Annexure

TABLE DF – 1: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

The consolidated capital adequacy is based on consolidated financial statements of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and its subsidiaries, prepared in accordance with Master Direction - Reserve Bank of India (Prudential Regulations on Basel III Capital Framework, Exposure Norms, Significant Investments, Classification, Valuation and Operation of Investment Portfolio Norms and Resource Raising Norms for All India Financial Institutions) Directions, 2023.

Qualitative Disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation for the period ended 30/09/2024:

#Name of the entity / (Country of Incorporation)	Whether the entity is included under accounting scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Whether the entity is included under regulatory scope of consolidation (Yes/No)	Explain the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Explain the reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
MUDRA Ltd.	Yes	Line by line aggregation of each item of asset/ liability/income/expense of 3 subsidiaries with the respective item of the Parent and after eliminating all material intra-group balances / transactions, unrealised profit/loss as per AS 21 (Consolidated Financial Statements) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). In case of difference in Accounting Policies, the Financial Statements of Subsidiaries are adjusted, wherever necessary and practicable, to conform to the Accounting Policies	Yes	Line-by-line consolidation undertaken in terms of RBI's BASEL III Directions in respect of items considered for computations of Capital and Risk Weighted Assets	NA	NA
SIDBI Venture Capital Limited [SVCL]	Yes		Yes		NA	NA
SIDBI Trustee Company Limited [STCL]	Yes		Yes		NA	NA

		of the Parent.				
Acuite Rating & research	Yes	Investments in Associates are accounted for under the Equity Method as per AS 23 (Accounting for Investments in Associates in Consolidated Financial Statements) issued by ICAI based on the audited Financial Statements of the associates.	No	Not Consolidated	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
ISARC	Yes		No	Not Consolidated	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
RXIL	Yes		No	Not Consolidated	Not applicable	Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
KITCO LIMITED	Yes		No	Not Consolidated	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
DFC	Yes		No	Not Consolidated	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation

#other SFCs viz., BSFC, GSFC, JKSFC, Maharashtra SFC, PFC, UPFC not consolidated.

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

Name of the entity / Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (As stated in the accounting balance sheet)	% Of AIFI's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of AIFI's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (As stated in the accounting balance sheet)
Nil					

(i) Quantitative Disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation as on 30/09/2024:

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the entity / Country of Incorporation (as indicated in (a) above) &	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) (₹in Crores) #	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) (₹ in in Crores)
MUDRA Ltd.	Lending to banks and non-banks involved in MSME lending.	4,594.36	33,956.02
SIDBI Venture Capital Limited [SVCL]	Equity investment for the early stage MSME entities.	54.19	60.09
SIDBI Trustee Company Limited [STCL]	Trusteeship functions of investments	9.89	10.23
Acuité Ratings & Research Limited	Rating Agency	90.08	110.38
India SME Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (ISAARC)	ARC	148.65	149.28
Receivables Exchange of India Limited (RXIL)	TReDS Platform	80.47	93.65
KITCO Limited	Consultancy	38.90	141.00

Financial of Delhi Financial Corporation is not available

b. The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries which are not included in the regulatory scope of consolidation i.e., that are deducted:

Name of the Subsidiaries/ Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (As stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) (₹ in Crores)	% Of bank's holding in the total equity	Capital deficiencies
NIL				

c. The aggregate amounts (e.g., current book value) of the AIFI's total interests in insurance entities, which are risk-weighted:

Name of the insurance entities/ Country of Incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) (₹ in Crores)	% of AIFI's holding in the total equity / proportion of voting power	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method versus using the full deduction method
Nil				

- Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group - Nil

TABLE DF – 2: CAPITAL ADEQUACY

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

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

- The growth dynamics and the resultant competition in the financial markets have brought about significant changes in the banking industry in terms of its operations, products and services. Basel III framework not only prescribes minimum capital requirements for credit risk, market risk and operational risk, but also includes two additional areas namely, the Supervisory Review Process and Market Discipline through increased disclosure requirement for banks.

- SIDBI continuously monitors its capital level to ensure that SIDBI is able to absorb losses on both an ongoing and gone concern basis. Leverage ratio introduced under BASEL is also being monitored.

- The major components of risk assessment in capital are adequacy, composition, quality, access to capital, shareholder assessment and economic capital. Hence, in all activities which the Bank undertakes, impact on earnings and capital would be focused and assessed.

- Presently, the risk assessment under Pillar I is being undertaken as per the following methods:
  (A) Credit Risk - Standardised Approach
  (B) Market Risk - Standardised Duration Approach
  (C) Operational Risk - Basic Indicator Approach

- Risk Assessment of Residual Risk is also undertaken to assess the capital requirement under Pillar II.

- The Bank has put in place Board approved ICAAP Policy for capital assessment, to ensure that the level of internal capital is commensurate with the Bank's risk profile. The ICAAP details the capital planning process and carries out an assessment covering measurement, monitoring, internal controls, reporting, capital requirement and stress testing of various risks.

- Further, in capital planning process, the Bank also reviews business line wise allocation of capital, as well as maintaining margin of safety over the regulatory capital requirement.

- As part of ICAAP exercise, stress test is being conducted particularly in respect of the Bank's material risk exposures, in order to evaluate the potential vulnerability of the Bank to some unlikely but plausible events or movements in the market conditions that could have an adverse impact on the Bank. CRAR of the Bank as a whole is estimated to be above the Regulatory CAR in the medium horizon of 3 to 5 years.

- The Bank has put in place Risk Appetite Framework through which risk appetite is established, communicated and monitored, considering material risks to the Bank and covering aspects like credit risk, market risk, capital adequacy, etc.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

S. No.	Items	Amount (₹ in Crores)
		30/09/2024
(b)	**Capital requirements for Credit Risk**	
	Portfolios subject to Standardized Approach	10951.06
	Securitization Exposures	NIL
(c)	**Capital requirements for Market Risk**	
	Standardized Duration Approach	
	- Interest Rate Risk	451.97
	- Foreign Exchange Risk (including Gold)	0.38
	- Equity Risk	453.45
(d)	**Capital requirements for Operational Risk**	
	Basic Indicator Approach	869.75
(e)	**Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital**	
	Group	
	- CET 1 Capital	30713.27
	- Tier 1 Capital	30713.27
	- Tier 2 Capital	1682.57
	- Total Capital	32395.84
	Standalone	
	- CET 1 Capital	26693.30
	- Tier 1 Capital	26693.30
	- Tier 2 Capital	1516.32
	- Total Capital	28209.62
(f)	**Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital ratios:**	
	Group CRAR	
	- CET 1 Ratio	19.31%
	- Tier 1 Ratio	19.31%
	- Tier 2 Ratio	1.06%
	- CRAR	20.36%
	Standalone CRAR	
	- CET 1 Ratio	18.45%
	- Tier 1 Ratio	18.45%
	- Tier 2 Ratio	1.04%
	- CRAR	19.49%

Risk exposure and assessment

A] Integrated Risk Management Approach:

The Bank follows an integrated risk management approach by –

i. Managing the various business and control risks.
ii. Inculcating a Risk culture across the Bank by identifying risks involved in various activities / products and taking steps for controlling and monitoring the risks.
iii. Having an integrated risk management set up with the Board and the sub-Committee of the Board of Directors for Risk management at the apex level.
iv. Bringing all risk management operations under CRO/ CGM, RiMV.
v. Having CRO as a member of all major Committees pertaining to risk management.
vi. Having an integral view of the capital charge for credit, operational, market risk and other risks (assessed under ICAAP).

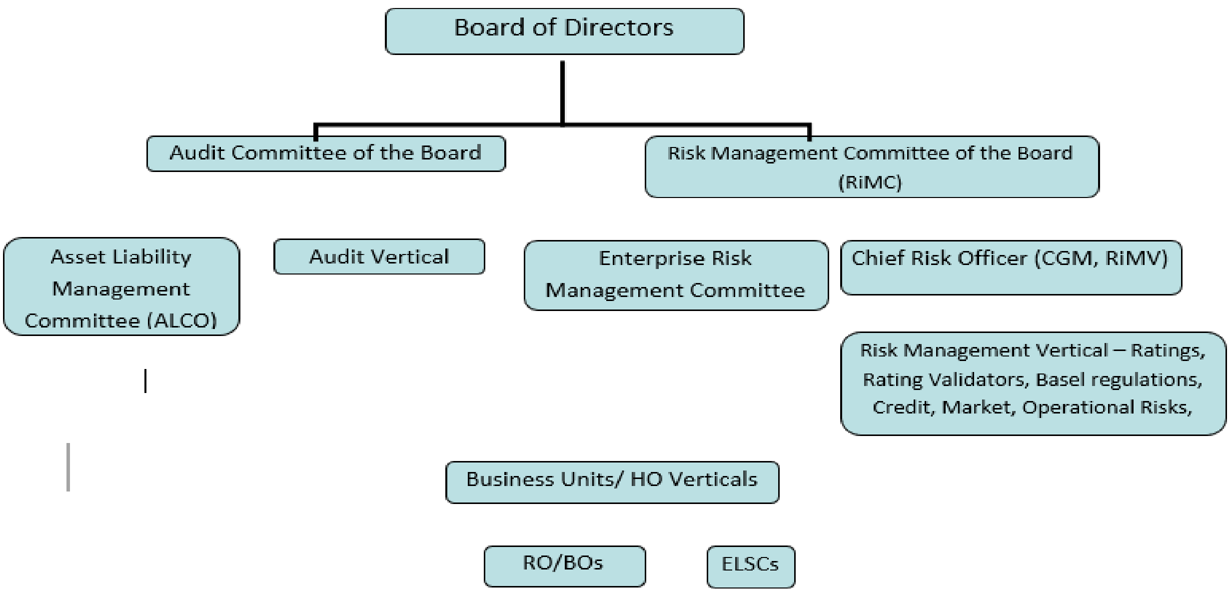
B] Risk Management Structure at SIDBI:

- Effective Risk Management is of primary importance for the success of any financial institution. It is thus considered necessary for the Bank to have a comprehensive Risk Management structure to measure, monitor and manage the principal risks it assumes while conducting its normal business operations.

- Enterprise-wide Risk Management is the identification and measurement of collective risks affecting the value of an enterprise and implementation of enterprise-wide strategy for monitoring and control of these risks by systematic actions in a planned manner through proper understanding and communication. The major elements of Risk Management are:
    - Risk Management philosophy
    - Risk management structure and strategy
    - Risk identification
    - Risk monitoring and control
    - Risk measurement/assessment
    - Risk aggregation and capital allocation
    - Risk audit and review

- The Risk Organization is designed to manage the Credit, Market and Operational risks faced by the Bank. The approach adopted is to have Risk Committees at the Board as well as Senior Management levels to have oversight of the risk / business units in implementation of the policies and processes to manage the risks. The operational departments/Verticals are structured to ensure proper segregation of functions of Credit, Treasury (Front-office & Back-office), Risk Management (inclusive of Treasury Mid-office) and Internal Audit.

The following describes the hierarchy for Risk Management in the Bank:



C] Credit Risk:

- Credit risk reflects the risk of losses when one or more counter parties fail to meet all or part of their obligations towards the Bank. Credit risk could stem from both on - and off-balance sheet transactions and from diverse financial instruments such as trade finance products and acceptances, foreign exchange contracts, swaps, investment in bonds, commitments and guarantees.

- SIDBI's primary role is extending financial assistance to MSMEs through Refinance to Banks, NBFCs, MFIs etc. and direct credit through its branch network. The overall operations for SIDBI in the lending space are focused on refinance/ institutional lending to Banks/NBFCs/MFIs 93% as on September 30, 2024 and direct lending to MSMEs catering to a fairly niche lending segment. The Bank's retail loans to MSMEs accounted for 7% as on September 30, 2024.

- The Bank has a well laid down Loan Policy for each segment (Refinance as well direct credit to MSMEs). The Policy lays down the broad approach which the Bank adopts in respect of different credit processes, credit risk management, control and monitoring and is supplemented by specific circulars, manuals, guidelines issued from time to time. The policy gets amended from time to time in the light of changing business and economic environment and is reviewed annually. The focus of the Loan Policy is on quality asset growth coupled with growth in net income in each segment of business while maintaining the focus on customer needs.
- **Credit Risk Policy:** Credit risk policy, strategy, exposure limit framework at portfolio level as also measurement methodologies, risk mitigation at individual Proposal / transaction level, control systems such as Concurrent Audits, etc. form part of the Bank's (a) Policy framework for Institutional Finance (Banks), (b) Policy Framework for SFMC and NBFC Vertical and (c) Loan Policy for Direct Finance.

a) Credit Approval Process:

- The Loan Policy and Handbook on Direct Credit Operations/Master Circulars/Scheme circulars lays down directions / cautions to be followed by the Bank while on-boarding customers, list of restricted industries, risk categorization of the customers, KYC norms, due diligence of the customers, collateral management, threshold of financial ratios, sector investment grades including higher investment grade ratings for select sectors, Early Warning Signal System, etc.
- It also lays down guidelines for appraisal and sanction and practices to be followed by the Bank, which includes Straight Through Process (STP) for sanction / rejection of credit proposals. Using the robust underwriting processes based on advanced digital tools.
- Sanctioning Committees have been constituted for due approval process as per the type of loan/ exposure/ relaxations etc.

b) Credit Rating Process:

- The Bank has in place credit risk rating & assessment systems for its credit exposures in order to effectively mitigate credit risks and to identify potential risks in a particular asset. Thereby, maintaining healthy asset quality and at the same time providing flexibility in pricing assets to meet the required risk return as per the Bank's overall strategy and credit policy.
- The rating models categorize different dimensions of credit risk into management risk, financial risk, operational & business risk and industry risk. With a view to facilitating credit related decision-making in a consistent manner, the risk rating reveals the underlying risk of lending, critical input for setting pricing as also non-price terms of loans and presents meaningful information for management of loan portfolio. The rating models are being used for assessment/ grading of credit risk for all segments of the Bank's borrowers and for all Rupee/ foreign currency, fund and non-fund-based facilities.
- The rating manual provides guidance to the users for applicability of rating review, selection of the appropriate rating models for rating of borrowers of direct credit, refinance to NBFCs, MFIs, etc., process flow etc.
- As the best practice, rating validation of proposals above a threshold limit is carried out at arm's length and as an independent approach. This is to ensure not only critical risk aspects are examined in an independent manner but also to ensure proper risk-based differentiation of obligors for appropriate risk-based pricing.

- Further rating model validation policy has been implemented in the Bank to adopt an effective governance framework, procedures and controls to ensure appropriate and timely use of models; as also to maintain model inventory with its versions; undertake appropriate model validation to ensure consistent model performance and better understanding of inherent uncertainties.

c) Credit Monitoring Process:

- Credit monitoring is an on-going process. With a view to ensuring effective loan monitoring, the Bank has also put in place a calibrated post disbursement monitoring mechanism.
- Digitization of the Bank's operations has been undertaken by deploying and leveraging new tools and platforms, which apart from enhancing efficiency of operations, help in sound risk management.
- Review of Default Cases:

  Before a loan account turns into an NPA, the accounts are categorized into following subcategories:
  (i) SMA-0 Principal or interest payment not overdue for more than 30 days but account exhibits signs of incipient stress
  (ii) SMA-1 Principal or interest payment overdue between 31-60 days
  (ii) SMA-2 Principal or interest payment overdue between 61-90 days

  * Default' means non-payment of debt when whole or any part or instalment of the amount of debt has become due and payable and is not repaid by the debtor or the corporate debtor. For revolving facilities like cash credit, default would also mean, without prejudice to the above, the outstanding balance remaining continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit or drawing power, whichever is lower, for more than 30 days.

  Default cases SMAs are being reviewed at Branch Office / Regional Office/ Head Office level on monthly basis, as applicable. In such cases where the problems of the unit are of long term / structural in nature and it is observed that above mentioned measures are not likely to bring back the account(s) on track, comprehensive rehabilitation package is being offered to potentially viable units. All efforts are being made to prevent the account from slipping into NPAs.

d) Credit Concentration Risk:

- Concentration Risk refers to the risk arising from an uneven distribution of counterparties in credit or any other business relationship or from concentration in the portfolio of exposure to business sectors or geographical regions.
- The significant exposure of the Bank is towards Systemically Important Banks which has not been considered for calculation of Credit Concentration Risk Charge.

D] Market Risk:

- Market Risk is the risk of losses in on and off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in equity and interest rate, currency exchange rates and commodity prices.
- The Investment Policy, the ALM Policy, Liquidity Management Policy, Market Risk Management Policy and Internal Control Guidelines for Derivatives of the Bank cover market risk areas including scope, limit framework for management of market risks, reporting framework, policy guidelines, etc.
- There is a clear-cut separation between front office, back office, and mid-office in Treasury operations. Mid-office reports directly to the Risk Management Department.
- Various Limits – for domestic and foreign exchange operations, e.g. Overnight Position limit, Daylight Open Position limit, VaR limits, Deal size limits, Stop Loss

limits, Aggregate Gap Limit (AGL), Individual Gap Limit (IGL), counterparty limits etc. are in place.

- At present VaR, duration / modified duration is used to quantify risks in the Government Securities/ fixed income investment portfolio. The liquidity gap statements, and interest rate sensitivity statements are used to quantify ALM risks in the Bank's balance sheet.

E] Operational Risk :

- Board approved Operational Risk Management Policy is in place. Besides Operational Risk Management Policy, Bank has Board approved IT Security Policy, Cyber Security Policy, Business Continuity Management Policy, Outsourcing Policy, etc. for effective management of operational risks.
- The Bank uses multiple frameworks for effective measurement and management of operational risks. The frameworks used by the Bank is a mix of qualitative and quantitative frameworks. These are used to identify, measure, manage and mitigate operational risks.
- The frameworks used by the Bank are Incident Reporting Framework, Key Risk Indicator (KRI) Framework and Self-Assessment Framework.
- The Bank defines the risk appetite for operational risk for the Bank within the Board approved framework / limits.
- Analysis of frauds is done from the angle of operational risk to assess the adequacy and efficacy of internal controls.

F] Interest Rate Risk :

- Interest Rate Risk in Banking Book refers to the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in interest rates affecting the banking book assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet positions.
- Bank carries out Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) to capture the impact of changes in interest rates by 200 bps on market value of equity in terms of RBI Guidelines.
- The Bank experiences moderate gap between the duration of assets and duration of liabilities indicating a moderate impact on Economic Value of Equity (EVE).

DF – 3: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Qualitative Disclosures:

(a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk, including:

- Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes)
- Discussion of the AIFI's credit risk management policy

A] 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 instalment of principal remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a term loan,

(ii) The account remains 'Out of Order' in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC) if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power for 90 days. In cases where 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 credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, these accounts should be treated as 'out of order',

(iii) 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 and

(iv) Stock statements relied upon by the banks for determining drawing power should not be older than three months. The outstanding in the account based on drawing power calculated from stock statements older than three months would be deemed irregular. A working capital borrower account will become NPA if such irregular drawings are permitted 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.

(v) the bill remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted

B] **Credit risk management policy:**

SIDBI has credit risk management framework, policies, systems and control mechanisms for governing and monitoring credit risk across different products.

Following are the board approved policies defining the guidelines:

(a) **Direct & Indirect loan lending policies:** In line with the credit risk strategy for SIDBI, bank has laid out guidelines for assessing the direct and indirect lending exposures based on internal rating model/external rating, prudent due diligence with respect to obtaining satisfactory reports, undertaking visits, checking the credit bureau reports and GST report, conducting negative list / rating checks by RBI or reputed external agencies, conducting compliance and fraud checks, etc.

(b) **Internal credit rating system:** Master circular on rating & validation process, which ensures uniformity of assessment and segmenting the target market basis the risks of the borrower. SIDBI has different rating models for credit rating of different type of customers like MSMEs, Bank, NBFCs, MFIs, Corporates, etc.

(c) Prudential limits (Exposure cap policy)

(d) Recovery policy

(e) Audit policy

(f) Provision and write-off policy

(g) Delegation of power framework, which ensures that the sanctions and other operations are authorized basis the approval delegation

(h) Internal control guidelines on Derivatives, covering the counterpart credit risk guidelines in brief

(i) Risk Appetite Framework

(j) Enterprise Risk Management Policy details the roles of various risk committees of the bank like the Board, RiMC, ERMC etc. Bank has also elaborated on the roles of various stakeholders in form of governance pyramid which ensures that hierarchy of approvals and governance is followed

(b) Total Gross Credit Risk Exposure[1]

	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Fund Based Exposures	5,17,377.94
Non-fund Based Exposures	2,589.50
Total Gross Credit Exposures	5,19,967.44

[1] That is after accounting offsets in accordance with the applicable accounting regime and without taking into account the effects of credit risk mitigation techniques, e.g., collateral and netting.

(c) Geographic Distribution of Exposures[2]: Domestic operations:

	Amount (₹ in Crores)
Fund Based Exposures	5,17,377.94
Non-fund Based Exposures	2,589.50
Total Gross Credit Exposures	5,19,967.44

Overseas operations: No Overseas Operations of the Bank

(d) **Industry Type Distribution of Exposures:** Major exposure of the Bank on standalone basis is towards Refinance (₹423943.46 crore) [Refinance to Banks (₹361004.27 crore), NBFCs (₹55276.85 crore) and MFIs (7662.34 crore)]. Industry wise distribution of regulatory retail Portfolio of SIDBI towards MSMEs is as under.

Amount (₹ in Crores)

Sr No	Industry	Regulatory Retail (₹In Crore)	Non Fund based / Off Balance Sheet Undisbursed
1	TEXTILES (INCLUDING JUTE)	4,434.96	538.99
2	METAL PRODUCTS	3,364.71	432.81
3	PLASTIC	2,302.33	276.60
4	AUTO AND AUTO COMPONENTS	1,687.16	176.64
5	MACHINERY	1,494.73	183.86
6	FOOD & FOOD PRODUCTS	1,275.58	151.66
7	IRON & STEEL	1,255.54	186.42
8	NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS	701.02	122.13
9	PAPER & PAPER PRODUCTS	684.2	63.53
10	ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	658.2	92.70
11	CHEMICAL & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	655.5	155.56
12	PHARMACEUTICAL	589.24	151.83
13	RUBBER	372.59	40.69
14	WOOD & WOOD PRODUCTS	368.82	47.83
15	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	368.25	63.70
16	PRINTING AND STATIONERY	346.75	20.75
17	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	299.87	15.27
18	HOTELS	290.75	82.57
19	Others	4,699.67	567.92
Total		25,849.87	3,371.47

[2] That is, on the same basis as adopted for Segment Reporting adopted for compliance with AS 17.

(e) Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of Assets: Position as on September 30, 2024:

			(₹ in Crores)
Maturity Pattern	Advances*	Investments	Foreign Currency Assets^$
1 to 14 days	9673.87	6224.66	11.27
15 to 28 days	175.81	6711.23	2.44
29 days and upto 3 months	29951.88	24498.97	1626.42
Over 3 months and upto 6 months	39006.86	15471.66	239.57
Over 6 months and upto 1 year	96731.10	4348.38	168.78
Over 1 year and upto 3 year	257988.70	2243.49	428.12
Over 3 year and upto 5 year	19513.36	150.00	565.60
Over 5 year and upto 7 year	2309.55	0.00	2.37
Over 7 year upto 10 year	197.63	0.00	0.00
Over 10 year	15.51	3055.72	0.00

*Advances (including FCTL and FC refinance).
^ all FC assets excluding interest receivable on loans and/or swaps.
$ converted to equivalent INR based on FEDAI revaluation rates as on September 30, 2024.

(f) Amount of Non-Performing Assets (NPA): as on 30/09/2024

S. No.	Items		(` in crore)
a)	Gross NPAs		35.00
		Sub-Standard	10.87
		Doubtful 1	0.85
		Doubtful 2	0.03
		Doubtful 3	0.00
		Loss	23.25
b)	Net NPAs		0.00
	NPA Ratios		
		Gross NPAs to Gross Advances (%)	0.01%
		Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)	0.00%
c)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)		
		Opening balance	99.82
		Additions	78.90
		Reductions@	143.72
		Closing Balance	35.00
	Movement of Provisions for NPAs		
d)	Specific Provisions		NA
		Opening Balance	NA
		Provisions made during the period	NA
		Write-off	NA
		Write back of excess provisions	NA
		Any Other Adjustments, including transfers between provisions	NA
		Closing Balance	NA
	General Provisions		

S. No.	Items		(` in crore)
		Opening Balance	99.80
		Provisions made during the period	78.45
		Write-off	128.74
		Write back of excess provisions	14.51
		Any Other Adjustments, including transfers between provisions (Provision maintained for FITL account)	0.00
		Closing Balance	35.00
	Write-offs and recoveries that have been booked directly to the income statement (Recovery out of PWO accounts)		93.95
e)	Amount of Non-Performing Investments		661.79
f)	Amount of Provisions held for Non-Performing Investments		661.79
g)	Movement of Provisions for Depreciation on Investments		
		Opening Balance	27.51
		Provisions made during the period	0.00
		Write-off	0.00
		Write Back of excess Provisions	0.00
		Closing Balance	27.51

@ Reductions including write off

(g) By major Industry or Counter party type

(₹ in Crores)

Sr No	Industry /counterparty	NPA	Specific & General Provisions
1	Financial Intermediation	18.62	18.62
3	Construction	4.63	4.63
5	Food & Food Products	0.23	0.23
6	Textiles (Including Jute)	0.22	0.22
7	Others	11.31	11.31
	Total	35.00	35.00

(h) Ageing of past due loans

(₹ in Crores)

Age	NPA	Provision
Less than 1 year	10.88	10.88
1-3 years	0.88	0.88
3-5 years	23.25	23.25
Grand Total	35.00	35.00

(i) By Significant Geographical area wise

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.	Significant Geographical area	NPA	Specific & General
1	Bihar	19.72	19.72
2	Chhattisgarh	6.61	6.61
3	Delhi/Nct Of Delhi	2.00	2.00
4	Gujarat	1.39	1.39
5	Haryana	1.30	1.30
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.09	1.09
7	Others	2.89	2.89
Grand Total		35.00	35.00

(j) Portion of General Provision that is not allocated to a geographical area: Nil

TABLE DF - 4:
CREDIT RISK: DISCLOSURES FOR PORTFOLIOS SUBJECT TO THE STANDARDIZED APPROACH

(g) Qualitative Disclosures:

(a) For portfolios under the standardized approach:

Names of credit rating agencies used, plus reasons for changes, if any:

- External rating by RBI Accredited credit rating agencies (arranged in alphabetical order) is considered for the purpose of for all eligible exposures:
  (a) ACUITE Ratings & Research Ltd. (Acuité)
  (b) Credit Analysis and Research Limited (CARE);
  (c) CRISIL Ratings Limited;
  (d) ICRA Limited;
  (e) India Ratings and Research Private Limited (India Ratings); and
  (f) INFOMERICS Valuation and Rating Pvt Ltd. (INFOMERICS)

- The Reserve Bank has decided that AIFIs may use the ratings of the following international credit rating agencies (arranged in alphabetical order) for the purposes of risk weighting their claims for capital adequacy purposes where specified:
  (a) Fitch;
  (b) Moody's; and
  (c) Standard & Poor’s

Types of exposure for which each agency is used, and description of the process used to transfer public issue ratings onto comparable assets in the Banking Book:

Corporate borrowers are being encouraged to solicit ratings from approved external rating agencies. The ratings available in public domain are mapped for the purpose of calculation of risk-weighted assets as per RBI guidelines on mapping.Long Term Ratings are used for various exposures.

- Bank Loan rating from RBI Accredited rating Agency is used for exposure of above Rs. 50 crore under Direct Credit.

(i) Quantitative Disclosures:

Amount (₹ in Crores)

S. No.	Particulars	FUND BASED	NON-FUND BASED
		Sept 30, 2024	Sept 30, 2024
1	Below 100% Risk Weight	4,90,702.63	745.99
2	100% Risk Weight	17,208.90	1,843.51
3	More than 100% Risk Weight	3,425.86	-
4	Deducted (Risk Mitigants)	6,040.55	-
5	TOTAL	5,17,377.94	2,589.50

TABLE DF - 5:
CREDIT RISK MITIGATION: DISCLOSURES FOR STANDARDISED APPROACHES

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

- Valuation of credit risk mitigants in a manner that allows regulatory capital adjustment to reflect them.

- The main types of collaterals accepted by the bank are as under:

  i. Eligible financial collaterals recognized as Credit Risk Mitigants under the Standardized Approach as per RBI guidelines on New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF), i.e. Cash or cash equivalent (bank deposits/ NSCs /KVP/LIC Policy, etc.) and
  ii. Units of Mutual Funds,

- Bank reduces its credit exposure to a counter party with the haircut-adjusted value of eligible financial collaterals to factor risk mitigation effect of the collaterals.

- Further, for assistance to MSMEs, other collaterals such as movable and immovable assets/landed properties etc. are also permissible.

- The Bank accepts the following entities as eligible guarantors, in line with RBI guidelines: Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd (NCGTC) and Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation (ECGC).

- The Bank has -diversified portfolio of assets which are secured by various types of collaterals, such as: -

  • Eligible financial collaterals listed above
  • Guarantees by sovereigns and
  • Fixed assets and current assets of the counterparty.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

S. No.	Particulars	(₹ in Crores) As on Sept 30, 2024
(a)	The total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off-balance *sheet netting*) that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts for each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio	4764.42
(b)	The total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off- balance sheet netting) that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives (whenever specifically permitted by RBI) for each separately disclosed portfolio	1276.23

TABLE DF – 6:
SECURITIZATION EXPOSURES: DISCLOSURE FOR STANDARDIZED APPROACH

During the period under consideration, the Bank did not securitize any of its assets and hence, the same is not applicable.

TABLE DF – 7:
MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement for market risk including the portfolios covered by the standardized approach:

- Market risk refers to the potential loss that the Bank may incur due to adverse movements in market prices. The Bank considers the following aspects to manage and mitigate market risk.

    - Strategies and processes
    - The structure and organization of the relevant risk management function
    - The scope and nature of risk reporting and/or measurement systems
    - Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies and processes for monitoring the continuing effectiveness of hedges/mitigants

- In addition to Umbrella Enterprise Risk Management policy which lays out the overall risk management and governance at SIDBI, bank has following board approved policies in place for market risk management:

    (a) Market risk management policy
    (b) Investment policy
    (c) Asset Liability Management policy
    (d) Risk appetite framework
    (e) Internal control guidelines for derivatives
    (f) Liquidity Risk Management Policy

- For liquidity risk management, the Bank conducts liquidity gap analysis with the use of a maturity ladder and calculation of cumulative surplus or deficit of funds at selected maturity dates. The gap analysis is prepared in line with format prescribed by RBI for structural liquidity report.

- For interest rate risk management bank adopts following approaches:

i) GAP Analysis between Rate Sensitive Assets and Rate Sensitive Liabilities in the format prescribed by RBI and measuring the impact of mismatches of earning profile (NII approach)

ii) Duration Based Approach/ Net Economic Value Approach to understand the impact of changes in interest rates on the economic value of the bank.

- Further, bank uses Value at Risk, duration, modified duration & PV01 to quantify risks in the fixed income investment portfolio.

- For foreign exchange risk arising out of lending and borrowing operations in foreign currency, the bank has an FX risk identification and measurement framework in place for position & non-position item.

- Bank also has a limit framework in place with the objective of keeping the bank's net exposure to various risks within a level consistent with banks business strategy, risk tolerance, capital allocation to risk types etc. Limit framework comprises of limits setup on liquidity risk, interest rate risk, FX risk, domestic & derivatives operations.

- Bank prepares a monthly compliance report consisting of various risk parameters like Duration, Modified Duration, PV01 and Value at Risk etc. for the purpose of monitoring market risk against limits set on above risk factors corresponding to investment in G-Sec, Bonds & Debentures held in Trading Book. It also consists of liquidity gap statements, and interest rate sensitivity statements which are used to quantify ALM risks in the Bank's balance sheet.

- Policies for hedging and/or mitigating risk and strategies have been covered under Board approved policy for Internal Control Guidelines for Derivatives. The Policy lays down guidelines for hedge qualifying criterion and valuation. The monitoring is being undertaken by way of setting exposure limits, exception reports etc. Mid-office prepares hedge documents for swap deals based on the characteristics of hedge and its underlying asset. Further, on a quarterly basis a hedge effectiveness report on the outstanding hedging deals is obtained from the forex consultant. Further, Audit Vertical (AV) ensures that the concurrent auditor scrutinizes the derivatives deals and reports on the operations on derivatives and its adherence to SIDBI & regulatory policies in its monthly report.

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

(₹ in Crores)

Sr. No.	Amount of capital required for	As on Sept 30, 2024
(a)	Interest Rate Risk	451.97
(b)	Equity Position Risk	453.45
(c)	Foreign Exchange Risk	0.38

TABLE DF – 8:
OPERATIONAL RISK

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

- The Bank has board approved policy for operational risk management (thereafter referred to as 'ORM policy') which includes framework for identification, assessment, monitoring, and measurement of operational risk. The ORM policy defines operational risk (as defined by RBI/Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS)), as 'the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events.

- Further, the policy classifies operational loss events into seven types viz. (i) Business disruption and system failure, (ii) clients, products, and business practices, (iii) damage to physical assets, (iv) employment practices and workplace safety, (v) execution, delivery, and process management, (vi) external frauds and (vii) internal fraud. Further, loss events shall be classified as (i) Actual Loss Event, (ii) Potential Loss Event, or (iii) Near-miss Event. The policy details out each of the above loss types.

- Additionally, the policy defines the risk appetite for operational risk for the Bank within the Board approved framework / limits wherein the limit may be stated in terms of:
  (a) Maximum permissible losses for each business line / business type.
  (b) Assessment of risk and control defined in terms of percentage effective controls.
  (c) Acceptable self-assessment ratings for risk and control assessment.
  (d) KRI thresholds and acceptable breach limits.

- The Bank has also defined an Internal Audit framework in the ORM policy.

- Bank's ORM policy also includes frameworks, such as Loss Incident Reporting process, Key Risk Indicator (KRI), and Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA).

- The Bank has also developed and implemented Business Continuity Management Policy and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) ; the BCP / DRP shall help the Bank to recover or maintain its critical services in the event of incident / crisis or disruption affecting normal business operations. The plans are tested annually to ensure that their objectives are met.

- Basic Indicator Approach with capital charge of 15% of average gross income for previous 3 years is applied for Operational Risk.

(iii) **Quantitative Disclosures: As per RBI Master Direction on BASEL III, The Bank follows Basic Indicator Approach for calculation of capital required for operation risk.** The capital requirement for Operational Risk under Basic Indicator Approach is ₹869.75 crores.

TABLE DF – 9:
INTEREST RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK (IRRBB)

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

- The general qualitative disclosure requirement including the nature of IRRBB and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behaviour of non- maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.

- Interest rate risk may arise where changes in market interest rates might adversely affect Bank's financial position. The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on Bank's earnings through changes in its Net Interest Income (NII). A long-term impact of changes in interest rates is on Bank's Market Value of Equity (MVE) or Networth through changes in the economic value of its assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions. Bank holds assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items with different maturities or re-pricing dates which may be linked to different benchmark rates. This creates exposure to unexpected movements in interest rates.

- Re-pricing Gap Approach- is used to measure and monitor Interest rate risk through Rate Sensitive Gap (RSG). Impact on the one-year Net Interest Income (NII) due to the RSG is observed using this analysis. Currency wise Interest rate sensitivity statements as per RSG is prepared as on the last day of each month to identify the Bank's interest rate risk and to develop strategy to manage the same. ALCO reviews the same on monthly basis.

- Economic Value Approach: Under this approach, the Bank analyses the dynamic behavior of economic value of equity with response to varying interest rate scenarios. Bank carries out Interest Rate Sensitivity as per Duration Gap Analysis (DGA) on quarterly basis to capture impact of changes in interest rates on economic value of bank's assets and liabilities in banking book and thereby on Market Value of Equity (MVE). The impact is worked out assuming 200 bps parallel shift in yield curve.

(k) Quantitative Disclosures:

Position as on September 30, 2024:

Scenario	Drop in Equity Value	Change in Economic Value of Equity (₹ Crores)
For a 200 bp Rate shock the drop in equity value	0.32%	91.56

TABLE DF – 10:
GENERAL DISCLOSURE FOR EXPOSURES RELATED TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

- The Bank deals in Over the Counter (OTC) derivative transactions viz. Forward Rate Agreement, Interest Rate Swaps, Cross Currency Swap within the framework of RBI guidelines. Derivative transactions in the Bank are guided by Internal Control Guidelines (ICG). SIDBI's policy on derivative is restricted to hedging its exchange risk and / or interest rate risk on the underlying foreign exchange / rupee liability.

- Exposures in various foreign currency loans denominated in USD, EUR, JPY & SDRs, carry the risk of adverse movements in both the exchange rates as well as interest rates. Therefore, there is a need for the management of these risks from the date of borrowing of the loan or conversion / drawal into Rupees till the full repayment of FC loan which requires Bank to undertake OTC transactions.

- To manage Credit Risk emanating from derivatives, the hedging transactions are undertaken only with approved counterparties for which counterparty limits are fixed. No standalone transactions are initiated. If a hedge becomes naked in part or full owing to shrinking of the portfolio, it is allowed to continue till the original maturity and are marked to market at regular intervals. The notional principal amount and maturity don't exceed the outstanding amount and maturity of the underlying foreign currency liability.

- Responsibilities of transaction, follow-up, monitoring and management roles are clearly defined through functional demarcation of front, back and mid offices. Management responsibilities are defined through appropriate reporting mechanism at weekly/monthly/quarterly intervals besides presentation of reports in ALCO/Investment/Board meetings.

➢ **Quantitative Disclosures:**

➢ The 'capital charge for default risk' is calculated using Current Exposure Method. The details are as under : (₹ Crores)

Type of Contract Exchange Rate Contracts and Gold	Credit Equivalent Exposure	Default Risk Charge	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)
As on Sept 30, 2024	464.59	7.43	98.09

TABLE DF – 11:
COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL

		(₹ in Crores)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves		Sept 30, 2024
1)	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (Share premium)	5,387.85
2)	Retained earnings	174.51
3)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	29,789.33
4)	*Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies[3])*	Nil
5)	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (Amount allowed in group CET1)	
6)	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	35,351.69
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		Nil
7)	Prudential valuation adjustments	
8)	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	
9)	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	1,168.86
10)	Deferred tax assets[4]	711.78
11)	Cash-flow hedge reserve	Nil
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 crossholdings in common equity	
18)	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the AIFI does not own more than 10% of the issued share capital (amount above 10% threshold)	1006.73
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	1,751.05

[3] Not Applicable to AIFIs.

[4] AIFIs in India are required to deduct all DTAs, irrespective of their origin, from CET1 capital.

		(₹ in Crores)
	(amount above 10% threshold)[5]	
20)	Mortgage servicing rights[6] (amount above 10% threshold)	Nil
21)	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences19 (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	
22)	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold[7]	
23)	of which: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	
24)	of which: mortgage servicing rights	
25)	of which: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	
26)	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	
26a)	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated- insurance subsidiaries	
26b)	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries[8]	
26c)	of which: Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the AIFI23	
26d)	of which: Unamortized pension funds expenditures	
27)	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	
28)	Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1	4,638.42
29)	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	30713.27
Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30)	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	Nil
31)	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	
32)	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	
33)	Directlyissued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	
34)	Additional Tier 1 instruments (and CET1 instruments not included in row 5) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group AT1)	
35)	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	
36)	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37)	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	Nil
38)	Reciprocal crossholdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	

[5] Only significant investments other than in the insurance and non-financial subsidiaries should be reported here. The insurance and non-financial subsidiaries are not consolidated for the purpose of capital adequacy. The equity and other regulatory capital investments in insurance subsidiaries are fully deducted from consolidated regulatory capital of the group. However, in terms of Basel III rules text of the Basel Committee, insurance subsidiaries are included under significant investments and thus, deducted based on 10% threshold rule instead of full deduction.

[6] Not applicable in Indian context.

[7] Please refer to Footnote 11 above.

[8] Non-financial subsidiaries are not consolidated for the purpose of capital adequacy. The equity and other regulatory capital investments in the non-financial subsidiaries are deducted from consolidated regulatory capital of the group. These investments are not required to be deducted fully from capital under Basel III rules text of the Basel Committee.

		(₹ in Crores)
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 AIFI does not own more than 10% of the issued common share capital of the entity (amount above 10% threshold)	
40)	Significant investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	
41)	National specific regulatory adjustments (41a+41b)	
41a)	*of which:* Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	
41b)	*of which:* Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the AIFI	
42)	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	
43)	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	
44)	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	NIL
45)	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)**	30713.27
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions	
46)	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	Nil
47)	*Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2*	
48)	Tier 2 instruments (and CET1 and AT1 instruments not included in rows 5 or 34) issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	
49)	*of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out*	
50)	Provisions	1,682.57
51)	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	1,682.57
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments	
52)	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	Nil
53)	Reciprocal crossholdings in Tier 2 instruments	
54)	Investments in the capital of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions, where the AIFI 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 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)	
55a)	of which: Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	
55b)	of which: Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the AIFI	
57)	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	
58)	Tier 2 capital (T2)	1,682.57
59)	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)	32395.84
60)	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	159082.74

		(₹ in Crores)
60a)	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	136888.25
60b)	of which: total market risk weighted assets	11322.59
60c)	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	10871.90
	Capital ratios and buffers	
61)	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	19.31%
62)	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	19.31%
63)	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	**20.36%**
64)	NA	
65)	NA	Nil
66)	NA	
67)	NA	
68)	NA	
	National minima (if different from Basel III)	
69)	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	Nil
70)	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	
71)	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	
	Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)	
72)	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	Nil
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 Tier 2	
76)	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardized approach (prior to application of cap)	4355.78
77)	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardized approach	1682.57
78)	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	NA
79)	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	
	Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements	
80)	*Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	Nil
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 on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements*	
85)	*Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)*	

TABLE DF – 12:
Composition of Capital – Reconciliation Requirements

Step -1

(₹in crore)

		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on reporting date - 30/09/2024	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on reporting date - 30/09/2024
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
I	Paid-up Capital	568.54	568.54
	Reserves & Surplus	37,450.93	37,375.67
	Minority Interest	0.00	0.00
	Total Capital		
II	**Deposits**	**2,37,528.41**	**2,37,528.41**
	of which: Deposits from banks	**2,24,315.49**	**2,24,315.49**
	of which: (Retail Deposits)	**13,212.91**	**13,212.91**
III	**Borrowings**	**2,64,511.02**	**2,64,511.02**
	of which: From RBI	0.00	0.00
	of which: From banks	1,04,670.00	1,04,670.00
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	1,59,410.35	1,59,410.35
	of which: Others (Govt. of India)	430.67	430.67
	of which: Capital instruments	0.00	0.00
IV	**Other liabilities & provisions**	15,861.35	15,839.68
	Total Capital	**5,55,920.25**	**5,55,823.32**
B	**Assets**		
I	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	0.06	0.06
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**29,093.67**	**29,093.67**
II	**Investments:**	**41,249.30**	**41,249.30**
	of which: Government securities	27,056.80	27,056.80
	of which: Other approved securities	820.73	745.47
	of which: Shares	213.08	213.08
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	2,306.76	2,306.76

	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	11.00	11.00
	of which: Others (Commercial *Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)*	10,840.93	10,840.93
III	Loans and advances	**4,80,156.44**	**4,80,134.77**
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	3,81,842.98	3,81,821.31
	of which: Loans and advances to *customers*	98313.45	98313.45
IV	**Fixed assets**	**285.06**	**285.06**
V	**Other assets**	**5135.73**	**5135.73**
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	1168.86	1168.86
	of which: Deferred tax assets	711.78	711.78
VI	Goodwill on consolidation	0.00	0.00
VII	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	0.00	0.00
	Total Assets	**5,55,920.25**	**5,55,823.32**

Step: 2

		Balance sheet as in financial statements As on reporting date	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation As on reporting date	Ref No
A	Capital & Liabilities			
I	Paid-up Capital	568.54	568.54	A
	of which: Amount eligible for CET1	568.54	568.54	
	of which: Amount eligible for *AT1*	0.00	0.00	
	Reserves & Surplus	37,450.93	37,375.67	B
	Share Premium	3,054.26	3,054.26	C
	General Reserve	25,971.32	25,971.32	D
	Special Reserve created and maintained u/s 36 (1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961	2017.00	2017.00	E
	Statutory Reserve created u/s 45-IC of Reserve Bank of India Act.	492.30	492.30	F
	Investment Fluctuation Reserve	128.40	128.40	G

	Surplus in Profit and Loss account	5,471.97	5,471.97	H
	Funds	315.69	315.69	
	Minority Interest	0.00	0.00	
	Total Capital	38,019.47	37,944.21	
II	Deposits	2,37,528.40	2,37,528.40	I
	of which: Deposits from banks	2,24,315.49	2,24,315.49	
	of which: Customer deposits	13,212.91	13,212.91	
	of which: Other deposits (Retail Deposits)	0.00	0.00	
III	Borrowings	2,64,511.02	2,64,511.02	J
	of which: From RBI	0.00	0.00	
	of which: From banks	1,04,670.00	1,04,670.00	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	1,59,410.35	1,59,410.35	
	of which: Others (pl. Govt. of India)	430.67	430.67	
	of which: Capital instruments	0.00	0.00	
IV	Other liabilities & provisions	15,861.35	15,839.68	K
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	0.00	0.00	
	of which: DTLs related to *intangible assets*	0.00	0.00	
	Total	5,55,920.25	5,55,823.32	L
B	**Assets**			
I	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	0.06	0.06	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	29,093.67	29,093.67	
II	Investments	41,249.30	41,249.30	M
	of which: Government securities	27,056.80	27,056.80	
	of which: Other approved securities	820.73	745.47	
	of which: Shares	213.08	213.08	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	2,306.76	2,306.76	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	11.00	11.00	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	10,840.93	10,840.93	
III	Loans and advances	4,80,156.44	4,80,134.77	N
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	3,81,842.98	3,81,821.31	

	of which: Loans and advances *to customers*	98313.45	98313.45	
IV	Fixed assets	**285.06**	**285.06**	O
V	Other assets	**5135.73**	**5135.73**	P
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	0.00	0.00	
	Out of which:	0.00	0.00	
	Goodwill	0.00	0.00	
	Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	1168.86	1168.86	Q
	Deferred tax assets	711.78	711.78	R
VI	Goodwill on consolidation	0.00	0.00	
VII	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	0.00	0.00	
	Total Assets	**5,55,920.25**	**5,55,823.32**	

Step: 3

Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			
		Component of regulatory capital reported by AIFI	Source based on reference numbers/letters of the balance sheet under the regulatory scope of consolidation from step 2
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non-joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	5,387.85	A+B+ 1750 crore +15 crore and 0.05 crore (Equity capital and Share Premium of Mudra +SVCL+STCL)
2	Retained earnings	174.51	(₹80.53 crore+ ₹79.89 corers 4.59 crore +₹9.50 crore) -retained earning
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	29,789.33	D+E+ General Reserve and Statutory reserve of subsidiaries at the end of previous FY taken.
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	0.00	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (Amount allowed in group CET1)	0.00	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	35,351.69	
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	0.00	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	0.00	

TABLE DF – 13:
MAIN FEATURES OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

		(₹ in Crores)
1	Issuer	Small Industries Development Bank of India
2	Unique identifier (e.g., CUSIP, ISIN or Bloomberg identifier for private placement)	-
3	Governing law(s) of the instrument	(a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (SIDBI Act, 1989), (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India General Regulations, 2000
	Regulatory treatment	
4	Basel III rules	Common Equity Tier 1
5	Eligible at solo/group/ group & solo	Group & solo
6	Instrument type	Equity Shares
7	Amount recognized in regulatory capital (Rs. in Crores, as of most recent reporting date)	
8	Par value of instrument	
9	Accounting classification	Equity Share Capital
10	Original date of issuance	Various dates
11	Perpetual or dated	Perpetual
12	Original maturity date	No Maturity
13	Issuer call subject to prior supervisory approval	Nil
14	Optional call date, contingent call dates and redemption amount	Not Applicable
15	Subsequent call dates, if applicable	Not Applicable
16	Coupons / dividends	
	Fixed or floating dividend/coupon	If Dividend on Equity Shares, as recommended by the Board is approved at the AGM, it will be paid within thirty days from the date of declaration to all Beneficial Owners/ Members in respect of shares held and whose names are on SIDBI's Register of Members. The same would be done in accordance with the Dividend Distribution Policy of the Bank.
17	Coupon rate and any related index	Nil
18	Existence of a dividend stopper	Nil
19	Fully discretionary, partially discretionary or mandatory	Fully Discretionary
20	Existence of step up or other incentive to redeem	Nil
21	Noncumulative or cumulative	Non-cumulative
22	Convertible or non-convertible	Non-convertible
23	If convertible, conversion trigger(s)	Nil
24	If convertible, fully or partially	Nil
25	If convertible, conversion rate	Nil
26	If convertible, mandatory or optional conversion	Nil
27	If convertible, specify instrument type convertible into	Nil
28	If convertible, specify issuer of instrument it converts into	Nil

		(₹ in Crores)
29	Write-down feature	No
30	If write-down, write-down trigger(s)	Nil
31	If write-down, full or partial	Nil
32	If write-down, permanent or temporary	Nil
33	If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Nil
34	Position in subordination hierarchy in liquidation (specify instrument type immediately senior to instrument)	Nil
35	Non-compliant transitioned features	Nil
36	If yes, specify non-compliant features	Nil

TABLE DF – 14:
FULL TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF REGULATORY CAPITAL INSTRUMENTS

Instruments	Full Terms and Conditions
(a) Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	The instrument is governed by the following laws: (a) The Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (SIDBI Act, 1989), (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India General Regulations, 2000
(b) Accumulated other comprehensive income and other reserves [Sum of General Reserve, Special Reserve created and maintained u/s 36 (1) (viii) of The Income Tax Act, 1961]	

TABLE DF – 15:
DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR REMUNERATION

Not applicable, as this disclosure is applicable for Private sector and foreign banks operating in India and Private AIFIs.

Table DF-16:
Equities – Disclosure for Banking Book Positions

The general qualitative disclosure requirement (Para 2.1 of this annex) with respect to equity risk, including:

- differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and

- discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.

- All equity HTM investments are in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Associates.

- As per the RBI guidelines, investments classified under HTM category need not be marked to market and carried at acquisition cost. Any diminution, other than temporary, in the value of equity investment is provided for. Any loss on sale of investments in HTM category is recognized in the profit and loss statement. Any profit on sale of investments under HTM category is recognized in the profit and loss statement and is then appropriated to capital reserve, net of taxes and statutory reserve.

Qualitative Disclosures

As on September 30, 2024:

			/ (₹ in Crore)
Sr No	Investments	Value disclosed in Balance Sheet	Fair Value
a)	Investments in G-Sec	442.89	453.87
b)	Investment in Long term Bonds of banks	1955.96	1968.86
c)	Investments in Shares of Subsidiaries	1751.05	4039.60
d)	Other Investments including Venture Capital Funds	552.36	799.57

For quoted securities a comparison to publicly quoted share values where share price is materially different from fair value.

			Amount (₹ in Cr)
2	Type and Nature of Investments	Publicly traded	Privately held
	Nil		

3	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.	Nil
4	Total unrealized gains (losses)	
5	Total latent revaluation gains (losses)	
6	Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 and /or Tier 2 capital	
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.	

TABLE DF – 17:
SUMMARY COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS Vs. LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURE MEASURE

		(₹ in Crore)
	Item	September 30, 2024
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	5,57,575.16
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-4,638.42
3	Adjustment for fiduciary assets recognized on the balance sheet pursuant to the operative accounting framework but excluded from the leverage ratio exposure measure	0.00
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	464.59
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e., repos and similar secured lending)	0.00

		(₹ in Crore)
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e., conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off- balance sheet exposures)	2,124.90
7	Other adjustments	0.00
8	**Leverage ratio exposure**	**5,55,526.23**

TABLE DF-18: LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE

	Item	Leverage ratio framework (₹ in crore) As on Sept 30, 2024
	On-balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	5,57,575.16
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	-4,638.42
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures** (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)	**5,52,936.74**
	Derivative exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all *derivatives* transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	328.44
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with *all* derivatives transactions	136.15
6	Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets pursuant to the operative accounting framework	0.00
7	(Deductions of receivables assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions)	0.00
8	(Exempted CCP leg of client-cleared trade exposures)	0.00
9	Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	0.00
10	(Adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives)	0.00
11	**Total derivative exposures (sum of lines 4 to 10)**	464.59
	Securities financing transaction exposures	
12	Gross SFT *assets* (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	0.00
13	(Netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets)	0.00
14	CCR exposure for SFT assets	0.00
15	Agent transaction exposures	0.00
16	**Total securities financing transaction exposures (sum of lines 12 to 15)**	**0.00**

	Item	Leverage ratio framework (₹ in crore) As on Sept 30, 2024
	Other off-balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	2124.90
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	0.00
19	Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)	2124.90
	Capital and total exposures	
20	Tier 1 capital	30,713.27
21	Total exposures (sum of lines 3, 11, 16 and 19)	5,55,526.23
	Leverage ratio	
22	Basel III leverage ratio	5.53%

Leverage Ratio (Consolidated) for last quarter-ends of the Bank

Particulars	30/06/2024	30/09/2024
Tier 1 capital	30397.78	30,713.27
Total exposures	555302.6	5,55,526.23
Leverage Ratio	5.47%	5.53%

Leverage Ratio (Standalone) for last quarter-ends of the Bank

Particulars	30/06/2024 (₹ in crore)	30/09/2024
Tier 1 capital	26223.74	26693.30
Total exposures	5,18,037.33	5,21,582.56
Leverage Ratio	5.06%	5.12%

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