Risk identification, measurement and monitoring

Globally, Credit Suisse utilises an internal counterparty rating scale (ranging from AAA as the best to D as the worst for IB (Investment Banking) counterparties and rating scale of CR01-CR18, with CR18 being the worst for PB (Private Banking) counterparties) and applies this grading measure against all counterparties. Credit Suisse takes a proactive approach to rating each of its counterparties and obligors and, as a result, internal ratings may deviate from those assigned by public rating agencies. All counterparties are assigned a credit rating as noted above. The intensity and depth of analysis is related to the amount, duration and level of risk being proposed together with the perceived credit quality of the counterparty/issuer/obligor in question. Analysis consists of a quantitative and qualitative portion and strives to be forward looking, concentrating on economic trends and financial fundamentals. In addition, analysts make use of peer analysis, industry comparisons and other quantitative tools, including a quantitative model based rating system. All final ratings also require the consideration of qualitative factors relating to the company, its industry and management. In addition to the aforementioned analysis, all counterparty ratings are subject to the rating of the country in which they are domiciled. Analysis of key sovereign an economic issues for all jurisdictions is undertaken and these are considered when assigning the rating and risk appetite for individual counterparties. While this is the approach for IB counterparties, the credit rating is largely driven by (financial) collaterals pledged for PB counterparties.

Each credit facility is approved by the bank's Credit Approval Committee and CRM is a standing member of this committee (all members have veto power). Each facility is covered by a legal agreement that is appropriate for the type of transaction. On a case-by-case basis, Credit Suisse mitigates its credit risk associated with lending and credit related activities. This may be accomplished by taking collateral or a security interest in assets and other means.

Country risk is the risk of a substantial, systemic loss of value in the financial assets of a country or group of countries, which may be caused by dislocations in the credit, equity, and/or currency markets. Credit Suisse's major operating divisions all assume country risk in a variety of ways. The setting of limits for this risk is the responsibility of CARMC based on recommendations of CRM team, Market Risk management & Liquidity risk management and Credit Suisse's economists. Country limits for emerging markets are approved by the Chairman's Committee of the Board of Directors of Credit Suisse Group, a portion of which is delegated to CARMC. For trading positions, country risk is a function of the notional and mark-to-market exposure of the position, while for loans and related facilities country risk is a function of the amount that Credit Suisse has lent or committed to lend. The day-to-day management of country exposure is assigned to each of the core businesses in accordance with its business authorisations and limit allocations.

The Bank leverages the CRM team expertise and processes within Credit Suisse to manage credit exposures arising from business transactions. The Businesses would be responsible for managing transactions within specified counterparty credit limits like Single Borrower and Group Borrower limits as prescribed by RBI, in consultation with CRM team.

Credit risk management policy:

The credit risk management policies of the bank address the following:

- Credit risk management framework, organisation, mandate & fundamental credit risk taking principles
- Counterparty / borrower/ issuer ratings
- Credit analysis & review frequency
- Credit exposure limits
- Credit limits for trading debt inventory in the secondary market
- Credit limit excess monitoring
- Management of problem assets
- Managing counterparty/borrower/issuer and country events
- Reporting of credit exposures of the bank
- Exposure norms to avoid credit risk concentrations: industry, sector, product and single/group borrower limits
- Loans and advances
- External commercial borrowings & trade credits
- Sale of financial assets to securitisation companies/reconstruction companies
- Purchase/sale of non-performing financial assets
- CS Mumbai Branch Credit Committee and Credit Approval Committee
- Roles and responsibilities

The branch also complies with RBI's directives to ensure early recognition of financial distress in borrowers and taking prompt steps for resolution and fair recovery.

Definition of past due and impaired:

The Bank classifies its advances into performing and non-performing loans for accounting purposes in accordance with the extant RBI guidelines given below

A non-performing asset (NPA) is defined as a loan or an advance where:

i) interest and/or installment of principal remain overdue for more than 90 days in respect of a term loan. 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;
ii) if the interest due and charged during a quarter is not serviced fully within 90 days from the end of the quarter;
iii) the account remains 'out of order' in respect of an overdraft/cash credit facility continuously for 90 days.
iv) a bill purchased/discounted by the Bank remains overdue for a period of more than 90 days;
v) interest and/or installment of principal in respect of an agricultural loan remains overdue for two crop seasons for short duration crops and one crop season for long duration crops;
vi) In respect of a securitisation transaction undertaken in terms of the RBI guidelines on securitisation, the amount of liquidity facility remains outstanding for more than 90 days;

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

Further, NPAs are classified into sub-standard, doubtful and loss assets based on the criteria stipulated by RBI. A sub-standard asset is one, which has remained a NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months. An asset is classified as doubtful if it has remained in the sub-standard category for more than 12 months. A loss asset is one where loss has been identified by the Bank or internal or external auditors or during RBI inspection but the amount has not been written off fully. In line with RBI directive, CS Finance is subject to 90 days overdue criteria for identification of NPAs.

Quantitative Disclosure

Gross Credit exposures:
Credit risk exposures include all exposures as per RBI guidelines on exposure norms. Bank's credit risk exposure as on June 30, 2022 primarily includes loans given to corporates, FX and derivative exposures and inventory positions held. The entire credit risk exposure of the Consolidated Bank as on June 30, 2022 is concentrated in India. This includes exposure to branches of foreign banks in India.
The following table provides details of Bank's fund based and non-fund based exposures as on June 30, 2022

(Rs in '000)

Category	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Fund based[1,2]	Non-fund based[3]	Fund based[1,2]	Non-fund based[3]
Domestic	18,562,857	31,367,221	34,017,073	31,367,221
Overseas	-	-	-	-
Total	**18,562,857**	**31,367,221**	**34,017,073**	**31,367,221**

1. Represents loans (netoff collaterals), investment in non-SLR securities.
2. Excludes cash in hand, Nostro balances, balance with RBI and investment in government securities, Bank CD's and Other Assets.
3. Non Fund Based includes fx and derivative transactions.

Industry-wise distribution of exposures as on June 30, 2022:

(Rs in '000)

Industry	Standalone		Consolidated	
	Fund based[1,2]	Non-fund based[3]	Fund based[1,2]	Non-fund based[3]
BANKS	-	27,326,307	-	27,326,307
Electricity Generation - Private Sector	3,250,997	1,389,572	3,250,997	1,389,572
Electricity Distribution - Private Sector	-	884,160	-	884,160
Other Industries	13,653,110	1,767,182	27,997,325	1,767,182
Beverages (excluding Tea & Coffee) and	950,000	-	950,000	-

Tobacco				
Healthcare/ Diagnostics	674,950	-	674,950	-
Real Estate	33,800	-	33,800	-
Mining and Quarrying -Others	-	-	510,000	-
Infrastructure Others	-	-	600,000	-
Total	**18,562,857**	**31,367,221**	**34,017,073**	**31,367,221**

1. Represents loans (netoff collaterals), investment in non-SLR securities.
2. Excludes cash in hand, Nostro balances, balance with RBI and investment in government securities, Bank CD's and Other Assets.
3. Non Fund Based includes fx and derivative transactions.

Maturity pattern of assets of the bank as at June 30, 2022: (Rs in '000)

Maturity buckets	Cash & balances with RBI	Balances with banks & money at call and short notice	Investments	Loans & advances	Fixed assets #	Other assets	Total
Day 1	1,045,436	21,078,089	146,835,436	4,950	-	317,062	169,280,973
2 to 7 days	-	2,485,129	-	29,698	-	225,774	2,740,601
8 to 14 days	-	-	-	28,048	-	8,934	36,982
15 to 30 days	730,374	-	4,265,392	32,998	-	327,488	5,356,252
31days and upto 2 months	132,116	-	871,235	42,072	-	757,442	1,802,865
More than 2 months and upto 3 months	186,113	-	1,082,874	42,072	-	1,164,762	2,475,821
3 to 6 months	317,886	-	2,769,116	449,316	-	1,493,372	5,029,690
6 months to 1 year	111,227	-	3,123,072	3,595,795	-	1,586,276	8,416,370
1 to 3 years	270,174	-	6,344,220	2,383,800	-	4,468,347	13,466,541
3 to 5 years	-	-	413,288	-	-	1,702,461	2,115,749
Above 5 years	5,290	-	96,160	-	88,624	11,853,157	12,043,231
Total	**2,798,616**	**23,563,218**	**165,800,793**	**6,608,749**	**88,624**	**23,905,075**	**222,765,075**

Consolidated maturity pattern of assets as at June 30, 2022:** **(Rs in '000)**

Maturity buckets	Cash & balances with RBI	Balances with banks & money at call and short notice	Investments	Loans & advances	Fixed assets #	Other assets	Total
Day 1	1,045,436	22,301,954	146,835,436	4,950	-	317,062	170,504,838
2 to 7 days	-	3,485,129	-	357,198	-	315,735	4,158,062
8 to 14 days	-	-	-	742,048	-	13,755	755,803
15 to 30 days	730,374	-	4,265,392	2,006,200	-	342,674	7,344,640
31days and upto 2 months	132,116	750,000	871,235	4,658,540	-	864,779	7,276,670
More than 2 months and upto 3 months	186,113	4,500,000	1,082,874	7,253,617	-	1,200,265	14,222,869
3 to 6 months	317,886	-	2,769,116	511,816	-	1,508,236	5,107,054
6 months to 1 year	111,227	-	3,123,072	3,725,795	-	1,607,374	8,567,468
1 to 3 years	270,174	-	6,344,220	2,802,800	-	4,534,335	13,951,529
3 to 5 years	-	-	413,288	-	-	1,702,461	2,115,749
Above 5 years	5,290	-	96,160	-	259,099	11,933,040	12,293,589
Total	**2,798,616**	**31,037,083**	**165,800,793**	**22,062,964**	**259,099**	**24,339,716**	**246,298,271**

** Consolidated Maturity Pattern includes assets of Credit Suisse Finance India Private Limited based on INDAS framework gross of ECL provision of INR 4,983,061 which is classified under Other liabilities and provision and hence does not form part of Assets.
# Fixed Assets comprises of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets.

For consolidated Bank, the disclosures pertaining to non-performing advances as at June 30, 2022 are as below:

Non-performing Advances (Gross)

(Rs in '000)

Category	Amount
Substandard	-
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	-

Non-performing Advances (Net)

(Rs in '000)

Category	Amount
Substandard	-
Doubtful 1	-
Doubtful 2	-
Doubtful 3	-

NPA ratios

Particulars	Ratio
Gross NPAs to gross advances	-
Net NPAs to net advances	-

Movement of NPAs (Gross)

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance	-
Additions	-
Reductions	-
Closing balance	-

Major Industry-wise NPAs, provisions and write-off as of June 30, 2022

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Gross NPA	Specific Provisions [1]	General Provision	Specific Provision during the year	Write-Off during the year
Other Industries	-	-	-	-	-

1. Specific provision relating to NPAs.

Geography-wise breakup of gross NPAs, specific provisions and general provision as of June 30, 2022

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Gross NPA	Specific Provisions[1]	General Provision
Domestic	-	-	-
Overseas	-	-	-

1. Specific provision relating to NPAs

Movement of provisions

(Rs in '000)

	Standalone[1]		Consolidated[1,2]	
Particulars	General Provision	Specific Provision for NPA	General Provision	Specific Provision for NPA
Opening balance	169,143	-	180,821	-
Provisions made during the period	21,457	-	21,457	-
Write-off / Write-back of excess provisions	-	-	(6,695)	-
Any other adjustments, including transfers between provisions	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**190,600**	-	**195,583**	-

[1] General Provision includes provision on standard assets, unhedged foreign currency exposure, country risk provision.

[2] Includes ECL provision.

Movement of provision for depreciation / appreciation on investments (excluding NPI)

(Rs in '000)

	Standalone	Consolidated
Particulars	**Amount**	**Amount**
Opening balance	6,342,928	6,342,928
Depreciation / (Appreciation) booked during the year	6,966,110	6,966,110
Write off	-	-
Write back of excess provision	-	-
Closing Depreciation / (Appreciation)	**13,309,038**	**13,309,038**

The Bank (both standalone and consolidated) does not have non-performing investments as on June 30, 2022.

NPIs and movement of provision for depreciation on NPI investments

(Rs in '000)

Particulars	Amount
Amount of Non Performing Investments (Gross)	-
Amount of provision held for non performing investments	-
Amount of Non Performing Investments (Net)	-
Movement of provision for non performing investments	
- Opening balance	-
- Provisions made during the period	-
- Write-off	-
- Write-back of excess provisions	-
- Closing balance	-

Table DF – 4: Credit Risk Standardised Approach

Credit risk: Portfolios subject to the Standardised Approach

The exposures requiring measurement of credit risk as on June 30, 2022 are primarily loans, inventory exposures and FX and derivative transaction and balance with banks.

The exposure of the bank as on June 30, 2022 subject to the standardised approach by risk weights were as follows

(Rs in '000)

Category	Exposures	
	Standalone	Consolidated
Less than 100% risk weight[1,2]	64,711,187	72,568,002
100% risk weight[2]	149,618	15,934,008
More than 100% risk weight[2,3]	5,053,840	5,053,840
Deducted from capital	-	-
Total	**69,914,645**	**93,555,850**

- Excludes cash in hand and investments in AFS and HFT portfolio.

Leverage Ratio

The Basel III leverage ratio is defined as the capital measure (Tier-1 capital of the risk based capital framework) divided by the exposure measure. As per RBI guidelines, disclosures required for leverage ratio for the Bank at the consolidated level at June 30, 2022 is as follows:

				(Rs in '000)
Particulars	**30-Jun-22**	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Dec-21**	**30-Sep-21**
Tier I Capital	62,493,812	66,474,508	59,766,819	58,740,975
Exposure Measure	282,070,691	261,921,556	260,748,639	203,836,567
Leverage Ratio	**22.16%**	**25.38%**	**22.92%**	**28.82%**