

SD/ 314 /2022-23

February 24,2023

The Manager Listing Department The National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051	The Manager Department of Corporate Services BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Floor 25, Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001
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Re: Scrip Symbol: FEDERALBNK/Scrip Code: 500469

Sub: Intimation regarding re-affirmation and assignment of Credit Rating to Tier II Bonds of The Federal Bank Limited('Bank').

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of the Listing Regulations, we wish to inform you that CARE Ratings Ltd has re-affirmed and assigned credit rating to the Tier-II Bonds of the Bank as mentioned below.

Facilities/Instruments	Amount (₹ crore)	Rating	Rating Action
Tier II Bonds	1,000.00	CARE AA; Positive	Assigned
Tier II Bonds	500.00	CARE AA; Positive	Reaffirmed
Tier II Bonds	500.00	CARE AA; Positive	Reaffirmed

Detailed rating rationale for the aforesaid re-affirmation and Assignment of Credit Rating is enclosed herewith.

Kindly take the above information on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For The Federal Bank Limited

Samir P Rajdev
Company Secretary

Federal Bank Limited

February 23, 2023

Facilities/Instruments	Amount (₹ crore)	Rating ¹	Rating Action
Tier II Bonds	1,000.00	CARE AA; Positive	Assigned
Tier II Bonds	500.00	CARE AA; Positive	Reaffirmed
Tier II Bonds	500.00	CARE AA; Positive	Reaffirmed

Details of instruments/facilities in Annexure-1.

Rationale and key rating drivers

CARE Ratings Limited (CARE Ratings) assigns and reaffirms the rating to the Tier-II Bonds (under Basel-III) of The Federal Bank Limited (FBL) factoring in the bank's long-standing track record of operations with strong liability franchise consisting of granular retail deposits, including Current Account Savings Account (CASA) and non-resident Indian (NRI) remittances, especially from south India, which helps the bank in generating fee-based income.

The rating also factors in the bank's diversification of advances into newer retail products, efforts to strengthen its management team, reduce geographical concentration and improving profitability and operating efficiency in the recent years on the back of stable asset quality and adequate capitalisation levels. The rating remains constrained by moderate asset quality parameters, lower proportion of fee-based income as compared to higher-rated private sector banks and borrower as well as geographic concentration in the advance's portfolio.

Rating sensitivities: Factors likely to lead to rating actions

Positive factors

- Continued improvement in the scale of business while maintaining its asset quality parameters and capitalisation.
- Sustained improvement in profitability with return on total assets (ROTA) of above 1% on a sustained basis along with scale-up in the non-interest income.

Negative factors

- Decline in profitability with ROTA of less than 0.8% on sustained basis.
- Deterioration in capitalisation levels with total capital adequacy ratio (CAR) below 13% and CET-1 below 11%.
- Decline in the asset quality parameters over with gross non-performing assets (GNPA) ratio of over 5% on a sustained basis or net NPA (NNPA) to net worth more than 15% on a sustained basis.

Analytical approach: Standalone

Outlook: Positive

The Positive outlook factors in FBL's consistent improvement in the financial performance with improvement in profitability over the last few years, diversification in the loan book (by entering into new products) with stable asset quality leading to credit cost under control.

Key strengths

Long track record of operations and position as one of the oldest private sector banks with an established franchise and stable deposit profile in south India: Established in 1931 as 'Travancore Federal Bank', the bank was renamed as 'The Federal Bank Limited (FBL)' in 1949 and became a scheduled commercial bank in 1970. With a long operating track record of more than 80 years, FBL is one of the oldest private sector banks in India and has established itself as strong franchise, especially in south India. The bank also has significant volumes of inward remittances from overseas, which generate stable fee income and stable NRI deposits.

The bank has a sizeable advances book, which stood at ₹171,043 crore and deposits of ₹201,408 crore as on December 31, 2022. The bank has a large granular deposit base spread largely across south India, with around 62.19% of the total deposits contributed from the state of Kerala; however, much of the deposits are originated overseas and made by NRIs staying abroad contributing around 34% of the total deposits as on December 31, 2022, and is fairly stable thus reducing geographical concentration. The retail deposits stood at 88% of the total deposits as on December 31, 2022, which enables FBL to have low cost of deposits. The

¹Complete definition of the ratings assigned are available at www.careedge.in and other CARE Ratings Ltd.'s publications

CASA deposits are stable constituting 34.24% of the total deposits as on December 31, 2022. Although compared to larger private sector banks, the proportion of CASA is lower; it is comparable to mid-sized private sector banks and provides cost advantage over mid-sized peers who have been increasing the CASA deposits by offering higher interest rates.

Strengthening of the management team: The Board of Directors of FBL is headed by C Balagopal, who has served in IAS before setting up his own company, which he eventually sold and now mentors start-ups. The operations of FBL is headed by Shyam Srinivasan, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer (MD & CEO), who is associated with FBL for over a decade, and has over three decades of banking experience, previously being associated with Standard Chartered Bank. His tenure has been extended till September 2024, and is further supported by a strong senior and second-level management team built over the past few years providing stability and succession. The bank has onboarded experienced professionals into its management team, which would help the bank to execute its growth strategy of diversifying into multiple products and geographies and take exposures to higher-rated corporates while growing its wholesale lending advances book.

Diversified advances portfolio: FBL's loan portfolio has witnessed a stable growth at a compounded annual growth rate (CAGR) of 12.20% during the period of FY18-FY22 (refers to the period April 1 to March 31) and stood at ₹147,639 crore as on March 31, 2022. The bank has been focused on growing its non-corporate book, i.e., retail, agriculture (gold loans) and SME lending (business banking and commercial banking) and saw muted growth in its corporate book over the last three years resulting in wholesale advances to decrease from around 53% as on March 31, 2019, to around 46% as on December 31, 2022.

As per the management, the credit environment is conducive of 55% wholesale mix, which FBL will be able to achieve over the next few years with a special focus on lending to renewable power generation players. Majority of the FBL's gross advances are secured with the bank intending to increase the unsecured loans in future; however, the proportion is expected to remain very low. For that, FBL has made several tie-ups with fintech companies and has entered into products like credit card, micro finance loans, personal loans, etc.

Improvement in profitability and operational efficiency metrics: FBL saw 9% growth in advances during FY22, largely driven by growth in retail lending which constituted 55% of the total advances as on March 31, 2022. The bank's net interest income improved by 8% and maintained the net interest margin (NIM calculated on average total assets) at 2.82% for FY22 (P.Y.: 2.90%). The average yields and cost of deposits moderated during FY22 as interest rates decreased except for the last quarter when the interest rates started rising. The bank's non-interest income grew by 7% during FY22 despite the lower treasury income compensated by higher fee income as compared with the previous year. FBL's non-interest fee income as a proportion of total income is lower as it offers limited number of products and services as compared with larger private banks. The bank's operating expenses increased by 16% and its cost to income stood high at 53.32% as compared to 49.27% for the previous year as the bank had provided for the entire family pension liability of ₹177.32 crore during FY22 instead of amortising over five years. The bank's pre-provisions operating profit (PPOP) marginally declined to ₹3,758 crore for FY22 from ₹3,801 crore for FY21. Due to improving asset quality, credit cost (calculated on average total assets) reduced to 0.58% from 0.87% in FY21 resulting in profit after tax (PAT) to improve in FY22 over the previous year translating into ROTA of 0.90% in FY22 as against 0.82% in FY21.

The bank reported a net profit of ₹2,108 crore for the 9MFY23 on a total income of ₹13,679 crore as against a net profit of ₹1,349 crore on a total income of ₹11,802 crore for the corresponding period of the previous year (9MFY22). The improvement is on account of significant lower credit cost for the quarter which helped the bank offset the lower non-interest income (due to absence of treasury gains, although the fee income improved). CARE expects continued improvement in profitability and asset quality parameters in the medium term.

Adequate capitalisation levels: The bank continues to be adequately capitalised and reported a total CAR at 13.35% (March 31, 2022: 15.77%) and Tier-I CAR of 12.13% (March 31, 2022: 14.43%), as on December 31, 2022, as compared with CAR of 14.62% and Tier-I CAR of 13.85% as on March 31, 2021. The entire Tier-I capital was Common Equity Tier-I (CET-I) capital as the bank has not issued Additional Tier-I (AT I) Bonds.

During July 2021, the bank received equity capital of ₹916 crore from International Finance Corporation (IFC) and its two funds which have collectively acquired 4.99% shareholding in the bank to be used in furthering the bank's environment, social, and governance (ESG) commitment. The green equity investment will be used to grow and strengthen its green portfolio financing for projects, including energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate smart agriculture, green buildings, and waste management. In addition, FBL raised ₹700 crore Tier-II capital during FY22 thus strengthening its capital adequacy to support growth. The bank plans to maintain CET-I ratio of over 12% and would look at equity capital raising as it comes closer to the threshold. The healthy Tier-I capital mix provides the bank with significant headroom for raising additional Tier-I capital to fund growth in its business portfolio.

Key weaknesses

Moderate asset quality: The bank's GNPA moderated to ₹4,137 crore as on March 31, 2022 (December 31, 2022: ₹4,148 crore) from ₹4,602 crore as on March 31, 2021, on account of higher recoveries, upgradations, write-offs and sale as compared with the slippages during the year resulting in GNPA ratio of 2.80% as on March 31, 2022 (December 31, 2022: 2.43%) as compared with GNPA ratio of 3.41% as on March 31, 2021, partially helped by increase in the loan book. Segment-wise slippages from corporate was lower as compared to retail, SME (business banking and commercial banking) and agriculture during FY22 and Q1FY23. The bank continues to maintain provisions at 65.54% as on March 31, 2022 (December 31, 2022: 69.19%). Accordingly, the bank reported NNPA ratio of 0.96% as on March 31, 2022 (December 31, 2022: 0.73%), and NNPA to tangible net worth (TNW) ratio stood at 7.56% as on March 31, 2022 (December 31, 2022: 76.13 %) as against 9.74% as on March 31, 2021. The bank's standard restructured loan book stood at ₹3,040 crore, i.e., 1.78% of gross advances as on December 31, 2022, and the bank maintains a provision of 21% on these accounts. The gross stressed assets (GNPA + Standard Restructured assets+ Security Receipts) stood at 36.92% as on December 31, 2022 (March 31, 2022: 43.26%) and net stressed assets (NNPA + Standard Restructured assets + Net Security Receipts) stood at 20.74%. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) support for the SME segment stood at around ₹3,905.62 crore as on December 31, 2022. Going forward, the ability of the bank to maintain its asset quality (including standard restructured and ECLGS) as it undertakes significant growth in its advances along with entry into new products like credit cards, commercial vehicles (CV) finance, etc, will be key rating monitorable.

Borrower as well as geographic concentration in the advance's portfolio: The bank had a network of 1,333 branches, out of which 923 branches were in the five southern states, including 597 branches in Kerala as on December 31, 2022. Over the last few years, the bank has been increasing its presence geographically by opening branches in those states where it has lower branches. As on March 31, 2022, out of the total advances, Kerala alone accounted for 33% of gross advances, followed by Maharashtra at 22%, and Tamil Nadu at 14%. CARE Ratings Limited (CARE Ratings) notes that advances in Kerala include corporate loans, which have been booked due to long-standing relationship with the branches in the same state. With an increase in the retail asset base outside its home state, the bank is expected to diversify its product portfolio resulting into reduction in the concentration risk. As per the management, all the new branches will be opened outside the home state, which would also help reduce the geographic concentration of advances and deposits. The bank faces concentration in its advances with the top 20 individual advances constituting 12% of the gross advances as on March 31, 2022.

Liquidity: Adequate

The bank's liquidity profile as on June 30, 2022, was comfortable due to its large retail franchise, which aids in mobilising CASA at cost-effective rates. The asset liability maturity (ALM) profile as on June 30, 2022, had positive cumulative mismatches in the time buckets up to one year. The bank had excess SLR of ₹3,741.75 crore as on December 31, 2022, which provides liquidity buffer. In addition, the bank has access to borrowing from RBI's liquidity adjustment facility (LAF) and marginal standing facility (MSF) along with option to refinance from SIDBI, NHB, NABARD, etc., and access to call money markets. The liquidity coverage ratio of the bank was comfortable at 145.19% as on December 31, 2022, as against the minimum regulatory requirement of 100%. The bank also has a healthy rollover rate of deposits, which further strengthens the bank's liquidity profile.

Applicable criteria

[Policy on default recognition](#)

[Financial Ratios - Financial Sector](#)

[Rating Outlook and Credit Watch](#)

[Rating Basel III - Hybrid Capital Instruments issued by Banks](#)

[Bank](#)

About the company and industry

Industry Classification

Macro Economic Indicator	Sector	Industry	Basic Industry
Financial Services	Financial Services	Banks	Private Sector Bank

FBL is an old mid-sized private sector bank headquartered in the state of Kerala. As on December 31, 2022, the bank has a network of 1,333 branches and 1,896 ATMs/recyclers. FBL's share holding pattern is well diversified with majority shares held by mutual funds (32%), foreign institutional investors (27%), financial institutions & banks (2%) and corporates & others (39%) as on December 31, 2022. The total business of FBL stood at ₹3.72 lakh crore with advances of ₹1.71 lakh crore and deposits of ₹2.01 lakh crore as on December 31, 2022.

FBL has major investments in four companies, namely – FedBank Financial Services [rated 'CARE AA-; Stable'] (FBL having 73.22% stake as on December 31, 2022); Federal Operations & Services Limited (FedServ), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary company of FBL having 100% stake as on December 31 2022, and its main objective is to provide banking operational services, technology-oriented services and support function; Ageas Federal Life Insurance Company of India Limited, wherein the bank holds 26% [a joint venture with Ageas (74%)]; and Equirus Capital Private Limited (ECPL), an unlisted investment banking firm, where the bank holds 19.79% stake. The bank's subsidiary, Fedbank Financial Services (FedFina), started its operations in FY11 and is the NBFC arm of the bank which offers multiple loan products, such as Loan against Property (LAP), Structured Finance and Loan against pledge of Gold ornaments. It also distributes loan products of FBL. The total loan portfolio of Fedbank Financial Services Limited as on March 31, 2022 stood at ₹5,627 crore as against ₹4,492 crore as on March 31, 2021. The PAT of the company for the year ended March 31, 2022, increased to ₹103 crore from ₹60 crore for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Brief Financials (₹ crore)	March 31, 2021 (A)	March 31, 2022 (A)	9MFY23 (UA)
Total operating income	15,717	15,750	13,679
PAT	1,590	1,890	2,108
Total assets	201,362	220,941	250,472
Net NPA (%)	1.19	0.96	0.73
ROTA (%)	0.83	0.90	1.19

A: Audited; UA: Unaudited

Note: All analytical ratios are as per CARE Ratings' calculations

Status of non-cooperation with previous CRA: Not applicable

Any other information: Not applicable

Rating history for the last three years: Please refer Annexure-2

Covenants of the rated instruments/facilities: Detailed explanation of covenants of the rated instruments/facilities is given in Annexure-3

Complexity level of various instruments rated for this company: Annexure-4

Lender details: Annexure-5

Annexure-1: Details of instruments/facilities

Name of the Instrument	ISIN	Date of Issuance (DD-MM-YYYY)	Coupon Rate (%)	Maturity Date (DD-MM-YYYY)	Size of the Issue (₹ crore)	Rating Assigned along with Rating Outlook
Bonds-Tier-II Bonds	INE171A08024	20-06-2019	9.75%	20-06-2029	300.00	CARE AA; Positive
Bonds-Tier-II Bonds	INE171A08032	20-01-2022	8.20%	20-01-2032	700.00	CARE AA; Positive
Bonds-Tier-II Bonds	-	Proposed	-	-	1,000.00	CARE AA; Positive

Annexure-2: Rating history for the last three years

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument/Bank Facilities	Current Ratings			Rating History			
		Type	Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)	Rating	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2022-2023	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2021-2022	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2020-2021	Date(s) and Rating(s) assigned in 2019-2020
1	Bonds-Tier II Bonds	LT	500.00	CARE AA; Positive	1)CARE AA; Positive (13-Sep-22)	1)CARE AA; Stable (28-Sep-21)	1)CARE AA; Stable (01-Mar-21)	1)CARE AA; Stable (27-Mar-20)
2	Bonds-Tier II Bonds	LT	500.00	CARE AA; Positive	1)CARE AA; Positive (13-Sep-22)	1)CARE AA; Stable (14-Sep-21)	-	-
3	Bonds-Tier II Bonds	LT	1000.00	CARE AA; Positive				

*Long term/Short term.

Annexure-3: Detailed explanation of the covenants of the rated instruments/facilities

Name of the Instrument	Detailed Explanation
Covenants	
Call option	Applicable
Write-down trigger	PONV Trigger, in respect of the bank means the earlier of: (i) a decision that a principal write-down, without which the bank would become non-viable, is necessary, as determined by the RBI; and (ii) the decision to make a public sector injection of capital, or equivalent support, without which the bank would have become non-viable, as determined by the RBI.
If write-down, full or partial	Full or partial
If write-down, permanent or temporary	Permanent
If temporary write-down, description of write-up mechanism	Not applicable

Annexure-4: Complexity level of the various instruments rated

Sr. No.	Name of the Instrument	Complexity Level
1	Bonds-Tier II Bonds	Complex

Annexure-5: Lender details

To view the lender wise details of bank facilities please [click here](#)

Note on the complexity levels of the rated instruments: CARE Ratings has classified instruments rated by it on the basis of complexity. Investors/market intermediaries/regulators or others are welcome to write to care@careedge.in for any clarifications.

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Established in 1993, CARE Ratings is one of the leading credit rating agencies in India. Registered under the Securities and Exchange Board of India, it has been acknowledged as an External Credit Assessment Institution by the RBI. With an equitable position in the Indian capital market, CARE Ratings provides a wide array of credit rating services that help corporates raise capital and enable investors to make informed decisions. With an established track record of rating companies over almost three decades, CARE Ratings follows a robust and transparent rating process that leverages its domain and analytical expertise, backed by the methodologies congruent with the international best practices. CARE Ratings has played a pivotal role in developing bank debt and capital market instruments, including commercial papers, corporate bonds and debentures, and structured credit.

Disclaimer:

The ratings issued by CARE Ratings are opinions on the likelihood of timely payment of the obligations under the rated instrument and are not recommendations to sanction, renew, disburse, or recall the concerned bank facilities or to buy, sell, or hold any security. These ratings do not convey suitability or price for the investor. The agency does not constitute an audit on the rated entity. CARE Ratings has based its ratings/outlook based on information obtained from reliable and credible sources. CARE Ratings does not, however, guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, or completeness of any information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions and the results obtained from the use of such information. Most entities whose bank facilities/instruments are rated by CARE Ratings have paid a credit rating fee, based on the amount and type of bank facilities/instruments. CARE Ratings or its subsidiaries/associates may also be involved with other commercial transactions with the entity. In case of partnership/proprietary concerns, the rating/outlook assigned by CARE Ratings is, inter-alia, based on the capital deployed by the partners/proprietors and the current financial strength of the firm. The ratings/outlook may change in case of withdrawal of capital, or the unsecured loans brought in by the partners/proprietors in addition to the financial performance and other relevant factors. CARE Ratings is not responsible for any errors and states that it has no financial liability whatsoever to the users of the ratings of CARE Ratings. The ratings of CARE Ratings do not factor in any rating-related trigger clauses as per the terms of the facilities/instruments, which may involve acceleration of payments in case of rating downgrades. However, if any such clauses are introduced and triggered, the ratings may see volatility and sharp downgrades.

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