

Westpac Banking Corporation

Pillar 3 Report - June 2019

Mumbai Branch

Incorporating the requirements of the Reserve Bank of India

A branch of Westpac Banking Corporation



200 years proudly supporting Australia

Contents

Introduction	3
Capital Overview	4
Credit Risk Management	6
Credit Risk Exposures	7
Leverage Ratio	9

In this report references to 'Westpac', 'Westpac Group', 'the Group', 'we', 'us' and 'our' are to Westpac Banking Corporation and its controlled entities (unless the context indicates otherwise). Any references to the Branch are to Mumbai Branch.

In this report, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to are to Indian Rupees.

Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables contained in this report are due to Rounding.

Introduction

Scope of Application

The Basel III Pillar 3 disclosures contained herein relate to Westpac Banking Corporation, Mumbai Branch (“the Branch”) for the year ended 30 June 2019. The Branch operates in India as a branch of Westpac, Sydney under the licence granted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Branch has no subsidiary or joint venture to be consolidated in line with requirement of Accounting Standard (AS) 21 (consolidated financial statements) and AS 27 (financial reporting of interest in joint ventures). The Branch does not have any interest in insurance companies in India.

The Pillar 3 disclosures are compliant with Reserve Bank of India (the “RBI”) Master Circular DBR. No. BP.BC. 6/ 21.06.201/2015-16 dated 1 July 2015 on BASEL III Capital Regulations hereinafter referred to as “Basel III guidelines”.

The Branch operates as a scheduled commercial bank and is required to maintain capital ratios as prescribed by New Capital Adequacy Framework (NCAF) guidelines issued by RBI. The Branch is also required to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in India including guidelines issued by RBI and other relevant regulatory bodies.

Capital Overview

Capital structure

Tier 1 capital of the Branch comprises of interest-free funds from Head Office kept in a separate account in Indian books and statutory reserves. Deferred tax assets and Intangible assets have been deducted to arrive at Tier 1 capital.

Tier 2 capital comprises of general provision on standard assets and provision for country risk exposure. The Branch has not issued subordinated debt instruments or any other Tier 2 capital instruments.

The table below shows the Branch's capital resources as at 30 June 2019

₹ in '000	30 June 2019	31 March 2019
Tier 1 capital		
Interest free funds from Head Office	8,087,300	8,087,300
Statutory reserves	445,973	445,973
Innovative instruments	-	-
Other capital instruments	-	-
Amount deducted from Tier 1 capital	(25,817)	(26,512)
Total Tier 1 capital	8,507,456	8,506,761
Tier 2 capital		
General Provision for Standard Advances	10,352	59,496
Provision for country risk	-	469
Total Tier 2 capital	10,352	59,965
Total Eligible Capital	8,517,808	8,566,725

Capital adequacy

The Branch aims to hold sufficient capital to meet the minimum regulatory requirements on an on-going basis. The Branch's capital management strategy is:

- To comply with the Basel III Regulatory Capital requirements set out by RBI; and
- To minimize the possibility of the Branch's capital falling below the minimum regulatory requirement by maintaining a capital buffer (in excess of the Basel III minimum requirements) sufficient to cover Pillar 2 risks and the capital impact of stress scenarios.

The Branch's capital management is mainly guided by its current capital position, current and future business needs, regulatory environment including Basel III and strategic business planning. The Branch continuously focuses on effective management of risk and corresponding capital to support the risk.

As per Basel III guidelines, currently the Branch has adopted the Standardised Approach (SA) for credit risk, the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for operational risk and the Standardised Duration Approach (SDA) for market risk. Under the BIA, the Branch holds capital for operational risk equal to 15% of average of positive gross annual income over the previous three years. As at 30 June 2019 the Branch's Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) stood at 107.16% as per Basel III. The Branch is adequately capitalised.

Capital adequacy ratios

Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1), Tier 1 and Total capital ratios (computed as per Basel III capital regulations)

The minimum capital requirements under Basel III will be phased-in as per the guidelines prescribed by RBI. Accordingly, the Branch is required to maintain minimum common equity Tier 1 (CET1) of 5.5%, minimum Tier 1 capital ratio of 7 %, capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.5% and a minimum total capital ratio of 9.0% as at 30 June 2019. Minimum total capital requirement including CCB is 11.50% as at 30 June 2019. The Branch's position in this regard is as follows:

%	30 June 2019	31 March 2019
Common Equity Tier-I Capital Ratio	107.03	75.33
Additional Tier-1 Capital	-	-
Tier 1 capital ratio	107.03	75.33
Tier 2 capital ratio	0.13	0.53
Total regulatory capital ratio	107.16	75.87

Capital Requirements

This table shows risk weighted assets and associated capital requirements for each risk type included in the regulatory assessment of the Branch's capital adequacy. The Branch's approach to managing these risks, and more detailed disclosures on the prudential assessment of capital requirements, are presented in the following sections of this report.

₹ in '000	30 June 2019		31 March 2019	
	Total Capital Required	Total Risk Weighted Assets	Total Capital Required	Total Risk Weighted Assets
Credit Risk				
Portfolios subject to standardised approach	247,835	2,753,721	509,148	5,657,203
Securitisation exposures	-	-	-	-
Total	247,835	2,753,721	509,148	5,657,203
Market risk				
Interest rate risk	113,123	1,414,037	141,107	1,763,837
Foreign exchange risk (including gold)	160,000	2,000,000	160,000	2,000,000
Equity risk	-	-	-	-
Total	273,123	3,414,037	301,107	3,763,837
Operational risk	142,449	1,780,612	149,678	1,870,972
Total	663,407	7,948,370	959,933	11,292,012

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the potential for financial loss where a customer or counterparty fails to meet their financial obligations to Westpac. Westpac maintains a credit risk management framework and a number of supporting policies, processes and controls governing the assessment, approval and management of customer and counterparty credit risk. These incorporate the assignment of risk grades, the quantification of loss estimates in the event of default, and the segmentation of credit exposures.

Structure and organisation

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for the effectiveness of overall risk management throughout Westpac, including credit risk. Authorised officers have delegated authority to approve credit risk exposures, including customer risk grades, other credit parameters and their ongoing review. A portion of consumer lending is subject to automated scorecard-based approval. Our largest exposures are approved by our most experienced credit officers. Line business management is responsible for managing credit risks accepted in their business and for maximising risk-adjusted returns from their business credit portfolios, within the approved risk appetite, risk management framework and policies.

The Country Risk and Compliance Committee – India (CRCC-I) has oversight of credit risk management within the Branch and includes the Branch CEO, representatives from the business and risk functions. It is responsible for the review and oversight of credit risk in line with the Westpac Group credit risk management framework and policies.

The India Credit Committee is the final Sanctioning Authority for all credit exposures booked in the India branch of Westpac Banking Corp. It has the authority to sanction credit exposures upto the local legal lending limits as applicable (currently Single and Group Borrower Limits).

Credit risk management framework and policies

Westpac maintains a credit risk management framework and supporting policies that are designed to clearly define roles and responsibilities, acceptable practices, limits and key controls.

The Credit Risk Management Framework describes the principles, methodologies, systems, roles and responsibilities, reports and controls that exist for managing credit risk in Westpac. The Credit Risk Rating System policy describes the credit risk rating system philosophy, design, key features and uses of rating outcomes.

Concentration risk policies cover individual counterparties, specific industries (e.g. property) and individual countries. In addition there are policies covering risk appetite statements, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) credit risks and the delegation of credit approval authorities.

At the divisional level, credit manuals embed the Group's framework requirements for application in line businesses. These manuals include policies covering the origination, evaluation, approval, documentation, settlement and on-going management of credit risks, and sector policies to guide the extension of credit where industry-specific guidelines are considered necessary.

Credit approval limits govern the extension of credit and represent the formal delegation of credit approval authority to responsible individuals throughout the organisation.

The India Credit Committee is the final Sanctioning Authority for all credit exposures booked in the India branch of Westpac Banking Corp.

Credit Risk Exposures

Summary Credit Risk Exposures

₹ in '000	30 June 2019	31 March 2019
Fund Based ¹	9,851,521	14,824,060
Non Fund Based ²	-	-
Non-Market related Off Balance sheet items	-	243,254
Market Related	3,452,662	5,041,194
Total	13,304,183	20,108,509

Portfolio by geography

All the exposures provided under the summary credit risk exposure (gross credit risk exposure) above are domestic.

Portfolio by industry classification

₹ in '000	30 June 2019			31 March 2019		
	Fund based	Non-fund based	Total	Fund based	Non-fund based	Total
Food Processing	-	-	-	450,000	-	450,000
Petroleum (non-infra), Coal Products (non-mining) and Nuclear Fuels	-	220,918	220,918	-	242,038	242,038
Basic Metal and Metal Products	-	-	-	-	100,510	100,510
Infrastructure - Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residuary other advances (to tally with total exposure) ³	9,851,520	3,231,745	13,083,265	13,574,060	4,941,901	18,515,960
Manufacture of motor vehicles	-	-	-	800,000	-	800,000
Total	9,851,520	3,452,663	13,304,183	14,824,060	5,284,449	20,108,508

Portfolio by maturity breakdown

₹ in '000	30 June 2019	31 March 2019
Day 1	8,333,036	7,793,480
2-7 Days	1,096,280	2,195,548
8-14 Days	-	1,080,456
15-30 Days	2,111,925	3,745,855
31 Days & upto 2 months	134	1,501,256
More than 2 months and upto 3 months	-	449,555
Over 3 Months and upto 6 months	-	68,768
Over 6 Months and upto 1 year	-	-
Over 1 Year and upto 3 years	103,774	102,183
Over 3 Year and upto 5 years	12,424	16,493
Over 5 years and upto 7 years	-	-
Over 7 years and up to 10 years	-	-
Over 10 year and up to 15 years	-	-
Over 15 years	-	-
Total	11,657,573	16,953,593

¹ Fund based exposures includes investments, claims on bank and other assets including fixed assets

² Non fund based exposures includes non-market related off-Balance sheet items (Contingent Credits and Exposures)

³ Includes other assets and exposures to Banks, NBFC's and CCIL

Impaired and past due loans¹

The following disclose the crystallisation of credit risk as impairment and loss. Analysis of exposures 90 days past due not impaired, impaired loans, related provisions and actual losses are broken down by concentrations reflecting Westpac's asset categories, industry and geography.

Gross Impaired and past due loans:

There are no non-performing advances as at 30 June 2019 (nil as at 31 March 2019)

Net Impaired and past due loans:

There are no non-performing advances as at 30 June 2019 (nil as at 31 March 2019).

Impaired and past due loans ratios

There are no non-performing advances as at 30 June 2019 (nil as at 31 March 2019).

Movement in Impaired and past due loans

Since the non performing advances for the Branch are nil during the quarter, at the beginning and at the end of quarter, there is no movement to report (nil as at 31 March 2019).

Non Performing Investments

There are no non-performing investments as at 30 June 2019 (nil as at 31 March 2019).

₹ in '000	30 June 2019	31 March 2019
Opening Balance	-	-
Provisions made during the year	-	-
Write-off	-	-
Write-back of excess provisions	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

Credit Risk: Disclosures for portfolios subject to the standardized approach

As at 30 June 2019 the Branch has not applied any ratings for the exposures under standardised approaches. All the exposures to scheduled commercial banks for the purpose of Pillar 1 calculation are risk weighted at 20% since these exposures are made to counterparty banks having capital adequacy ratio of 9% and above.

The Branch uses RBI guidelines with respect to usage of short term/long term issuer ratings set by the accredited rating agencies² for assigning risk weights for non-resident corporate entities and foreign banks, ratings issued by the international rating agencies such as S&P, Moody's and Fitch are used.

Portfolio by risk weight³

₹ in '000	30 June 2019	31 March 2019
Below 100% risk weight	12,996,622	17,565,952
100% risk weight	86,644	137,508
Above 100% risk weight	220,917	2,405,048
Deductions	-	-
Total	13,304,183	20,108,508

¹ Also known as Non-Performing Assets (NPA).

² Fitch, Credit Analysis and Research (CARE), Credit rating and information services of India limited (CRISIL), Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency (ICRA), SME Rating Agency of India(SMERA) and Brickworks.

³ Deductions represents amount deducted from Capital Funds.

Leverage Ratio

As per RBI guideline DBR.No.BP.BC.58/21.06.201/2014-15 issued on January 8, 2015, Banks operating in India are required to make disclosure of the leverage ratio and its components from the date of publication of their first set of financial statements / results on or after April 1, 2015.

As per the instructions the disclosure is required to be made along with the Pillar 3 disclosures.

₹ in '000	30 June 2019	31 March 2019	31 December 2018	30 September 2018	30 June 18
Tier 1 capital	8,507,456	8,506,761	8,446,197	8,433,667	8,437,940
Exposure Measure	13,304,183	20,223,509	26,427,639	41,621,561	35,685,936
Leverage	63.95%	42.06%	31.96%	20.26%	23.65%