BASEL PILLAR III DISCLOSURES UNDER THE NEW CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK (31.03.2022)

1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION (DF 1)

Karur Vysya Bank Limited is a Scheduled Commercial Bank which was incorporated on June 22, 1916 at Karur. As on 31.03.2022, the Bank does not have any subsidiaries and hence the requirement of accounting scope of consolidation is not applicable to the Bank.

2. CAPITAL ADEQUACY AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE (DF 2)

Banks are required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 9% on an on-going basis (excluding Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB), Counter Cyclical Capital Buffer (CCCB) etc.). Banks are also required to maintain CCB of 2.50% on an ongoing basis with effect from 01.10.2021, as per extant RBI guidelines. Bank has a Board approved policy covering, inter-alia, the adherence to the maintenance of minimum regulatory CRAR on an on-going basis (which are elucidated in item 2.1 below). Capital funds are classified into Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital under the capital adequacy framework.

<u>Tier 1 Capital</u>

Tier 1 capital includes paid-up equity capital, share premium, statutory reserves, capital reserves, other disclosed free reserves and balance in Profit and Loss account at the end of the previous financial year. Profits in current financial year may be included in Tier 1 on fulfillment of certain conditions regarding incremental provisions for non-performing assets.

Bank's Tier 1 capital includes Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) and admissible Additional Tier 1 (AT 1) capital. CET 1 capital must be at least 5.5% of risk-weighted assets (RWAs) i.e. for Credit risk + Market risk + Operational risk on an ongoing basis and AT 1 capital can be a maximum of 1.5%, thus requiring total Tier 1 capital to be at least 7%.

In addition to the minimum CET 1 capital of 5.5% of RWAs, banks are also required to maintain CCB in the form of CET 1 capital, progressively from Financial Year 2015-16, to reach a level of 2.50% of RWAs, by 01.10.2021.

<u>Tier 2 Capital</u>

Bank's Tier 2 capital includes provisions for standard assets and debt capital instruments (Tier 2 bonds) and other reserves eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital.

Provisions or loan-loss reserves held against future, presently unidentified losses, which are freely available to meet losses which subsequently materialize, will qualify for inclusion within Tier 2 capital.

2.1 CAPITAL ADEQUACY ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The Bank has a process for assessing its overall capital adequacy in relation to the Bank's risk profile and a strategy for maintaining its capital levels. The process ensures that the Bank has adequate capital to support all the material risks and an appropriate capital cushion. The Bank identifies, assesses and manages comprehensively all risks that it is exposed to through robust risk management framework, control mechanism and an elaborate process for capital calculation and planning.

The Bank has formalized and implemented a comprehensive Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The Bank's ICAAP covers the process for assessment of the adequacy of capital to support current and projected business levels / risks.

The Bank has a structured process for the identification and evaluation of all risks that the Bank faces, which may have a material impact on its financial position. The Bank considers the following risks as material risks it is exposed to in the normal course of its business and therefore, factors these while assessing / planning capital:

1. Credit Risk	2. Market Risk	3. Operational Risk	4. Liquidity Risk
5. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book	6. Concentration Risk	7. Strategic Risk	8. Reputational Risk

The Bank has also implemented a Board approved Stress Testing Policy. Stress Testing involves the use of various techniques to assess the Bank's potential vulnerability to extreme but plausible ("stressed") business conditions. Typically, this relates, among other things, to the impact on the Bank's profitability and capital adequacy. Stress Tests are conducted on the Bank's on and off balance sheet exposures to test the impact of Credit risk, Market risk, Liquidity risk and Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB). The stress test results are put up to the Risk Management Committee (RMC) of the Board for their review and guidance. The Bank periodically assesses and refines its stress tests in an effort to ensure that the stress scenarios capture material risks as well as reflect possible extreme market moves that could arise as a result of market conditions. The stress tests are used in conjunction with the Bank's business plans for the purpose of capital planning in the ICAAP. In line with the RBI guidelines for implementing the New Capital Adequacy Framework under Basel III, the Bank has successfully migrated to the framework from April 1, 2013.

In accordance with the RBI's requirement, the Bank has continued to adopt Standardized Approach (SA) for Credit Risk and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for Operational Risk to compute capital as on 31.03.2022. Besides this, the Bank continues to apply the Standardized Duration Approach (SDA) for computing capital requirement for Market Risk. RBI has prescribed banks to maintain a minimum CRAR of 11.50% with regard to credit risk, market risk and operational risk as on 31.03.2022. Bank has followed extant RBI guidelines to arrive at the eligible capital, risk weighted assets and CRAR.

2.2 CAPITAL ADEQUACY AS ON 31.03.2022

The total Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) as per Basel III guidelines works to 19.46% as on 31.03.2022. Tier 1 CRAR stands at 17.49%.

Equity Capital

Bank has an authorized share capital of Rs. 2000 million comprising of 100,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 2/- each. As on 31.03.2022 the Bank has Subscribed and Paid-up capital of Rs. 1600 million constituting 80,00,11,672 shares of Rs. 2/- each.

Tier 2 bonds

Details of Basel III compliant subordinated debt instruments issued and outstanding as on 31.03.2022 are as under:

(Rs. in million)

Issue Series	Deemed Date of Allotment	Coupon Rate (% p.a.)	Tenor (in Months)	Amount as on 31.03.2022
1	March 12, 2019	11.95	123	4,870

Capital requirements for Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk

(Rs. in million)

1. Capital requirement for Credit Risk	
-Portfolio subject to Standardized Approach	**38,675**
-Securitization exposures	-
2. Capital requirement for Market Risk	

Standardized Duration Approach	**2,261**
○ Interest Rate Risk	889
○ Foreign Exchange Risk (Including gold)	52
○ Equity Risk	1,320
3.Capital requirement for Operational Risk	
Basic Indicator Approach	**6,981**
Total capital requirements at 11.50% (1 + 2 + 3)	**47,917**

<u>CET1, Tier 1, Tier 2 and CRAR</u>

(Rs. in million)

1. Tier 1 capital	
1.1 Paid-up share capital	1,600
1.2 Reserves	71,801
1.3 Gross Tier 1 capital (1.1 + 1.2)	**73,401**
1.4 Deductions	527
1.5 Total Tier 1 capital (1.3 - 1.4)	**72,874**
2. Tier 2 capital	
2.1 Subordinated Debt	4,870
2.2 General Provisions and Revaluation Reserves	2,051
2.3 Investment Reserve & Investment Fluctuation Reserves	1,281
2.4 Gross Tier 2 capital (2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3)	**8,202**
2.5 Deductions	-
2.6 Total Tier 2 capital (2.4 - 2.5)	**8,202**
3. Debt capital instruments eligible for inclusion in Basel III Tier 2 capital	
3.1 Total amount outstanding	4,870
3.2 Of which amount raised during the current year	-
3.3 Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	4,870
4. Subordinated debt eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	-
4.1 Total amount outstanding	-
4.2 Of which amount raised during the current year	-
4.3 Amount eligible to be reckoned as capital funds	-
5. Other deductions from capital	-
6. Total eligible capital (1.5 + 2.6 - 5)	**81,076**
7. CET 1 Ratio (%)	**17.49%**
8. Tier 1 Ratio (%)	**17.49%**
9. Tier 2 Ratio (%)	**1.97%**
10. Total CRAR (Basel III) (%)	**19.46%**

3. RISK EXPOSURE AND ASSESSMENT

The Bank is exposed to various types of risk such as Credit, Market, Operational, Liquidity, Interest Rate, Reputational, Legal and Strategic risk. The Bank has separate and independent Risk Management Department in place which oversees the management of all types of risks in an integrated fashion.

The objective of risk management is to have optimum balance between risk and return. It entails the identification, measurement and management of risks across the various businesses of the Bank. Risk is managed through framework defined in policies approved by the Board of Directors and supported by an independent risk management function which monitors and takes corrective action so that the Bank operates within its risk appetite. The risk management function attempts to anticipate vulnerabilities through quantitative or qualitative examination of the embedded risks in various activities. The Bank continues to focus on refining and improving its risk management systems. In addition to ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements, the Bank has developed robust internal systems for assessing capital requirements keeping in view the business objectives.

The Board of Directors approves the strategies and policies for Risk Management, based on recommendations of the RMC of the Board set up to focus upon risk management issues. The RMC of the Board reviews various aspects of risk arising from the businesses undertaken by the Bank. Operating level risk committees comprising of senior management viz. Asset Liability Management Committee, Operational Risk Management Committee, Market Risk Management Committee and the Credit Risk Management Committee oversee specific risk areas. These committees in turn provide inputs for review by the RMC of the Board.

3.1 Risk Management Committee of the Board

The RMC of the Board is the primary tier to oversee implementation of Board approved strategies and policies, recommend setting up of tolerance limits wherever required, monitor implementation of strategies and policies, as well as adherence to prescribed tolerance limits etc. The RMC oversees the functioning of executive level committees for risk management.

3.2 Executive Level Committees

At executive management level, the organizational responsibilities for implementing and monitoring Board approved strategies and policies and adhering to prescribed tolerance limits etc. are as under:

S.N.	**Name of the committee**	**Focus Area**	**Chairman**
1	Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC)	All aspects of Credit Risk Management, Monitoring & Control	MD & CEO
2	Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)	All aspects of Asset Liability Management, Monitoring & Control, Interest rate review etc.	Chief Operating Officer (COO)
3	Market Risk Management Committee (MRMC)	All aspects of Market Risk Management, Monitoring & Control.	
4	Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC)	All aspects of Operational Risk Management, Monitoring & Control.	

4. CREDIT RISK (DF 3)

4.1 Credit risk is defined as the possibility of losses associated with diminution in the credit quality of borrowers or counterparties. In a bank's portfolio, losses stem from outright default due to inability or unwillingness of a customer or counterparty to meet commitments in relation to lending, trading, settlement and other financial transactions.

The Bank adopts the definition of 'past due' and 'impaired credits' (for accounting purposes) as defined by RBI under Income Recognition, Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRAC) norms.

4.1.1. Credit Risk Management

CRMC is the top-level functional committee for managing credit risk. The committee is responsible for implementation of Credit Policy approved by the Bank's Board. The committee considers and takes decision necessary to manage and control credit risk within the overall quantitative prudential limits approved by the Bank's Board. The Committee is entrusted with the responsibilities to formulate standards for presentation of credit proposals, financial covenants, rating standards and benchmarks.

The Bank has adopted an integrated approach to CRM, which encompasses:

- Establishment and articulation of corporate priorities
- Institution and inculcation of an appropriate credit culture

- Determination of specific credit risk strategy and profile
- Implementation of appropriate credit risk controls
- Monitoring the effectiveness of credit risk controls

The Bank has implemented the Standardized approach for regulatory capital measurement for credit risk.

4.1.2. Credit Risk Strategy and Risk Profile

The Bank has adopted a credit risk strategy and risk appetite, which is in line with its risk taking ability to ensure conservation and growth of shareholder funds, with a proper balance between risk and reward. Financial resources are allocated to optimize the risk reward ratio.

There is a clearly articulated definition of acceptable credit risk, based upon:

- Identification of target markets/segments
- Establishing of characteristics of desirable customers within the target market
- Assessing whether adequate resources are available to support the business
- Ensuring that all legal and regulatory requirements are complied with
- Ensuring that the portfolio is consistent with the Bank's strategy and objectives especially in relation to risk concentration, maturity profile and liquidity management

4.1.3 Credit Risk Controls

Credit risk controls focus on identification, measuring, monitoring and managing the assumed risks and include –

- A documented credit policy and credit risk rating policy
- Approval process with delegated authorities
- Asset quality and risk rating system and its verification
- Effective loan disbursement mechanism to minimize the legal risk
- Effective loan administration to ensure past-due management and bad loan detection
- A loan review mechanism
- Portfolio management tools to manage portfolio risks

Management of credit risk is at three levels –

- Strategic or Portfolio level, so as to ensure that no single event can have a significant adverse impact.
- Established credit policy to have a minimum standard for assuming risk
- Reliance on the competence of trained staff to make sound credit decisions

The Bank relies upon formal and conventional credit risk assessment, viz. –

- The ability and willingness of borrowers to repay.
- Dependence primarily on cash flows for repayment with security taken to provide a secondary source of repayment.
- Quality of data and analysis thereof forms the basis of assessment and not external reputation or unsubstantiated beliefs.
- Rational assessment of probability of default and assessment of 'Worst Case Scenario'.
- Transparency and communication of all relevant facts (negative as well as positive) necessary for making an informed credit decision.
- Documentation of all assessment, rationale and decisions.
- Know Your Customers 'KYC' forms the bedrock of initiating and sustaining any relationship.

4.2 Total gross credit risk exposure

(Rs. in million)

Category : Domestic	Amount
Fund based	6,39,234
Non fund based	30,871
Total	**6,70,105**

Note:

1. Fund based credit exposure excludes cash in hand, balance with RBI, investments in shares and bonds etc., deposits placed with NABARD, SIDBI & NHB, fixed and other assets.
2. Non-fund based exposure includes outstanding Letter of Credit, Acceptances and Bank Guarantee exposures.

Exposure includes credit exposure (funded and non-funded credit limits) and investment exposure (including underwriting and similar commitments). The sanctioned limits or outstanding, whichever is higher, is reckoned for arriving at the exposure limit. In case of fully drawn term loans (i.e. where there is no scope for further drawal of any portion of the sanctioned limit), the outstanding is treated as the exposure.

4.3 Geographical Distribution of Credit

(Rs. in million)

STATE	FUND BASED	NON FUND BASED	STATE	FUND BASED	NON FUND BASED
ANDHRA PRADESH	84,906	3,753	MAHARASHTRA	62,126	1,469
BIHAR	92	0	ORISSA	1,282	203
CHANDIGARH	571	69	PONDICHERRY	4,260	49
CHHATTISGARH	106	60	PUNJAB	906	21
DELHI	12,366	2,275	RAJASTHAN	302	8
GOA	359	21	TAMILNADU	2,88,002	12,665
GUJARAT	15,254	4,275	TELANGANA	46,314	3,222
HARYANA	3,764	541	UTTARAKHAND	126	375
JHARKHAND	118	3	UTTAR PRADESH	2,010	0
KARNATAKA	35,484	776	WEST BENGAL	5,852	817
KERALA	10,427	176	**TOTAL**		
MADHYA PRADESH	868	93		**5,75,495**	**30,871**

4.4 Industry wise distribution of exposures

(Rs. in million)

Industry	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based
MINING & QUARRYING	5,398	605
FOOD PROCESSING	20,737	1,980
BEVERAGES & TOBACCO	2,513	14
TEXTILES	48,463	1,908
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	675	9
WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	4,027	1,980
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	4,455	480
PETROLEUM	263	163
CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	5,795	138
RUBBER, PLASTIC AND THEIR PRODUCTS	5,223	88
GLASS & GLASSWARE	382	12
CEMENT & CEMENT PRODUCTS	1,770	113
BASIC METAL AND METAL PRODUCTS	9,902	2,197

Industry	Fund Based	Non-Fund Based
ALL ENGINEERING	7,947	1,753
VEHICLES, VEHICLE PARTS AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	2,398	78
GEMS AND JEWELLERY	9,392	566
CONSTRUCTION	6,571	1,884
INFRASTRUCTURE	26,878	5,548
OTHER INDUSTRIES	3,085	190
OTHERS	4,73,360	11,165
TOTAL	**6,39,234**	**30,871**

4.5 Exposure to Industries in excess of 5% of total exposure

(Rs. in million)

Industry	Fund based Facilities	Non-Fund based Facilities
TEXTILES	48,463	1,908
Total	**48,463**	**1,908**

4.6 Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets*

(Rs. in million)

Residual Maturity		Cash	Bal. with RBI	Bal. with other banks	Investments	Advances (Performing)	Gross NPA + NPI	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total
Day 1		6,960	2,276	217	20,423	20,765	-	-	5,004	55,645
2-7 Days		-	520	-	10,777	4,731	-	-	626	16,654
8-14 Days		-	429	1,508	10,116	4,879	-	-	626	17,558
15-30 Days		-	898	-	3,985	14,219	-	-	-	19,102
31 Days & upto 2 Months		-	1,336	-	5,925	20,117	-	-	-	27,378
Over	Upto									
2 Months	3 Months	-	1,244	6,010	5,569	24,323	-	-	-	37,146
3 Months	6 Months	-	3,077	5,201	14,408	66,525	-	-	-	89,211
6 Months	1 Year	-	6,099	-	27,299	73,308	-	-	-	106,706
1 Year	3 Years	-	6,694	24	45,406	195,186	-	-	-	247,310
3 Years	5 Years	-	3,385	-	17,391	45,953	5,963	-	-	72,692
Over 5 Years		-	3,025	-	14,632	71,179	29,717	4,785	12,093	135,431
Total		**6,960**	**28,983**	**12,960**	**175,931**	**541,185**	**35,680**	**4,785**	**18,349**	

*** As per ALM Guidelines***

4.7 Non Performing Advances , Investments and Provisions

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	Amount
a) Gross NPA	
i. Substandard	5,963
ii. Doubtful 1	6,324
iii. Doubtful 2	11,979
iv. Doubtful 3	2,805
v. Loss	7,239

Total		**34,310**
b) Net NPA		12,608
c) NPA Ratios		
i. Gross NPAs to Gross Advances (%)		5.96
ii. Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		2.28
d) Movement of NPA (Gross)		
i. Opening balance 01.04.2021		41,429
ii. Additions during the year		8,427
iii. Reductions during the year		15,546
iv. Closing balance 31.03.2022		34,310
e) Movement of provisions for NPA	Specific Provision	General Provision
i. Opening balance as on 01.04.2021	23,656	-
ii. Provision made during the year	8,647	-
iii. Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	10,985	-
iv. Closing balance 31.03.2022	21,318	-
f) Write Offs / Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement		
i. Write Offs that have been booked directly to the income statement		-
ii. Recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement		68
g) Amount of Non-Performing Investments		1,370
h) Amount of provisions held for Non-Performing Investments		1,271
i) Movement of Provision for depreciation on investments		
i. Opening balance as on 01.04.2021		3,100
ii. Add - Provision made during the year		1,071
iii. Less - Write-off/ write-back of excess provision during the year (including depreciation utilized on the sale of securities)		52
iv. Closing balance as on 31.03.2022		**4,119**

4.8 Major Industry break up of NPA

(Rs. in million)

Industry	Gross NPA	Specific Provision	Write Off during the current period
MINING & QUARRYING	115	22	-
FOOD PROCESSING	814	371	198
BEVERAGES & TOBACCO (EXCLUDING TEA & COFFEE)	26	9	-
TEXTILES	2,220	1,308	158
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	187	113	-
WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS	1,049	685	-
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS	318	217	-
PETROLEUM	2	1	-
CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	539	353	78
RUBBER, PLASTIC AND THEIR PRODUCTS	2,896	2492	-
CEMENT & CEMENT PRODUCTS	367	270	1,026
BASIC METAL AND METAL PRODUCTS	1,139	511	295
ALL ENGINEERING	203	178	167
VEHICLES, VEHICLE PARTS AND TRANSPORT EQUIP.	166	85	1921
GEMS AND JEWELLERY	868	450	229

CONSTRUCTION	111	45	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	2,352	1,456	2,659
OTHER INDUSTRIES	73	37	25
TOTAL	**13,445**	**8,603**	**6,756**

4.9 Geographical distribution of NPA and Provision

(Rs. in million)

Geography	Gross NPA	Specific Provision
Domestic	34,310	21,318
Overseas	-	-
Total	**34,310**	**21,318**

5. CREDIT RISK: DISCLOSURES FOR PORTFOLIO SUBJECT TO THE STANDARDIZED APPROACH (DF 4)

5 (a). The Bank has used the ratings of the following domestic external Credit Rating Agencies (CRA) for the purpose of risk weighting Bank's claims on the domestic entities for capital adequacy purpose –

1. CRISIL	2. CARE	3. ICRA	4. India Ratings	5. Brickwork	6. SMERA	7. Infomerics

5 (b). A description of the process used to transfer public issuer ratings onto comparable assets in the banking book –

- Bank has used short term ratings for assets with maturity upto one year and long-term ratings for assets maturing after one year as accorded by the approved external CRAs. Bank has not cherry picked ratings. Bank has not used one rating of a CRA for one exposure and another CRA's rating for another exposure on the same counterparty unless only one rating is available for a given exposure.

- Cash credit exposures have been rated as long-term facility, notwithstanding the repayable on demand condition.

- If an obligor has a long term external credit rating that warrants RW (Risk Weight) of 150%, all unrated exposures on the same obligor whether long or short is assigned the same 150% RW unless mitigated by recognized Credit Risk Mitigants.

- Bank has used only solicited rating from the recognized CRAs. In case the obligor has multiple ratings from CRAs, the rating to be used is selected as per RBI guidelines.

- If there is only one rating by a chosen CRA for a particular claim, that rating is used to determine the risk weight of the claim.

- If there are two ratings accorded by chosen CRAs that map into different risk weights, the higher risk weight is applied.

- If there are three or more ratings accorded by chosen CRAs with different risk weights, the ratings corresponding to the two lowest risk weights is referred to and the higher of those two risk weights is applied. i.e., the second lowest risk weight.

- Where RW associated with the rating by a CRA for a specific investment instrument is lower than one corresponding to unrated exposure, but the Bank's exposure is not in that instrument but some other debt, the RW for the rated exposure has been applied to Bank's unrated exposure provided the latter ranks pari-passu or senior to the specific rated exposure and the maturity of

Bank's claim is not later than the rated exposure.

- If either the issuer or a single issue has been rated warranting RW equal or higher than unrated claim, a claim on the same issuer which is unrated but ranks pari-passu or junior to the rated exposure has been assigned the same RW as the rated exposure.

- No recognition of Credit Risk Mitigation (CRM) technique has been taken into account in respect of a rated exposure if that has already been factored by the CRA while carrying out the rating.

For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the standardized approach, amount of the Bank's outstanding (rated and unrated) in the following three major risk buckets as well as those that are deducted as on 31.03.2022 are as follows:

(Rs. in million)

SN	Risk Weight	Fund Based	Non Fund Based
1	Below 100%	4,58,710	10,329
2	100%	1,19,587	11,666
3	More than 100%	45,008	2,533
4	Deducted	-	-
	Total	**6,23,305**	**24,528**

6. CREDIT RISK MITIGATION: DISCLOSURES FOR STANDARDIZED APPROACH (DF 5)

6.1 The Bank has adopted CRM techniques and Collateral Management (CM) guidelines issued by RBI under Master circular – Prudential guidelines on Capital Adequacy and Market Discipline – New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF).

The Bank has utilized CRM in the form of Bank's own deposits, LIC Policies, National Saving Certificate and gold, wherever the collateral is identifiable, marketable & enforceable and complies with RBI requirements. Sovereign exposures and Sovereign guaranteed exposures are risk weighted as per RBI directives.

The general principles applicable for use of CRM techniques are as under:

i. No transaction in which CRM techniques are used has been assigned higher capital requirement than as otherwise identical transaction where such techniques are not used.

ii. The Bank has taken care to see that effects of CRM are not double counted. To ensure this no additional supervisory recognition of CRM for regulatory capital purposes is made available on claims for which an issue-specific rating is used that already reflects that CRM.

iii. Principal-only ratings will not be allowed within the CRM framework. The rating should cover principal and interest.

The Bank has, therefore, put in place robust procedures and processes to control these risks, including strategy, consideration of the underlying credit, valuation, policies and procedures systems, control of roll-off risks, and management of concentration risk arising from the use of CRM techniques and its interaction with the Bank's overall credit risk profile.

<u>6.2 Eligible Financial Collateral</u>

The following collaterals are used as risk mitigants –

1. Cash margins and fixed deposit receipts of the counterparty with the Bank
2. Gold bullion and jewelry

3. Securities issued by Central and State Governments
4. National Savings Certificates, Kisan Vikas Patras
5. Life insurance policies with a declared surrender value of an insurance company which is regulated by an insurance sector regulator.
6. Debt securities rated by a chosen CRA in respect of which the banks should be sufficiently confident about the market liquidity and where they are either:
   a) Attracting 100% or lesser risk weight i.e. rated at least BBB (-), when issued by public sector entities and other entities (including Banks and Primary Dealers); or
   b) Attracting 100% or lesser risk weight i.e. rated at least PR3/P3/F3/A3 for short-term debt instruments.
7. Debt securities not rated by a chosen CRA in respect of which the Banks should be sufficiently confident about the market liquidity where these are:
   a) Issued by a Bank
   b) Listed on a recognized exchange
   c) Classified as senior debt
   d) All rated issues of the same seniority by the issuing Bank are rated at least BBB(-) or A3 by a chosen CRA
8. Units of Mutual Funds regulated by the securities regulator of the jurisdiction of the bank's operation and mutual funds where:
   a) Price for the units is publicly quoted daily i.e., where the daily NAV is available in public domain; and
   b) Mutual fund is limited to investing in permitted instruments listed.

6.3 Quantitative disclosure

(Rs. in million)

A. Credit risk exposure covered by eligible financial collaterals				
SN	Type of exposure	Credit equivalent of gross exposure	Value of eligible financial collateral after haircuts	Net amount of credit exposure
1	Funded credit exposure	7,90,087	1,72,816	6,17,271
2	Non funded credit exposure	25,835	4,906	20,929
3	Securitization exposures – On balance sheet	8,112	1,995	6,117
4	Securitization exposures – Off balance sheet	-	-	-
	TOTAL	**8,24,034**	**1,79,717**	**6,44,317**

B. Credit risk exposure covered by guarantees			
SN	Type of exposure	Credit equivalent of gross exposure	Amount of guarantee (Credit equivalent)
1	Funded credit exposure	-	-
2	Non funded credit exposure	-	-
3	Securitization exposures – On balance sheet	-	-
4	Securitization exposures – Off balance sheet	-	-
	TOTAL	-	-

7. SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES (DF 6)

7.1 General disclosures on securitization exposures of the Bank

a. Objectives of securitization activities of the Bank (including the extent to which these activities transfer

credit risk of the underlying securitized exposures away from the Bank to other entities and nature of other risks inherent in securitized assets)
Bank's securitisation exposure is limited to investments in securitisation instruments Pass Through Certificates (PTC) and purchase of asset portfolio by way of direct assignment route. The loans purchased through direct assignment route are classified as advances.

b. Role of the Bank in securitization processes (as an originator / investor/ service provider/ facility provider etc.) and extent of involvement in each activity

- ✓ As an investor – Bank invests in PTCs backed by financial assets originated by third parties. Such investments are held in the investment trading book;
- ✓ As an assignee – Bank purchases asset portfolio by way of direct assignment from Banks / NBFCs.

c. Processes in place to monitor changes in the credit and market risk of securitization exposures
The major risks involved in loan assignment transactions are:

- ✓ **Regulatory and legal risks** : Risks arising due to non-compliance of regulatory requirements resulting in keeping higher risk weight/ capital charge for assignment transactions. Risk of non-compliance of regulatory rules.
- ✓ **Credit Risk** : Risk arising on default of a debt that may arise from an obligor failing to make required repayments.
- ✓ **Co-mingling risks** : Risks arising due to co-mingling of funds belonging to the assignee with that of the originator. This occurs when there is a time lag between collection of re-payments by the originator and remittance to the assignee.
- ✓ **Prepayment risk** : Risk arising due to prepayment of dues by obligors in the assigned pool either in part or full.

Changes in credit and market risk of securitization instruments held in the trading and banking book is constantly reviewed and monitored. In case of credit portfolio purchased through assignment route, monitoring is done at individual account level.

d. Bank's policy governing the use of credit risk mitigation to mitigate the risks retained through securitization exposures
The Bank has not originated any securitization exposures. In the case of purchase by way of direct assignment route, Bank has not used any additional credit risk mitigant. For computation of capital requirements for loans purchased by way of direct assignment, Bank has used the credit rating from external CRAs where available.

Aggregate amount of securitization exposures retained or purchased during the year 2021-22

(Rs. in millions)

Exposure type	Amount
Fund based	
Loan against property	431
Mixed loans*	2,100
Non Fund based	-
Total	**2,531**

* Mixed loans include Machinery loans, jewel loans etc.

8. MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK (DF 7)

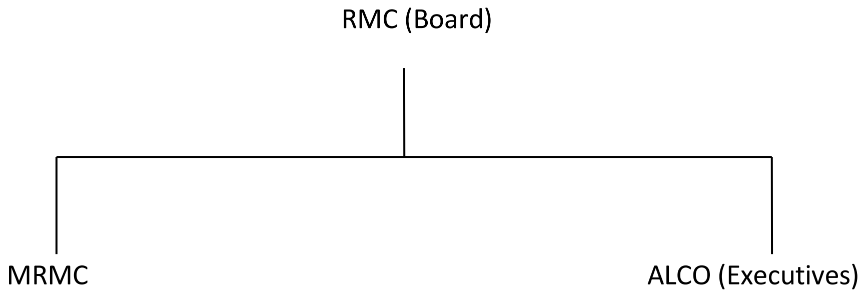
Market risk refers to the uncertainty of future earnings resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, market prices and volatilities. The Bank assumes market risk in its lending and deposit taking businesses and in its investment activities, including position taking and trading. The market risk is managed in accordance with the investment policies, which are approved by the Board. These policies ensure that operations in securities, foreign exchange and derivatives are conducted in accordance with sound and acceptable business practices and are as per the extant regulatory guidelines, laws governing transactions in financial securities and the financial environment. Market Risk in Trading Book is assessed as per the Standardized Duration approach. The capital charge for Held for Trading (HFT) and Available for Sale (AFS) portfolios is computed as per RBI guidelines.

Market risk management objectives

The objectives of market risk management are as follows:

- Management of liquidity
- Management of interest rate risk and exchange rate risk.
- Proper classification and valuation of investment portfolio
- Adequate and proper reporting of investments and derivative products
- Compliance with regulatory requirements

Structure and organization of the market risk management function:



Strategies and processes:

To comply with the regulatory guidelines and to have independent control groups there is clear functional separation of:

- Trading (Front office)
- Monitoring and control (Middle office) and
- Settlements (Back office)

The strategy/guidelines for controlling market risk include:

- Direct involvement of experienced line management
- Stringent controls and limits
- Strict segregation of front, middle and back office duties
- Comprehensive periodical reporting of positions
- Regular independent reviews of all controls and limits
- Rigorous testing and auditing of all pricing, trading and risk management

The scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems:

Reporting – The Bank periodically reports on the various investments and their related risk measures to the senior management and the committees of the Board. The Bank also periodically reports to RBI in compliance with regulatory requirements.

Measurement – The Bank has devised various risk metrics for measuring market risk. These are reported to ALCO. Some of the risk metrics adopted by the Bank for monitoring its risks are Value-at-Risk, Earnings at Risk, Modified Duration, Stop Loss limits amongst others.

The capital requirements for market risk are detailed below

(Rs. in million)

SN	Risk Category	Capital Charge
1	Interest Rate Risk	889
2	Foreign Exchange Risk (Including gold)	52
3	Equity Risk	1,320
	Capital requirement for Market Risk (1 + 2 + 3)	**2,261**

9. OPERATIONAL RISK (DF 8)

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk.

The Bank has put in place a Board approved Operational Risk Management Policy which outlines overall framework for management of Operational Risk.

The Bank manages Operational Risk by way of adopting best practices in processes as well as products. Utmost importance is given on communication and understanding of processes at transactional level and compliance to same are monitored through effective internal audits.

The Bank's selection of personnel and systems of rewarding performance are aligned to meet Bank's stated key priorities. There is a commitment to training and upgrading of staff skills. Strong 'ownership' of exposures is encouraged, through rewards as well as strong accountability.

The Bank understands the criticality of business continuity in the event of any undesirable/ unforeseen incident and has put in place an exhaustive Business Continuity Plan (BCP) in place which is subject to periodic drills. The Bank has robust Information Technology set up with Disaster Recovery (DR) site for critical functions and backups. Further there is a strict adherence to Information Security Policy across the Bank.

As per the mandate from RBI, the Bank is following the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for assessment of Operational Risk Capital.

Capital requirement for operational risk as per BIA as on 31.03.2022 is Rs.6,981 million.

10. INTEREST RATE RISK IN BANKING BOOK (DF 9)

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Interest rate risk is the potential change in Net Interest Income (NII) or Economic Value of Equity (Balance Sheet impact), caused by unexpected changes in market interest rates. Since NII or Net Interest Margin (NIM) of Bank is dependent on the movements of interest rates, any mismatches or gaps in the cash-flows on re-pricing dates exposes Bank's NII or NIM to interest rate risk. IRRBB results from an unavoidable position or gap arising from Bank's normal day to day business by holding assets and liabilities in different maturities and different re-pricing dates.

Risk management framework and monitoring

The Board of the Bank, through ALCO , has overall responsibility for management of risks and it sets limits and policies for management of liquidity risk, market risk including foreign exchange, interest rate and equity risk. The ALCO, a strategic decision making body, headed by Chief Operating Officer and comprising of senior executives of the Bank is responsible for deciding the mix and maturity profile of the assets and liabilities, recommendation of risk policies, setting up of prudential limits to manage the risks and ensuring compliance with the limits set by the Board. The ALM policy of the Bank includes the prudential limits on interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk and equity risk.

Risk Management Department is monitoring the limits laid down in the ALM Policy through various reports.

Risk measurement and reporting framework

As a part of its regular activities, ALCO manages the impact of the IRRBB, through various limits, reports and tools such as interest rate sensitive gaps, Earnings at risk analysis, duration gap analysis, stress testing, etc. detailed as follows:

a) Interest rate sensitivity

The interest rate gap risk, at any given date, is the risk arising from the mismatches in the assets & liabilities over the different time intervals. These mismatches or gaps are arrived at after matching rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities in the particular time bucket taking into account all assets and liabilities (including off Balance Sheet exposure). The rate sensitive assets and liabilities are grouped in the buckets as per the residual maturity or re-pricing date, whichever is earlier and is reported on monthly basis. The gap indicates whether net interest income is positively or negatively impacted by a change in interest rates and the magnitude of the gap approximates the change in net interest income for any given interest rate shift. Limits are fixed on individual gaps.

b) Earnings at Risk Analysis (EaR)

The analysis is taken up to understand whether the Bank is in a position to benefit from rising interest rates by having a positive gap (RSA > RSL) or whether it is in a position to benefit from declining interest rates by a negative gap (RSL > RSA). The Bank monitors the EaR on NII for 2% change in interest rates on the open periodic gaps.

c) Stress testing

The Bank measures the impact on NII/ EaR after taking into account various possible movement in interest rates across tenor and impact on the earnings is calculated for each of these scenarios.

d) Duration gap analysis

Movement in the interest rates also have a long-term impact on the market value of equity of the Bank, as the economic value of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-Balance Sheet positions get affected. Duration is a measure of interest rate sensitivity of assets, liabilities and also equity. It may be defined as the percentage change in the market value of an asset or liability (or equity) for a given change in interest rates. Thus, Duration Gap Analysis measures by how much the market value of equity of a firm would change for the possible change in the interest rates.

The following table shows the impact on NII and economic value of equity for a given change in the interest rates. The impact is calculated assuming parallel shifts in the yield curve across all time buckets.

(Rs. in million)

Currency = INR (*)	100 bps	200 bps
Impact on NII	484	968
Impact on economic value of equity	1,330	2,660

** No major exposure in foreign currencies*

11. GENERAL DISCLOSURES FOR EXPOSURES RELATED TO COUNTER PARTY CREDIT RISK (DF 10)

Counterparty exposure

Counterparty credit risk in case of derivative contracts arises from the forward contracts. The subsequent credit risk exposures depend on the value of underlying market factors (e.g., interest rates and foreign exchange rates), which can be volatile and uncertain in nature. The Bank does not enter into derivative transactions other than forward transactions.

Credit limits

The credit limit for counterparty bank is fixed based on their financial performance as per the latest audited financials. Various financial parameters such as Capital, Net worth etc., are taken into consideration while assigning the limit. Credit exposures are monitored to ensure that they do not exceed the approved credit limits.

Credit exposures on forward contracts

The Bank enters into the forward contracts in the normal course of business for positioning and arbitrage purposes, as well as for its own risk management needs, including mitigation of interest rate and foreign currency risk. Derivative exposures are calculated according to the current exposures method.

Credit exposure

(Rs. in million)

	Notional Amount	Gross positive fair value of the contracts	Potential Future Exposure	Total Credit Exposure
Forward contracts	41,516	46,698	934	47,631

12. COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL (DF 11)

(Rs. in million)

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) capital instruments and reserves		
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	22,280
2	Retained earnings	24
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (other reserves)	51,097
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 CET 1)	-
6	**CET 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	73,401
CET 1 capital : regulatory adjustments		
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	-
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	-
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	504
10	Deferred tax assets	-
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-
13	Securitization 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	23
18	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	-
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-

21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-
	of which :	
23	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-
24	Mortgage servicing rights	-
25	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-
26	National specific regulatory adjustments(26a+26b+26c+26d)	-
26a	Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-
26b	Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non - financial subsidiaries	-
26c	Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-
26d	Unamortized pension funds expenditures	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to CET 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to CET 1**	**527**
29	**Common Equity Tier1 capital**	**72,874**
AT1 Capital instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying AT1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	-
	of which :	
31	Classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	-
32	Classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	-
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from AT1	-
34	AT 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	**AT 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**-**
AT 1 capital regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own AT 1 instruments	-
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in AT 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)	-
	of which	
41a	Investments in the AT 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-
41b	Shortfall in the AT 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to AT1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to AT1 capital**	-
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital**	-
44a	**AT1 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	-
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET 1 + AT 1) (29+44a)**	72,874
Tier 2 capital instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier2 instruments plus related stock surplus	-
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	4,870

48	Tier2 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 Tier2)	-
49	*of which:* instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-
50	Other Reserves and Provisions	3,332
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**8,202**
Tier 2 capital : regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier2 instruments	-
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier2 instruments	-
54	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the bank does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above the 10% threshold)	-
55	Significant investments in the capital of 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)	-
	of which:	
56a	Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-
56b	Short fall in the Tier2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier2 capital**	**-**
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**8,202**
58a	**Tier2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy**	**8,202**
58b	**Excess AT 1 capital reckoned as Tier2 capital**	**-**
58c	**Total Tier2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a+58b)**	**8,202**
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + Admissible T2) (45+58c)**	**81,076**
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a+60b+60c)**	**4,16,671**
60a	**Total credit risk weighted assets**	**3,36,308**
60b	**Total market risk weighted assets**	**19,655**
60c	**Total operational risk weighted assets**	**60,708**
Capital ratios and buffers		
61	**Common Equity Tier1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**17.49%**
62	**Tier1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**17.49%**
63	**Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**19.46%**
64	**Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus counter cyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)**	**8.00%**
65	***Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement***	**2.50%**
66	***Of which: bank specific counter cyclical buffer requirement***	**-**
67	***Of which: G-SIB & D-SIB buffer requirement***	**-**
68	**Common Equity Tier1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of RWAs)**	**9.49%**
National minima (if different from Basel III)		
69	National Common Equity Tier1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	8.00%
70	National Tier1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7%
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	11.50%
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)		
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	-
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier2		

76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to application of cap)	2,051
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardized approach	-
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	-
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	-
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)		
80	*Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-
81	*Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-
82	*Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-
83	*Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-
84	*Current cap onT2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	-
85	*Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	-

Notes -

(Rs. in million)

SN in DF 11	Particulars	Amount
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	-
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of deferred tax liability	600
	Total as indicated in row 10	600
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 CET 1 capital	-
	of which: Increase in AT 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 CET 1 capital	-
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	-
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	2,051
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	-
	Total of row 50	2,051

13. MAIN FEATURES OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS (DF-13)

SN	Particulars	Tier 2 bonds
1	Issuer	KARUR VYSYA BANK LIMITED
2	Unique identifier (e.g. CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	INE036D08015
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	Indian Laws
Regulatory Treatment -		
4	Transitional Basel III rules	Not Applicable
5	Post-transitional Basel III rules	Eligible
6	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Solo
7	Instrument type	Subordinated Tier 2 – Debt Instruments
8	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Rs. in million), as of 31.03.2022	4,870
9	Par value of instrument (Rs. in million)	0.1
10	Accounting classification	Liability – other borrowings
11	Original date of issuance	12.03.2019
12	Perpetual or dated	Dated
13	Original maturity date	12.06.2029
14	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Yes
15	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	12.03.2024; redemption at par
16	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	On every anniversary after 12.03.2024
17	Coupons / dividends	Coupon
18	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	Fixed
19	Coupon rate and any related index	11.95% p.a.
20	Existence of a dividend stopper	No
21	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or Mandatory	Fully discretionary
22	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	No
23	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-Cumulative
24	Convertible or Non-convertible	Non-Convertible
25	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	NA
26	If convertible, fully or partially	NA
27	If convertible, conversion rate	NA
28	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	NA
29	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	NA
30	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	NA
31	Write-down feature	Yes
32	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Point of non-viability trigger
33	If write-down, full or partial	Full
34	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
35	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	NA
36	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	All depositors and other creditors
37	Non-compliant transitioned features	No
38	If yes, specify non-compliant features	NA

14. FULL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS (DF-14)

Instrument	Full Terms & Conditions	
Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Tier 2 Bonds – INE036D08015	Issue size	Rs. 4870 million
	Face Value	Rs. 0.1 million per bond
	Date of Allotment	12th March 2019
	Maturity	12th June 2029
	Call Option	On 5th anniversary from deemed date of allotment and annually thereafter
	Coupon	11.95%
	Interest payment	Annual

15. DISCLOSURE ON REMUNERATION (DF-15)

Qualitative Disclosure

a) **Information relating to the composition and mandate of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)**

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Board consists of three Directors, out of which two are Independent Directors. Further as per RBI guidelines a Member of Risk Management Committee of the Board is also Member in NRC. The Composition complies with RBI guidelines, provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 ('SEBI LODR').

The mandate of NRC includes:

1. To formulate criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director, in terms of fit and proper criteria issued by the RBI from time to time.
2. To devise a policy on Board Diversity;
3. To formulate/review criteria for evaluation of performance of Chairman, Independent Directors, Board of Directors, Committees of Board.
4. To recommend persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down and recommend to the board of directors their appointment and removal.
5. To frame/review Compensation Policy towards ensuring effective alignment between remuneration and risk. Directors and Senior Management Personnel shall be part of the Compensation Policy.
6. To also review and recommend to the board, all remuneration, in whatever form, payable to Directors & senior management.
7. To consider grant of stock options to employees, administer and supervise the Employee Stock Option Plans in conformity with statutory provisions and guidelines;
8. To provide inputs to Board for making disclosures regarding policies, appointments, remuneration etc. of Directors and Senior Management personnel in the Annual Reports/ Directors Reports/Financial Statements etc. as may be required by the regulations from time to time.

9. To perform any other functions or duties as stipulated by the Companies Act, RBI, SEBI, Stock Exchanges and any other regulatory authority or under any applicable laws as may be prescribed from time to time.

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

The Bank has a Board approved Compensation Policy in terms of the RBI guidelines, provisions of Companies Act,2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The compensation payable to MD & CEO and MRTs is divided into fixed and variable components. The proportion of variable pay shall increase significantly along with the level of seniority and/or responsibility. NRC shall work in close co-ordination with the Risk Management and Asset Liability Management Committee of the Board in order to achieve effective alignment between remuneration and risks. NRC will review the policy from time to time.

The Compensation Policy of the Bank covers the compensation payable to all the employees including the MD&CEO/ WTD, Key Managerial Personnel, Material Risk Takers (MRT) and Control Function Staff as per the guidelines of RBI as also fee payable to Non- Executive Directors/ Independent Directors. No remuneration is paid to Non-Executive Directors/ Independent Directors except Part- time Chairman other than the Sitting Fees for attending Board/ Committee meetings. Part- time (Non-Executive) Chairman is entitled for a fixed remuneration-honorarium, as approved by Reserve Bank of India and Shareholders of the Bank.

Remuneration to employees (other than MD & CEO and MRTs) is defined by the IBA pay scale/CTC pay structure, both of which are approved by the board. The IBA pay scale is an industry standard across all PSBs and old generation private banks, while the CTC pay structure specific to KVB has been formulated on the basis of comparative industry practices. The objective is to suitably compensate every employee as per his position in the organization so as to adequately recognize his contributions.

Objective of the Compensation policy is to align the compensation with prudent risk taking;

- Compensation must be adjusted for all types of risks
- Compensation outcomes must be symmetric with risk outcomes
- Compensation pay-out schedules must be sensitive to the time horizon of risks
- The proportion of cash, equity and other forms of compensation must be consistent with risk alignment.

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

With respect to MD&CEO/MRT the clauses of Compensation Policy adopted by the Bank address the issues pertaining to current and future risks. A wide variety of measures of credit, market and liquidity risks are used by the bank in implementation of risk adjustment. This risk adjustment has both quantitative and qualitative elements. The Policy effectively aligns the compensation with prudent risk taking and shall be symmetrical with risk outcomes as well as sensitive to the time horizon of risk.
Risks measures relating to the compensation payable are reviewed on timely basis and are updated to

suit the skill gaps and current day needs.

The remuneration (other than MD & CEO and MRTs) as per IBA / CTC package is position / designation specific and not necessarily risk specific. However, there are sufficient systems and procedures in place in the Bank (including Malus / Claw back clauses in the employment contracts, continuous monitoring / auditing etc) to ensure risk mitigation and prevention.

Board of Directors of the Bank through its NRC shall exercise oversight & effective governance over the framing and implementing the Compensation Policy.

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

Bank follows a performance-based remuneration, which motivates and rewards high performers who strengthen long-term customer relations, and generate income and shareholder value. The Bank while designing the compensation structure ensures that there is a proper balance between fixed pay and variable pay. Bank ensures that variable pay shall relate to the performance. The variable pay could be in cash, stock linked instruments or a mix of both.

While fixing the variable pay, NRC shall assess performance parameters under financial and non-financial areas of operations. The financial performance of the bank is factored while determining the amount of variable remuneration to be paid. Variable Pay shall be fixed on the basis of performance matrix broadly categorized as a) Bank as a whole, b) Business Unit, c) Individual, based on the quantitative and qualitative criteria. The quantitative criteria shall relate to the performance of the Bank and certain qualitative factors taking into account the, Governance Improvement Measures, Cost to Income Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, extraordinary items, appropriate risk management and efficient consumption of capital, etc as set out by NRC.

In the event of negative growth of the Bank and / or the relevant line of business in any year, the deferred compensation shall be subjected to malus and claw back arrangements in tune with the RBI guidelines.

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

As per the Compensation Policy, variable pay is eligible on the achievement of certain business/compliance targets fixed by the management. The structuring of remuneration in case of MD&CEO/WTD shall be subject to the approval of RBI.

Deferral arrangements for variable pay in case of Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer/WTD and other employees who are MRTs and Control Function Staff, in adherence to FSB implementation standards shall be;

- a minimum of 60% of the total variable pay shall be under deferral arrangements.
- if cash component of variable pay equals or exceeds Rs.25.00 Lakhs, then at least 50% of the cash bonus shall be deferred.

The deferral period shall be a minimum of three years applicable to both cash and non-cash components of the variable pay. Deferred remuneration shall either vest fully at the end of the deferral period or be spread out over the course of the deferral period. The first such vesting shall be not before one year from the commencement of the deferral period. The vesting shall be no faster than on a pro-rata basis. Additionally, vesting, shall not take place more frequently than on a yearly basis, to ensure a proper assessment of risks before the application of ex-post adjustments.

Subject to bank's ESOP schemes, NRC at its discretion may specify a retention period after the vesting of stock linked instruments which have been awarded as variable pay during which they cannot be sold or accessed.

In cases where the compensation by way of share linked, instruments is not permitted by law / regulations, the entire variable pay can be in cash, subject to deferral /vesting / malus-claw back norms.

f) Description of the different forms of variable remuneration (i.e. cash and types of share-linked instruments) that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms

Variable pay is purely based on performance and is measured through score cards. Bank ensures that the compensation structure is comprehensive and considers both, qualitative and quantitative performance measures. The variable pay would be in the form of cash & non-cash components (in the form of Share linked instruments).

Bank has Employees Stock Option Scheme i.e. ESOS. NRC may grant stock options under the Employees Stock Options Plan/Scheme from time to time in terms of SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 (Erstwhile SEBI(Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014.

In case of other employees Bank also subscribes to different forms of variable pay such as performance linked incentives, Ex-gratia for other employees, non–cash incentives, Bonus, any other incentives by whatever name called having the similar features. The Bank shall not grant any severance pay (other than the terminal benefits and gratuity as per the provisions). Bank shall not provide any facility or funds or permit to insure or hedge his/her compensation structure to offset the risk alignment effects embedded in the compensation package.

Quantitative Disclosures:

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
a) Number of meetings held by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee during the financial year and remuneration paid to its members.	9 Meetings and remuneration of Rs.11.55 Lakh	7 Meetings and remuneration of Rs.8.90 Lakh
b) Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year (see note 'a' below)	2	1
c) Number and total amount of sign-on/joining bonus made during the financial year	Nil	Nil
d) Details of severance pay, in addition to accrued benefits, if any	Nil	Nil
e) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, types of share-linked instruments and other forms	Cash- Rs.16,50,000/-	Nil

		Non-Cash (ESOPs): 1,35,710 Options	
f) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year		Nil	Nil
g) Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show fixed and variable, deferred and non-deferred (Refer note below)		1. Fixed Pay Rs.2,04,81,284/- 2. Variable Pay Rs.1,01,66,667/-	1. Fixed Pay Rs.1,56,32,352/- 2. Variable Pay Rs.17,82,000/-
h) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and / or implicit adjustments		Nil	Nil
i) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex-post explicit adjustments		Nil	Nil
j) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex-post implicit adjustments		Nil	Nil
k) Number of MRTs identified (see note ‘b’ below)		2	2
l) Number of cases where malus has been exercised		Nil	Nil
m) Number of cases where clawback has been exercised		Nil	Nil
n) Number of cases where both malus and clawback has been exercised		Nil	Nil
o) The mean pay for the Bank as a whole(excluding sub-staff) and the deviation of the pay of each of its WTDs from the mean pay	Mean Pay	Rs. 10,21,705	Rs. 10,67,504
	Deviation of the pay*	15.73X	8.90X

Deviation from Mean Pay of the Bank, in respect of MD &CEO compensation has seen a significant change due to the following reasons:

a. The mean employee has dipped due to attrition in permanent staff, who have higher incomes

b. MD & CEO’s remuneration for the previous year was for period from 29.07.2020 to 31.03.2021, hence partial in comparison to FY 2021-22. Moreover variable pay (cash component) is included in the FY 2021-22 only.

Note - Details of fixed remuneration paid:

SN	Name	Period	Designation	Amount (Rs.)
1	Mr. B. Ramesh Babu	2021-22	MD & CEO (MRT)	1,40,09,235
2	Mr. J. Natarajan	2021-22	President & COO (MRT)	64,72,049
Total				**2,04,81,284**
1	Mr. B. Ramesh Babu (taken charge as MD & CEO on 29.07.2020)	29.07.2020 to 31.03.2021	MD & CEO (MRT)	95,03,642^
2	Mr. J. Natarajan	2020-21	President & COO (MRT)	61,28,710
Total				**1,56,32,352**
^ - includes perquisites worked out as per Income Tax Rules, 1962.				

Note - Details of Variable Pay pertaining to FY 2020-21 granted during the FY 2021-22:

SN	Name	Variable Pay (Rs.)	Cash (Rs.)	Share linked remuneration (ESOPs)
1	Mr. B. Ramesh Babu, MD&CEO (MRT)	67,00,000*	33,00,000 (Upfront Rs. 16.50 lakh + Rs. 5.50 lakh each deferred over a period of 3 years)	73,193 options to be vested in the ratio of 33:33:34
2	Mr. J. Natarajan, President & COO (MRT)	34,66,667	6,24,000 (Upfront)	61,797 options to be vested in the ratio of 30:30:40
	Total	**1,01,66,667**		

* RBI vide letter dated 09th February, 2022 has approved variable pay to Mr. B Ramesh Babu, MD & CEO for performance period FY 2020-21, which was paid during the year ended 31st March, 2022.

a. RBI vide letter dated 10th November 2020 has approved variable pay to Mr. P. R. Seshadri, ex-MD & CEO for performance during the period FY 2019-20, which was paid during the year ended 31st March 2021.

b. Position of MD & CEO and President & COO are identified as Material Risk Takers by the Bank.

16. DISCLOSURE ON BANKING BOOK POSITION (DF-16)

Qualitative Disclosures

In accordance with the RBI guidelines, entire investment portfolio of the Bank including equity investments is classified on the date of purchase as:

- HFT - Held for Trading
- AFS - Available for Sale and
- HTM - Held to Maturity.

Investments which the Bank intends to hold till maturity are classified as HTM securities. In accordance with the RBI guidelines, equity investments held under the HTM category are classified as banking book for capital adequacy purpose. Equity investments only in the equity of subsidiaries/joint ventures are eligible to be categorized as HTM in accordance with the RBI guidelines.

Investments in Private Equity funds are eligible to be accounted under HTM portfolio for the initial period of 3 years; bank will shift all such portions of draw down for the respective financial year to AFS category. All other investments are required to be classified as HFT / AFS securities.

Further, Investments classified under HTM category are carried at their acquisition cost and not marked to market. Any diminution, other than temporary, in the value of equity investments is provided for.

The Bank has classified investments in Private Equity (PE) for Rs 54.27 Million as at March 31, 2022 under HTM as per extant RBI guidelines.

Quantitative Disclosures

(Rs. in million)

1	Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments(Book Value)	54.27
	Fair value of those investments(Market Value as on 31.03.2022)	60.98
	For quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value	Unquoted
2	The types and nature of investments, including the amount that can be classified as-	Privately Held
3	The cumulative realised gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period-(Long Term Capital Gains)	23.49
4	Total unrealised gains (losses)	0.00
5	Total latent revaluation gains (losses)-(MTM Gains)	6.71
6	Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 capital	0.00
7	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory transition or grandfathering provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.	0.00

17. LEVERAGE RATIO DISCLOSURES

Leverage ratio is a measure of exposure of the Bank vis-à-vis its capital i.e. Leverage Ratio = Tier 1 Capital ÷ Total Exposure, expressed in percentage terms. Exposure for this purpose includes on-balance sheet exposures, derivative exposures, securities financing transaction (SFT) exposures and off- balance sheet (OBS) items.

Leverage ratio is not a risk based measure; it is designed to be a supplementary measure to the prescribed risk based capital requirements.

DF -17 : Summary comparison of accounting assets vs. leverage ratio exposure measure

(Rs. in million)

SN	Particulars	Amount
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	8,00,437
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	311
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)	30,205
7	Other adjustments	530
8	Leverage ratio exposure	**8,30,426**

DF -17 : Leverage ratio disclosure

(Rs. in million)

	Item	Leverage ratio framework
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	8,00,437
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	(527)
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (1 + 2)**	7,99,910
Derivative exposures		
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	29
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	282
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 4 to 10)**	311
Securities financing transaction exposures		
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	-
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	-
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	-
15	Agent transaction exposures	-
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of 12 to 15)**	-
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	1,31,245
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	1,01,040
19	**Off-balance sheet items (17 + 18)**	**30,205**
Capital and total exposures		
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**72,874**
21	**Total exposures (3 + 11 + 16 + 19)**	**8,30,426**
22	**Basel III leverage ratio**	**8.78%**

18. LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO (DF-18)

(Rs. in million)

	Particulars	Total Unweighted Value (average)	Total Weighted Value (average)
High Quality Liquid Assets			
1	Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		1,52,144
Cash Outflows			
2	Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	4,79,002	36,625
(i)	Stable deposits	2,25,500	11,275
(ii)	Less: stable deposits	2,53,502	25,350
3	Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	76,825	17,376
(i)	Operational deposits (all counterparties)	-	-
(ii)	Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	76,825	17,376
(iii)	Unsecured debt	-	-
4	Secured wholesale funding	-	-
5	Additional requirements, of which	49,757	9,307
(i)	*Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements*	159	159
(ii)	*Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products*	-	-
(iii)	*Credit and liquidity facilities*	49,598	9,148
6	Other contractual funding obligations	340	340
7	Other contingent funding obligations	375	11
8	**Total Cash Outflows**		**63,659**
Cash Inflows			
9	Secured lending (e.g. reverse repos)	6,059	-
10	Inflows from fully performing exposures	17,472	9,411
11	Other cash inflows	262	262
12	**Total Cash Inflows**	23,794	**9,673**
		Total Adjusted Value	
13	**TOTAL HQLA**		1,52,144
14	**Total Net Cash Outflows**		53,986
15	**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)**		281.82%