PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES (CONSOLIDATED) AS ON 30.09.2023

DF-1: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

"State Bank of India is the parent company to which the Basel III Framework applies. The consolidated financial statements of the group conform to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India, comprising regulatory norms, directions & guidelines prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), statutory guidelines of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Banking Regulations Act, 1949, Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, Companies Act 2013, Accounting Standards issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the accounting practices prevalent in India."

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

a) List of group entities considered for consolidation for the period ended 30.09.2023

The following subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are considered for the preparation of consolidated financial statements of SBI Group.

Sr. No.	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
1	SBI Capital Markets Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
2	SBICAP Securities Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
3	SBICAP Ventures Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	SBICAP Trustee Company Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable

Sr. No.	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
5	SBI DFHI Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
6	SBI Payment Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
7	SBI Global Factors Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
8	SBI Pension Funds Pvt Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
09	SBI –SG Global Securities Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
10	SBI Mutual Fund Trustee Company Pvt Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
11	SBI Funds Management Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
12	SBI Funds Management (International) Private Ltd.	Mauritius	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable

Sr. No.	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
13	SBI Cards and Payment Services Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
14	SBI CDMDF Trustee Private Limited (Date of incorporation 25.07.2023)	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
15	State Bank of India (California)	USA	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
16	SBI Canada Bank	Canada	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
17	Commercial Indo Bank Llc, Moscow	Russia	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
18	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd.	Mauritius	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
19	PT Bank SBI Indonesia	Indonesia	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable

Sr. No.	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
20	Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.	Nepal	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
21	Nepal SBI Merchant Banking Ltd.	Nepal	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
22	State Bank of India (UK) Limited	UK	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
23	State Bank of India Servicos Limitada	Brazil	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Non-financial Subsidiary: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
24	State Bank Operations Support Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Non-financial Subsidiary: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
25	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Insurance Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation

Sr. No.	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
26	SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Insurance Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
27	C - Edge Technologies Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Non-financial Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
28	SBI Macquarie Infrastructure Management Pvt. Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
29	SBI Macquarie Infrastructure Trustee Pvt. Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Non-financial Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation

Sr. No.	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
30	Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Management Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
31	Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Trustee Ltd.	Bermuda	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
32	Oman India Joint Investment Fund – Management Company Pvt. Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
33	Oman India Joint Investment Fund – Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Joint Venture: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
34	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory

Sr. No.	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
								Consolidation
35	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
36	Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
37	Ellaquai Dehati Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
38	Meghalaya Rural Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
39	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation

Sr. No.	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
40	Mizoram Rural Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
41	Nagaland Rural Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
42	Utkal Grameen Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
43	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
44	Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
45	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation

Sr. No.	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
46	Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
47	Telangana Grameena Bank	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
48	The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
49	Yes Bank Ltd.	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
50	Bank of Bhutan Ltd.	Bhutan	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
51	Investec Capital Services (India) Private Limited	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation

Sr. No.	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
52	Jio Payments Bank Limited	India	Yes	Consolidated as per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation

b. List of group entities not considered for consolidation both under the accounting and regulatory scope of consolidation as on 30.09.2023

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of bank's holding in the total equity	Regulatory treatment of bank's investments in the capital instruments of the entity	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)
1	SBI Foundation	India	A Not-for-Profit Company to focus on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Activities	308.42	99.72%	Deducted from regulatory capital	309.01
2	SBI Home Finance Ltd.	India	Under winding up	N.A.	26.00%	Risk weighted	N.A.
3	SBI Infra Management Solutions Private Limited	India	Under winding up	3.95	100%	Deducted from regulatory capital	3.95

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

c. List of group entities considered for regulatory consolidation as on 30.09.2023

Following is the list of group entities considered under the regulatory scope of consolidation:

(Rs. In Crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) $	Total balance sheet assets (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity) #	Remarks
1	SBI Capital Markets Ltd	India	Merchant Banking and Advisory Services	2,844.27	4,136.43	
2	SBICAP Securities Ltd	India	Securities Broking & its allied services and third party distribution of financial products	1,276.12	3,647.41	
3	SBICAP Trustee Company Ltd	India	Corporate Trusteeship Activities	189.43	200.57	
4	SBICAPS Ventures Ltd	India	Asset Management Company for Venture Capital Fund	210.93	224.50	
5	SBI DFHI Ltd	India	Primary Dealer in Govt. Securities	1,326.35	20,583.72	
6	SBI Mutual Fund Trustee Co. Pvt Ltd	India	Trusteeship Services to schemes floated by SBI Mutual Fund	41.32	41.47	
7	SBI Global Factors Ltd	India	Factoring Activities	433.62	1,234.25	
8	SBI Pension Funds Pvt Ltd	India	Pension Fund Manager (PFM) for Management of assets of NPS Trust and Point of Presence (PoP) for onboarding of NPS subscribers	180.36	186.52	
09	SBI Payments Services Pvt Ltd	India	Payment Solutions related to Merchant Acquiring Business duly enabling cashless / digital transactions	1,485.01	2,008.53	
10	SBI Funds Management Ltd	India	Asset Management Services to schemes floated by SBI Mutual Fund	5,256.78	5,434.42	
11	SBI Funds Mgt. (International) Ltd	Mauritius	Investment Management Services	2.66	3.93	

12	SBI Cards & Payment Services Ltd	India	Credit Cards Business	10,382.24	49,648.99	
13	SBI-SG Global Securities Services P. Ltd.	India	Custody and Fund accounting services	449.85	610.22	
14	SBI CDMDF Trustee Private Limited (Date of incorporation 25.07.2023)	India	Trusteeship Services to Corporate Debt Market Development Fund	0.10	0.10	
15	State Bank of India (California)	USA	Banking Services	1,330.29	9,688.77	
16	SBI Canada Bank	Canada	Banking Services	1,167.18	8,896.98	
17	Commercial Indo Bank Llc, Moscow	Russia	Banking Services	410.19	5,483.21	
18	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd	Mauritius	Banking Services	1,413.77	9,890.38	
19	PT Bank SBI Indonesia	Indonesia	Banking Services	1,721.28	3,420.69	
20	Nepal SBI Bank Ltd	Nepal	Banking Services	1,200.82	12,208.25	
21	State Bank of India (UK) Limited	UK	Banking Services	2,778.43	19,163.47	
22	Nepal SBI Merchant Banking Ltd.	Nepal	Merchant Banking and Advisory Services	18.11	19.12	

$ Comprises Equity Capital and Reserve & Surplus

In case of domestic entities as per IGAAP and in case of overseas entities as per respective local regulations

(d) 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	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of Bank's holding in the total equity	Capital Deficiency
		NIL		

(e) The aggregate amount (e.g. current book value) of the Bank's total interests in Insurance entities, which are risk weighted

(Rs. In crores)

LONG NAME	Face Value	Book Value	Market Value	Excess Provision (LICRA +IRAC +IOS+RCH)	Capital Charge	RWA	Principal activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of Bank's holding in the total equity	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method Vs using the full deduction method
NONE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(f) Any restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within banking group:

Overseas Banking Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries	Restrictions
SBI California	As per regulations, the only way to transfer capital to parent bank is to pay dividends or buyback shares or capital repatriation to parent bank.
SBI Canada	Prior permission from the regulator (OSFI) before transferring any type of capital (equity or debt) to parent bank.
SBI Mauritius Ltd.	There are regulatory restrictions for the reduction of the Bank's capital to be paid back to the shareholders including the parent bank. Any reduction in capital can be made either through payment of dividend or reduction in stated capital as provided in the banking act and the companies act of Mauritius. The amount to be paid is subject to SBIML maintaining adequate capital and liquidity ratios as per the regulatory requirements. (a) The central bank shall not grant, and no bank shall hold, a banking license unless it maintains and continues to maintain in Mauritius, an amount paid as stated capital or an amount of assigned capital of not less than 400 million rupees or the equivalent. (b) Every bank shall maintain, in Mauritius, capital of not less than 10 per cent, or such higher ratio as may be determined by the central bank, of such of that bank's risk assets and of other types of risks.
Bank SBI Indonesia	The Bank maintains a minimum regulatory capital to be able to operate as a Book II bank as well as a forex bank. However, transfer of funds as dividend to parent bank is allowed after generation of sufficient profit.
Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.	Under the laws of Nepal, Assets and Liabilities of the Company are exclusive and non-transferable. Hence, the transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the banking group is not possible.
Commercial Indo Bank Llc, Moscow (CIBL)	There are no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within banking group.
State Bank of India (UK) Limited	Excess capital beyond the regulatory minimum can be paid back to the parent (via dividends or reduced capital) along with the approval of SBI UK Board and PRA. This will be based on the projected growth plans of SBI UK Limited and its capital requirements.

Non-Banking Subsidiaries

Sr. No	Subsidiaries	Restrictions
1	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	• As per regulations, the only way to transfer capital to parent Bank is to pay dividends in accordance with Section 49 of Insurance Act, 1938. • This is subject to maintaining the minimum solvency ratio 150% in accordance with Regulatory norms. The Board of Directors of the Company has specified a minimum limit of solvency ratio at 180%.
2	SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd.	• As per regulations, the only way to transfer capital to parent Bank is to pay dividends in accordance with Section 49 of Insurance Act, 1938. • This is subject to maintaining the minimum solvency ratio 150% in accordance with Regulatory norms. The Board of Directors of the Company has specified a minimum limit of solvency ratio at 170%.
3	SBI Cards & Payment Services Ltd.	• SBI Card can return share capital to SBI only by way of buy back of shares in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, SEBI and RBI regulations.
4	SBI Funds Mgmt. Ltd.	• SBIFML can transfer capital by way of buy back subject to adherence of Companies Act, SEBI Regulations, Articles of Association of the Company and other applicable regulations. Further, in terms of Companies Act, wherever approval of Board / Shareholders are required, the company comply with the same.
5	SBI Mutual Fund Trustee Co. Ltd.	• The Company can transfer capital by way of buy back subject to adherence of Companies Act, SEBI Regulations and other applicable regulations. Further, in terms of Companies Act, wherever approval of Board / Shareholders are required, the company comply with the same.
6	SBI CDMDF Trustee Pvt. Ltd.	• The Company can transfer capital by way of buy back subject to adherence of Companies Act, SEBI Regulations and other applicable regulations. Further, in terms of Companies Act, wherever approval of Board / Shareholders are required, the company comply with the same.
7	SBI Capital Markets Ltd.	• Transfer of capital from SBICAP to the parent SBI, would be subject to the below: i. As per SEBI Merchant Bankers Regulations 1992, a category I Merchant Banker requires a minimum Net worth of Rs. 5 crores. Further, if any Transfer of funds leads to change in control approval from SEBI shall be required.

		ii. As per SEBI (Research Analyst) Regulations, 2014, a research analyst who is a body corporate requires a Networth of Rs. 25 lakhs. Further, if any Transfer of funds leads to change in control approval from SEBI shall be required. • Article 60 of AOA of SBICAP provides that notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles but subject to all applicable provisions of the Act or any other law for the time being in force, the Company may purchase its own shares or other specified securities. • SBICAP has an internal Risk policy of maintaining a minimum CAR of 15.00. • All of the above would be subject to the approval of the Board of SBICAP.
8	SBI Global Factors Ltd.	• As per regulations, the only way to transfer Capital to parent bank is to pay dividends or buy back shares. There are Regulatory restrictions for the reduction of the Company's capital to be paid back to the Shareholders including the parent. Any reduction in capital can be made either through payment of dividend or reduction in stated capital as provided in the RBI Guidelines and the Companies Act. The amount to be paid is subject to maintaining adequate capital and the liquidity ratio as per the regulatory requirements. a) A Company cannot hold NBFC-Factors license unless it maintains and continues to maintain, an amount paid as Net Owned Funds. b) Every NBFC shall maintain, capital of not less than 15% of its aggregated risk weighted assets (Tier I plus Tier II Capital, Tier I capital should not be less than 10%) on Balance Sheet and of risk adjusted value of off-Balance Sheet items, or such higher ratio as may be determined by the central bank. c) Every Company registered as NBFC- Factors shall maintain minimum Net Owned Fund (NOF) of Rs. 5 crores as required by Factoring Regulations Act, 2011. d) Companies Act also stipulates some conditions for transfer of capital by way of buy-back of shares or distribution as dividends. • There are no specific restrictions on transfer of funds or regulatory capital in Articles of Association of the Company. • In case of excess capital beyond the regulatory minimum requirement, can be paid back to the parent (via dividends or reduced capital) with the approval of Board and the Regulator. This will be based on the projected growth plans and its capital requirements.
9	SBI-SG Global Securities Services Ltd.	• The transfer of Capital would be subject to maintenance of Minimum Regulatory Net worth of Rs. 500 million prescribed by SEBI. Apart from this Company as per the Board is

		required to maintain Charge on Capital of Rs.200 million (as on 31.03.2023) for Operational Risk which is calculated as per Standardized Approach of Basel II. • Transfer can be achieved through issue of new shares (other than shares issued on a rights basis or in a subsequent placement), creation of option or warrants, creating new classes of shares, buy backs/ redemption/repurchase, splits, issuance of convertible debt, bonuses, lien or encumbrances or debt restructure involving conversion into equity which would be anti-dilutive for the parties and/or their rights as equity shareholders and declaration of dividend by the company.
10	SBI DFHI Ltd.	The capital can be transferred to the parent bank by way of dividends or buy back shares. The RBI instructions for Standalone Primary Dealers (SPD) in this regard are as under: • Any change in the shareholding pattern / capital structure of SPD shall need prior approval of RBI. • SPDs are required to maintain a minimum Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 15 per cent on an ongoing basis. 1) SPDs shall follow the following guidelines while declaring dividend distribution: i. SPDs that meet the following minimum prudential requirements shall be eligible to declare dividend: a) SPDs should have maintained a minimum CRAR of 20 per cent for the financial year (each of the four quarters) for which dividend is proposed. b) The net NPA ratio shall be less than six per cent in each of the last three years, including as at the close of the financial year for which dividend is proposed to be declared. c) SPDs shall comply with the provisions of Section 45 IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. d) SPDs shall be compliant with the prevailing regulations/ guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank shall not have placed any explicit restrictions on declaration of dividend. ▪ SPDs that meet the eligibility criteria specified in paragraph (1) above can declare dividend up to a dividend pay-out ratio of 60 per cent. ▪ SPDs having CRAR below the regulatory minimum of 15 per cent in any of the four quarters of the financial year for which dividend is proposed shall not declare any dividend. For SPDs having CRAR at or above the

		regulatory minimum of 15 per cent during all the four quarters of the financial year for which dividend is being considered, but lower than 20 per cent in any of the four quarters, the dividend pay-out ratio shall not exceed 33.3 per cent.
11	SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd.	• SBI Pension Fund can return share capital to SBI only by way of buy back of shares in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act and PFRDA Regulations. • The only criteria is that the Company should maintain minimum Net Worth of Rs.50 crores and shall fulfil the minimum eligibility criteria of the Pension Fund i.e. Reg 8 (d) the sponsor shall have Profits After Tax in at least three of the preceding five financial years. Further, there shall be no cash loss in the last preceding five years. • Further, as per Regulation J, any change in management, ownership, shareholding pattern or controlling interest of sponsor of the pension fund exceeding one percent, but less than five percent of the paid-up capital of the sponsor or pension fund in a financial year, shall be informed to the Authority within fifteen days of the occurrence of such change. • Provided that no change in excess of five per cent. or more of the paid-up capital of the sponsor or the pension fund, in any financial year, shall be made without prior approval of the Authority. • The Capital can be paid to the parent with the Board and Shareholders approval and fulfilling the PFRDA regulations & the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
12	SBI Payment Services Pvt. Ltd.	• There are no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or Regulatory capital as per JV agreement. • Transfer of funds is subject to approval from SBI Payments Board and JV partners.
13	State Bank Operations Support Services Pvt. Ltd.	• SBOSS is a non-financial company, incorporated last year. As per AOA of the Company and Service Agreement with the Bank, there is no restrictions or impediments on transfer of funds or capital within the Group. However, any such transfer of funds will be subject to the approval of the Board of SBOSS. Further, in terms of Companies Act, wherever approval of Board / Shareholders is required, the company will comply the same.

DF-2 – CAPITAL ADEQUACY

As on 30.09.2023

Qualitative Disclosures

(a) A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities	• The Bank and its Subsidiaries undertake the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) on an annual basis. The ICAAP details the capital planning process and carries out an assessment covering measurement, monitoring, internal controls, reporting, capital requirement and stress testing of the following Risks: ➢ Credit Risk ➢ Operational Risk ➢ Liquidity Risk ➢ Compliance Risk ➢ Pension Fund Obligation Risk ➢ Reputation Risk ➢ Residual Risk from Credit Risk Mitigants ➢ Talent Risk ➢ Any other applicable Risk ➢ Market Risk ➢ Credit Concentration Risk ➢ Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book ➢ Country Risk ➢ Strategic Risk ➢ Model Risk ➢ Contagion Risk ➢ Cyber Risk ➢ Underwriting Risk • Sensitivity Analysis is conducted annually or more frequently as required, on the movement of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) in the medium horizon of 3 to 5 years, considering the projected investment in Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures by SBI and growth in Advances by SBI and its Subsidiaries (Domestic / Foreign). This analysis is done for the SBI and SBI Group separately. • CRAR of the Bank and for the Group as a whole is estimated to be well above the Regulatory CAR in the medium horizon of 3 to 5 years. However, to maintain adequate capital, the Bank has options to augment its capital resources by raising Subordinated Debt, Perpetual Cumulative Preference Shares (PCPS), Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (RNCPS), Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares (RCPS), Perpetual Debt Instruments (PDIs) and Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares (PNCPS) besides Equity as and when required. • Strategic Capital Plan for the Foreign Subsidiaries covers an assessment of capital requirement for growth of assets and the capital required complying with various local regulatory requirements and prudential norms. The growth plan is approved by the parent bank after satisfying itself about the capacity of the individual subsidiaries to raise CET 1 / AT 1 / Tier 2 Capital to support the increased level of assets and at the same time maintaining the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).

Quantitative Disclosures (b) Capital requirements for credit risk: ▪ Portfolios subject to standardized approach ▪ Securitization exposures	→ Rs. 2,90,047.40 crs. → Nil …………………………… **Total Rs. 2,90,047.40 crs**
(c) Capital requirements for market risk: ▪ Standardized duration approach; - Interest Rate Risk - Foreign Exchange Risk(including gold) - Equity Risk	→ Rs. 19,491.76 crs. → Rs 965.78 crs. → Rs 18,701.34 crs. ……………………….. **Total Rs. 39,158.88 crs.**
(d) Capital requirements for operational risk: • Basic Indicator Approach • The Standardized Approach (if applicable)	→ Rs. 39,316.60 crs. NA ………………………….. **Total Rs 39,316.60 crs.**

(e) Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital Ratios:

- For the top consolidated group; and
- For significant bank subsidiaries (stand alone or sub-consolidated depending on how the Framework is applied)

CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS AS ON 30.09.2023

	CET 1 (%)	Tier 1 (%)	Total (%)
SBI Group	10.23	11.98	14.39
State Bank of India	9.94	11.78	14.28
SBI (Mauritius) Ltd.	19.66	19.66	20.66
State Bank of India (Canada)	15.57	15.57	17.95
State Bank of India (California)	13.67	13.67	14.81
Commercial Indo Bank LLC, Moscow	5.03	5.03	5.03
Bank SBI Indonesia	81.36	81.36	82.07
Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.	12.83	12.83	16.39
SBI (UK) Ltd.	16.93	16.93	16.93

DF-3: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES

As on 30.09.2023

General Disclosures

a. Qualitative Disclosures

- **Definitions of past due and impaired assets (for accounting purposes)**

Non-performing assets

An asset becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the Bank. As from 31st March 2006, a non-performing Asset (NPA) is an advance were

(i) Interest and/or instalment of principal remain ‘overdue’ for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a Term Loan.

(ii) The account remains ‘out of order’ for a period of more than 90 days, in respect of an Overdraft/Cash Credit (OD/CC).

(iii) The bill remains ‘overdue’ for a period of more than 90 days in the case of bills purchased and discounted.

(iv) Any amount to be received remains ‘overdue’ for a period of more than 90 days in respect of other accounts.

(v) A loan granted for short duration crops is treated as NPA, if the instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for two crop seasons and a loan granted for long duration crops is treated as NPA, if instalment of principal or interest thereon remains overdue for one crop season.

(vi) An account would be classified as NPA only if the interest charged during any quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter.

(vii) The amount of a liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days, in respect of securitization transactions undertaken in accordance with the RBI guidelines on securitization dated February 1, 2006.

(viii) In respect of derivative transactions, the overdue receivables representing the positive mark to market value of a derivative contract, remain unpaid for a period of 90 days from the specified due date for payment.

'Out of Order' status

An account is treated as 'out of order' if the outstanding balance remains continuously in excess of the sanctioned limit/drawing power.

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 Bank’s Balance Sheet, or where credits are not enough to cover the interest debited during the same period, such accounts are treated as ‘out of order’.

‘Overdue’

Any amount due to the Bank under any credit facility is ‘overdue’ if it is not paid on the due date fixed by the Bank.

- **Resolution of Stressed Assets**

Early identification and reporting of stress:

Identification of incipient stress in loan accounts, immediately on default*, by classifying stressed assets as special mention accounts (SMA) as per the following categories:

SMA Sub-categories	Basis for classification – Principal or interest payment or any other amount wholly or partly overdue between
SMA-0	1-30 days
SMA-1	31-60 days
SMA-2	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.

- **Discussion of the Bank's Credit Risk Management Policy**

The Bank has an integrated Credit Risk Management, Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management Policy in place which is reviewed annually. Over the years, the policy & procedures in this regard have been refined as a result of evolving concepts and actual experience. The policy and procedures have been aligned to the approach laid down in Basel-II and RBI guidelines.

Credit Risk Management encompasses identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring and control of the credit risk in exposures.

In the processes of identification and assessment of Credit Risk, the following functions are undertaken:

(i) Developing and refining the Credit Risk Assessment (CRA) Models/Scoring Models to assess the Counterparty Risk, by taking into account the various risks categorized broadly into Financial, Business, Industrial and Management Risks, each of which is scored separately.

(ii) Conducting industry research to give specific policy prescriptions and setting quantitative exposure parameters for handling portfolio in large / important industries, by issuing advisories on the general outlook for the Industries / Sectors, from time to time.

The measurement of Credit Risk involves computation of Credit Risk Components viz Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure At Default (EAD).

The monitoring and control of Credit Risk includes setting up exposure limits to achieve a well-diversified portfolio across dimensions such as single borrower, group borrower and industries. For better risk management and avoidance of concentration of Credit Risks, internal guidelines on prudential exposure norms in respect of individual companies, group companies, Banks, individual borrowers, non-corporate entities, sensitive sectors such as capital market, real estate, sensitive commodities, etc., are in place. Credit Risk Stress Tests are conducted at half yearly interval to identify vulnerable areas for initiating corrective action, where necessary.

The Bank has also a Loan Policy which aims at continued improvement of the overall quality of assets at the portfolio level, by establishing a commonality of approach regarding credit basics, appraisal skills, documentation standards and awareness of institutional concerns and strategies, while leaving enough room for flexibility and innovation.

The Bank has processes and controls in place in regard to various aspects of Credit Risk Management such as appraisal, pricing, credit approval authority, documentation, reporting and monitoring, review and renewal of credit facilities, management of problem loans, credit monitoring, etc. The Bank also has a system of Credit Audit with the aims of achieving continuous improvement in the quality of the credit portfolio with exposure of Rs. 20 cr. and above. Credit Audit covers audit of credit sanction decisions at various levels. Both the pre-sanction process and post-sanction position are examined as a part of the Credit Audit System. Credit Audit also examines identified Risks and suggests Risk Mitigation Measures.

DF-3: Quantitative Disclosures as on 30.09.2023

(Insurance entities, JVs & Non-financial entities excluded)

General Disclosures:				Rs. in crores
Quantitative Disclosures		Fund Based	Non-Fund Based	Total
b	Total Gross Credit Risk Exposures	3484994.44	521744.94	4006739.38
c	Geographic Distribution of Exposures: FB / NFB			
	Overseas	568614.12	76016.30	644630.42
	Domestic	2916380.32	445728.64	3362108.96
d	Industry Type Distribution of Exposures Fund based / Non-Fund Based separately	Please refer to Table "A"		
e	Residual Contractual Maturity Breakdown of Assets	Please refer to Table "B"		
f	Amount of NPAs (Gross) i.e. Sum of (i to v)			88142.48
	i. Substandard			14463.66
	ii. Doubtful 1			9840.31
	iii. Doubtful 2			18009.44
	iv. Doubtful 3			16920.48
	v. Loss			28908.59
g	Net NPAs			21428.97
h	NPA Ratios			
	i) Gross NPAs to gross advances			2.53%
	ii) Net NPAs to net advances			0.63%
i	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	i) Opening balance			91874.12
	ii) Additions			13290.02
	iii) Reductions			17021.66
	iv) Closing balance			88142.48
j	Movement of provisions for NPAs			
	i) Opening balance			70377.12
	ii) Provisions made during the period			5656.69
	iii) Write-off/Write-back of excess provisions			9320.30
	iv) Closing balance			66713.51
k	Amount of Non-Performing Investments			3777.79
l	Amount of Provisions held for Non-Performing Investments			3126.19
m	Movement of Provisions for Depreciation on Investments			
	Opening balance			16244.68
	Provisions made during the period			108.01
	Write-off			4.28
	Write-back of excess provisions			3309.41
	Closing balance			13034.01
n	By major industry or counter party type			
	Amt. of NPA and if available, past due loans, provided separately			35923.96
	Specific & general provisions; and			-
	Specific provisions and write-offs during the current period			-
o	Amt. of NPAs and past due loans provided separately by significant geographical areas including specific and general provisions			-
	Provisions			-

Table- A: DF-3 (d) Industry Type Distribution of Exposures as on 30.09.2023

(Rs. in crores)

Code	Industry	Fund Based [Outstanding-O/s)]			Non-Fund Based(O/s)
		Standard	NPA	Total	
1	Coal	5,715.82	351.41	6,067.23	5,623.06
2	Mining	13,839.91	69.74	13,909.65	4,132.71
3	Iron & Steel	70,865.54	565.87	71,431.41	44,723.11
4	Metal Products	34,962.70	319.07	35,281.77	13,389.13
5	All Engineering	33,767.02	2,112.44	35,879.46	67,850.98
5.1	Of which Electronics	4,812.16	96.53	4,908.69	4,618.25
6	Electricity	1,238.91	0.54	1,239.45	0.86
7	Cotton Textiles	21,371.66	1,087.36	22,459.02	2,007.59
8	Jute Textiles	636.61	26.79	663.40	42.32
9	Other Textiles	11,609.79	1,111.17	12,720.96	2,030.54
10	Sugar	3,173.44	309.30	3,482.74	1,112.47
11	Tea	1,231.00	41.17	1,272.17	37.54
12	Food Processing	56,895.65	4,150.16	61,045.81	3,189.32
13	Vegetable Oils &Vanaspati	3,918.79	321.91	4,240.70	5,458.55
14	Tobacco / Tobacco Products	199.51	10.20	209.71	132.69
15	Paper / Paper Products	6,197.15	256.53	6,453.68	1,174.15
16	Rubber / Rubber Products	11,873.73	552.98	12,426.71	1,885.11
17	Chemicals / Dyes / Paints etc.	92,974.98	864.45	93,839.43	57,297.19
17.1	Of which Fertilizers	13,742.79	28.82	13,771.61	11,653.54
17.2	Of which Petrochemicals	40,928.10	71.30	40,999.40	40,209.78
17.3	Of which Drugs &Pharma	23,919.74	400.16	24,319.90	1,521.64
18	Cement	7,903.90	721.74	8,625.64	4,430.78
19	Leather & Leather Products	1,915.11	162.60	2,077.71	226.20
20	Gems & Jewellery	8,911.93	1,346.61	10,258.54	175.23
21	Construction	43,810.75	1,194.11	45,004.86	18,170.41
22	Petroleum	81,479.55	153.33	81,632.88	23,602.92
23	Automobiles & Trucks	19,784.64	872.72	20,657.36	5,024.55
24	Computer Software	1,969.89	9.92	1,979.81	1,639.61
25	Infrastructure	3,84,146.72	17,014.97	4,01,161.69	75,601.41
25.1	Of which Power	2,01,132.79	2,392.32	2,03,525.11	33,835.42
25.2	Of which Telecommunication	36,405.74	2,216.38	38,622.12	1,509.85
25.3	Of which Roads & Ports	93,398.09	6,755.08	1,00,153.17	20,621.27
26	Other Industries	5,29,365.99	29,310.29	5,58,676.28	1,18,554.20
27	NBFCs & Trading	5,70,742.33	11,481.90	5,82,224.23	38,942.71
28	Residual Advances	13,76,348.96	13,723.21	13,90,072.17	25,289.60
	Total	**33,96,851.96**	**88,142.48**	**34,84,994.44**	**5,21,744.94**

Table- B

DF-3 (e) SBI (CONSOLIDATED) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets as on 30.09.2023*

(Rs. In crores)

	INFLOWS	1 day	2-7 days	8-14 days	15-30 days	31 days &upto 2 months	More than 2 months &upto 3 months	Over 3 months &upto 6 months	Over 6 months &upto 1 year	Over 1 year &upto 3 years	Over 3 years &upto 5 years	Over 5 years	TOTAL
1	**Cash**	22013.27	4.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22017.49
2	**Balances with RBI**	31748.22	3213.88	1922.79	2621.61	3109.51	2608.22	8303.31	49880.43	51009.14	21219.51	62654.99	238291.61
3	**Balances with other Banks**	54395.99	39476.42	1166.99	1174.82	2366.35	1975.93	2743.67	1094.60	1139.56	388.18	149.57	106072.08
4	**Invest ments**	16488.25	2917.34	8049.86	15734.00	79223.52	37768.14	76463.98	75407.41	304765.76	219772.93	897312.34	1733903.53
5	**Advances**	36702.51	30079.51	28241.83	60306.16	92828.22	68994.28	195214.60	230637.74	1268180.01	516683.25	908588.19	3436456.30
6	**Fixed Assets**	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.66	15.00	15.00	45.00	188.21	0.00	176.23	43242.56	43689.66
7	**Other Assets**	9524.57	33197.12	35583.19	30735.21	23421.24	21539.95	35964.02	51911.86	27977.38	44181.37	88583.60	402619.51
	TOTAL	170872.81	108888.49	74964.66	110579.46	200963.84	132901.52	318734.58	409120.25	1653071.85	802421.47	2000531.25	5983050.18

*Notes:

i) Insurance entities, Non-financial entities, JVs, Special Purpose Vehicles & Intra-group Adjustments are excluded.

ii) Investments include Non-Performing Investments and Advances includes Non-Performing Advances.

iii) The Bucketing structure has been revised based on the RBI guidelines dated March 23, 2016.

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

As on 30.09.2023

Disclosures for Portfolios subject to Standardised Approach
Qualitative Disclosures
▪ **Names of Credit Rating Agencies used, plus reasons for any changes** (a) As per RBI Guidelines, the Bank has identified CARE, CRISIL, ICRA, India Rating, *Brickwork, ACUITE Ratings and Research and INFOMERICs (Domestic Credit Rating Agencies) and FITCH, Moody's and S&P (International Rating Agencies) as approved Rating Agencies, for the purpose of rating Domestic and Overseas Exposures, respectively, whose ratings are used for the purpose of computing Risk-weighted Assets and Capital Charge.
▪ **Types of exposures for which each Agency is used** (i) For Exposures with a contractual maturity of less than or equal to one year (except Cash Credit, Overdraft and other Revolving Credits), Short-term Ratings given by approved Rating Agencies are used. (ii) For Cash Credit, Overdraft and other Revolving Credits (irrespective of the period) and for Term Loan exposures of over 1 year, Long Term Ratings are used.
▪ **Description of the process used to transfer Public Issue Ratings onto comparable assets in the Banking Book** The key aspects of the Bank's external ratings application framework are as follows: • All long term and short term ratings assigned by the credit rating agencies specifically to the Bank's long term and short term exposures respectively are considered by the Bank as issue specific ratings. • Foreign sovereign and foreign bank exposures are risk-weighted based on issuer ratings assigned to them. • The Bank ensures that the external rating of the facility/borrower has been reviewed at least once by the ECAI during the previous 15 months and is in force on the date of its application. • Where multiple issuer ratings are assigned to an entity by various credit rating agencies, the risk weight is determined as follows: o If there is only one rating by a chosen credit rating agency for a particular claim, then that rating is used to determine the risk weight of the claim. o If there are two ratings accorded by chosen credit rating agencies, which map into different risk weights, the higher risk weight is applied. o If there are three or more ratings accorded by chosen credit rating agencies with different risk weights, the ratings corresponding to the two lowest risk weights are referred to and the higher of those two risk weights is applied, i.e., the second lowest risk weight.

Long-term Issue Specific Ratings (For the Bank's own exposures or other issuance of debt by the same borrower-constituent/counterparty) or Issuer (borrower-constituents/counterparty) Ratings are applied to other unrated exposures of the same borrower-constituent/counter-party in the following cases: • If the Issue Specific Rating or Issuer Rating maps to Risk Weight equal to or higher than the unrated exposures, any other unrated exposure on the same counter-party is assigned the same Risk Weight, if the exposure ranks *pari passu* or junior to the rated exposure in all respects. • In cases where the borrower-constituent/counterparty has issued a debt (which is not a borrowing from the Bank), the rating given to that debt is applied to the Bank's unrated exposures, if the Bank's exposure ranks *pari-passu* or senior to the specific rated debt in all respects and the maturity of unrated Bank's exposure is not later than the maturity of the rated debt.

** The Securities and Exchange Board of India has cancelled the Certificate of Registration (CoR) granted to Brickwork Ratings India Private Limited as a Credit Rating Agency (CRA), vide Order WTM/ASB/MIRSD/MIRSD_CRADT/20175/2022-23 dated October 6, 2022.*

2. In view of the above, Regulated Entities/ Market Participants are advised by RBI, in respect of ratings/credit evaluations required in terms of any guidelines issued by them, no such fresh ratings/evaluations shall be obtained from the above-mentioned rating agency with immediate effect. The instructions regarding the prudential treatment of the existing ratings issued by the rating agency shall be advised separately.

Quantitative Disclosures as on 30.09.2023

(Rs. in crores)

		Amount
(b) For exposure amounts after risk mitigation subject to the Standardized Approach, amount of group's outstanding (rated and unrated) in each risk bucket as well as those that are deducted.	Below 100% Risk Weight	2701254.17
	100% Risk Weight	1019203.52
	More than 100% Risk Weight	286281.69
	Deducted	0.00
	Total	**4006739.38**

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

As on 30.09.2023

Credit Risk Mitigation: Disclosures for Standardised Approach
(a) Qualitative Disclosures

- **Policies and processes for, and an indication of the extent to which the bank makes use of, on- and off-balance sheet netting**

On-balance sheet netting is confined to loans/advances and deposits, where the Bank have legally enforceable netting arrangements, involving specific lien with proof of documentation. The Bank calculates capital requirements on the basis of net credit exposures subject to the following conditions:

Where bank,

a) has a well-founded legal basis for concluding that the netting or offsetting agreement is enforceable in each relevant jurisdiction regardless of whether the counterparty is insolvent or bankrupt.
b) is able at any time to determine the loans/advances and deposits with the same counterparty that are subject to the netting agreement; and
c) monitors and controls the relevant exposures on a net basis, it may use the net exposure of loans/advances and deposits as the basis for its capital adequacy calculation. Loans/advances are treated as exposure and deposits as collateral.

- **Policies and Processes for Collateral Valuation and Management**

The Bank has an integrated Credit Risk Management, Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management Policy in place which is reviewed annually. Part B of this policy deals with Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management, addressing the Bank's approach towards the credit risk mitigants used for capital calculation.

The objective of this Policy is to enable classification and valuation of credit risk mitigants in a manner that allows regulatory capital adjustment to reflect them.

The Policy adopts the Comprehensive Approach, which allows full offset of collateral (after appropriate haircuts), wherever applicable against exposures, by effectively reducing the exposure amount by the value ascribed to the collateral. The following issues are addressed in the Policy:

(i) Classification of credit risk-mitigants
(ii) Acceptable credit risk-mitigants
(iii) Documentation and legal process requirements for credit risk-mitigants
(iv) Valuation of collateral
(v) Margin and Haircut requirements
(vi) External ratings
(vii) Custody of collateral
(viii) Insurance
(ix) Monitoring of credit risk mitigants
(x) General guidelines.

Description of the main types of collateral taken by the Bank The following collaterals are usually recognised as Credit Risk Mitigants under the Standardised Approach: Cash or Cash equivalent (Bank Deposits/NSCs/KVP/LIC Policy, etc.) Gold Securities issued by Central / State Governments Debt Securities rated BBB- or better A3 for Short-Term Debt Instrument
▪ **Main types of Guarantor Counterparty and their creditworthiness** The Bank accepts the following entities as eligible guarantors, in line with RBI guidelines: • Sovereign, Sovereign entities [including Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Central Bank and European Community as well as Multilateral Development Banks, Export Credit & Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (**CGTMSE**)], Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs), Banks and Primary Dealers with a lower risk weight than the counterparty. • Other guarantors having an external rating of AA or better. In case the guarantor is a parent company, affiliate, or subsidiary, they should enjoy a risk weight lower than the obligor for the guarantee to be recognised by the Bank. The rating of the guarantor should be an entity rating which has factored in all the liabilities and commitments (including guarantees) of the entity.
Information about (Market or Credit) risk concentrations within the mitigation taken: The Bank has a well-dispersed portfolio of assets which are secured by various types of collaterals, such as: - • Eligible financial collaterals listed above • Guarantees by sovereigns and well-rated corporates, • Fixed assets and current assets of the counterparty.

Quantitative Disclosures as on 30.09.2023

(Amt. Rs. in Crs.)

(b) For each separately disclosed credit risk portfolio the total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off balance sheet netting) that is covered by eligible financial collateral after the application of haircuts.	3,70,391.83
(c) For each separately disclosed portfolio the total exposure (after, where applicable, on- or off-balance sheet netting) that is covered by guarantees/credit derivatives (whenever specifically permitted by RBI)	1,10,077.74

DF-6: SECURITISATION EXPOSURES: DISCLOSURE FOR STANDARDISED APPROACH

As on 30.09.2023

	Qualitative Disclosures	
(a)	*The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to securitisation including a discussion of:*	
	The bank's objectives in relation to securitisation activity, including the extent to which these activities transfer credit risk of the underlying securitised exposures away from the bank to other entities.	The Bank invest in securitization assets (PTCs & PSLCs) with an objective to optimize returns while adhering to Banks' risk appetite, ensure liquidity and to meet priority sector requirements of the Bank. Transfer out of Loans from our Bank will be considered primarily for liquidity management, rebalancing exposures or strategic sales.
	The nature of other risks (e.g. liquidity risk, pipeline and warehousing risk) inherent in securitised assets;	Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Prepayment Risk, Performance/ Servicer Risk.
	The various roles played by the bank in the securitisation process (For example: originator, investor, servicer, provider of credit enhancement, liquidity provider, swap provider[@], protection provider[#]) and an indication of the extent of the bank's involvement in each of them; [@] A bank may have provided support to a securitisation structure in the form of an interest rate swap or currency swap to mitigate the interest rate/currency risk of the underlying assets, if permitted as per regulatory rules. [#] A bank may provide credit protection to a securitisation transaction through guarantees, credit derivatives or any other similar product, if permitted as per regulatory rules.	Investor: The Bank invests in PTCs & PSLCs backed by financial assets.
	A description of the processes in place to monitor changes in the credit and market risk of securitisation exposures (for example, how the behaviour of the underlying assets impacts securitisation exposures as defined in para 5.16.1 of the Master Circular on NCAF dated July 1, 2012).	Bank has invested in securitisation product. Bank monitors rating migration and provides capital charge on the securitisation exposure.
	A description of the bank's policy governing the use of credit risk mitigation to mitigate the risks retained through securitisation exposures;	Bank's Policy define various parameters of due diligence to be carried out

		at the time of acquiring the loans. Bank monitors contractual cash flows along with rating of the Securitized assets.
(b)	*Summary of the bank's accounting policies for securitization activities, including:*	
	Whether the transactions are treated as sales or financings;	Financing
	Methods and key assumptions (including inputs) applied in valuing positions retained or purchased	As per FIMMDA guidelines
	Changes in methods and key assumptions from the previous period and impact of the changes;	Not Applicable
	Policies for recognising liabilities on the balance sheet for arrangements that could require the bank to provide financial support for securitised assets.	Not Applicable
	Details of Sponsorship of Off-balance sheet vehicles.	Nil
	Valuation with regards to securitisation exposure	As per FIMMDA guidelines
(c)	*In the banking book, the names of ECAIs used for securitisations and the types of securitisation exposure for which each agency is used.*	Not Applicable
	Quantitative Disclosures: Banking Book	
(d)	*The total amount of exposures securitised by the bank.*	Nil
(e)	*For exposures securitised losses recognised by the bank during the current period broken by the exposure type (e.g. Credit cards, housing loans, auto loans etc. detailed by underlying security)*	Nil
(f)	*Amount of assets intended to be securitised within a year*	Nil
(g)	*Of (f), amount of assets originated within a year before securitisation.*	Not Applicable
(h)	The total amount of exposures securitised (by exposure type) and unrecognised gain or losses on sale by exposure type.	Nil
(i)	Aggregate amount of:	
	On-balance sheet securitisation exposures retained or purchased broken down by exposure type and	Nil
	Off-balance sheet securitisation exposures broken down by exposure type	Nil
(j)	Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased and the associated capital charges, broken down between exposures and further broken down into different risk weight bands for each regulatory capital approach	Nil
	Exposures that have been deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital (by exposure type).	Nil

	Quantitative Disclosures: Trading Book	
(k)	Aggregate amount of exposures securitised by the bank for which the bank has retained some exposures and which is subject to the market risk approach, by exposure type.	Nil
(l)	Aggregate amount of:	
	On-balance sheet securitisation exposures retained or purchased broken down by exposure type; and	Rs.4,193.00 Crs.
	Off-balance sheet securitisation exposures broken down by exposure type.	Nil
(m)	Aggregate amount of securitisation exposures retained or purchased separately for:	Nil
	Securitisation exposures retained or purchased subject to Comprehensive Risk Measure for specific risk; and	Nil
	Securitisation exposures subject to the securitisation framework for specific risk broken down into different risk weight bands.	Nil
(n)	Aggregate amount of:	
	The capital requirements for the securitisation exposures, subject to the securitisation framework broken down into different risk weight bands.	Rs.188.58 Crs.
	Securitization exposures that are deducted entirely from Tier 1 capital, credit enhancing I/Os deducted from total capital, and other exposures deducted from total capital (by exposure type).	Nil

(o) Details of Securitisation exposure in the Banking Book: **Nil**

(p). Details of Securitisation exposure in the Trading Book:

i. Securitisation exposures retained or purchased as on 30.09.2023

(₹ in Crs)

Exposure type1	On-balance sheet	Off-balance sheet	Total
Vehicle/equipment loans	Rs. 3623.12 Cr	Nil	Rs. 3623.12 Cr
Home loans	Nil	Nil	Nil
Personal loans	Rs. 15.76 Cr	Nil	Rs. 15.76 Cr
Unsecured loans	Rs. 554.12 Cr	Nil	Rs. 554.12 Cr
Gold/Jewel loans	Nil	Nil	Nil
Corporate loans	Nil	Nil	Nil
Others	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	Rs. 4193.00 Cr	Nil	Rs. 4193.00 Cr

1. Securitisation exposures include PTCs originated by the Bank as well as PTCs purchased in case of third party originated securitisation transactions.

ii. Details of Risk weights band break-up of securitization exposure as on 30.09.2023

(₹ in Crs)

	<100% risk weight	100% risk weight	>100% risk weight	Total
Exposure	Rs. 4193.00 Cr	-	-	Rs. 4193.00 Cr
Total capital charge	Rs. 188.58 Cr	-	-	Rs. 188.58 Cr

DF–7: MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK
As on 30.09.2023

(a) QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES:

(1) The Bank follows Standardised Measurement Method (SMM) for computing capital requirement for Market Risk.

(2) Market Risk Management Department (MRMD) is functioning as a part of Risk Management Department of the Bank, in terms of Governance structure approved by the Board of the Bank.

(3) MRMD is responsible for identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting of market risk associated with Treasury Operations.

(4) The following Board approved policies with defined Market Risk Management parameters for each asset class are in place:

(a) Market Risk Management Policy
(b) Market Risk Limits Policy
(c) Investment Policy
(d) Trading Policy
(e) Stress Test Policy for Market Risk

(5) Risk monitoring is an ongoing process and risk positions are analysed and reported to Top Management of the Bank, Market Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board.

(6) Risk management and reporting is based on parameters such as Modified Duration, Convexity, PV01, Option Greeks, Maximum permissible exposures, Value at Risk Limits, Concentration Risk Limits, Lower and upper management Action Triggers, in line with global best practices.

(7) Forex Open position limit (Daylight/Overnight), Stop Loss Limit, Aggregate Gap Limit (AGL), Individual Gap Limit (IGL) as approved by the Board is monitored and exceptions, if any, is reported to Top Management of the Bank, Market Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board.

(8) Value at Risk (VaR) computation and Back-Testing of VaR number is carried out on daily basis. Market Risk Stress Testing is carried out at quarterly intervals as a complement to Value at Risk. Results are reported to Top Management of the Bank, Market Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board.

(9) Respective Foreign offices monitor market risk of their investment portfolio, as per the local regulatory and RBI stipulations. Further, Stop Loss limit for individual investments and exposure limits for certain portfolios have been prescribed.

(10) Bank has submitted Letter of Intent (LOI) to RBI to migrate to advanced approach i.e. Internal Models Approach for calculating capital charge for market risk.

(b) QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES:

CAPITAL CHARGE ON MARKET RISK

Bank maintains Capital Charge for Market Risk under the Standardised measurement method as under.

(**Rs. in Crores**)

Category	**30.09.2023**
Interest rate Risk (including Derivatives)	19,491.76,
Equity Position Risk	18,701.34
Foreign Exchange Risk	965.78
Total	**39,158.88**

DF–8: OPERATIONAL RISK

As on 30.09.2023

Qualitative disclosures

A. The structure and organization of Operational Risk Management function

- The Operational Risk Management Department functions in SBI as part of the Integrated Risk Governance Structure under the control of respective Chief Risk Officer. In SBI, Chief Risk Officer reports to Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB)
- The operational risk related issues in other Group entities are being dealt with as per the requirements of the business model and their regulators under the overall control of Chief Risk Officers of respective entities.

- **Policies for control and mitigation of Operational Risk in SBI**

Domestic Banking Entities (SBI)

The following Policies, Framework Documents and Manuals are in place in SBI:

Policies and Framework Documents

- Operational Risk Management policy encompasses Operational Risk Management Framework for systematic and proactive identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of the Operational Risks.
- Loss Data Management Policy
- IT Policy and Standards
- Cyber Security Policy
- Information Security Policy & Standards
- Business Continuity and Operational Resilience (BC& OR) Policy
- SBGITC Business Continuity and Operational Resilience (BC&OR) Policy
- Policy on Know Your Customer (KYC) Standards and Anti Money Laundering (AML)/ Combating of Financing of Terrorism Measures
- Policy on Fraud Risk Management
- IT Outsourcing and Procurement Policy
- Policy on Insurance

Manuals

- Operational Risk Management Manual
- Loss Data Management Manual
- Business Continuity and Operational Resilience (BC& OR) Manual
- Business Continuity Management System (BCMS) Plan

Domestic Non-Banking and Overseas Banking entities

Policies and Manuals, as relevant to the business model of non-Banking entities and as per the requirements of the overseas regulators in respect of Overseas Banking subsidiaries are in place. A few of the policies in place are – Disaster Recovery Plan/ Business Continuity Plan, Incident Reporting Mechanism, Near Miss Events Reporting Mechanism, Outsourcing Policy, etc.

B. Strategies and Processes

Domestic Banking entities (SBI)

- To successfully embed the risk culture and operational risk management, Risk Management Committees at various levels at Circles like RMCAOs, RMCCs, and RMCs at the Business and Support Groups (RMC-RB & O, RMC-IBG, RMC-GMU, RMC-CAG, RMC-CCG, RMC-SARG & RMC-IT) are in place in addition to the Operational Risk Management Committee (ORMC) and the Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMCB).
- The process of building a comprehensive database of internal and external losses due to Operational Risks as per Basel defined 8 Business Lines and 7 Loss Event Types is in place. In addition, Near Miss Events and external losses are also captured to improve risk management practices.
- Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) is a proactive exercise conducted in workshop-based manner to identify gaps, if any, in the existing controls and suggestions are invited for improvement of System & Controls to mitigate the Risks. RCSA also helps in generating risk awareness among staff members. RCSA exercise is carried out across Bank Branches, CPCs and Offices, including IT Departments, on a yearly basis. Bank also conducts theme based RCSA for Products /Processes. During FY 23, the Bank has conducted 16 Theme-based RCSA exercises and RCSA exercise (sign off) was conducted at the time of launch/ review of 44 products/processes. Based on the RCSA exercise, Mitigation plans are prepared and implemented for activities rated as High & Critical Risks. Feasibility study is carried out

by Business owners for suggestions emanated during RCSA exercise for further improvement of System & Controls in the Bank.

- Key Indicators (KIs) have been identified across the Business and Support Groups with threshold and monitoring mechanism. KIs are being monitored at quarterly intervals by the RMCs, the ORMC and the RMCB. Top 10 KIs have been identified during current financial year for close follow up.
- Development of internal systems for quantifying and monitoring operational risk as required under Basel II guidelines is in place.

Others

The following measures are being used to control and mitigate Operational Risks in the Domestic Banking entities:

- "Book of Instructions" (Manual on General Instructions, Manual on Loans & Advances) which contains detailed procedural guidelines for processing various banking transactions. Amendments and modifications to update these guidelines are being carried out regularly through e-circulars/Master circulars. Guidelines and instructions are also propagated through e-Circulars, E-Learning Lessons, Training Programs, etc.
- Updated Manuals and operating instructions relating to Centralised Processing Cells (CPCs).
- Delegation of Financial powers, which details sanctioning powers of various levels of officials for different types of financial and non-financial transactions.
- Training of staff: Inputs on Operational Risk is included as a part of Risk Management modules in the trainings conducted for various categories of staff at Bank's Apex Training Institutes and State Bank Institute of Learning and Development.
- Insurance cover is obtained for most of the potential operational risks, including Cyber Risk, but excluding frauds, as per Bank's policy on insurance.
- Internal Auditors are responsible for the examination and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the control systems and the functioning of specific control procedures. They also conduct review of the existing systems to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, codes of conduct and the implementation of policies and procedures.

- In order to ensure business continuity, resumption and recovery of critical business process after a disaster, the Bank has robust Business Continuity and Operational Resilience Policy and Manuals in place.
- Stringent Implementation of vacation policy.
- Conduct of RCSA-Abridged at remaining Branches where RCSA is not proposed.

Domestic Non-Banking and Overseas Banking entities

Adequate measures by way of systems and procedures and reporting have been put in place in the Domestic Non-Banking and Overseas Banking entities.

C. The scope and nature of Risk Reporting and Measurement Systems:

- A system of prompt submission of reports on Frauds is in place in all the Group entities.
- A comprehensive system of Preventive Vigilance & Whistle Blowing has been established in all the Group entities.
- Significant risks thrown up in RCSA/RCSA-Abridged exercise at all Branches, Scenario Analysis and loss data/NMEs analysis are reported to Top Management at regular intervals and corrective actions are initiated on an ongoing basis.
- Basic Indicator Approach with capital charge of 15% of average gross income for previous 3 years is applied for Operational Risk, except Insurance Companies, for the year ended 31st March 2023.
- RBI has issued Master Guidelines on 26th June 2023 for implementation of revised Basel III Standardised Approach (SA) and proposed to replace all existing approaches for calculating Operational Risk capital. However, the effective date of implementation of these directions shall be communicated subsequently by RBI. Until then, the minimum operational risk regulatory capital requirements shall be computed as per Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) in accordance with the instructions contained in 'Master Circular – Basel III Capital Regulations' issued vide RBI circular dated May 12, 2023, as amended from time to time.

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

As on 30.09.2023

1. Qualitative Disclosures

Interest rate risk refers to impact on Bank's Net Interest Income and the value of its assets and liabilities arising from fluctuations in interest rate due to internal and external factors. Internal factors include the composition of the Bank's assets and liabilities, quality, maturity, existing rates and re-pricing period of deposits, borrowings, loans and investments. External factors cover general economic conditions. Rising or falling interest rates impact the Bank depending on whether the Balance Sheet is asset sensitive or liability sensitive. The Bank identifies the inherent risks associated with the changing interest rates on its on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures in the banking book from both a short-term and long-term perspective.

1.1 Structure and organization

The Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is responsible for evolving appropriate systems and procedures for ongoing identification and analysis of Balance Sheet risks and laying down parameters for efficient management of these risks through ALM Policy of the Bank. ALCO, therefore, periodically monitors and controls the risks and returns, funding and deployment, setting Bank's lending and deposit rates, and directing the investment activities of the Bank. The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors (RMCB) oversees the implementation of the system for ALM and reviews its functioning periodically and provides direction. It reviews various decisions taken by ALCO for managing interest rate risk.

1.2 Scope and nature of risk reporting and measurement systems

RBI has stipulated monitoring of Interest Rate Risk at monthly intervals through a Statement of Interest Rate Sensitivity under Traditional Gap Analysis (IRS-TGA). Accordingly, ALCO reviews IRS-TGA on monthly basis and monitors the Earnings at Risk (EaR) which measures the change in Net Interest Income of the Bank due to parallel change in interest rate on both the assets & liabilities.

RBI has also stipulated to estimate the impact of change in interest rates on economic value of Bank's assets and liabilities through Interest Rate Sensitivity under Duration Gap Analysis (IRS-DGA), which Bank carries out on monthly basis. The impact of interest rate changes on the Market Value of Equity is monitored through IRS-DGA by recognizing the changes in the value of assets and liabilities by a given change in the market interest rate. The change in value of equity (including reserves) with 2% parallel shift in interest rates for both assets and liabilities is estimated.

EaR: The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on Bank's earnings through changes in its Net Interest Income (NII). EaR is useful in calculating the impact of the change in interest rate on the NII for a shorter period of time (impact over a one-year period). The EaR computations include the banking book as well as the trading book.

MVE: A long-term impact of changes in interest rates is on Bank's Market Value of Equity (MVE) or Net Worth through changes in the economic value of its liabilities and off-balance sheet positions. Although these changes in value do not pass through earnings, they have a bearing on Bank's capital position.

The Bank uses MVE approach as part of a framework to manage IRRBB for its domestic and foreign operations. Impact on MVE is assessed for the overall Bank and Banking Book separately. In order to effectively monitor and manage IRRBB, the ALM Policy stipulates separate MVE limits for overall Bank and Banking Book.

1.3 Policies for hedging and mitigating risk

The Bank has a policy for undertaking hedge transactions. Depending on the underlying and prevailing market conditions, the Bank enters into hedge transactions for identified assets or liabilities. Derivative instruments like Interest Rate Swaps, OIS, Forward Rate Agreements and Cross Currency Swaps are used as a hedging technique by the Bank.

2. Quantitative Disclosures

2.1 The following table sets forth, estimated impact on NII due to changes in interest rates on interest sensitive positions as on 30th September 2023, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve.

Earnings at Risk (EaR)

(₹ in Crore)

	Impact on NII
Impact of 100 bps parallel shift in interest rate on both assets & liability on Net Interest Income (NII)	**10,440.91**
Impact of 200 bps parallel shift in interest rate on both assets & liability on Net Interest Income (NII)	**20,881.82**

2.2 The following table sets forth, estimated impact on MVE due to changes in interest rates on interest sensitive positions as on 30th September 2023, assuming a parallel shift in the yield curve.

Market Value of Equity (MVE)

(₹ in Crore)

	Impact on MVE
Impact of 100 bps parallel shift in interest rate on both assets & liability on Market Value of Equity (MVE) - Banking Book	**16,558.53**
Impact of 200 bps parallel shift in interest rate on both assets & liability on Market Value of Equity (MVE) - Banking Book	**33,117.06**

DF-10: GENERAL DISCLOSURE FOR EXPOSURE RELATED TO COUNTERPARTY CREDIT RISK

As on 30.09.2023

Qualitative Disclosure:

Credit Risk Management Department of the Bank uses scoring models for setting limits for amounts of counterparty exposure for Domestic Banks, Foreign Banks, Development Financial Institution, Primary Dealers, Small Finance Banks & Payment Banks.

Credit Risk Management Department allocates the exposure limits to all business units, viz., CAG, CCG, R&DB, Global Markets & IBG, who in turn allocate the limits among various operating units under their respective control.

Classification and recognition of collaterals

The Bank will accept, recognize and attribute value to collateral, both for internal sanctioning and/or regulatory capital relief purposes, only when the following conditions are fulfilled:

• There is a legal certainty of enforceability and effectiveness of collateral in all relevant jurisdictions

• All contractual and statutory requirements with respect to the loan and collateral documentation are fulfilled.

• The Bank has obtained a legal charge to the said collateral (including second/subordinate or *paripassu* charges, in addition to first legal charge).

• The legal mechanism by which the collateral is pledged or transferred ensures that the Bank has the right to liquidate or take possession of it in a timely manner, in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy on the part of the counterparty or any third party.

• The Bank has clear and robust procedures for the timely liquidation of collateral to ensure that any legal conditions required for declaring the default of the counterparty and liquidating the collateral are fulfilled and collateral can be liquidated promptly.

For the purposes of eligibility for IRB capital computation, collaterals are required to satisfy all operational criteria outlined in RBI IRB guidelines.

Counterparty Credit Risk emanating from over-the-counter derivatives (OTC Derivatives) is the risk that the counterparty to a derivative transaction can default before the final settlement of the transaction’s cash flow. To mitigate this risk, derivative transactions are undertaken only with those counterparties where approved counterparty limits are in place. Counterparty limits for banks are assessed using internal models considering a number of financial parameters like net worth, capital adequacy ratio, rating etc. For corporates, the Derivatives limits are assessed and sanctioned in conjunction with regular credit limit as part of regular appraisal.

Quantitative Disclosure:

(**Rs. In Crores**)

Distribution of Notional and Current Credit Exposure	**Notional**	**Current credit exposure**	**Exposure under Current Exposure Method (CEM)**
a) Interest rate Swaps	781147.18	5787.95	12364.26
b) Cross Currency Swaps	96678.63	1850	7914.52
c) Currency Options	84263.34	40.31	2307.01
d) Foreign Exchange Contracts	900759.43	3800.74	27244.06
e) Currency Futures	-	-	-
f) Forward Rate Agreements	0.59	-	-
g) Others (please specify product name) - NDF	18317.07	7.46	373.81
Total	**1881166.24**	**11486.46**	**50203.66**
Credit Derivative transactions	NIL		

DF-11: COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL

As on 30.09.2023

			(Rs. in Crore)
Basel III common disclosure template to be used from March 31, 2017			
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: instruments and reserves			**Ref No. (with respect to DF - 12: Step 2)**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	80007.94	A1 + B3
2	Retained earnings	210055.2	B1 + B2 + B7 + B8 + B9 (#)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	23437.81	B5 * 75% + B6 * 45%
4	*Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)*	-	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	2499.67	
6	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**316000.62**	
Common Equity Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments			
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	824.62	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	1531.77	D
9	Intangibles (net of related tax liability)	5.33	
10	Deferred Tax Assets	45.62	
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve	-	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
13	Securitisation gain on sale	-	
14	Gains and losses due to changes in own credit risk on fair valued liabilities	-	
15	Defined-benefit pension fund net assets	-	
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	137.58	
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	153.69	
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)	0	

19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation, net of eligible short positions (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights (amount above 10% threshold)	-	
21	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (amount above 10% threshold, net of related tax liability)	-	
22	Amount exceeding the 15% threshold	-	
23	*of which*: significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	-	
24	*of which*: mortgage servicing rights	-	
25	*of which*: deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments (26a+26b+26c+26d)	1881.91	
26a	*of which:* Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	1809.35	
26b	*of which:* Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries	72.56	
26c	*of which:* Shortfall in the equity capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
26d	*of which:* Unamortised pension funds expenditures	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 due to insufficient Additional Tier 1 and Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
28	**Total regulatory adjustments to Common equity Tier 1**	**4580.52**	
29	**Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)**	**311420.10**	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: instruments		
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (share premium) (31+32)	52943.70	
31	*of which*: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)	0	
32	*of which*: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual debt Instruments)	52943.70	
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	0	
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)	468.69	
35	*of which*: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	

36	**Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**53412.39**	
	Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments		
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments	0.00	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	62.81	
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)	0.00	
41a	*of which:* Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
41b	*of which:* Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 due to insufficient Tier 2 to cover deductions	-	
43	**Total regulatory adjustments to Additional Tier 1 capital**	**62.81**	
44	**Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)**	**53349.58**	
45	**Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) (29 + 44)**	**364769.68**	
	Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions		
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	34935.50	
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	513.64	
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)	934.81	
49	*of which*: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	-	
50	Provisions	37281.96	
51	**Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments**	**73665.91**	
	Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments		
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments	120.64	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	0	

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 banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (net of eligible short positions)	14.42	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)	0.00	
56a	*of which:* Investments in the Tier 2 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	-	
56b	*of which:* Shortfall in the Tier 2 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank	-	
57	**Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital**	**135.06**	
58	**Tier 2 capital (T2)**	**73530.85**	
59	**Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) (45 + 58)**	**438300.53**	
60	**Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)**	**3045643.64**	
60a	*of which*: total credit risk weighted assets	2397085.97	
60b	*of which*: total market risk weighted assets	323627.08	
60c	*of which*: total operational risk weighted assets	324930.59	
Capital ratios and buffers			
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	10.23	
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	11.98	
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	14.39	
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation plus countercyclical buffer requirements plus G-SIB buffer requirement, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	8.60	
65	*of which*: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.50	
66	*of which*: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.00	
67	*of which*: D-SIB buffer requirement	0.60	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	4.73	
National minima (if different from Basel III)			
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.50	
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	7.00	
71	National total capital minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	9.00	

Amounts below the thresholds for deduction (before risk weighting)			
72	Non-significant investments in the capital of other financial entities	-	
73	Significant investments in the common stock of financial entities	547.58	
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)	-	
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)	12002.12	
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2			
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	37281.96	
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	29963.57	
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	0.00	
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	0.00	
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	0.00	
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0.00	
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements	0%	
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	0%	
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)	0.00	

Notes to the Template			
Row No. of the template	**Particular**	**(Rs. in Crore)**	
10	Deferred tax assets associated with accumulated losses	45.62	
	Deferred tax assets (excluding those associated with accumulated losses) net of Deferred tax liability	12002.12	
	Total as indicated in row 10	45.62	
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	0.00	

	of which: Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	0.00	
	of which: Increase in Additional Tier 1 capital	0.00	
	of which: Increase in Tier 2 capital	0.00	
26b	If investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries are not deducted and hence, risk weighted then:	0.00	
	(i) Increase in Common Equity Tier 1 capital	0.00	
	(ii) Increase in risk weighted assets	0.00	
50	Eligible Provisions included in Tier 2 capital	37281.96	
	Eligible Revaluation Reserves included in Tier 2 capital	0.00	
	Total of row 50	37281.96	
# B7: Revenue & Other Reserves is taken net of Integration & Development Fund (Rs. 5 Crore)			

DF-12: COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL – RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENT
As on 30.09.2023

(Rs. in crores)

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL – RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENT Step 1		Balance sheet as in financial statements	Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation
		As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**
A	**Capital & Liabilities**		
i	Paid-up Capital	892.46	892.46
	Reserves & Surplus	3,93,259.30	3,77,309.23
	Minority Interest	14,306.74	6,858.84
	Total Capital	**4,08,458.50**	**3,85,060.53**
ii	**Deposits**	**47,36,555.26**	**47,37,447.54**
	of which: Deposits from banks	9,919.94	9,919.94
	of which: Customer deposits	47,26,635.32	47,27,527.60
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	**Borrowings**	**5,47,899.13**	**5,48,249.13**
	of which: From RBI	87,464.38	87,464.38
	of which: From banks	2,50,417.70	2,50,417.70
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	73,222.09	73,222.09
	of which: Others (Bonds Other than Capital Instrument Bonds)	43,283.00	43,633.00
	of which: Capital instruments	93,511.96	93,511.96
iv	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**6,24,139.65**	**2,73,332.67**
	Total	**63,17,052.54**	**59,44,089.87**
B	**Assets**		
i	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	**2,60,345.86**	**2,60,309.10**
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**1,01,909.39**	**97,565.65**
ii	**Investments**	**20,79,531.75**	**17,21,632.91**
	of which: Government securities	15,36,669.07	14,13,937.73
	of which: Other approved securities	28,575.67	87.43
	of which: Shares	1,25,261.64	13,926.84
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	3,10,187.08	2,35,632.76
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	16,890.37	11,273.58
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	61,947.92	46,774.57
iii	**Loans and advances**	**34,18,175.48**	**34,17,835.80**
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	1,79,967.31	1,79,967.31
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	32,38,208.17	32,37,868.49

iv	**Fixed assets**	**44,385.67**	**43,523.75**
v	**Other assets**	**4,11,172.62**	**4,01,690.89**
	of which: Goodwill	-	-
	of which: Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-
	of which: Deferred tax assets	12,076.00	12,051.50
vi	**Goodwill on consolidation**	**1,531.77**	**1,531.77**
vii	**Debit balance in Profit & Loss account**	-	-
	Total Assets	**63,17,052.54**	**59,44,089.87**

(Rs. in crores)

COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL – RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENT Step 2		**Balance sheet as in financial statements**	**Balance sheet under regulatory scope of consolidation**	**Reference number**
		As on reporting date	**As on reporting date**	
A	**Capital & Liabilities**			
i	Paid-up Capital	892.46	892.46	A
	of which: Amount eligible for CET 1	892.46	892.46	A1
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	A2
	Reserves & Surplus	3,93,259.30	3,77,309.23	B
	of which: Statutory Reserve	1,02,485.73	1,02,485.73	B1
	of which: Capital Reserves	16,368.61	16,318.16	B2
	of which: Share Premium	79,115.48	79,115.48	B3
	of which: Investment Reserve	-	-	B4
	of which: Investment Revaluation Reserve	12,271.38	12,271.38	
	of which: Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	14,659.03	14,656.67	B5
	of which: Revaluation Reserve on Fixed Assets	27,656.23	27,656.23	B6
	of which: Revenue and Other Reserves	47,622.37	40,023.48	B7
	of which: Reserves under Sec. 36(1)(viii) of Income Tax Act,1961	17,749.31	17,749.31	B8
	of which: Balance in Profit & Loss Account	75,331.16	67,032.79	B9
	Minority Interest	14,306.74	6,858.84	
	Total Capital	**4,08,458.50**	**3,85,060.53**	

ii	**Deposits**	**47,36,555.26**	**47,37,447.54**	
	of which: Deposits from banks	9,919.94	9,919.94	
	of which: Customer deposits	47,26,635.32	47,27,527.60	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)			
iii	**Borrowings**	**5,47,899.13**	**5,48,249.13**	
	of which: From RBI	87,464.38	87,464.38	
	of which: From banks	2,50,417.70	2,50,417.70	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	73,222.09	73,222.09	
	of which: Others (Bonds Other than Capital Instrument Bonds)	43,283.00	43,633.00	
	of which: Capital instruments	93,511.96	93,511.96	
iv	**Other liabilities & provisions**	**6,24,139.65**	**2,73,332.67**	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill			
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets			
	Total	**63,17,052.54**	**59,44,089.87**	
B	**Assets**			
i	**Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India**	**2,60,345.86**	**2,60,309.10**	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	**1,01,909.39**	**97,565.65**	
ii	**Investments**	**20,79,531.75**	**17,21,632.91**	
	of which: Government securities	15,36,669.07	14,13,937.73	
	of which: Other approved securities	28,575.67	87.43	
	of which: Shares	1,25,261.64	13,926.84	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	3,10,187.08	2,35,632.76	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	16,890.37	11,273.58	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	61,947.92	46,774.57	
iii	**Loans and advances**	**34,18,175.48**	**34,17,835.80**	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	1,79,967.31	1,79,967.31	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	32,38,208.17	32,37,868.49	
iv	**Fixed assets**	**44,385.67**	**43,523.75**	
v	**Other assets**	**4,11,172.62**	**4,01,690.89**	
	of which: Goodwill	-	-	
	of which: Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	-	-	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	12,076.00	12,051.50	C
vi	**Goodwill on consolidation**	**1,531.77**	**1,531.77**	D
vii	**Debit balance in Profit & Loss account**	-	-	
	Total Assets	**63,17,052.54**	**59,44,089.87**	

Step 3

(Rs. in crores)

Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1): instruments and reserves			
		Component of regulatory capital reported by bank	**Ref No. (with respect to DF - 12: Step 2)**
1	Directly issued qualifying common share (and equivalent for non - joint stock companies) capital plus related stock surplus	80007.94	A1 + B3
2	Retained earnings	210055.20	B1 + B2 + B7 + B8 + B9 (#)
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	23437.81	B5 * 75% + B6 * 45%
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)	2499.67	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	316000.62	
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	824.62	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	1531.77	D

B7: Revenue & Other Reserves is taken net of Integration & Development Fund (Rs. 5 Crores)

DF 13: Main features of Regulatory Capital Instruments
DF 14: Full Terms and Conditions of Regulatory Capital Instruments

These disclosures i.e. DF 13 and DF 14 have been uploaded on the Bank's website i.e. www.sbi.co.in/portal/web/corporate-governance/basel-iii-disclosures

DF 15 – Disclosure Requirements for Remuneration

Not applicable, as Private sector and foreign banks operating in India are required to make this disclosure.

DF-16: Equities - Disclosure for Banking Book Positions as on 30.09.2023

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Qualitative Disclosures</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>The general qualitative disclosure with respect to equity risk, including:</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons;</td><td>All equity investments in HTM Category are made in Associates, Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and RRBs. These are strategic in nature.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• 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</td><td>Accounting and valuation policies for securities held under HTM category are detailed under Schedule 17 para 2.3(ii) of Bank’s Annual Report 2022-23.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Quantitative Disclosures</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.</td><td>Rs. 805.29 Crores</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>The types and nature of investments, including the amount that can be classified as:
<table>
<tr><td>Particulars</td><td>Type</td><td></td><td>Book Value (In Crores)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Publicly traded</td><td>Subsidiaries</td><td>HTM</td><td>2641.49</td></tr>
<tr><td>Associate</td><td>AFS</td><td>8038.08</td></tr>
<tr><td>Others</td><td>HTM</td><td>127.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Privately held</td><td>Associates, Subsidiaries, JVs & Others</td><td>HTM</td><td>9900.65</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period</td><td>Nil</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Total unrealized gains (losses)[13]</td><td>Rs. 199.49 crores (Unrealized loss)</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Total latent revaluation gains (losses)[14]</td><td>Rs. 5141.22 crores (MTM Gain)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Any amounts of the above included in Tier 1 and/or Tier 2 capital</td><td>Rs. 109.63 crores</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>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</td><td>Rs. 46.19 crores</td></tr>
</table>

[13] Unrealised gains (losses) recognized through the profit and loss account.

[14] Unrealised gains (losses) not recognized either in the balance sheet or through the profit and loss account.

DF-17: COMPARISON OF ACCOUNTING ASSETS VS. LEVERAGE RATIO EXPOSURE MEASURE

AS ON 30.09.2023

	ITEM	Rs. (In millions)
1	Total consolidated assets as per published financial statements	6,31,70,525.38
2	Adjustment for investments in banking, financial, insurance or commercial entities that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-37,29,626.68
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	4,40,810.94
5	Adjustment for securities financing transactions (i.e. repos and similar secured lending)	10,381.60
6	Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (i.e. conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	56,65,189.52
7	Other adjustments	-1,71,930.36
8	**Leverage ratio exposure (State Bank Group)**	**6,53,85,350.40**

DF-18: LEVERAGE RATIO COMMON DISCLOSURE TEMPLATE

As on 30.09.2023

	ITEM	(Rs. in Millions)
	On balance sheet exposures	
1	On-balance sheet items (excluding derivatives and SFTs, but including collateral)	5,94,40,898.70
2	(Asset amounts deducted in determining Basel III Tier 1 capital)	-1,71,930.36
3	**Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs) (sum of lines 1 and 2)**	**5,92,68,968.34**
	Derivatives exposures	
4	Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (i.e. net of eligible cash variation margin)	1,90,323.83
5	Add-on amounts for PFE associated with all derivatives transactions	2,50,487.11
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)**	**4,40,810.94**
	Securities financing transaction exposure	
12	Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjusting for sale accounting transactions	10,381.60
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)**	**10,381.60**
	Other off balance sheet exposures	
17	Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	1,39,20,252.57
18	(Adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts)	-82,55,063.05
19	**Off-balance sheet items (sum of lines 17 and 18)**	**56,65,189.52**
	Capital and total exposures	
20	**Tier 1 capital**	**36,47,696.59**
21	**Total exposures (sum of lines 3,11,16 and 19)**	**6,53,85,350.40**
	Leverage ratio	
22	**Basel III leverage ratio (%) (State Bank Group)**	**5.58%**