks. A documented Board approved information security policy is put in place. Information security trainings and awareness are provided to all the employees of the bank. An information security steering committee is formed for an effective communication channel for management's directions and provides an ongoing basis alignment of the security programme with organizational objectives.

Fraud Risk:

Risk of frauds – internal or external are inherent to any banking entity. SBM India has identified Fraud Risk as one of the key risks facing the organization.

The Reserve Bank of India has vide its "Master Directions on Frauds – Classification and Reporting by commercial banks and select FIs" categorized the fraud in the following categories to ensure consistency in treatment of fraud–

a) Misappropriation and criminal breach of trust

b) Fraudulent encashment through forged instruments, manipulation of books of account or through fictitious accounts and conversion of property.

c) Unauthorized credit facilities extended for reward or for illegal gratification.

d) Cash shortages.

e) Cheating and forgery.

f) Fraudulent transactions involving foreign exchange

g) Any other type of fraud not coming under the specific heads as above.

Compliance Risk:

Compliance risk is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, material financial loss, or loss to reputation a bank may suffer as a result of its failure to comply with laws, regulations, rules, related self-regulatory organization standards, and codes of conduct applicable to its banking activities.

Since the bank is required to adhere to numerous regulatory guidelines and applicable laws, risk of non-adherence to these laws and guidelines is identified as a key risk for SBM India.

Strategic and Business Risk:

Strategic risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from changes in the business environment and/or adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to changes in the business environment.

The Bank does its capital and business budgeting exercise every year. Such an exercise includes the impact of the Bank's strategic plans (long-term horizon), as well as business plans based on the banks' current and projected capital levels. At the strategic level, investments in related businesses, changes in business portfolio based on internal study of industrial and economic environments, would have a direct impact on the capital levels and the growth targets of the different business lines of the Bank. At the tactical level, introduction of new products, discontinuation of existing products, expansion into new customer segments, etc. would have an impact on the budgeted growth plans.

The Bank identifies the key strategic and business risks during its business plan formulation and review.

Reputational Risk:

Reputational risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse perception of the image of the bank on the part of customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors and/or regulators.

The reputation of SBM India is founded on the trust from its employees, clients, shareholders, regulators and from the public in general. Isolated events may undermine that trust and negatively impact SBM India's reputation. Hence, SBM India acknowledges that it is essential that the reputation is protected.

The Bank has put in place a Reputational Risk Policy which deals with identification and assessment of reputational risk.

Capital Charge: The Bank follows the Basic Indicator Approach for computation of regulatory capital charge for Operational Risk.

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9. Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book

Qualitative Disclosures

Interest Rate risk in Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the risk of loss in earnings or economic value of the Bank's Banking Book as a consequence of movement in interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from holding assets/liabilities and Off-Balance Sheet [OBS] items with different principal amount, maturity dates or re-pricing dates thereby creating exposure to changes in levels of interest rates.

IRRBB Organization Structure

Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) ensures compliance with regulatory and internal policies related to IRRBB and provides strategic direction, for achieving IRRBB management objectives. The ALCO focuses on building strong interest rate indicators, which positively contributes to optimizing the balance sheet structure and maximizes NII over time, while minimizing susceptibility to interest changes. The ALCO is convened regularly to review interest rate risk in the Bank's balance sheet and to assess the market condition.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Bank is not able to fulfil its actual and potential financial obligations, as and when they are due, without incurring unacceptable losses. The Different dimensions of liquidity risks are (i) Funding risk – need to replace net outflows due to unanticipated withdrawal/non-renewal of deposits (wholesale / retail) (ii) Time risk – need to compensate for non-receipt of expected inflows of funds, for example, performing assets turning into non-performing assets and (iii) Call Risk – due to crystallization of contingent liabilities and unable to undertake profitable business opportunities when desirable. The Bank has a liquidity risk management policy in place, which acts as the principal document for management of liquidity risk.

Liquidity Risk Organization Structure

The ultimate responsibility for the Liquidity Risk of the Bank lies with the Asset & Liability Committee (ALCO). ALCO meets monthly and monitors the funding and liquidity position of the Bank and provides structural guidance and oversight. The bank prepares and analyses the structural liquidity statement reports as per RBI defined time buckets. The Bank has put in place liquidity mitigants.

Quantitative disclosures

Earnings Perspective

(Rs. in millions)

Currency	Interest Rate Shock	
	+200bps	-200bps
INR	1,074	(1,074)
USD	623	(623)
Residual	0	0
Total	**1,697**	**(1,697)**

Economic Value Perspective

(Rs. in millions)

Currency	Interest Rate Shock	
	+200bps	+200bps
INR	(183)	183
USD	107	(107)
Residual	-	-
Total	**(76)**	**(76)**

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10. Exposures to Counterparty Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

Bank is having counterparty credit exposure for derivative transactions only in relation to forex forward contract. All interbank forward contract upto 13 months are guaranteed by CCIL. Bank follows the current exposure method as prescribed by RBI for computing counterparty credit exposure.

Quantitative Disclosures

(Rs. in millions)

	March 31, 2020	
Particulars	**Notional amounts**	**Current exposure**
Foreign exchange contracts	10,282	237
Interest rate derivative contracts	-	-
Currency swaps	-	-
Currency options	-	-

11. Composition of Capital

Qualitative Disclosures:

Tier I capital comprises of Paid-up Capital for the purpose of meeting capital adequacy norms, statutory reserves, Capital Reserves and retained earnings including Carry Forward Losses.

Tier II capital comprises of general loan loss provisions, country risk provision, investment fluctuation reserve and revaluation reserve.

(Rs. in millions)

Basel III common disclosure template to be used for March 31, 2020			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			**Ref No.**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	7,570	A1
2	Retained earnings	(2,435)	B3+B4
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	431	B1+B2
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	-	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	5,565	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-	
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	-	
10	Deferred tax assets	-	
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-up 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)	-	

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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)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	
23	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
24	of which: mortgage servicing rights	-	
25	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	-	
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of 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	-	
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**	-	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	5,565	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (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 adjustments		
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	of which: Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
41b	of which: Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
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**	-	

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44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	-	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)**	5,565	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	-	
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	168	C1+C2*0.45+C3
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	168	
	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 investments12 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 insurance subsidiaries	-	
56b	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	-	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	168	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)**	5,733	
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	17,675	
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	14,945	
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	1,806	
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	923	
	Capital ratios and buffers		
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	31.48%	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	31.48%	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	32.44%	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	7.375%	
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	1.875%	
66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-	
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	-	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	25.98%	
	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)	7.00%	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00%	
	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)	-	

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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)	55	C3
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	187	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	NA	
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)			
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	NA	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	NA	

Row No. of template	Particular	(Rs. in million)
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	-
	Total as indicated in row 10	-
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	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	60.95
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	107.48
	Total of row 50	168.43

12. Capital- Recon Requirement

(Rs. in millions)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	As on reporting date
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	Paid-up Capital	7,570	7,570
	Reserves & Surplus	(1,759)	(1,759)
	Minority Interest		-

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	Total Capital	5,810	5,810
ii	Deposits	18,300	18,300
	of which: Deposits from banks	280	280
	of which: Customer deposits	18,021	18,021
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	Borrowings	150	150
	of which: From RBI	150	150
	of which: From banks	-	-
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	-	-
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	-
	of which: Capital instruments	-	-
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	754	754
	Total	**25,014**	**25014**
B	**Assets**		
I	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	777	777
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	4,347	4,347
Ii	Investments:	5,678	5,678
	of which: Government securities	5,343	5,343
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-
	of which: Shares	-	-
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	150	150
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	185	185
iii	Loans and advances	12,663	12,663
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	38	38
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	12,625	12,625
Iv	Fixed assets	615	615
V	Other assets	935	935
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	-	-
	of which: Deferred tax assets	-	-
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	**25,014**	**25,014**

		B/S as in financial statements	B/S under regulatory scope of consolidation	Ref No
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
I	Paid-up Capital	7,570	7570	A1
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	7,570	7570	
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	0	0	
	Reserves & Surplus	(1,759)	(1,759)	
	of which: Statutory Reserve	365	365	B1
	of which: Capital Reserve	66	66	B2
	of which: Retained Earnings	320	320	B3
	of which: Investment Fluctuation Reserve	6	6	C1
	of which: Revaluation Reserve	239	239	C2
	of which: Balance in Profit and Loss Account	(2,755)	(2,755)	B4
	Minority Interest	-	0	
	Total Capital	5,810	5810	
Ii	Deposits	18,300	18300	
	of which: Deposits from banks	280	280	

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	of which: Customer deposits	18,021	18021	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	0	
Iii	Borrowings	150	150	
	of which: From RBI	150	150	
	of which: From banks	-	0	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	-	0	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	0	
	of which: Capital instruments	-	0	
Iv	Other liabilities & provisions	754	754	
	of which: Provision for standard assets**	55	55	C3
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-	0	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	-	0	
	Total	**25,014**	**25014**	
	**excludes provision for moratorium accounts			
B	**Assets**			
I	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	777	777	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	4,347	4,347	
Ii	Investments:	5,678	5,678	
	of which: Government securities	5,343	5,343	
	of which: Other approved securities	-	-	
	of which: Shares	-	-	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	150	150	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	-	-	
	of which: Others (CP, Mutual Funds etc.)	185	185	
Iii	Loans and advances	12,663	12,663	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	38	38	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	12,625	12,625	
Iv	Fixed assets	615	615	
V	Other assets	935	935	
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets Out of which:	-	-	
	Goodwill	-	-	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	-	-	
Vi	Goodwill on consolidation	-	-	
Vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
Total		**25,014**	**25,014**	

13. Main Features of Regulatory Capital Instruments
As on 31st March 2020

(Rs. in INR Million)

1	Issuer	SBM Bank (India) Limited
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Applicable Indian statutes and regulatory requirements
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Transitional Basel III rules	NA
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier I
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Ordinary Equity Shares
8	Amount recognised in regulatory capital (Rs. in million, as of most recent reporting date)	7,569.58

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9	Par value of instrument	7,569.58
10	Accounting classification	Equity Share Capital
11	Original date of issuance	NA
12	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
13	Original maturity date	No Maturity
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	NA
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	NA
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	NA
	Coupons / dividends	
17	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	NA
18	Coupon rate and any related index	NA
19	Existence of a dividend stopper	NA
20	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
21	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	NA
22	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-Cumulative
23	Convertible or non-convertible	NA
24	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
25	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
26	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
27	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
28	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
29	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
30	Write-down feature	NA
31	Write-down feature	NA
32	If write-down, full or partial	NA
33	If write-down, permanent or temporary	NA
34	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
35	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Represents the most subordinated claim in liquidation
36	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
37	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

14. Requirement for Remuneration

Qualitative disclosures

(a) Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Remuneration Committee.	The remuneration committee is constituted to oversee the framing, review and implementation of compensation policy of the Bank on behalf of the board. The members of the committee are given below 1. Mr. Sanjay Kumar Bhattacharya 2. Mr. Andrew Bainbridge 3. Mr. Shyam Sundar Barik
(b) Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes and the key features and objectives of Remuneration policy.	The Bank follows the following practices and principles in designing and structuring the remuneration process :- A focus on long-term, risk-adjusted performance and reward mechanism by focusing on performance of the individual employee, the relevant line of business or function and the Bank as a whole. It seeks to drive accountability, and co-relate risk, financial performance and compensation. Key features and Objective of Remuneration policy are: The bank shall follow a Cash plus Benefits (Fixed Pay plus Benefits) approach in its Compensation framework by providing competitive level of compensation to attract and retain qualified and competent staff members. The compensation should be adjusted for all types of risk,

(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.	SBM has in place a robust risk and performance management system to capture, monitor, and control the risks created by its business activities. The goal is to not only manage the risks of the Firm, but also to create a culture of risk awareness, risk quantification and measurement and personal accountability. It seeks to ensure that the potential for any risk-taking by any individual, group, or business is controlled.
(d) Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.	In determining total compensation, it considers the overall scope of an employee's responsibilities, the performance history of the individual with the Bank, comparisons with other staff within the Firm, external market compensation, and the overall performance of the function and the Bank as whole. The Bank looks at sustained superior performance achieved across multiple factors over multiple time periods.
(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.	The variable/performance pay shall not exceed 70% of the fixed pay for the year. In case where the variable pay constitutes a substantial portion of the fixed pay, i.e. 50% or more, then an appropriate portion of the variable pay, i.e. around 50% of the variable pay will be deferred over a minimum period of 3 years. In the event of negative contributions of the bank in any year, the deferred compensation will be subject to malus arrangements which permits the bank to prevent vesting of all or part of the amount of a deferred remuneration, but it does not reverse vesting after it has already occurred.
(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.	There will be a proper balance between the fixed and the variable pay. The variable pay shall not exceed 70% of the fixed pay for the year. The proportion of variable pay will be higher at higher levels of responsibility and could be in cash, or stock linked instruments or mix of both.

Quantitative disclosures

As on 31st March, 2020

A	i) Number of meetings held by the Remuneration Committee (main body overseeing remuneration) during the financial year ii) Remuneration paid to its members (sitting fees)	Total 3 Remuneration Committee meetings were held during FY 2019-20, members were paid remuneration of Rs. 450 thousand for attending the same.
B	Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year	Nil during FY 2019-2020
C	Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year	During the year, only one employee was paid the sign-on bonus amounting to Rs. 2,700 thousand.
D	Number and total amount of guaranteed bonus awarded during the financial year, if any	-
E	Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any	-
F	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms	-
G	Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year	-
H	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show fixed and variable, deferred and non-deferred, different forms used	-MD & CEO Chief Operations Officer Head – Corporate Banking Head – Retail Banking Head – Treasury Salary | INR Thousand

			Fixed 64,166 Variable - Perks 40 Total 64,206
I	Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments	-	
J	Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post explicit adjustments	-	
K	Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex- post implicit adjustments	-	

15. Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

The Bank does not have any equity under the Banking Book

16. Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

	Item	(Rs. in Million)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	25,014
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognised on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	-
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	340
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	-
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	4,586
7	Other adjustments	-
8	Leverage ratio exposure	29,940

17. Leverage Ratio

	Item	(Rs. in million)
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	24,514
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	-
3	Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	24,514
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	210
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	630
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	-
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	-
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	-
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	-
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	-
11	Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)	840
	Securities financing transaction exposures	

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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)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
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	6,091
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	(1,506)
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	4,586
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	5,565
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	29,940
Leverage ratio		
22	Basel III leverage ratio	18.59%

For SBM Bank (India) Limited

Mr. Sidharth Rath
Managing Director &
Chief Executive Officer

SBM Bank India Limited
MUMBAI

Place : Mumbai
Date : June 29, 2020