



PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES (CONSOLIDATED) AS AT 31.03.2014

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, which comprise the statutory provisions, Regulatory / Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines, Accounting Standards / guidance notes issued by the ICAI.

(i) Qualitative Disclosures:

a. List of group entities considered for consolidation for the period ended 31.03.2014

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

S. No	Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
1	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
2	State Bank of Hyderabad [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
3	State Bank of Mysore [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
4	State Bank of Patiala [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
5	State Bank of Travancore [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
6	SBI Capital Markets Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
7	SBICAP Securities Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
8	SBICAPS Ventures Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
9	SBICAP Trustee Company Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
10	SBICAP (UK) Ltd. [U.K.]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
11	SBICAP (Singapore) Ltd. [Singapore]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
12	SBI DFHI Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable



S. No	Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
13	SBI Payment Services Pvt. Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
14	SBI Global Factors Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
15	SBI Pension Funds Pvt Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
16	SBI –SG Global Securities Services Pvt. Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
17	SBI Mutual Fund Trustee Company Pvt Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
18	SBI Funds Management Pvt. Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
19	SBI Funds Management (International) Private Ltd. [Mauritius]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
20	SBI Cards and Payment Services Pvt. Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
21	State Bank of India (California) [USA]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
22	State Bank of India (Canada) [Canada]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
23	Commercial Indo Bank Llc. , Moscow [Russia]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
24	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd. [Mauritius]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
25	PT Bank SBI Indonesia [Indonesia]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
26	Nepal SBI Bank Ltd. [Nepal]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable



S. No	Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
27	State Bank of India (Botswana) Ltd. [Botswana]	Yes	As per AS 21	Yes	As per AS 21	Not applicable	Not applicable
28	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Insurance Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
29	SBI General Insurance Company Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 21	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Insurance Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
30	C - Edge Technologies Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	JV Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
31	GE Capital Business Process Management Services Pvt Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	JV Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
32	SBI Macquarie Infrastructure Management Pvt. Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	JV Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
33	SBI Macquarie Infrastructure Trustee Pvt. Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	JV Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
34	Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Management Pte. Ltd. [Singapore]	Yes	As per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	JV Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
35	Macquarie SBI Infrastructure Trustee Ltd. [Bermuda]	Yes	As per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	JV Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
36	Oman India Joint Investment Fund – Management Company Pvt. Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	JV Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation



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37	Oman India Joint Investment Fund – Trustee Company Pvt. Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 27	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	JV Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
38	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
39	Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
40	Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
41	Ellaquai Dehati Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
42	Meghalaya Rural Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
43	Krishna Grameena Bank (upto 22nd August 2013) [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
44	Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
45	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
46	Mizoram Rural Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation



S. No	Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
47	Nagaland Rural Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
48	Purvanchal Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
49	Utkal Grameen Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
50	Uttarakhand Gramin Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
51	Vananchal Gramin Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
52	Saurashtra Gramin Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
53	Marudhara Gramin Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
54	Deccan Grameena Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
55	Kaveri Grameena Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
56	Malwa Gramin Bank [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity:Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation



S. No	Name of the entity [Country of incorporation]	Included under accounting scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Included under regulatory scope of consolidation (yes / no)	Method of consolidation	Reasons for difference in the method of consolidation	Reasons if consolidated under only one of the scopes of consolidation
57	The Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
58	Bank of Bhutan Ltd. [Bhutan]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity: Not under scope of Regulatory Consolidation
59	SBI Home Finance Ltd. [India]	Yes	As per AS 23	No	Not applicable	Not applicable	Associate Entity: 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 31.03.2014

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Principle 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)
				NIL			

(ii) Quantitative Disclosures:

c. List of group entities considered for regulatory consolidation as on 31.03.2014

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

(₹ in Crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Principle 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)
1	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	India	Banking Services	5,355.92	90,876.97
2	State Bank of Hyderabad	India	Banking Services	8,369.43	141,489.05
3	State Bank of Mysore	India	Banking Services	4,548.60	73,976.35
4	State Bank of Patiala	India	Banking Services	6,131.41	114,120.73
5	State Bank of Travancore	India	Banking Services	4,574.82	105,285.42
6	SBI Capital Markets Ltd.	India	Merchant Banking and Advisory Services	980.58	1,070.24



(₹ in Crores)

Sr. No.	Name of the entity	Country of incorporation	Principle 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)
7	SBICAP Securities Ltd.	India	Securities Broking & its allied services and party distribution of financial products	123.53	189.58
8	SBICAPS Ventures Ltd.	India	Asset Management Company for Venture Capital Fund	5.34	5.59
9	SBICAP Trustee Company Ltd.	India	Corporate Trusteeship Activities	28.17	31.15
10	SBICAP (UK) Ltd.	U.K.	Arrangement of corporate finance & providing advisory services	25.93	26.47
11	SBICAP (Singapore) Ltd.	Singapore	Business & management Consultancy Services	16.50	16.63
12	SBI DFHI Ltd.	India	Primary Dealer in Govt. Securities	936.18	3,318.96
13	SBI Payment Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	Payment Solution Services	1.53	1.66
14	SBI Global Factors Ltd.	India	Factoring Activities	368.19	880.43
15	SBI Pension Funds Pvt Ltd.	India	Management of Pension Fund under New Pension Scheme (NPS)	31.59	32.68
16	SBI –SG Global Securities Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	Custodial Services and Fund Accounting Services	73.42	74.72
17	SBI Mutual Fund Trustee Company Pvt Ltd.	India	Trusteeship Services to schemes floated by SBI Mutual Fund	19.50	19.51
18	SBI Funds Management Pvt. Ltd.	India	Asset Management Services to schemes floated by SBI Mutual Fund	443.18	556.84
19	SBI Funds Management (International) Private Ltd.	Mauritius	Investment Management Services	1.61	1.92
20	SBI Cards and Payment Services Pvt. Ltd.	India	Credit Cards Business	745.98	4,713.56
21	State Bank of India (California)	USA	Banking Services	751.44	4,366.01
22	State Bank of India (Canada)	Canada	Banking Services	678.46	3,360.00
23	Commercial Indo Bank Llc. , Moscow	Russia	Banking Services	254.06	610.30
24	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd.	Mauritius	Banking Services	1,044.60	5,906.46
25	PT Bank SBI Indonesia	Indonesia	Banking Services	280.62	1,583.63
26	Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.	Nepal	Banking Services	256.75	3,940.41
27	State Bank of India (Botswana) Ltd.	Botswana	Banking Services	43.20	49.79

\$ Comprises of Equity Capital and Reserve & Surplus



(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	Principle 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:

Name of the Insurance entities/Country of incorporation	Principle activity of the entity	Total balance sheet equity (as stated in the accounting balance sheet of the legal entity)	% of Bank's holding in the total equity	Quantitative impact on regulatory capital of using risk weighting method Vs using the full deduction method
		NIL		

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

DF-2: CAPITAL ADEQUACY

Qualitative Disclosures

<p>(a) A summary discussion of the Bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Bank and its Banking Subsidiaries undertake the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) on an annual basis in line with the New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF) Guidelines of RBI. 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Credit Risk ➤ Operational Risk ➤ Liquidity Risk ➤ Compliance Risk ➤ Pension Fund Obligation Risk ➤ Reputation Risk ➤ Residual Risk from Credit Risk Mitigants ➤ Settlement Risk ➤ Market Risk ➤ Credit Concentration Risk ➤ Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book ➤ Country Risk ➤ New Businesses Risk ➤ Strategic Risk ➤ Model Risk ➤ Contagion Risk ➤ Securitization 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 of 9% 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 and Perpetual Debt Instruments, 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 Tier I/Tier II Capital to support the increased level of assets and at the same time maintaining the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR).
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Quantitative Disclosures

(b) Capital requirements for credit risk:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Portfolios subject to standardized approach ■ Securitization exposures 	<p>₹ 1,16,269.59 crores</p> <p>Nil</p>			
Total		₹ 1,16,269.59 crores		
(c) Capital requirements for market risk:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Standardized duration approach; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Interest Rate Risk ➤ Foreign Exchange Risk(including gold) ➤ Equity Risk 	<p>₹ 4,910.73 crores</p> <p>₹ 165.17 crores</p> <p>₹ 2,105.94 crores</p>			
Total		₹ 7,181.84 crores		
(d) Capital requirements for operational risk:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Basic Indicator Approach ■ The Standardized Approach (if applicable) 	<p>₹ 10,876.73 crores</p>			
Total		₹ 10,876.73 crores		
(e) Common Equity Tier 1, Tier 1 and Total Capital Ratios:				
CAPITAL ADEQUACY RATIOS AS ON 31.03.2014				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For the top consolidated group; and ■ For significant bank subsidiaries (stand alone or sub-consolidated depending on how the Framework is applied) 		CET 1 (%)	Tier 1 (%)	Total (%)
	SBI Group	9.21	9.50	12.23
	State Bank of India	9.59	9.72	12.44
	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	8.77	9.04	11.55
	State Bank of Hyderabad	8.91	9.32	12.00
	State Bank of Mysore	8.44	8.65	11.08
	State Bank of Patiala	7.54	7.88	10.38
	State Bank of Travancore	8.12	8.46	10.79
	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd.	19.98	19.98	20.52
	State Bank of India (Canada)	24.91	24.91	28.98
	State Bank of India (California)	21.23	21.23	24.72
	Commercial Indo Bank Llc. , Moscow	48.25	48.25	48.25
	PT Bank SBI Indonesia	24.04	24.04	24.72
	Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.	10.31	10.31	13.17
	SBI (Botswana) Ltd.*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

* Entity does not have any Risk Weighted Assets as on 31.03.2014



DF-3: CREDIT RISK: GENERAL DISCLOSURES FOR ALL BANKS

Qualitative Disclosures

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

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

The Domestic Banking entities in the Group follow the extant RBI instructions for definitions of these categories for accounting purposes, as given below:

Non-performing assets

An asset becomes non-performing when it ceases to generate income for the bank. A Non-Performing Asset (NPA) is an advance where:

- i. Interest and/or installment of principal remain 'overdue' for a period of more than 90 days in respect of a Term Loan;
- ii. The account remains 'out of order' 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 installment of principal or interest thereon remains 'overdue' for two crop seasons and a loan granted for long duration crops is treated as NPA, if installment of principal or interest thereon remains 'overdue' for one crop season; and
- 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.

'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.

[Other Group entities – Overseas Banking entities and the Non-banking entities – use the definitions as applicable to their lines of businesses and as defined by their respective regulators.]

Credit Risk Management

All Banking entities in the Group are exposed to Credit Risk through their loans and investment activities. Among the Non-banking entities, Credit Risk is a major risk for factoring and credit cards business. Group Banking entities have Credit Risk Management, Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management Policies in place, which are an exposition of their approach to the management of Credit Risk and seek to establish a comprehensive risk management framework that allows Credit Risks to be tracked, managed and overseen in a timely and efficient manner. The policies are reviewed annually or more frequently as deemed necessary. Over the years, the policy and procedures in this regard have been refined as a result of evolving concepts and actual experience. The policy and procedures have been aligned to the approach laid down in Basel II and RBI guidelines, wherever applicable.

The processes of Credit Risk Management encompass identification, assessment, monitoring and control of the credit exposures. In the process of identification and assessment of Credit Risk, the following functions are undertaken:

- i. Internal Credit Risk Assessment Models/ Scoring Models are used across the entities, wherever applicable, to assess the counterparty risk and to support the analytical elements of the credit risk management framework, particularly the quantitative risk assessment part of the credit approval process. The rating process reflects the risk involved in the facility / borrower and is an evaluation of the borrower's intrinsic strength and is reviewed periodically.
- ii. SBI conducts industry research regularly 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 and shares the findings amongst the Banking entities in the Group.
- iii. Non-Banking entities use their own Internal Credit Scoring Models, Internal Ratings, Demographic Analysis, etc., as applicable, for identification and assessment of Credit Risk.

The measurement of Credit Risk in the Domestic Banking entities involves computation of Credit Risk Components viz. Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default [EAD].

For better risk management and avoidance of concentration of Credit Risk, regulatory / internal guidelines on prudential



exposure norms in respect of individual borrowers, borrower groups, banks, non-corporate entities, sensitive sectors such as capital market, real estate, etc., are in place in the Group entities. Ongoing monitoring of these exposures is conducted for measurement of Credit Risk of the Group entities individually and for consolidated Group, as specified in the Group Risk Management Policy. Credit Risk Stress Tests are conducted by the entities to identify vulnerable areas for initiating corrective action, where necessary.

Each of the Banking entities in the Group have a Loan Policy in place which documents the entities' approach to sanctioning, managing and monitoring of loans and advances. The Policy establishes a commonality of approach regarding credit basics, appraisal skills, documentation standards and awareness of institutional concerns and strategies to ensure that there is continued improvement of the overall quality of assets at the portfolio level. Specific norms for Appraising, Sanctioning, Documentation, Inspections and Monitoring, Renewals, Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Management of Assets have been stipulated, with sufficient leg room for innovation, deviations and flexibility under proper authority.

The internal controls and processes in place in the Group for the management of Credit Risk are:

- Risk Governance structures for Credit Risk Management.
- Delegation of financial powers for advances and allied matters with a graded authority structure.
- Pre-sanction and post-sanction processes are examined as part of Credit Audit conducted in Domestic Banking entities for exposures above threshold limits. Credit Audit also examines identified risks and suggests risk mitigation measures.
- Close review and monitoring of Stressed Assets to prevent deterioration in quality.
- The Policies, Procedures and Risk Limits are circulated amongst all operating functionaries and the audit functionaries to keep them updated on an ongoing basis.
- Various training initiatives are also undertaken for updation of knowledge on Credit Risk Management policies and practices for all functionaries.

Quantitative Disclosures

General Disclosures:		Amount - ₹ in Crs		
		Fund Based	Non Fund Based	Total
Quantitative Disclosures				
b	Total Gross Credit Risk Exposures	16,23,067.34	4,60,757.49	20,83,824.83
c	Geographic Distribution of Exposures : FB / NFB			
	Overseas	2,23,567.09	37,279.75	2,60,846.84
	Domestic	13,99,500.25	4,23,477.74	18,22,977.99
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)			80,737.02
	i. Substandard			28,289.86
	ii. Doubtful 1			21,362.68
	iii. Doubtful 2			22,664.04
	iv. Doubtful 3			3,659.51
	v. Loss			4,760.93
g	Net NPAs			42,204.80
h	NPA Ratios			
	i) Gross NPAs to gross advances			4.97%
	ii) Net NPAs to net advances			2.67%
i	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	i) Opening balance			63,872.56
	ii) Additions			59,499.87
	iii) Reductions			42,635.41



General Disclosures:		Amount - ₹ in Crs		
		Fund Based	Non Fund Based	Total
	iv) Closing balance			80,737.02
j	Movement of provisions for NPAs			
	i) Opening balance			35,137.72
	ii) Provisions made during the period			22,724.41
	iii) Write-off			19,201.42
	iv) Write-back of excess provisions			128.49
	v) Closing balance			38,532.22
k	Amount of Non-Performing Investments			1,127.12
l	Amount of Provisions held for Non-Performing Investments			1,083.42
m	Movement of Provisions for Depreciation on Investments			
	i) Opening balance			1,255.91
	ii) Provisions made during the period			1,728.89
	iii) Less: Foreign Exchange Revaluation Adj.			113.89
	iv) Write-off			150.05
	v) Write-back of excess provisions			773.95
	vi) Closing balance			1,946.91

Table- A: DF-3 (d) Industry Type Distribution of Exposures as on 31.03.2014

Amount - ₹ in Crs.

CODE	INDUSTRY	FUND BASED [Outstanding-0/s]			NON-FUND BASED(0/s)
		Standard	NPA	Total	
1	Coal	3,250.71	214.20	3,464.91	1,939.60
2	Mining	7,725.31	301.29	8,026.60	1,449.86
3	Iron & Steel	100,755.78	6,443.51	107,199.29	27,910.99
4	Metal Products	29,310.58	4,040.33	33,350.92	3,234.86
5	All Engineering	36,029.03	3,199.37	39,228.40	50,603.10
51	Of which Electronics	11,121.90	1,386.30	12,508.20	5,904.96
6	Electricity	27,247.35	2,146.04	29,393.39	19,547.26
7	Cotton Textiles	41,193.36	3,014.21	44,207.57	3,367.13
8	Jute Textiles	397.56	128.93	526.49	107.90
9	Other Textiles	9,795.68	1,429.56	11,225.25	1,764.26
10	Sugar	10,960.37	393.69	11,354.06	651.22
11	Tea	653.27	33.53	686.80	72.16
12	Food Processing	43,226.43	3,073.50	46,299.93	1,259.62
13	Vegetable Oils & Vanaspati	7,047.27	2,184.90	9,232.18	8,211.55
14	Tobacco / Tobacco Products	2,670.12	14.19	2,684.30	222.86
15	Paper / Paper Products	6,037.56	1,703.60	7,741.16	988.30
16	Rubber / Rubber Products	6,910.88	455.71	7,366.59	1,625.76
17	Chemicals / Dyes / Paints etc.	59,189.19	4,537.67	63,726.86	13,075.78



Amount - ₹ in Crs.

CODE	INDUSTRY	FUND BASED [Outstanding-O/s]			NON-FUND BASED(O/s)
		Standard	NPA	Total	
171	Of which Fertilizers	16,038.04	27.48	16,065.51	4,395.40
172	Of which Petrochemicals	19,328.99	661.27	19,990.26	3,029.60
173	Of which Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	11,306.51	3,250.41	14,556.92	2,397.65
18	Cement	11,260.90	869.30	12,130.20	2,037.77
19	Leather & Leather Products	3,700.60	123.39	3,823.99	359.18
20	Gems & Jewellery	51,845.22	3,080.77	54,925.99	1,526.24
21	Construction	10,869.47	836.09	11,705.56	2,539.33
22	Petroleum	51,875.01	58.58	51,933.58	55,954.94
23	Automobiles & Trucks	16,637.29	274.25	16,911.54	1,590.34
24	Computer Software	1,022.51	270.63	1,293.14	119.79
25	Infrastructure	185,959.85	5,070.42	191,030.27	46,303.39
251	Of which Power	91,489.61	864.77	92,354.38	9,150.92
252	Of which Telecommunication	34,928.35	290.97	35,219.32	8,963.56
253	Of which Roads & Ports	38,210.05	1,974.10	40,184.15	12,232.59
26	Other Industries	63,094.41	8,349.98	71,444.39	48,272.07
27	NBFCs & Trading	101,673.06	4,137.58	105,810.64	15,613.60
28	Res. Adv to bal. Gross Advances	651,990.50	24,351.78	676,342.28	150,408.63
	Total	15,42,330.32	80,737.02	16,23,067.34	4,60,757.49

Table- B: DF-3 (e) SBI (CONSOLIDATED) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of assets as on 31.03.2014*

[₹ in Crs.]

		1-14 days	15-28 days	29 days & up to 3 months	Over 3 months & up to 6 months	Over 6 months & up to 1 year	Over 1 year & up to 3 years	Over 3 years & up to 5 years	Over 5 years	TOTAL
1	Cash	14,698.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,698.87
2	Balances with RBI	30,677.47	1,035.55	3,080.18	3,666.67	9,594.90	17,333.68	7,944.99	25,913.02	99,246.46
3	Balances with other Banks	38,186.38	297.79	6,859.07	2,437.31	4,304.74	448.67	0.00	164.15	52,698.11
4	Investments	5,553.51	10,540.09	19,517.11	9,225.96	24,534.01	74,785.67	1,05,177.67	2,81,466.01	5,30,800.03
5	Advances	1,66,014.97	12,688.72	67,889.32	60,207.96	1,06,884.18	7,32,427.78	1,61,998.29	2,73,315.41	15,81,426.63
6	Fixed Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	10,729.76	10,729.90
7	Other Assets	10,550.38	3,339.26	4,168.07	2,413.33	14,951.86	3,836.75	2,468.82	17,118.69	58,847.16
	TOTAL	2,65,681.58	27,901.41	1,01,513.75	77,951.23	1,60,269.69	8,28,832.69	2,77,589.77	6,08,707.04	23,48,447.16

*Insurance entities, Non-financial entities, Special Purpose Vehicles & Intra-group Adjustments are excluded



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

Qualitative Disclosures

(a) For portfolios under the standardized approach:

■ Names of Credit Rating Agencies used, plus reasons for any changes

As per RBI Guidelines, the Bank has identified CARE, CRISIL, ICRA, India Rating, SMERA and Brickwork (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

Long-term Issue Specific Ratings (For own exposures or other issuance of debt by the same borrower-constituent/counter-party) or Issuer (borrower-constituents/counter-party) 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/counter-party has issued a debt (which is not a borrowing from the entity/entities), the rating given to that debt is applied to the Bank's unrated exposures, if the exposure ranks pari-passu or senior to the specific rated debt in all respects and the maturity of unrated exposure is not later than the maturity of the rated debt.

Quantitative Disclosures as on 31.03.2014

(₹ 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	13,04,830.46
	100% Risk Weight	4,91,604.47
	More than 100% Risk Weight	2,83,230.46
	Deducted	4,159.44
	Total	20,83,824.83

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

Qualitative Disclosures

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

■ 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 Domestic Banking Entities have legally enforceable netting arrangements, involving specific lien with proof of documentation. They calculate capital requirements on the basis of net credit exposures subject to the following conditions:

Where Domestic Banking Entities

- have 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;
- are able at any time to determine the loans/advances and deposits with the same counterparty that are subject to the netting agreement; and
- monitor and control 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 parent bank has an integrated Credit Risk Management, Credit Risk Mitigation and Collateral Management Policy in place which is reviewed annually. The 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**

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/ PR3/P3/F3/A3 for Short-Term Debt Instruments

■ **Main types of Guarantor Counterparty and their creditworthiness**

The Group 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.

Qualitative Disclosures

	(Amount - ₹ in crores)
(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.	1,48,744.93
(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)	8,614.00



DF-6: SECURITISATION EXPOSURES: DISCLOSURE FOR STANDARDISED APPROACH

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.	Nil
	The nature of other risks (e.g. liquidity risk) inherent in securitised assets;	Not Applicable
	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;	Not Applicable
	[Ⓐ] 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.	
	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).	Not Applicable
	A description of the bank's policy governing the use of credit risk mitigation to mitigate the risks retained through securitisation exposures;	Not Applicable
(b)	Summary of the bank's accounting policies for securitization activities, including:	
	Whether the transactions are treated as sales or financings;	Not Applicable
	Methods and key assumptions (including inputs) applied in valuing positions retained or purchased	Not Applicable
	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
(c)	In the banking book, the names of ECALs 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	Nil
	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.	Nil
	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

DF- 7: MARKET RISK IN TRADING BOOK

Qualitative Disclosures

- (a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement for market risk including the portfolios covered by the standardized approach
- 1) The following portfolios are covered by the Standardised Duration Approach for computing capital requirement for Market Risk:
 - Bonds & Equity holdings under the Held for Trading (HFT) and Available for Sale (AFS) categories.
 - Forex under HFT category and Mutual Fund under AFS category.
 - Derivatives entered for hedging and trading.
 - 2) Market Risk Management Department (MRMD)/Mid-Office have been put in place based on the approval accorded by the respective Boards of Banks and other subsidiaries for Risk Management.
 - 3) Market Risk Department 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) Investment Policy
 - (c) Policy for Trading in Interest Rate Securities and Equity
 - (d) Policy for Derivatives
 - (e) Forex Trading Policy
 - (f) Value- at- Risk Policy
 - (g) Stress Test Policy
 - (h) Model Validation Policy
 - (i) Valuation Policy
 - 5) Risk monitoring is an ongoing process and risk positions are analysed and reported to Top Management, Market Risk Management Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board.
 - 6) Risk management and reporting is based on parameters such as Modified Duration, PV01, Option Greeks, Maximum permissible exposures, Value at Risk Limits, Concentration Risk Limits, Cut Loss



Trigger, Management Action Triggers, etc in line with global best practices.

- 7) Forex Open position limits (Daylight/Overnight), Stop Loss Limits, Aggregate Gap Limit (AGL), Profit/Loss in respect of Cross Currency trading are monitored and exception reporting is regularly carried out.
- 8) Stress Testing is carried out at regular intervals as a complement to Value at Risk. Back-Testing of VaR number is carried out on daily basis. Results are reported to Top Management and Risk committees.
- 9) Respective Foreign offices are responsible for risk monitoring of their investment portfolio as per the local regulatory requirements and RBI stipulations. Stop Loss limit for individual investments and exposure limits for certain portfolios have been prescribed.
- 10) SBI and other Domestic Banking Entities are in the process of migrating to Internal Models Approach (IMA) for calculating capital charge for market risk. While SBI has submitted Letter of Intent (LoI) to RBI during the FY 2012-13; Associate Banks have submitted LoI to RBI during FY 2013-14.

Quantitative disclosures:

(b) Minimum Regulatory Capital requirements for market risk as on 31.03.2014 is as under:

[₹ in Crs.]

Particulars	Amount
Interest Rate Risk (Including derivatives)	4,910.73
Equity position risk	2,105.94
Foreign exchange risk	165.17
Total	7,181.84

DF-8: OPERATIONAL RISK

Qualitative Disclosures

A. The structure and organization of Operational Risk Management function

- The Operational Risk Management Department is functioning in SBI as well as Associate Banks as part of the Integrated Risk Governance Structure under the control of respective Chief Risk Officer.
- 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.

B. Policies for control and mitigation of Operational Risk

Domestic Banking Entities (SBI and ABs)

The following policies, Framework Documents and Manuals are in place in SBI and Associate Banks:

Policies and Framework Documents

- Operational Risk Management policy, seeking to establish explicit and consistent Operational Risk Management Framework for systematic and proactive identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of the Operational Risks
- Policy on Business Continuity Planning (BCP)
- Policy on Know Your Customer (KYC) Standards and Anti Money Laundering (AML) Measures
- Loss Data Management Policy
- Policy on Fraud Risk Management
- Outsourcing Policy
- Operational Risk Appetite Framework (SBI)
- Capital Computation Framework

Manuals

- Operational Risk Management Manual
- Loss Data Manual
- Business Continuity Planning (BCP) Manual

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 Foreign Banking subsidiaries are in place. A few of the policies in place are – Disaster Recovery Plan/ Business Continuity Plan, Incident Reporting Mechanism, Outsourcing Policy, etc.

C. Strategies and Processes

Domestic Banking entities (SBI & ABs)

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. Guidelines and instructions are also propagated through Job Cards, e-Circulars, Training Programs, etc.



- Manuals and operating instructions relating to Business Process Re-engineering (BPR) units.
- Delegation of Financial powers, which details sanctioning powers of various levels of officials for different types of financial and non-financial transactions.
- The process of building a comprehensive database of losses due to Operational Risks has been initiated, to facilitate better risk management.
- An excel based template for collecting loss data, including Near Misses, from Branches has been developed to facilitate better risk management.
- 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 Staff Learning Centers.
- Insurance cover is obtained for most of the potential operational risks excluding frauds.
- 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.
- Excel based template for conducting Risk & Control Self Assessment (RCSA) exercise through workshops have been introduced with the provision of inherent Risk and Residual Risk, control element to arrive at and assess the effectiveness of the current control environment and heat maps to describe the Risk Levels. Top risks identified in the RCSA exercises along with their mitigation plan are being addressed.
- In SBI, in order to successfully embed the operational risk management system, Risk Management Committees at the Circle (RMCC) and also at the Business and Support Groups (RMC at NBG, IBG, GMU, CBG, MCG & IT) are in place in addition to ORMC and RMCB.
- In order to ensure business continuity, resumption and recovery of critical business process after a disaster, the Bank (SBI) and ABs have robust Business Continuity Management in place.
- Development of internal systems for quantifying and monitoring operational risk as required under Basel II defined Advanced Measurement Approach

(AMA) is underway at SBI and ABs. The Bank (SBI) and ABs have already applied for migration to AMA to RBI.

Domestic Non-Banking and Overseas Banking entities

Adequate measures by way of systems and procedures and reporting has been put in place.

D. 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 has been established in all the Group entities.
- Significant risks thrown up in RCSA exercise and loss data are reported to Top Management at regular intervals.
- 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, 2014.

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

1. Qualitative Disclosures

Interest Rate Risk: 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 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 Asset Liability Management 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. ALCO also develops the market risk strategy by clearly articulating the acceptable levels of exposure to specific risk types (i.e. interest rate, liquidity etc). 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 Asset - Liability Management Committee (ALCO) for managing interest risk.

- 1.1 RBI has stipulated monitoring of interest rate risk through a Statement of Interest Rate Sensitivity (Repricing Gaps) to be prepared on a monthly basis. Accordingly, ALCO reviews Interest Rate Sensitivity statement on monthly basis and monitors the Earning 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.
- 1.2 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 (IRSD). Bank also carries out Duration Gap analysis as stipulated by RBI on monthly basis. The impact of interest rate changes on the Market Value of Equity is monitored through Duration Gap analysis by recognising 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 1% parallel shift in interest rates for both assets and liabilities is estimated.
- 1.3 The following prudential limits have been fixed for monitoring of various interest risks:

Changes on account of Interest rate volatility	Maximum Impact (as % of Capital and Reserve)
Changes in Net Interest Income (with 1% change in interest rates for both assets and liabilities)	5%
Change in Market value of Equity (with 1% change in interest rates for assets and liabilities)	20%

- 1.4 The prudential limit aims to restrict the overall adverse impact on account of interest rate risk to the extent of 20% of capital and reserves, while part of the remaining capital and reserves serves as cushion for other risks.

2. Quantitative Disclosures

A Earnings at Risk (EaR)

[₹ in Crs.]

Particulars	Impact on NII
Impact of 100 bps parallel shift in interest rate on both assets and liabilities on Net Interest Income (NII)	5,905.43

B Market Value of Equity (MVE)

[₹ in Crs.]

Particulars	Impact on MVE
Impact on 100 bps parallel shift in interest rate on both assets and liabilities on Market Value of Equity (MVE)	4,216.55

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

Qualitative Disclosures

- (a) Counterparty Credit Risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction can default before the final settlement of the transaction's cash flow. Derivative transactions are undertaken only with those counterparties where approved counterparty limits are in place. Counterparty limit for banks are assessed using internal models considering a number of financial parameters like networth, 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.

Bank has not entered into any collateral agreement (Credit Support Annex or equivalent) with any of the bank which require maintenance of collateral. Bank does not recognize bilateral netting.

Quantitative Disclosures

- (b) Gross positive fair value of contracts, netting benefits, netted current credit exposure, collateral held, (including type e.g. cash, government securities etc), and net derivatives credit exposure. Also report measures for exposures at default or exposure amount, under CEM. The notional value of the credit derivatives hedges, and the distributions of current credit exposures by types of credit exposure.

[₹ in Crs.]

Particulars	Notional	Current Credit Exposure
a) Interest rate Swaps	1,53,739.54	4,187.98
b) Cross Currency Swaps	22,112.93	3,339.69
c) Currency Options	2,659.57	417.99
d) Foreign Exchange Contracts	5,65,678.48	31,585.21
e) Forward Rate Agreements	0.00	0.89
f) Credit Default Swaps-Sell protection	18,723.93	408.23
Total	7,62,914.45	39,939.99

- (c) Credit derivatives transactions that create exposures to CCR (notional value), segregated between use for the institutions own credit portfolio, as well as in its intermediation activities, including the distribution of the credit derivatives products used, broken down further by protection bought and sold within each product group.

None



DF-11: COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL

Basel III common disclosure template to be used during the transition of regulatory adjustments (i.e. from April 1, 2013 to December 31, 2017)			Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment	Ref No. (with respect to DF - 12: Step 2)
Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1): instruments and reserves				
1	Directly issued qualifying common share capital plus related stock surplus (share premium)	42191.26		A1 + B3
2	Retained earnings	93840.08		B1 + B2 + B6* + B7
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)			
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)			
Public sector capital injections grandfathered until January 1, 2018				
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	3069.61		
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	139100.95		
Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments				
7	Prudential valuation adjustments			
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	379.34	569.01	D * 40%
9	Intangibles other than mortgage-servicing rights (net of related tax liability)			
10	Deferred tax assets	166.08	249.11	C * 40%
11	Cash-flow hedge reserve			
12	Shortfall of the stock 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	470.12		
16	Investments in own shares (if not already netted off paid-up capital on reported balance sheet)	3.19		
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	63.66		
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)	7.50		
19	Significant investments in the common stock of banking, financial and insurance entities that are outside the scope of regulatory consolidation (amount above 10% threshold)	6.01	406.11	
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)	414.40		
26a	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries	414.40	621.60	
26b	of which: Investments in the equity capital of unconsolidated non-financial subsidiaries			
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			
	Regulatory Adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 in respect of Amounts subject to Pre-Basel III treatment	80.85	63.38	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT] For example: filtering out of unrealised losses on AFS debt securities (not relevant in Indian context)			
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]			
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]			
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	1591.15		
29	Common Equity Tier 1 capital (CET1)	137509.80		
Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) : instruments				
30	Directly issued qualifying Additional Tier 1 instruments plus related stock surplus (31+32)	0.00		
31	of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Shares)			
32	of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards (Perpetual Debt Instruments)			
33	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Additional Tier 1	4042.11		
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)	1526.35		
35	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out	1236.00		
36	Additional Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	5568.46		
Additional Tier 1 capital: regulatory adjustments				
37	Investments in own Additional Tier 1 instruments			
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Additional Tier 1 instruments	119.05		



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)			
41a	Investments in the Additional Tier 1 capital of unconsolidated insurance subsidiaries			
41b	Shortfall in the Additional Tier 1 capital of majority owned financial entities which have not been consolidated with the bank			
	Regulatory adjustments applied to Additional Tier 1 in respect of amounts subject to Pre-Basel III treatment	1191.60	824.61	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. DTAs]			
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 1 at 50%]			
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]			
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	1310.65		
44	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1)	4257.81		
44a	Additional Tier 1 capital (AT1) reckoned for capital adequacy	4257.81		
45	Tier 1 capital (T1 = CET1 + AT1) [29 + 44a]	141767.61		
Tier 2 capital: instruments and provisions				
46	Directly issued qualifying Tier 2 instruments plus related stock surplus	2000.00		
47	Directly issued capital instruments subject to phase out from Tier 2	25282.88		
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)	6263.78		
49	of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries subject to phase out			
50	Provisions	7578.09		
51	Tier 2 capital before regulatory adjustments	41124.75		
Tier 2 capital: regulatory adjustments				
52	Investments in own Tier 2 instruments			
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	20.28		



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)			
56	National specific regulatory adjustments (56a+56b)			
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			
	Regulatory adjustments applied to Tier 2 capital in respect of amounts subject to Pre-Basel III treatment	311.49	726.82	
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT e.g. existing adjustments which are deducted from Tier 2 at 50%]			
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]			
57	Total regulatory adjustments to Tier 2 capital	331.77		
58	Tier 2 capital (T2)	40792.98		
58a	Tier 2 capital reckoned for capital adequacy	40792.98		
58b	Excess additional Tier 1 capital reckoned as Tier 2 capital	0		
58c	Total Tier 2 capital admissible for capital adequacy (58a+58b)	40792.98		
59	Total capital (TC = T1 + T2) [45 + 58c]	182560.59		
	Risk Weighted Assets in respect of Amounts Subject to Pre-Basel III Treatment			
	of which: [INSERT TYPE OF ADJUSTMENT]			
	of which: ...			
60	Total risk weighted assets (60a + 60b + 60c)	1492535.19		
60a	of which: total credit risk weighted assets	1291884.35		
60b	of which: total market risk weighted assets	79798.26		
60c	of which: total operational risk weighted assets	120852.58		
Capital Ratios				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	9.21%		
62	Tier 1 (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	9.50%		
63	Total capital (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	12.23%		
64	Institution specific buffer requirement (minimum CET1 requirement plus capital conservation and countercyclical buffer requirements, expressed as a percentage of risk weighted assets)	0.00%		
65	of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	0%		



66	of which: bank specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0%		
67	of which: G-SIB buffer requirement	0%		
68	Common Equity Tier 1 available to meet buffers (as a percentage of risk weighted assets)			
National minima (if different from Basel III)				
69	National Common Equity Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	5.00%		
70	National Tier 1 minimum ratio (if different from Basel III minimum)	6.50%		
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			
74	Mortgage servicing rights (net of related tax liability)			
75	Deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences (net of related tax liability)			
Applicable caps on the inclusion of provisions in Tier 2				
76	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to standardised approach (prior to application of cap)	7578.09		
77	Cap on inclusion of provisions in Tier 2 under standardised approach	16148.55		
78	Provisions eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 in respect of exposures subject to internal ratings-based approach (prior to application of cap)	0		
79	Cap for inclusion of provisions of Tier 2 under internal ratings-based approach	0		
Capital instruments subject to phase-out arrangements (only applicable between March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2022)				
80	Current cap on CET1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
81	Amount excluded from CET1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			
82	Current cap on AT1 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
83	Amount excluded from AT1 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			
84	Current cap on T2 instruments subject to phase out arrangements			
85	Amount excluded from T2 due to cap (excess over cap after redemptions and maturities)			

* B6: Revenue & Other Reserves is taken net of Integration & Development Fund (₹ 5 Crores)



DF-12: COMPOSITION OF CAPITAL-RECONCILIATION REQUIREMENTS

STEP-1

(₹ in crores)

		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	746.57	746.57
	Reserves & Surplus	146,623.96	143,088.46
	Minority Interest	4,909.15	3,905.71
	Total Capital	152,279.68	147,740.74
ii	Deposits	1,838,852.36	1,839,679.17
	of which: Deposits from banks	42,546.26	42,546.26
	of which: Customer deposits	1,796,306.10	1,797,132.91
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-
iii	Borrowings	223,759.71	223,884.68
	of which: From RBI	17,292.63	17,292.63
	of which: From banks	81,306.60	81,306.60
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	70,514.18	70,503.28
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	-
	of which: Capital Instruments	54,646.30	54,782.17
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	181,089.86	122,357.12
	Total	2,395,981.61	2,333,661.71
B	Assets		
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	114,095.60	113,945.33
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	53,065.74	50,676.57
ii	Investments	578,793.09	521,346.21
	of which: Government securities	441,979.82	425,637.67
	of which: Other approved securities	3,762.26	2.35
	of which: Shares	26,331.49	3,696.37
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	59,698.70	48,894.11
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	2,046.13	1,644.72
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	44,974.69	41,470.99
iii	Loans and advances	1,578,276.69	1,578,276.05
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	50,066.34	50,066.34
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	1,528,210.35	1,528,209.71
iv	Fixed assets	10,559.78	10,160.42
v	Other assets	60,242.36	58,308.78
	of which: Goodwill and intangible assets	470.12	470.12
	of which: Deferred tax assets	425.59	415.19
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	948.35	948.35
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-
	Total Assets	2,395,981.61	2,333,661.71



STEP-2

(₹ in crores)

		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	746.57	746.57	A
	of which: Amount eligible for CET 1	746.57	746.57	A1
	of which: Amount eligible for AT1	-	-	A2
	Reserves & Surplus	146,623.96	143,088.46	B
	of which: Statutory Reserve	52,885.09	52,885.09	B1
	of which: Capital Reserves	2,500.49	2,498.93	B2
	of which: Share Premium	41,444.69	41,444.69	B3
	of which: Investment Reserve	1,040.52	1,040.52	B4
	of which: Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	6,759.70	6,758.16	B5
	of which: Revenue and Other Reserve	39,961.10	37,903.73	B6
	of which: Balance in Profit & Loss Account	2,032.37	557.34	B7
	Minority Interest	4,909.15	3,905.71	
	Total Capital	152,279.68	147,740.74	
ii	Deposits	1,838,852.36	1,839,679.17	
	of which: Deposits from banks	42,546.26	42,546.26	
	of which: Customer deposits	1,796,306.10	1,797,132.91	
	of which: Other deposits (pl. specify)	-	-	
iii	Borrowings	223,759.71	223,884.68	
	of which: From RBI	17,292.63	17,292.63	
	of which: From banks	81,306.60	81,306.60	
	of which: From other institutions & agencies	70,514.18	70,503.28	
	of which: Others (pl. specify)	-	-	
	of which: Capital Instruments	54,646.30	54,782.17	
iv	Other liabilities & provisions	181,089.86	122,357.12	
	of which: DTLs related to goodwill	-	-	
	of which: DTLs related to intangible assets	78.94	78.94	
	Total	2,395,981.61	2,333,661.71	
B	Assets			
i	Cash and balances with Reserve Bank of India	114,095.60	113,945.33	
	Balance with banks and money at call and short notice	53,065.74	50,676.57	
ii	Investments	578,793.09	521,346.21	
	of which: Government securities	441,979.82	425,637.67	
	of which: Other approved securities	3,762.26	2.35	
	of which: Shares	26,331.49	3,696.37	
	of which: Debentures & Bonds	59,698.70	48,894.11	
	of which: Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures / Associates	2,046.13	1,644.72	
	of which: Others (Commercial Papers, Mutual Funds etc.)	44,974.69	41,470.99	
iii	Loans and advances	1,578,276.69	1,578,276.05	
	of which: Loans and advances to banks	50,066.34	50,066.34	
	of which: Loans and advances to customers	1,528,210.35	1,528,209.71	
iv	Fixed assets	10,559.78	10,160.42	
v	Other assets	60,242.36	58,308.78	
	of which: Goodwill	-	-	
	of which: Other intangibles (excluding MSRs)	470.12	470.12	
	of which: Deferred tax assets	425.59	415.19	C
vi	Goodwill on consolidation	948.35	948.35	D
vii	Debit balance in Profit & Loss account	-	-	
	Total Assets	2,395,981.61	2,333,661.71	



STEP-3

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	42191.26	A1 + B3
2	Retained earnings	93840.08	B1 + B2 + B6* + B7
3	Accumulated other comprehensive income (and other reserves)	0	
4	Directly issued capital subject to phase out from CET1 (only applicable to non-joint stock companies)	0	
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1)	3069.61	
6	Common Equity Tier 1 capital before regulatory adjustments	139100.95	
7	Prudential valuation adjustments	0	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	379.34	D * 40%

* B6: Revenue & Other Reserves is taken net of Integration & Development Fund (₹ 5 crores)

TABLE DF- GR: ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES ON GROUP RISK

Qualitative Disclosure	
In respect of Group entities * [Overseas Banking entities, Domestic Banking and Non-Banking entities]	
General Description on	
Corporate Governance Practices	All Group entities adhere to good Corporate Governance practices.
Disclosure Practices	All Group entities adhere to / follow good disclosure practices.
Arm's Length Policy in respect of Intra Group Transactions	All Intra-Group transactions within the State Bank Group have been effected on Arm's Length basis, both as to their commercial terms and as to matters such as provision of security.
Common marketing, branding and use of SBI's Symbol	No Group entity has made use of SBI symbol in a manner that may indicate to public that common marketing, branding implies implicit support of SBI to the Group entity.
Details of Financial Support, # if any	No Group entity has provided / received Financial Support from any other entity in the Group.
Adherence to all other covenants of Group Risk Management policy	All covenants of the Group Risk Management Policy have meticulously been complied with by the Group entities.

Intra-group transactions which may lead to the following have been broadly treated as 'Financial Support':

- inappropriate transfer of capital or income from one entity to the other in the Group;
- violation of the Arm's Length Policy within which the Group entities are expected to operate;
- adverse impact on the solvency, liquidity and profitability of the individual entities within the Group;
- evasion of capital or other regulatory requirements;
- operation of 'Cross Default Clauses' whereby a default by a related entity on an obligation (whether financial or otherwise) is deemed to trigger a default on itself.

* Entities covered:



BANKING – DOMESTIC	BANKING - OVERSEAS	NON - BANKING
State Bank of India	State Bank of India (California)	SBI Capital Markets Ltd.
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	State Bank of India (Canada)	SBI Cards & Payment Services Pvt. Ltd.
State Bank of Hyderabad	SBI (Mauritius) Ltd.	SBI DFHI Ltd.
State Bank of Mysore	Commercial Indo Bank LLC, Moscow	SBI Funds Management Pvt. Ltd.
State Bank of Patiala	Nepal SBI Bank Ltd.	SBI General Insurance Company Ltd.
State Bank of Travancore	PT Bank SBI Indonesia	SBI Global Factors Ltd.
	State Bank of India (Bostwana) Ltd.	SBI Life Insurance Co. Ltd.
		SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd.
		SBI-SG Global Securities Services Pvt. Ltd.
		SBI Payment Services Pvt. Ltd.

Disclosures pertaining to key Features of regulatory capital instruments (DF-13) and the full terms and conditions of regulatory capital instruments (DF-14) have been disclosed separately on the Bank's website-www.sbi.co.in/www.statebankofindia.com under the link Corporate Governance - 'Basel - 3 Disclosures' section.

Disclosure on indicators for identification of Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs) as on end March 2014

S. No.	Indicator	Sub- indicator	INR (billions)
1.	Cross-jurisdictional activity	Cross-jurisdictional claims	2608.47
		Cross-jurisdictional liabilities	3587.60
2.	Size	Total exposure as defined for use in Basel III Leverage Ratio	29885.25
3.	Interconnectedness	Intra-financial system assets	652.15
		Intra-financial system liabilities	510.03
		Securities outstanding	984.73
4.	Substitutability/financial institution infrastructure	Assets Under custody	1171.25
		Payments made in INR using RTGS and NEFT systems	57083.31
		Underwritten transactions in debt and equity markets	4.25
5.	Complexity	Notional amount of OTC Derivatives	7181.35
		Level 3 assets	51.62
		Trading and available-for-sale securities	192.82