



आन्ध्र बैंक ANDHRA BANK

(भारत सरकार का उपक्रम A Govt. of India Undertaking)

## Disclosures under Basel III Capital Regulations (Pillar III) as on 30.06.2014

### Table DF-2: Capital Adequacy

#### (a) Qualitative disclosures:

##### **A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities:**

Bank is geared up to adopt global best practices while implementing risk management stipulations that are in conformity with the Basel II and Basel III framework. Comprehensive risk management architecture is in place to address various issues concerning Basel II and Basel III. For periodic assessment of Capital needs of the Bank, an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment (ICAAP) Committee/ Capital Planning Committee comprising the top executives has been constituted, to monitor and assess the Capital requirement of the Bank over the medium horizon of 4-5 years, keeping in view the anticipated growth in the business and corresponding Risk Weighted Assets in Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk.

The Committee meets regularly and decides on the capital related issues, with due focus on different options available for capital augmentation and realignment of Capital structure duly undertaking the scenario analysis for capital optimization.

#### Quantitative disclosures:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Items	Amount as on 30.06.2014
(b) Capital requirements for credit risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Portfolios subject to standardized approach</li><li>▪ Securitisation exposures</li></ul>	9089.31 NIL
(c) Capital requirements for market risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Standardized duration approach<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Interest rate risk</li><li>▪ Foreign exchange risk (including gold)</li><li>▪ Equity position risk</li></ul></li></ul>	389.36 1.35 70.42
(d) Capital requirements for operational risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Basic indicator approach</li></ul>	722.85

(e) Capital Adequacy Ratios (solo)	
▪ Common Equity Tier I	7.58%
▪ Tier 1 CRAR (%)	7.70%
▪ Total CRAR (%)	10.26%
Capital Adequacy Ratios for the consolidated Position	
▪ Common Equity Tier I	7.64%
▪ Tier 1 CRAR (%)	7.76%
▪ Total CRAR (%)	10.33%
Total and Tier I CRAR for the Significant Subsidiary which is not under consolidated group	NA

**Table DF-3: Credit Risk: General Disclosures for All Banks**

**Qualitative Disclosures:**

**(a) General qualitative disclosures with respect to credit risk**

**Definition of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes):**

An Asset, including a leased asset, becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank. A “ Non Performing Asset” (NPA) is a loan or an advance where:

- i. interest and/ or installment of principal remain overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a Term Loan,
- ii. the account remains ‘**out of order**’ as indicated below, in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC), \*
- iii. the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted,
- iv. the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops,
- v. the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season for long duration crops,
- vi. the amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of guidelines on Securitisation dated February 1, 2006.
- vii. in respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing positive mark-to-market value of a derivative contract, if these remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

In case of interest payments, banks should, classify an account as NPA only if the interest due and charged during any quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter.

**\*Out of Order' status - An account is treated as 'out of order' if –**

- i. the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power;
- ii. the outstanding balance in the principal operating account is less than the sanctioned limit/drawing power, but there are no credits continuously for 90 days as on the date of Balance Sheet; or
- iii. credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period.

**Accounts with temporary deficiencies - The** classification of an asset as NPA is based on the record of recovery. Bank does not classify an advance account as NPA merely due to the existence of some deficiencies which are temporary in nature such as non-availability of adequate drawing power based on the latest available stock statement, balance outstanding exceeding the limit temporarily, non-submission of stock statements and non-renewal of the limits on the due date, etc. In the matter of classification of accounts with such deficiencies the following guidelines are adopted:

- Bank ensures that drawings in the working capital accounts are covered by the adequacy of current assets, since current assets are first appropriated in times of distress. Drawing power is arrived at based on the stock statement not older than 3 months. In case Drawings allowed against Stock statements and/or Book debts statements of more than three months old are treated as irregular drawings and accounts where such irregular drawings are allowed for a continuous period of 90 days are to be treated as NPA.
- A working capital borrowal account will become NPA if drawings are permitted against stock statement of older than 3 months in the account for a continuous period of 90 days even though the unit may be working or the borrower's financial position is satisfactory.
- An account where the regular/ ad hoc credit limits have not been reviewed/ renewed within 180 days from the due date/ date of ad hoc sanction will be treated as NPA.

**Agricultural advances:**

A loan granted for short duration crops is treated as NPA, if the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons. A loan granted for long duration crops is treated as NPA, if the installment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season. For the purpose of these guidelines, "long duration" crops are crops with crop season longer than one year and crops, which are not "long duration" crops, are treated as "short duration" crops. The crop season for each crop, which means the period up to harvesting of the crops raised, would be as determined by the State Level Bankers' Committee in each State. Depending upon the duration of crops raised by an agriculturist, the above NPA norms are also made applicable to agricultural term loans availed of by him.

## Discussion of the Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy

### Strategies and Processes:

Credit Risk is defined as "**the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counter parties**". There is always a possibility for the borrower to default from his commitments for various reasons, resulting in crystallization of Credit risk to the Bank. These losses could stem from outright default due to inability or unwillingness of a customer or counter party to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, settlement and other financial transactions. Alternatively, losses result from reduction in portfolio value arising from actual or perceived deterioration in credit quality. Credit risk is, therefore, a combined outcome of Default Risk & Exposure Risk and arises from the Bank's dealings with or lending to a corporate, individual, bank, financial institution or a sovereign.

Credit risk may take the following forms:

- in the case of direct lending: principal/and or interest amount may not be repaid;
- in the case of guarantees or letters of credit: funds may not be forthcoming from the constituents upon crystallization of the liability;
- in the case of treasury operations: the payment or series of payments due from the counter parties under the respective contracts may not be forthcoming or ceases;
- in the case of securities trading businesses: funds/ securities settlement may not be effected;
- in the case of cross-border exposure: the availability and free transfer of foreign currency funds may either cease or restrictions may be imposed by the sovereign.

The effective management of credit risk is a critical component of comprehensive risk management and is essential for the long - term success of any banking institution. Credit Risk Management encompasses identification, measurement through credit rating/scoring, quantification through estimate of expected loan losses, pricing on a scientific basis and controlling through effective Loan Review Mechanism & Portfolio Management.

The Bank has in place a Credit Risk Management Policy which is reviewed from time to time. Over the years, the policy and procedures in this regard have been refined as a result of evolving concepts and actual experience. The policy and procedures have been aligned to the approach laid down in Basel –II/Basel-III guidelines

The Credit Risk Management Policy is designed with the following Objectives.

1. Enhance the risk management capabilities to ensure orderly and healthy credit growth.
2. Maintain the Asset Quality.
3. Maintain credit risk exposure within acceptable parameters/prudential exposures.
4. Manage the asset portfolio in a manner that ensures bank has adequate capital to hedge risks.
5. Build database necessary for migration to the Internal Ratings Based (IRB) approach, using the Credit Risk Rating Model implemented in the Bank.
6. Mitigate and reduce the risk by streamlining the Systems and Controls.

### **Structure and organisation of the Credit risk management function**

Credit Risk Management structure of the Bank is as under-

- Board of Directors
- Risk Management Committee of the Board
- Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)
- General Manager-Integrated Risk Management Department (Chief Risk Executive)-Head Office
- Credit Risk Management Cell, Integrated Risk Management Department, Head Office

### **Scope and nature of credit risk reporting and measurement systems:**

The measurement of Credit Risk includes setting up exposure limits to achieve a well diversified portfolio across dimensions such as companies, group companies, industries, collateral type and geography. For better risk management and avoidance of concentration of Credit Risks, internal guidelines on prudential exposure norms in respect of individual companies, group companies, Banks, individual borrowers, non-corporate entities, sensitive sectors such as capital market, real estate, sensitive commodities, etc., are in place.

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

The bank also has a well defined Loan Policy in place. The bank has formulated policies & procedures on standards for presentation of credit proposals, financial covenants, rating standards and benchmarks, delegation of credit approving powers, prudential limits on large credit exposures, asset concentrations, standards for loan collateral, portfolio management, loan review mechanism, risk concentrations, risk monitoring and evaluation, pricing of loans, provisioning, regulatory/legal compliance etc.

### **Quantitative Disclosures:**

b) **The total Gross Credit Risk Exposures are :**

(Rs. in Cr.)	
<b>Category</b>	<b>Amount as on 30.06.2014</b>
Fund Based	114188.18
Non Fund Based	18448.34

c) **Bank has no Overseas Branches. Hence, Geographical exposures are not given.**

d) Industry type distribution of exposures:

**INDUSTRY WISE INTERNAL (FUNDED) EXPOSURE CEILINGS AND EXPOSURE AS ON 30.06.2014**

**TOTAL ADVANCES AS ON 31.03.2014 (PREVIOUS QUARTER), Rs 110649.04**

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No	Industry	Ceilings as % of total advances of previous quarter	Ceiling amount on total advances of previous quarter	Actual Fund based exposure as on 30.06.2014	Exposure as % of total advances of previous quarter i.e. 31.03.2014
1	TEXTILES	9.00	9958.41	5673.64	5.13
2	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	10.00	11064.90	906.00	0.82
3	POWER	22.00	24342.79	14308.84	12.93
	a)Renewable Energy	2.00	2212.98	1141.63	1.03
4	ENGINEERING (HEAVY&LIGHT)	5.00	5532.45	2626.19	2.37
5	NBFC	10.00	11064.90	8539.55	7.72
	a) NBFC of which against GOLD collaterals	3.00	3319.47	952.05	0.86
6	DIAMONDS GEMS & JEWELLERY	5.00	5532.45	2005.64	1.81
7	RICE MILLS	6.00	6638.94	3201.62	2.89
8	SUGAR	5.00	5532.45	1463.43	1.32
9	DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS	5.00	5532.45	1902.35	1.72
10	TOBACCO	2.00	2212.98	714.70	0.65
11	CEMENT & CEMENT PRODUCTS	5.00	5532.45	757.32	0.68

12	DISTILLERIES	1.00	1106.49	238.82	0.22
13	IRON & STEEL	10.00	11064.90	6662.58	6.02
14	CONSTRUCTION & CONTRACTORS	10.00	11064.90	3272.53	2.96
15	SOFTWARE	1.50	1659.74	230.51	0.21
16	HOSPITALS	3.00	3319.47	582.61	0.53
17	HOTELS	3.00	3319.47	1074.33	0.97
18	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	2.00	2212.98	598.48	0.54
19	COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATES	7.00	7745.43	3407.61	3.08
20	HOUSING LOANS	15.00	16597.36	10257.02	9.27

**INDUSTRY WISE INTERNAL (NON-FUNDED) EXPOSURE CEILINGS AND EXPOSURE AS ON 30.06.2014**

TOTAL NON-FUNDED Limits AS ON 31.03.2014 (PREVIOUS QUARTER), Rs.26237.25 Cr.

(Rs. In crores)

SI. No	Industry	Ceilings as % of Non Fund Limits of previous quarter	Ceiling amount on Non Fund Limits of previous quarter	Actual Non Fund based exposure as on 30.06.2014	Exposure as % of Non Fund Limits of Previous Quarter
1	TEXTILES	4.00	1049.49	785.13	2.99
2	PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	1.00	262.37	23.60	0.09
3	POWER	10.50	2754.91	2587.20	9.86
4	ENGINEERING (HEAVY&LIGHT)	12.00	3148.47	1947.85	7.42

5	NBFC	5.00	1311.86	527.00	2.01
6	DIAMONDS GEMS & JEWELLERY	3.00	787.12	27.21	0.10
7	RICE MILLS	2.00	524.75	84.57	0.32
8	SUGAR	4.00	1049.49	300.56	1.15
9	DRUGS & PHARMACEUTICALS	6.00	1574.24	1117.20	4.26
10	TOBACCO	0.50	131.19	22.09	0.08
11	CEMENT & CEMENT PRODUCTS	2.00	524.75	123.18	0.47
12	DISTILLERIES	0.50	131.19	25.01	0.10
13	IRON & STEEL	14.00	3673.22	3106.14	11.84
14	CONSTRUCTION & CONTRACTORS	50.00	13118.63	3939.69	15.02
15	SOFTWARE	1.00	262.37	37.77	0.14
16	HOSPITALS	1.50	393.56	189.60	0.72
17	HOTELS	1.50	393.56	14.38	0.05
18	EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	2.00	524.75	53.96	0.21
19	COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATES	2.00	524.75	156.64	0.60



e) Residual contractual Maturity breakdown of assets:

(Rs. in Cr.)

Maturity Pattern	Advances (Net)	Investments	Foreign Currency Assets
0 to 1 day	252.43	53.43	306.73
2 to 7 days	1094.20	444.87	49.57
8 to 14 days	2472.39	813.17	60.28
15 to 28 days	1357.06	695.47	130.80
29 days to 3 months	12306.56	1137.58	522.01
Over 3 months & upto 6 months	6288.73	982.85	827.70
Over 6 months & upto 1 year	10762.67	678.47	0.00
Over 1 year & upto 3 years	45379.15	4970.56	0.00
Over 3 year & upto 5 years	12961.20	6610.15	0.00
Over 5 years	18239.59	32942.65	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>111113.98</b>	<b>49329.20</b>	<b>1897.09</b>

f) Amount of NPAs (Gross):

(Rs. in Cr)

CATEGORY	AMOUNT As on 30.06.2014
Sub-Std	2957.77
Doubtful-1	1898.60
Doubtful-2	1736.50
Doubtful-3	205.33
Loss	29.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>6827.24</b>

g) Net NPAs:

(Rs. in Cr)

	<b>30.06.2014</b>
<b>Net NPAs</b>	4321.54

h) **NPA Ratios:**

	<b>30.06.2014</b>
<b>Gross NPA to Gross Advances (%)</b>	5.98%
<b>Net NPA to Net Advances (%)</b>	3.89%

i) **Movement of NPAs (Gross):**

(Rs. in Cr.)

	<b>30.06.2014</b>
(a) Opening Balance	5857.60
(b) Additions during the year	2160.08
(c) Reductions during the year	1190.44
(d) Closing Balance	6827.24

j) **Movement of Provision for NPAs:**

(Rs. in Cr.)

	<b>30.06.2014</b>
<b>Movement of Specific Provisions for NPAs</b>	
(a) Opening Balance	2515.13
(b) Provisions made during the year	358.94
(c) Write-off / Write-back of excess provisions	368.37
(d) Closing Balance	2505.70

k) **Amount of Non-Performing Investments :103.46**

l) **Amount of provisions held for Non-Performing Investments: 70.88**

m) **Movement of provisions for depreciation on investments:**

(Rs. in Cr.)

	<b>30.06.2014</b>
(a) Opening Balance	282.66
(b) Provisions made during the period	0.00
(c) Write –off	0.00
(d) Write back of excess provisions	35.38
(e) Closing Balance	247.28

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

**Qualitative Disclosures:**

**(a) For portfolios under the standardized approach:** Name of the Credit Rating agencies used, plus reasons for any changes

- Credit Rating Information Services India Limited (CRISIL)
- Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE)
- India Ratings and Research Private Limited
- ICRA Limited
- SMERA Ratings Limited
- Brick Work Ratings India Private Limited

**Types of exposure for which each agency is used:**

- For exposures with a contractual maturity of less than or equal to one year (except cash credit, overdraft) Short term rating given by approved Rating Agencies is used.
- For domestic cash credit, overdraft and for term loan exposures of over 1 year, Long Term Rating is used.
- The Bank uses only publicly available solicited ratings that are valid and reviewed by the recognized ECAIs.
- The Bank does not simultaneously use the rating of one ECAI for one exposure and that of another ECAI for another exposure to the same borrower, unless the respective exposures are rated by only one of the chosen ECAIs. Further, the bank does not use rating assigned to a particular entity within a corporate group to risk weight other entities within the same group.
- Where exposures/ borrowers have multiple ratings from the chosen ECAIs, the bank has adopted the following procedure for risk weight calculations:
  - i. If there are two ratings accorded by chosen ECAIs, which map into different risk weights, the higher risk weight is applied.
  - ii. If there are three or more ratings accorded by the chosen ECAIs which map into different risk weights, the ratings corresponding to the lowest 2 ratings are referred to and higher of those two risk weights is applied.

**A description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book:**

No such process is applied

**Quantitative Disclosures:**

(b) For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardized approach, amount of bank's outstandings (rated & unrated) in the following major risk buckets as well as those that are deducted:

(Rs. in Cr.)

	30.06.2014	
	Fund Based	Non Fund Based
Below 100% risk weight	45887.84	3325.18
100% risk weight	35888.83	10080.34
More than 100% risk weight	21190.68	3517.54
Deducted (Mitigants)	11220.83	1525.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>114188.18</b>	<b>18448.34</b>