DISCLOSURES UNDER PILLAR-3-MARKET DISCIPLINE OF BASEL-III-CAPITAL REGULATIONS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Table DF-2 - Capital Adequacy:

Qualitative disclosures

a. Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities:

The Bank maintains a strong base of capital to comply with the local regulatory requirements and also to adequately support its current and future activities. The Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process, conducted and documented through ICAAP, details the business plans of the bank and assessment of requirement/adequacy of capital for future years, under the normal and stressed conditions.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Capital requirement* for credit, market and operational risk and Common Equity Tier 1, Tier-1 and Total Capital ratios as on June 30, 2020 are detailed as below: -

(Rs. in millions)

	Particulars	Amount
A	Capital requirements for credit risk	**27,578.52**
	- Portfolios subject to standardised approach	27,449.24
	- Securitisation exposures	129.28
B	Capital requirements for market risk	**808.93**
	Standardised duration approach	
	-Interest rate risk	627.92
	-Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	181.01
	-Equity risk	0.00
C	Capital requirements for operational risk -Basic indicator approach	**1027.28**
D	Common Equity Tier-I, Tier-II and Total capital ratios: -For the top consolidated group	CET- Tier 1 Capital Ratio 33.43% Total Capital Ratio- 34.13%
	-For significant bank subsidiaries (stand alone or sub-consolidated depending on how the Framework is applied)	The bank is operating with two branches in India.

*Capital requirement is calculated at 11.331% including 1.875% for Capital Conservation Buffer and 0.456% for Domestic/Global Systemically Important Banks (D/G-SIBs) required to be maintained as at June 30, 2020.

2. Risk Exposure and Assessment

General qualitative disclosures on risk area, risk management objectives, policies and processes etc.

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

- Credit Risk (including credit concentration risk)
- Market Risk
- Operational Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

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

Credit risk refers to risk of any losses the Bank may incur due to reduction or loss of the value of assets (including off balance-sheet assets) arising from any credit events such as deterioration of borrowers' financial standing. The purpose of credit-risk management is to maintain the soundness of the Bank's assets by controlling credit risk at acceptable levels relative to the amount of Capital so as to manage the risk at acceptable levels and to contribute to the interests of stakeholders by realizing the establishment of a credit portfolio with high capital and asset efficiency by securing appropriate levels of profits corresponding to risk.

The SMBC Head Office formulates policies, rules and procedures for SMBC branches worldwide. The Branch has put in place credit policy for local operations in line with SMBC guidelines as well as the RBI circulars, guidelines, notifications and directives. The credit policy stipulates guidelines for adherence to prudential limits as well as outlines RBI directives in the form of master circulars / directions. The credit policy for local operations is reviewed periodically to accommodate RBI directions. The Bank has an independent committee for evaluation of credit proposals. The Bank also has an elaborate stress test policy for credit risk and subjects the portfolio periodically to the shocks as prescribed. The Bank has a comprehensive credit risk framework to manage Credit Risk, in a uniform and consistent manner.

The bank, on a regular basis, monitors the portfolio in terms of growth, quality and concentration, subjects the credit portfolio to stress test by way of sensitivity (single and multiple factor) and scenario analysis. The Bank has also established an Early Warning Framework for identification of any incipient sickness in the borrower account at an early stage. Further, the Bank also extensively uses Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC), Credit Information Companies (CIC) and Central Fraud Reporting platforms while undertaking credit assessment.

Market Risk / Liquidity Risk

Market risk is the risk whereby movements in market factors such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices reduce our income or the market value of our portfolios. Exposure to market risk is mainly classified into structural banking books. SMBC India Branches' Policies on Market risk and Liquidity Risk have been put in place to cater to HO Guidelines and Local Regulatory guidelines.

Market Risk on the portfolio is assessed and managed through measures such as price value of one basis point, value-at-risk, stop loss and net overnight open position limits. The risk associated with our banking book is also measured through metrics such as duration of equity, earnings at risk and liquidity gap limits. The limits are stipulated in our Investment Policy, Asset Liability Management Policy and Derivatives Policy which are reviewed and approved by local Management Committee (MC).

The Asset Liability Management Committee (ALM Committee) comprises senior management and senior executives. ALM meets periodically and reviews the Bank's business profile and its impact on asset liability management and determines the asset liability management strategy in light of the current and expected business environment. ALM reviews the overall portfolio position and the interest rate and liquidity gap positions on the banking book. ALM also sets deposit and benchmark lending rates. The Market Risk Management Team, in consultation with TRD recommends changes in risk policies and controls and the processes and methodologies for quantifying and assessing market risks. Risk limits including position limits and stop loss limits are monitored by the TRD and MRM and reviewed periodically. Foreign exchange risk is monitored through the net overnight open position limit. Interest rate risk is measured through the use of re-pricing gap analysis and duration analysis. Interest rate risk is further monitored through interest rate risk limits approved by ALM.

The Bank uses various tools for measurement of liquidity risk including the statement of structural liquidity, liquidity ratios, Liquidity Coverage Ratio, stress testing etc. Our Bank maintains diverse sources of liquidity to facilitate flexibility in meeting funding requirements.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risks. Operational risk is inherent in the Bank's business activities in both domestic as well as overseas operations and covers a wide spectrum of issues. Operational risk can result from a variety of factors, including failure to obtain proper internal authorizations, improperly documented transactions, failure of operational and information security procedures, computer systems, software or equipment, fraud, inadequate training and employee clerical errors.

Operational risk in the Branch is managed through comprehensive HO rules and SMBC India Branches' branch procedures of internal controls, systems and procedures to monitor transactions, key backup procedures and undertaking regular contingency planning. The control framework is designed based on categorization of functions into front-office, comprising business groups, middle office comprising credit and treasury middle offices, back-office comprising operations, Finance and Accounting Department (FAD), General Affairs Section (GAS) function.

The Bank's operational risk management governance and framework is defined in the Risk Management Charter approved by Planning Department-Asia Pacific Division (PDAPD) and local management committee. The Policy is applicable across all the functions in the branch ensuring a clear accountability and responsibility for management and mitigation of operational risk, developing a common understanding of operational risk and helping the business and operation groups to improve internal controls, thereby reducing the probability of an Operational Risk event.

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) at the Bank, represented by Senior Management of the Bank along with members of the credit risk, treasury, operations, information technology and other critical departments; meets regularly to examine and evaluate the risk profile of the Bank. The coverage includes all the material risks envisaged by the bank both Pillar I as well as Pillar II Risks as per RBI / Basel Guidelines. The RMC adopts pro-active approach towards mitigating the risk in order to ensure smooth banking operations.

Table DF-3 - Credit risk: General Disclosures

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Credit quality of Loans and Advances

Even though the Bank is following Standardisation Approach, yet the Bank has an established internal credit rating system that facilitates decision making by taking into account quantitative and qualitative aspects of the proposal for credit facilities. The credit rating system analyses the inherent risk relating to facility as well as the borrower and assigns a rating that is indicative of risk profiling of the proposal.

The monitoring of the portfolio is undertaken at regular intervals and results of the analysis are presented to the Management Committee and Risk Management Committee. The portfolio analysis is undertaken to estimate credit concentration, asset growth, geographical spread as well as adherence to prudential norms such as Sectoral limits, Single borrower, Group borrower limits etc.

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.

Non-Performing Assets (NPA)

Bank has adopted the definitions of ‘past due’ and ‘impaired’ (for accounting purposes) as defined by the regulatory authority for Income Recognition and Asset Classification. An account becomes NPA if it remains overdue for a certain period as defined by the Reserve Bank of India. An impaired asset is an asset which has been classified as such in accordance with the guidelines defined by the Reserve Bank of India on its becoming a NPA.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. **Total Gross credit risk exposures, Fund based and Non-fund based separately**

- Fund Based- INR 228,318.65 Million (Excluding exposure to QCCP)
- Non Fund Based- INR 53,088.49 Million (credit equivalent amount excluding QCCP exposure)

c. Geographical distribution of exposures, Fund based and Non-fund based separately

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	June 30, 2020		
	Domestic	**Overseas**	**Total**
Fund Based	228,318.65	--	228,318.65
Non Fund Based	53,088.49	--	53,088.49
Total	**281,407.14**	**--**	**281,407.14**

d. Industry type distribution of exposures, fund based and non-fund based separately.

(Rs. in millions)

Industry	Funded *	Non-funded@
Food Processing- Others	80.00	--
Chemical & Chemical Products	**7,652.68**	**4,562.66**
- Fertilizers	--	*1,745.70*
- Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	*5,108.75*	*682.65*
- Petro Chemicals (excluding under infra)	--	*1,509.52*
- Others	*2,543.93*	*624.79*
Rubber, Plastic & their products	950.98	21.82
Textiles	6,176.50	8.57
Cement & Cement Products	--	--
Petroleum (non-infrastructure) Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	--	356.69
Basic Metal and Metal Products – Iron & Steel	14,086.32	676.97
All Engineering- Electronics	6,622.26	9.07
All Engineering- Others	3,935.17	4,048.98
Vehicle, Parts & Transport Equipment	19,086.36	432.15
Construction	300.00	1,482.77
Infrastructure – Energy – Private Sector	3,070.00	1,167.14
Other Industries *(under manufacturing)*	164.60	2.04
Others *(including service sector)*	67,839.14	40,319.63
Residuary Exposure	**98,354.64**	**--**
- of which claims on RBI	*91,317.68*	--
- Securitization Exposure	*5,704.86*	--
- Others	*1,332.10*	--
TOTAL	**228,318.65**	**53,088.49**

*On outstanding basis and excluding exposure to QCCP

@ Sum of derivative exposure as per Current Exposure Method & credit equivalent of non-fund based exposure

e. Residual maturity break down of Assets

(Rs. in millions)

MATURITY BUCKETS	Investment Securities*	Loans and Advances	Foreign Currency Assets
Next Day	-	3,650.11	4,311.29
2 TO 7 Days	4,999.30	6,531.73	-
8 TO 14 Days	32.86	20,229.52	157.57
15 to 30 days	179.46	16,879.38	415.14
31 days to 2 months	6,675.73	15,789.56	380.18
Over 2 months upto 3 months	8,885.16	8,392.60	572.03
Over 3 months upto 6 months	17,292.33	28,882.92	4,832.32
over 6 months upto 12 months	10,274.28	6,334.56	-
Over 1 year to 3 years	2,887.90	10,781.96	-
Over 3 years to 5 years	473.11	4,952.98	-
Over 5 years	-	3,110.00	528.54
Total	**51,700.13**	**125,535.32**	**11,197.07**

*Gross i.e. excluding provision for depreciation on Investments, if any.

f. Amount of NPA (Gross)

Nil

g. Net NPA

Nil

h. NPA Ratios

Gross NPA to gross advances: Nil
Net NPA to net advances: Nil

i. Movement of NPAs (Gross)

Opening Balance Nil
Additions: Nil
Reductions: Nil
Closing Balance Nil

j. Movement of provisions for NPA

Not Applicable

k. Amount of Non-Performing Investments

Nil

l. Amount of provision held for non-performing investments

Nil

m. Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments

Opening Balance:	Nil
Provisions made during the period	Nil
Write-off	Nil
Write-back of excess provisions	Nil
Closing Balance	Nil

n. Non-Performing Assets by major industry or counterparty type
Nil

o. Amount of NPAs and past due loans provided separately which broken down by significant geographic areas including the amounts of specific and general provisions related to each geographical area.
Nil

Table DF-4 - Credit Risk: Disclosures for Portfolios Subject to the Standardised Approach:

Qualitative Disclosures:

In line with RBI directive for implementation of the New Capital Adequacy Framework, the Bank accepts the ratings of RBI prescribed following External Credit Rating Agencies (ECRA); under standardisation approach.

Domestic ECRA	**International ECRA**
Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE)	Moody's
CRISIL Limited	Standard & Poor's
India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings) (formerly FITCH India)	Fitch
ICRA Limited	
Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited	
SME Rating Agency of India Limited (SMERA Ratings Limited	

The risk weights are mapped to the ratings assigned. The facilities for which the rating from ECRA is not available are treated as unrated and corresponding risk weight is assigned depending upon the tenor of the facility.

Quantitative Disclosures:

The exposure (excluding exposure to QCCP) as on June 30, 2020 under each credit risk category is as follows:

(Rs. in millions)

Risk Bucket	**Amount**
Below 100% Risk Weight	147,632.24
100% risk weight	5,204.55
More than 100% risk weight	128,570.35
Deducted	-
Total	**281,407.14**