Yes Bank Limited

May 03, 2019

Summary of rating action

Instrument	Previous Rated Amount (Rs. crore)	Current Rated Amount (Rs. crore)	Rating Action
Basel III Compliant Tier II Bond Programme	10,900.00	10,900.00	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative); downgraded from [ICRA]AA (hyb) @ and removed from Rating Watch with Negative Implications
Basel II Compliant Lower Tier II Bond Programme	2,530.60	2,530.60	[ICRA]AA- (Negative); downgraded from [ICRA]AA @ and removed from Rating Watch with Negative Implications
Basel II Compliant Upper Tier II Bond Programme	1,344.10	1,344.10	[ICRA]A+ (Negative); downgraded from [ICRA]AA- @ and removed from Rating Watch with Negative Implications
Basel II Compliant Tier I Bond Programme	461.00	461.00	[ICRA]A+ (Negative); downgraded from [ICRA]AA- @ and removed from Rating Watch with Negative Implications
Infrastructure Bond Programme	7,030.00	7,030.00	[ICRA]AA- (Negative); downgraded from [ICRA]AA @ and removed from Rating Watch with Negative Implications
Basel III Compliant Additional Tier I Bond Programme	10,800.00	10,800.00	[ICRA]A (hyb) (Negative); downgraded from [ICRA]AA- (hyb) @ and removed from Rating Watch with Negative Implications
Short-term Fixed Deposit Programme	NA	NA	[ICRA]A1+; reaffirmed
Certificates of Deposit Programme	20,000.00	20,000.00	[ICRA]A1+; reaffirmed
Total	**53,065.70**	**53,065.70**	

@ Rating Watch with Negative Implications

The rating for the Basel III Compliant AT-I Bonds is two notches lower than the rating for the Basel III Compliant Tier II Bonds of the bank as these instruments have the following loss absorption features that make them riskier.

- Coupon payments are non-cumulative and discretionary and the bank has full discretion at all times to cancel coupon payments. The cancellation of discretionary payments shall not be an event of default.
- Coupon can be paid out of current year profits. However, if the current year's profit is not sufficient, or, if the payment of the coupon is likely to result in a loss, the coupon payment can be done through reserves and surpluses created through the appropriation of profits (including statutory reserves) [1]. However, the coupon payment is subject to the bank meeting the minimum regulatory requirements for common equity tier I *(*CET I), Tier I and total capital ratios (including capital conservation buffer, CCB) at all times as prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under Basel III regulations.

[1] The reserves, which can be used for coupon servicing in a year of loss, stood at ~5.5% of RWA as on March 31, 2019 for YBL

These AT-I bonds are expected to absorb losses through a write-down mechanism at the objective pre-specified trigger point fixed at the bank's CET I ratio as prescribed by the RBI, 5.5% till March 2019 and thereafter 6.125% of the total risk weighted assets (RWA) of the bank or when the point of non-viability trigger is breached in the RBI's opinion.

The letters "hyb" in parenthesis suffixed to a rating symbol stand for "hybrid", indicating that the rated instrument is a hybrid subordinated instrument with equity-like loss-absorption features; such features may translate into higher levels of rating transition and loss severity vis-à-vis conventional debt instruments.
The one notch lower rating assigned to the Basel II Upper Tier II Bonds and Basel II Compliant Tier I Bond Programme as compared with the rating for the Tier II Bonds of the bank reflects the specific features of these instruments wherein the debt servicing is additionally linked to meeting the regulatory norms on capitalisation and reported profitability. The domestic regulatory norms for hybrid debt capital instruments need regulatory approvals from the RBI for debt servicing (including principal repayments) in case the bank reports a loss and is not liable to service the debt if the bank breaches the minimum regulatory capitalisation norms without CCB.

Rationale

ICRA had earlier downgraded the long-term ratings of Yes Bank Limited (YBL), on November 28, 2018, and kept them on Watch with Negative Implications (click here for the previous rationale), whereby the bank's ability to maintain its asset quality and improve the CET-I capital cushion was highlighted as a key rating sensitivity among others.

In its recently declared earnings for Q4 FY2019, the bank reported a significant increase in BB and below rated advances, given the deterioration in the credit profile of some of its larger borrowers. The share of such BB and below advances stood at 7.1% of its advances as on March 31, 2019. Given the identification of such advances, the bank has made voluntary provisions of Rs 2100 crore during Q4FY2019 also guided for elevated credit cost of up to 1.25% of advances for FY2020 (2.09% for FY2019). This is also expected to translate into a moderation in the earnings profile in the near term, with normalisation thereafter, subject to the resolution of stressed advances. The moderation in earnings is also expected to result from a decline in corporate fees, given the increased focus on the retail lending segment, as well as the amortisation of high ticket fee income over the tenure of the loans instead of the earlier practice of upfront recognition. The actual credit provisions and profitability in FY2020 will, however, be driven by the extent of recoveries or any increase in the BB and below rated advances.

The rating downgrade also factors in the further weakening in YBL's core equity (CET-I) capital cushions because of the voluntary provisions and consequent losses in Q4 FY2019. The CET-I declined to 8.4% as on March 31, 2019 (9.1% as on December 31, 2018) against the minimum regulatory requirement of 7.375% for March 31, 2019 and 8.0% for March 31, 2020 (including CCB of 1.875% and 2.5% respectively). Given the limited capital cushions, the bank will not only need to accelerate the resolution and recovery from BB and below rated advances, it will also need to calibrate growth.

On the positive side, YBL, under its new MD& CEO, has guided towards improved focus on the granularisation of liabilities, as the cost of interest-bearing funds for the bank remains high in relation to the private banks' average. The bank's deposit profile witnessed an improvement with YoY growth of 13.4% in the deposit base in FY2019. Moreover, the share of current account and savings account (CASA) deposits plus retail term deposits increased to 58.8% of total deposits as on March 31, 2019 (57.2% as on March 31, 2018). Further, the management guided towards a growth of 20-22% in its overall advances. This will be driven by an increase in the share of granular retail and small and medium enterprise (SME) assets to ~50% over the medium to long term from the existing level of 34.4%, even though the same will remain dependent on the bank's ability to raise growth capital.

The ratings continue to factor in YBL's position as the fourth largest private sector bank, in terms of total assets as on December 31, 2018, its satisfactory operating profitability and wide branch network. These strengths are partially offset by the recent deterioration in its asset quality, the relatively high though steadily declining share of wholesale liabilities, as well as the relatively high exposure to the corporate sector and the weakened capital cushion. The bank has demonstrated the ability to raise capital at regular intervals in the past and the board has approved a capital raise of $1 billion, however, ability of the bank to raise capital amid its recent performance and earnings guidance remains to be seen.

The rating on the AT-I bonds has been downgraded by two notches, given the weakened capital cushions, as well as increase BB and below rated advances, thereby weakening the outlook on profitability. The distributable reserves[2] in relation to risk-weighted assets (RWAs), stood at 5.5% as on March 31, 2019 compared to 6.0% as on March 31, 2018.

Outlook: Negative

With a sizeable increase in the share of BB and below rated advances and the weakened capital cushions, the outlook on the ratings remains Negative. The bank's ability to resolve these advances in a timely manner will remain a key driver of its asset quality, profitability and capital position. YBL's ability to reduce BB and below rated advances and improve the CET-I capital cushion and diversify the advances and liabilities will result in a change in the outlook to Stable from Negative.

Conversely, the ratings could be downgraded if the BB and below rated advances increases or recoveries are limited, resulting in higher-than-expected credit provisioning. Moreover, the inability to improve capital cushion or granularise the advances and liabilities will be a credit negative.

Key rating drivers

Credit strengths

Focus on improving the share of granular loan book, going forward – YBL reported a YoY growth of 19% in advances (degrowth of 1% on a QoQ basis) in FY2019 to Rs. 241,500 crore as on March 31, 2019 (54% in FY2018). With a sequential degrowth of 4.3% in Q4FY2019 in the corporate sector, YBL's overall growth moderated on a YoY basis in FY2019 compared to the previous year. The slowdown in corporate advances was due to the weakening of the capital cushion and the management's focus on growing the retail book. As a consequence, while the loan book continues to remain dominated by corporate advances its share has reduced to 65.6% of the total advances as on March 31, 2019 (67.9% as on March 31, 2018). Retail loans, however, continued its growth albeit on a small base with a growth of 62% YoY. This led to an increase in the share of retail loans to 16.7% of total advances as on March 31, 2019 as compared to 12.2% as on March 31, 2018. With the low capital cushion, the bank's credit growth is dependant on its ability to raise growth capital. ICRA takes note of the strategy of the bank to increase the share of retail advances and improve granularity of the loan book, as a result of which the growth in corporate advances is expected to remain low, going forward. As per the guidance given by the management, the share of retail and SME is expected to increase to 50% over the medium to long term (from 34.4% as on March 31, 2019) with corporate being 50% (higher than the private bank average of ~40%).

[2] Calculated as per the amendment in Basel III capital regulations for AT-I bonds by the RBI, vide its circular dated February 2, 2017. As per the amended definition, distributable reserves include all reserves created through appropriation from profit and loss account.

Improving granularity of deposits; plans to improve the liability profile further – The bank's CASA and retail term deposits ratio stood at 58.8% as on March 31, 2019 higher than 47.9% as on March 31, 2015. It's CASA has improved to 33.1% as on March 31, 2019 from 23.1% as on March 31, 2015 driven by the growth in both CA and SA deposits. The growth in CASA was largely due to the bank's branch expansion and the leveraging of its existing branch network and partly due to demonetisation. YBL continues to offer differentiated rates on saving account which has supported its CASA balances and growth apart from the continuous expansion of its branch network. However, the CASA base and the share of retail deposits still remain lower as compared to its higher rated peers. Further, the rapid growth in advances witnessed by the bank in FY2018 and H1FY2019 resulted into an increase in share of non-retail term deposits to 42.8% as on March 31, 2018 (42.8% as on September 30, 2018) from 38.5% as on March 31,2017. As growth in advances moderated in H2FY2019, the reliance on bulk deposits reduced with the share of non-retail term deposits of 41.2% as on March 31, 2019. With the expected moderation in growth, the reliance on bulk deposits is likely to reduce further. This along with YBL's increased focus on improving liabilities is expected to positively impact the granularity of its deposit base (CASA + retail term deposits).

Satisfactory operating profitability though impacted by moderation in fee income –Historically, the bank's non-interest income has remained robust, accounting for almost a third of its operating income. However, with the moderation in the growth in corporate advances in H2FY2019, the corporate fee income, which accounted for 37% of the overall non interest income in FY2019 (43% in FY2018) has declined thereby impacting the bank's non interest income of the bank. The non-interest income declined to 1.3% of average total assets (ATA) in FY2019 from 2.0% in FY2018. Given the increased focus on the retail lending segment, as well as the amortisation of high-ticket fee income over the tenure of loans instead of the earlier practice of upfront recognition, the non interest income is expected to be lower going forward. In FY2019, its net interest margin (NIM; computed as % of average total assets- ATA) was marginally lower at 2.8% (2.9% in FY2018). The operating costs for the bank continue to remain lower than peers at 1.8% of ATA in FY2019 (2.0% in FY2018), primarily because of the high share of corporate advances. With the lower non-interest income, YBL's operating profitability declined to 2.3% of ATA for FY2019 from 2.9% in FY2018. Though the operating profitability is expected to rebound in FY2020, it will remain driven by the bank's ability to arrest fresh slippages.

Credit challenges

Significant increase in BB and below rated advances, ability to resolve and reduce will drive profitability and capitalisation – The bank's reported asset quality deteriorated significantly in Q4FY2019 with gross and net NPA of 3.2% and 1.9% respectively as on March 31, 2019 (2.1% and 1.2% respectively as on December 31, 2018; 1.3% and 0.6% respectively as on March 31, 2018). The slippages for the bank stood high at Rs 3,481 crore in Q4FY2019 and Rs. 7,970 crore (fresh NPA generation of 3.9%) in FY2019. In addition to the net NPA of 1.9%, the bank has reported a significant increase in BB and below rated advances (~7.1% of advances). The increase was on account of the deterioration in the credit profile of some of its larger borrowers.

As a pre-emptive measure YBL has created a contingency provision of Rs. 2,100 crore. The bank has a provision coverage of 43.1% on the gross NPA. With increased slippages and a contingency provision of Rs. 2,100 crore, the bank's credit provisions as a percentage of ATA increased significantly to 3.9% in Q4FY2019 with overall credits provisions of 1.7% for FY2019 (0.6% for FY2018). Consequently, YBL reported a loss of Rs. 1,507 crore in Q4FY2019 (net loss of 1.6% of ATA). Overall net profitability for the bank stood at 0.5% of ATA in FY2019 lower than 1.6% for FY2018 (Return on Equity of 6.5% in FY2019 vis-a-vis 17.7% in FY2018). While the management has guided towards credit costs of 125 bps for FY2020, the provisioning will depend on the slippages and recoveries from the BB and below rated advances.

The net NPA and BB and below rated book is sizeable in relation to its net worth and the bank's capitalisation would be driven by the extent of resolution and recovery in the existing stressed advances. Further, the ability to minimise additions to the stressed book will be a key monitorable. Though the bank has reported significant divergence in its asset quality for FY2016 and FY2017, however there were nil divergences reported by the bank for the risk-based supervision audits conducted by the RBI for FY2018.

Weakened capital cushions; demonstrated track record of capital raising provides comfort – With the high credit growth witnessed by the bank in the FY2018 and H1FY2019, the capital consumption for the bank has been higher than the internal accruals. Further, with the bank reporting a loss in Q4FY2019, the capital cushion has deteriorated further. YBL's overall capital adequacy under Basel III stood at 16.5% with CET I of 8.4% as on March 31,2019. While the CET I of 8.4% as on March 31, 2019 is higher than the RBI threshold for CET I % of 7.375% as on March 31, 2019 and 8.0% for March 31, 2020 (including CCB of 1.875% and 2.5% respectively), in ICRA's view it is lower in relation to the rating category. In a meeting held in April 2019, the bank's board approved the raising of capital up to $1 billion through the issuance of shares or convertible securities. Further, YBL has demonstrated track record of mobilising equity capital at regular intervals to support its business volumes and it also maintains adequate cushion over the minimum regulatory capitalisation levels. However, the bank's ability to raise capital given its recent performance and earnings guidance remains to be seen. In case the capital cushions remain weak or deteriorate further, the same will remain a credit negative.

High share of wholesale liabilities leading to higher cost of interest-bearing funds – Despite an improvement in the granularity of its deposit profile over the last 3-4 years, YBL's share of non-retail deposits remains high (41.2% as on March 31, 2019) compared to the higher rated peer banks. As a result, the cost of interest bearing funds is higher as compared to the private banks average (6.4% for 9MFY2019 as compared to private bank average of 5.4%). Going forward, the bank's ability to improve its funding profile further with a continued reduction in its reliance on non-retail deposits will be a key rating sensitivity. Management has guided towards reduced cost of interest bearing funds which will be critical for profitability in the backdrop of reduced corporate fee income.

Concentrated loan book with high share of corporate advances – YBL's exposure to the corporate sector remained high at 65.6% as on March 31, 2019 (67.9% as on March 31, 2018) compared to the banking sector average exposure of ~40%. The high share of corporate advances has impacted the bank's asset quality. YBL's top 10 group exposures accounted for 18.8% of the total exposures and 272% of the Tier I capital as on March 31, 2019 while the top 20 advances stood at 14.3% of the overall advances as on March 31, 2019. Going forward, the bank's ability to improve the granularity of the loan book will be a key monitorable.

Liquidity position:

The bank's daily average liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 110.9% for Q4FY2019 and 102.3% for Q3FY2019 compared to the RBI's requirement of 100% as on January 1, 2019 remains comfortable. The deposits for the bank has remained stable and will remain critical for its liquidity profile. According to the structural liquidity statement as of March 31, 2019, the bank has 1-year negative cumulative asset-liability mismatches of 8.0% of total outflows as compared to 3.5% as on June 30, 2018. ICRA draws comfort from the bank's access to call money markets and the RBI's repo and marginal standing facility mechanism in case of urgent liquidity needs.

Analytical approach:

Analytical Approach	Comments
Applicable Rating Methodologies	ICRA Rating Methodology for Banks
Parent/Group Support	Not applicable
Consolidation/Standalone	The ratings are based on the standalone financial statements of YBL

About the company:

YBL is a new private sector bank that was set up in 2004. Over the years, the bank's strong business growth, healthy net interest margins, stable profitability and healthy capitalisation have made it one of the top five private sector banks in India. As on March 31, 2019, the bank had a network of 1,120 branches. It also has a branch in Gift City. YBL's regulatory capital adequacy ratio (Basel III) stood at 16.5% (CET I of 8.4% and Tier I of 11.3%) as on March 31, 2019.

Key financial indicators (audited)

	FY2018	FY2019	Q4FY2018	Q4FY2019
Net interest income	7,737	9,809	2,154	2,506
Profit before tax	6,194	2,357	1,736	(2,338)
Profit after tax	4,225	1,720	1,179	(1,507)
Net advances	203,534	241,500	203,534	241,500
Total assets	312,446	380,826	312,446	380,826
% CET	9.7%	8.4%	9.7%	8.4%
% Tier 1	13.2%	11.3%	13.2%	11.3%
% CRAR	18.4%	16.5%	18.4%	16.5%
% Net interest margin / Average total assets	2.9%	2.8%	3.0%	2.7%
% Net profit / Average total assets	1.6%	0.5%	1.6%	-1.6%
% Return on net worth	17.7%	6.5%	18.8%	-21.8%
% Gross NPAs	1.28%	3.22%	1.28%	3.22%
% Net NPAs	0.64%	1.86%	0.64%	1.86%
% Provision coverage excl. technical write-offs	50.02%	43.10%	50.02%	43.10%
% Net NPA/ Net worth	5.10%	16.67%	5.10%	16.67%

Amount in Rs. crore

Source: YBL; ICRA research

All ratios are as per ICRA calculations

Status of non-cooperation with previous CRA: Not applicable

Any other information: None

ICRA

Rating history for three years

Sr. No.	Name of Instrument	Current Rating (FY2020)			Chronology of Rating History for the Past 3 Years												
						FY2019					FY2018					FY2017	
		Type	Rated amount (Rs. crore)	Amount Outstanding (Rs. Crore)	May 19	Nov-18	Nov 2018	Sep 2018	August 2018	April 2018	Feb 2018	Nov 2017	Oct 2017	Sep 2017	Aug 2017	March 2017	Oct 2016
1	Certificate of Deposit Programme	Short Term	20,000.00	NA	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+
2	Lower Tier II Bond Programme	Long Term	2,530.60	2,530.60	[ICRA]AA- (Negative)	[ICRA]AA @	[ICRA]AA+ @	[ICRA]AA+ (stable)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (stable)	[ICRA]AA+ (stable)
3	Upper Tier II Bond Programme	Long Term	1,344.10	1,344.10	[ICRA]A+ (Negative)	[ICRA]AA- @	[ICRA]AA @	[ICRA]AA (stable)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (stable)	[ICRA]AA (stable)
4	Hybrid Tier I Bond Programme	Long Term	461.00	461.00*	[ICRA]A+ (Negative)	[ICRA]AA- @	[ICRA]AA @	[ICRA]AA (stable)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (positive)	[ICRA]AA (stable)	[ICRA]AA (stable)
5	Infrastructure Bond Programme	Long Term	7,030.00	3,780.00^	[ICRA]AA- (Negative)	[ICRA]AA @	[ICRA]AA+ @	[ICRA]AA+ (stable)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (stable)	[ICRA]AA+ (stable)
6	Basel III Compliant Tier II Bond Programme	Long Term	10,900.00	10,899.00^	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) @	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) @	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (stable)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (stable)	[ICRA]AA+ (hyb) (stable)
7	Basel III Compliant Additional Tier I Bond Programme	Long Term	10,800.00	8,695.00^	[ICRA]A (hyb) (Negative)	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) @	[ICRA]AA (hyb) @	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (stable)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (positive)	[ICRA]AA (hyb) (stable)	[ICRA]A+ (hyb) (stable)
8	Short-term Fixed Deposit Programme	Short Term	NA	NA	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+	[ICRA]A1+

^ Balance amount yet to be placed

**Call option has been exercised for Rs. 154 crore of Hybrid Tier I Bond Programme*

Complexity level of the rated instrument:

ICRA has classified various instruments based on their complexity as "Simple", "Complex" and "Highly Complex". The classification of instruments according to their complexity levels is available on the website www.icra.in

Annexure-1: Instrument details

ISIN No.	Instrument Name	Date of Issuance / Sanction	Coupon Rate	Maturity Date	Amount Rated (Rs. crore)	Current Rating and Outlook
INE528G08196	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	25-Jul-11	10.30%	25-Jul-21	322	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08204	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	28-Oct-11	10.20%	28-Oct-21	243	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08212	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	28-Mar-12	9.90%	28-Mar-22	300	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08220	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	23-Aug-12	10	23-Aug-22	300	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08238	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	10-Sep-12	10	10-Sep-22	300	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G09129	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	16-Oct-12	10	16-Oct-22	200	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08246	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	31-Oct-12	9.90%	31-Oct-22	260	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08170	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	30-Sep-10	9.30%	30-Apr-20	306	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08147	Lower Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	22-Jan-10	9.65%	22-Jan-20	300	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08154	Upper Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	14-Aug-10	9.65%	14-Aug-25	440	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G08162	Upper Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	08-Sep-10	9.50%	08-Sep-25	200	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G09103	Upper Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	29-Jun-12	10.25	29-Jun-27	60	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G09111	Upper Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	28-Sep-12	10.15	28-Sep-27	200	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G08253	Upper Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	10-Nov-12	10.25%	10-Nov-27	275	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G09137	Upper Tier II Bonds (Basel II)	27-Dec-12	10.05	27-Dec-27	169	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G09046*	Tier I Perpetual Bond (Basel II)	21-Feb-09	10.25%	N.A	115	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G09053*	Tier I Perpetual Bond (Basel II)	09-Mar-09	10.25%	N.A	39	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G09061	Tier I Perpetual Bond (Basel II)	05-Mar-10	10.25%	N.A	82	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G09079	Tier I Perpetual Bond (Basel II)	21-Aug-10	9.90%	N.A	225	[ICRA]A+(Negative)
INE528G08279	Infrastructure Bonds	24-Feb-15	8.85%	24-Feb-25	1,000	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08295	Infrastructure Bonds	05-Aug-15	8.95%	05-Aug-25	315	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08345	Infrastructure Bonds	30-Sep-16	8.00%	30-Sep-26	2,135	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08360	Infrastructure Bonds	29-Dec-16	7.62%	29-Dec-23	330	[ICRA]AA-(Negative)
INE528G08287	Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Bonds	29-Jun-15	9.15%	30-Jun-25	554	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08303	Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Bonds	31-Dec-15	8.90%	31-Dec-25	1,500	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)

ISIN No.	Instrument Name	Date of Issuance / Sanction	Coupon Rate	Maturity Date	Amount Rated (Rs. crore)	Current Rating and Outlook
INE528G08311	Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Bonds	15-Jan-16	9.00%	15-Jan-26	800	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08329	Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Bonds	20-Jan-16	9.05%	20-Jan-26	500	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08337	Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Bonds	31-Mar-16	9.00%	31-Mar-26	545	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08378	Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Bonds	29-Sep-17	7.80%	29-Sep-27	2,500	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08386	Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Bonds	03-Oct-17	7.80%	01-Oct-27	1,500	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08402	Basel III Compliant Tier 2 Bonds	22-Feb-18	8.73%	22-Feb-28	3,000	[ICRA]AA- (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08261	Additional Tier I Perpetual Bonds-BASEL III	31-Dec-13	10.5	N.A.	280	[ICRA]A (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08352	Additional Tier I Perpetual Bonds-BASEL III	23-Dec-16	9.50%	N.A.	3,000	[ICRA]A (hyb) (Negative)
INE528G08394	Additional Tier I Perpetual Bonds-BASEL III	18-Oct-17	9.00%	N.A.	5,415	[ICRA]A (hyb) (Negative)
-	Certificates of Deposit Programme	-	-	-	20,000	[ICRA]A1+
-	Short-term Fixed Deposit Programme	-	-	-	NA	[ICRA]A1+

Source: YBL
** Call option has been exercised for these ISINS*

ANALYST CONTACTS

Karthik Srinivasan
+91 22 6114 3444
karthiks@icraindia.com

Anil Gupta
+91 124 4545 314
anilg@icraindia.com

Neha Parikh
+91 22 6114 3426
neha.parikh@icraindia.com

Sainath Chandrasekaran
+91 22 6114 3439
Sainath.chandrasekaran@icraindia.com

RELATIONSHIP CONTACT

L. Shivakumar
+91 22 6114 3406
shivakumar@icraindia.com

MEDIA AND PUBLIC RELATIONS CONTACT

Ms. Naznin Prodhani
Tel: +91 124 4545 860
communications@icraindia.com

Helpline for business queries:

+91-9354738909 (open Monday to Friday, from 9:30 am to 6 pm)

info@icraindia.com

About ICRA Limited:

ICRA Limited was set up in 1991 by leading financial/investment institutions, commercial banks and financial services companies as an independent and professional investment Information and Credit Rating Agency.

Today, ICRA and its subsidiaries together form the ICRA Group of Companies (Group ICRA). ICRA is a Public Limited Company, with its shares listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange. The international Credit Rating Agency Moody's Investors Service is ICRA's largest shareholder.

For more information, visit www.icra.in

ICRA Limited

Corporate Office
Building No. 8, 2nd Floor, Tower A; DLF Cyber City, Phase II; Gurgaon 122 002
Tel: +91 124 4545300
Email: info@icraindia.com
Website: www.icra.in

Registered Office
1105, Kailash Building, 11th Floor; 26 Kasturba Gandhi Marg; New Delhi 110001
Tel: +91 11 23357940-50

Branches

Mumbai	+ (91 22) 24331046/53/62/74/86/87
Chennai	+ (91 44) 2434 0043/9659/8080, 2433 0724/ 3293/3294,
Kolkata	+ (91 33) 2287 8839 /2287 6617/ 2283 1411/ 2280 0008,
Bangalore	+ (91 80) 2559 7401/4049
Ahmedabad	+ (91 79) 2658 4924/5049/2008
Hyderabad	+ (91 40) 2373 5061/7251
Pune	+ (91 20) 2556 0194/ 6606 9999